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Medical-Care Insurance for Industrial Workers
Cooperative Housing in the United States
The ICFTU Congress at Milan
ICFTU Progress in Underdeveloped Areas
Democratic Trade-Unions in Malaya

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*

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This Issue in Brief...

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL development of the free labor movement and its effect on the economic, political, and social outlook of workers in widely separated regions is reported in three related articles in this issue. **SECOND CONGRESS OF THE ICFTU AT MILAN, JULY 1951** (p. 265) shows how this free union confederation, which did not even exist 2 years ago, has passed from the paper to the operational stage. Here, the AFL, the CIO, and the United Mine Workers are cooperating with other trade-union groups in evaluating past activities and in planning for future action. The congress at Milan pledged itself to a relentless campaign against totalitarianism in any form and voted a fund of at least \$700,000 to be spent on regional activities in the next 3 years. This program is closely allied with the antitotalitarian fight as well as with the desire to raise labor standards in underdeveloped areas. Some of the fruits of the Confederation's work thus far are brought out in **PROGRESS OF THE ICFTU IN UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS** (p. 270). The article shows that the gradations of ICFTU activity are conditioned by the economic and political structure of the areas concerned: a regional organization is already functioning in the Americas and another is well under way in Asia; preparatory work has been carried out in Africa.

A case history—**GROWTH OF DEMOCRATIC TRADE-UNIONS IN THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA** (p. 274)—shows what action can be taken to rout Communist forces in the trade-unions of one country and to create a responsible labor movement. Under a Government-sponsored educational program started after World War II, workers merged their efforts to organize the Malayan Trade-Union Council—currently an ICFTU affiliate. Under liberalized trade-union legislation, collective bargaining in Malaya has yielded wage increases on the rubber plantations, which are the main source

of paid employment. Reasonable attempts made to settle disputes by collective bargaining have become the rule, before starting strike action.

In the United States, the substantial progress made by industrial workers in obtaining health protection under the private insurance principle is evident in **MEDICAL-CARE INSURANCE FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS** (p. 251). The article examines 1950 in retrospect and determines that it was a significant turning point in medical-care insurance, utilizing programs sponsored and controlled by the health professions and private insurance companies. Protection was extended greatly, with employers bearing an increasing share of total costs. Emphasis is placed upon the growing trend toward employer financing, as a part of normal operating expenses, and programs are described that were arrived at both with and without collective bargaining. A detailed account of collectively bargained health and welfare plans in a single industry is also included in this issue. **HEALTH AND WELFARE PLANS IN THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY** (p. 277) explains that many such plans existed before they were covered by collective-bargaining agreements, but that once included in contracts their spread was phenomenal in this industry. Although individual benefits vary between companies, the "package" of benefits is generally uniform throughout the automobile industry. Plans financed by employers and employees jointly somewhat outnumbered those of which the employer bore the sole cost in 1950.

Facts on employment in shipyards, among the Nation's industries having extreme fluctuations in manpower requirements, are presented in **DEFENSE EXPANSION IN SHIPYARD EMPLOYMENT** (p. 283). The number of workers engaged in shipbuilding and ship repair combined rose by more than 60 percent to a total of 216,900 from the start of Korean hostilities to May 1951. This increase was accompanied by only a moderate lengthening in the average workweek. By mid-1952, outlook is for a net addition of 40,000 workers in the industry. **WAGE CHRONOLOGY No. 18: BETHLEHEM ATLANTIC SHIPYARDS, 1941-51** (p. 287) adds to the information on this particular industry in the present issue.

The Labor Month in Review

UNIFIED ACTION of organized labor was suspended with AFL withdrawal from the United Labor Policy Committee in August. Organized labor modified its position of favoring only outright repeal rather than specific piecemeal changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, when it endorsed, with reservations, certain proposed amendments to the act. President Truman used the emergency provisions of that act to insure continued production of nonferrous metals. While credit restrictions were relaxed for new housing in the Defense Housing Act, new materials controls threatened to check renewed housing activity.

End of United Labor Policy Committee

High point in the month's activity in the field of labor was AFL withdrawal from ULPC, thereby dissolving the 18-man group formed almost 9 months earlier by leaders of the AFL, CIO, the Machinists (then Ind.), and railroad brotherhoods, to formulate policy on defense mobilization problems. Teamwork among the top leadership of organized labor through the ULPC had led many observers to believe that the groundwork was being laid for unity between the two federations.

The first intimation of the impending action by the AFL indicated that the question of leaving ULPC would be submitted to the San Francisco convention. However, on August 28, AFL President Green announced withdrawal at the final meeting of the committee. Mr. Green explained that the ULPC had been formed as a temporary body. "To a large extent it has accomplished its purpose." In the future, labor must go to Congress for "basic improvements in defense policies," he added.

Mr. Green suggested that the standing committee of the two federations should resume negotiations for organic unity. This was in line with AFL advocacy of complete reunion of "the house of labor"; pending unification, the CIO has gen-

erally favored functional unity, with arrangements being made to cooperate on specific issues. The ULPC has been an outstanding instance of successful functional unity, as has been recent cooperation in the international field. CIO spokesmen argued that the tasks of ULPC had by no means been solved, but that the CIO executive board and coming convention would consider the question of organic unity.

The ULPC was an informal cooperative arrangement between top union administrators in Washington. It grew in functions far beyond the ideas of at least some of those who had first brought it into being. Organic unity negotiations had been suspended in July 1950. The AFL held that since then ULPC had so filled the stage that it actually was blocking the development of a united labor movement. The CIO explained that unity talks had been suspended due to CIO President Murray's illness, and that organized labor had functioned effectively thereafter through ULPC.

Soon after the ULPC was dissolved, reports were published that Mr. Murray had again asked to be relieved from CIO leadership. In answer to pleas, he agreed to accept reelection to another 1-year term at the coming CIO convention. Speculation as to his possible successor was rife, particularly in view of Mr. Murray's cementing influence among the CIO unions.

Revision of the Taft-Hartley Act

For the first time, labor initiated amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act, rather than insisting upon outright repeal. Organized labor pressed for amendments of the law when faced with a potential host of law suits and disruption of an estimated 4,700 established union-shop relationships. All union-shop contracts consummated before top AFL or CIO officers signed non-Communist affidavits were in jeopardy as a result of the U. S. Supreme Court's *Highland Park* decision.

Organized labor supported a bill introduced jointly by Senators Humphrey and Taft which validated the union-shop agreements in question and which also eliminated further union-shop elections. Union spokesmen showed that during the past year 96 percent of all union-shop elections were won by the unions, while 85 percent of all workers eligible to vote favored union shops; these figures demonstrated that the union-shop election

requirements were both time-consuming and expensive, the workers being overwhelmingly in favor of the union shop. The bill was passed by the Senate.

Labor agreement on policy was conspicuously absent when a second amending bill was brought before the Senate subcommittee for hearings. This bill would exempt the building and construction industry from certain Taft-Hartley Act regulations: union-shop contracts could be negotiated before projects are started; all workers could be required to join a union after 7 days' employment.

Disavowing approval of the rest of the Taft-Hartley law, Richard A. Gray, president of the AFL Building Trades Department, supported the proposed amendment. In contrast, the AFL Machinists attacked the bill as a threat to their efforts to win members in certain segments of the industry which might be embraced by the building trades amendment. A spokesman for both the CIO and the Steelworkers protested the broad definition of this industry in the bill, since the Steelworkers also claim jurisdiction over certain jobs in industrial plants which might be filled by building trades workers. If the Taft-Hartley law is to be altered, the CIO declared, an amendment permitting the hiring hall in maritime employment would be to the liking of that organization.

Taft-Hartley Sanctions Against Copper Strike

Almost the entire nonferrous metal industry was paralyzed by a stoppage idling some 100,000 workers and shutting down 95 percent of the Nation's copper mining, smelting, and refining, in 25 States. The International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (Ind.) led the strike; workers affiliated with 16 AFL unions and railroad brotherhoods respected the picket lines.

With the defense effort of the Nation dependent on a steady flow of nonferrous metals, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service sought to achieve agreement between the union and the firms in the industry. When the walkout began, President Truman referred the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board. WSB asked the union officers to order a return to work pending a hearing.

When the MMSW leaders refused to comply, WSB returned the case to the White House. Acting under national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, President Truman named a

3-man Board of Inquiry. Meanwhile Kennecott, largest producer in the industry, agreed to a settlement along lines proposed by FMCS Director Ching. The Board then found the strike a threat to the domestic economy and to the national defense. Thereupon President Truman, acting again under Taft-Hartley provisions, ordered that an application be made for an injunction ending the stoppage. After a temporary injunction was issued, MMSW officials, under protest, ordered a return to work. The metal miners went back to their jobs, and Conciliation Service Commissioners assumed the task of attempting to extend the Kennecott agreement to the rest of the industry.

Economic Background

Summer vacations and a further cutback in consumer-goods production cut hiring in the Nation's factories in July to one of the lowest rates in more than 10 years. The hiring rate in July dropped to 42 for each 1,000 employees. Shortages of skilled and semiskilled workers in defense industries continued high, however.

Total civilian employment stood at 62.6 million in August, almost the same as in the previous month. Employment in business and Government declined seasonally in mid-July to 46.4 million. Factory employment, at 15.8 million in mid-July, was 100,000 below the June figure. Factory production workers averaged 40.4 hours a week in July. Average weekly earnings of production workers in factories declined 75 cents to \$64.56 in July, still \$5.35 a week above a year earlier.

Industrial production also slackened in July, due chiefly to a lag in consumer demand. Output fell to the lowest point in 10 months, although consumer buying picked up more than seasonally during the second half of the month, indicating a higher level of production in August.

About 83,000 new private nonfarm dwelling units were started in July, a decline of 5 percent from June. Hourly wage scales of union construction workers advanced 2 percent during the second quarter of 1951.

The Consumers' Price Index advanced to 185.5 for June 15, and 0.2-percent gain from a month earlier. When added to retail price advances during the 2 previous months, this brought a 1-cent an hour wage advance to over a million workers on cost-of-living escalator clauses in the automobile industry.

Medical-Care Insurance for Industrial Workers

Status of Programs in 1950 in Perspective
Three Principal Types of Nonindustrial Plans Used
Payment of Increasing Share of Cost by Employers

WALTER J. LEAR, M. D.*

A MAJOR TURNING POINT in the history of medical-care insurance¹ for industrial workers occurred in 1950. In the late 1940's, signs of imminent change were abundant, but there was much speculation about what would develop. However, the patterns established in 1950 make possible a clearer picture of the future in this field.

The beginnings of medical-care insurance in this country were made to meet the needs of specific industries or groups of workers. This trend was definitely limited. In the past decade, industrial workers have obtained medical-care insurance coverage from programs sponsored and controlled by interests other than management and labor—principally the health professions and the private insurance companies. In this way, management and labor have accepted, although at times reluctantly, existing patterns of health and medical services.

Introduction of health programs under collective bargaining has provided a major opportunity for significant changes of many kinds. By the end of 1950, the primary effect of these changes had been to extend the coverage of existing plans to more workers and to help shift a greater part of the direct costs of medical-care insurance to the employer. Like other industrial medical-care insurance programs, collective-bargaining programs have, with few exceptions, utilized Blue Cross, medical society, and insurance company plans.

With reasonable progress in answering the special problems of workers as well as the general questions raised by a more enlightened public, these three principal types of medical-care insurance can be expected to cover the largest propor-

tion of the employed population with hospitalization and in-hospital physician services. Nevertheless, these programs cannot be expected to give much help to the solution of major problems in the organization of medical-care insurance or the quality of medical care. Rather, they are more closely identified with the old and continuing drive for economic security—the strivings of the gainfully employed to cushion financial pressures in an industrialized society.

Developments Prior to 1950

Industrial workers benefited from some of the earliest forerunners of present-day medical-care insurance plans. These were the mutual-benefit associations, first started in the 1860's and 1870's, which spread rapidly to a wide variety of industries and businesses.

Some of these mutual-benefit associations were initiated, administered, and financed by management; some, by the workers; and some, jointly. Their principal function was the payment of cash benefits to the member when he was sick and to his family when he died. Medical-care benefits, when provided, were almost always limited to cash payments.

At about the same time, the lumber, mining, oil, and railroad industries were expanding into new areas. Frequently isolated, they found it useful to provide their employees with rather complete medical services. In some instances, extensive medical staffs and facilities were organized, and in a few, hospitals were built which continue in operation today. The enactment of State

workmen's compensation laws in the early 1900's further stimulated the development of medical-service plans.

Benefit programs were important in the early development of labor unions. They were financed by the union members and generally provided cash benefits similar to those of the mutual-benefit associations. Only in a few notable cases did labor unions add medical services of some type to their benefit activities.

Whether sponsored by management, by the workers, or jointly, industrial medical-service plans proved to be definitely limited in both number and enrollment. By 1945, 115 such plans were on record, providing service benefits to a membership of about a million and a half workers and their families. In 49 of these plans, with 50 percent of the membership, the premiums were paid for solely by the workers; 47 plans, with 36 percent of the membership, were supported jointly by labor and management; and the other 19, with 14 percent of the membership, were employer-financed. The number of these plans and the size of their membership have not changed significantly in recent years.

Enrollment in industrial medical-service plans, however, represents a fraction of medical-care insurance coverage of industrial workers. By the late 1940's, the Blue Cross, medical society, and insurance company plans were well established. All these plans, at least initially, sought mass enrollments from groups to which coverage could be sold with relative ease and which represented in terms of health an average or better cross section of people. Since industrial workers meet both of these requirements, it is not surprising that the bulk of the membership in these plans was drawn from employed groups and their families.

A development with perhaps the greatest potentialities was the inclusion of health and welfare plans in labor-management agreements. The first agreement with an employee benefits clause was negotiated in 1926 and provided weekly sickness benefits. This type of clause, however, was infrequent up to World War II and the concomitant wage stabilization programs, which limited wage increases but permitted reasonable employee benefits. In that period of control, medical-care benefits were first included in employee benefit

programs under collective bargaining. The obligation to bargain on such programs was an issue in a number of cases heard by the National War Labor Board and subsequently taken through the courts. Decisions in these cases established health, welfare, and pension plans as proper subjects for collective bargaining.

The inclusion of employee benefit programs in collective-bargaining agreements became widespread in 1949. This trend was greatly accelerated by the conclusions of the President's Fact Finding Board in the Steel Industry Dispute and by the inclusion of the recommended insurance programs in the subsequent agreements between the large steel companies and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO). The Board stated: "Social insurance and pensions should be considered a part of normal business costs to take care of temporary and permanent depreciation in the human 'machine,' in much the same way as provision is made for depreciation and insurance of plant and machinery. This obligation should be among the first charges on revenues."

Types and Extent of Insurance, 1950

The medical-care insurance plans covering most industrial workers are the same three types that are generally available to the public—Blue Cross, medical society, and commercial group insurance.

Blue Cross hospitalization insurance is provided throughout the United States by about 85 autonomous nonprofit organizations, sponsored by the local hospitals and approved by a national coordinating body, the Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association. Their ideal is to provide service benefits—hospitalization in ward or semiprivate rooms at no cost beyond the premiums for a period which will include almost all acute illness. This ideal is approximated by some of the Blue Cross plans, notably Michigan Hospital Service, which provides 120 days of hospital service. On the other hand, some Blue Cross plans provide cash benefits only: for example \$5 a day for 30 days.

Insurance against some of the costs of physician services is available throughout the country from plans sponsored by State or local medical societies. About 80 autonomous plans of this type are in operation, and most of them are nonprofit. Almost all of these plans are closely associated with

Blue Cross plans either through single boards of directors, identical executive staffs, or joint operating agreements. Many belong to the Blue Shield association, originally a subsidiary of the American Medical Association but recently given independent status. The American Medical Association retains the mechanism for professional approval of these and all other plans which prepay the costs of physician services.

These medical-society plans are usually limited to surgery, although some also cover other physician services in the hospital. Over half of them provide (1) service benefits to subscribers having annual incomes of less than a stated amount, and (2) cash indemnities, according to a fee schedule, to those with higher incomes. About a third provide cash benefits only, and three of these are actually underwritten by insurance companies. Five medical-society plans provide service benefits only.

A large number of insurance companies now sell group-insurance policies which provide one or more of the following cash benefits: hospital expense, surgical expense, and medical expense. Hospital room and board reimbursements are generally \$4 to \$8 a day for 31 days. An additional amount is allowed for so-called "extras," such as laboratory tests, anesthesia, and operating room fees. Allowances for extras cannot exceed a set total, usually ranging from 5 to 10 times the daily rate. Reimbursements for surgeons' charges are made according to a fee schedule with a maximum generally set at \$150 or occasionally at \$225. Other physician services are covered by the medical expense plans. These usually exclude the first few visits provided during an illness. Reimbursements frequently are set at \$3 to \$5 for home or hospital visits and \$2 to \$3 for office visits.

An outstanding feature of these three principal types of medical-care insurance is that they give the plan member free choice of participating physicians and hospitals. This generally means most physicians and hospitals within the area covered by the plan.

Coverage of Plans. As of September 30, 1950, almost 16 million persons in the United States were subscribers to Blue Cross plans and over 7 million, to nonprofit medical-society plans. The number of dependents covered was 21 million for

Blue Cross plans and 9.5 million for nonprofit medical-society plans. These figures include both nonindustrial and industrial groups. The importance of industrial groups in the total is suggested by the fact that the seven highly industrialized States of Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, which have 38 percent of the total population, accounted for 58 percent of the total Blue Cross membership.

As of December 31, 1950, the Health Insurance Council found that the insurance companies had group policies covering hospital-expense benefits for 10.1 million subscribers, surgical-expense for 10.3 million subscribers, and medical-expense benefits for 3.4 million subscribers. These figures represent, in large part, industrial workers, as this type of insurance is sold mainly to industrial groups. The number of dependents covered were 12.3 million for hospital expenses, 10.9 million for surgical expenses, and 2.2 million for medical expenses.

In a study of employee benefit programs in 12 metropolitan areas, made in 1948 and 1949 by the Research Council for Economic Security, over 6,800 firms, 34.7 percent of the sample, returned questionnaires. These employed almost 2.5 million employees—27.4 percent of the nonagricultural employment in the 12 areas. According to this study, 42 percent of the firms reporting, which employed 35 percent of the workers, utilized local Blue Cross plans. Another 33 percent of the firms, with about the same percentage of workers had group hospital-expense coverage underwritten by insurance companies. In about 52 percent of the firms with hospitalization plans, this benefit was financed solely by the worker, and in about 20 percent it was financed solely by the employer. The remainder were jointly financed.

It was also disclosed that about 12 percent of the reporting firms, with about 13 percent of the employees, utilized local nonprofit plans for surgical insurance—primarily Blue Shield plans. Group surgical-expense insurance was reported by 32 percent of the firms, which employed about the same percentage of workers. In the firms with surgical plans, about 33 percent were financed solely by the worker, while about 26 percent were wholly employer-financed.

Some 9 percent of the firms in this study had

group medical-expense insurance, and another 4 percent had other types of coverage for nonsurgical physician services. Together these firms employed about 8 percent of the workers covered. The workers paid for the entire cost in 25 percent of the firms with this benefit, and the employer alone financed it in the case of 38 percent of the firms.

Two other studies of employee benefit plans have been published recently, one by Beatrice F. Brower and one by Jay V. Strong. Their findings confirm the general pattern found in the survey summarized in the preceding paragraphs, particularly as to the frequent inclusion of hospital and surgical plans in benefit programs.

Collective-Bargaining Plans. Employee benefit programs under collective bargaining also differ widely in the types and amount of benefits and the methods of financing and administration. Despite the differences, most of these programs have a very significant similarity in that they use existing voluntary medical-care insurance. Existing plans present the fewest problems to both union and management leaders who are busy with many other activities and are often inexperienced in medical-care administration. In fact, many unions, as a protection, insist on writing into the collective-bargaining contract the detailed descriptions of the benefits available from their local Blue Cross or medical-society plans or the benefits that a particular insurance company has agreed to provide for the money available.

Exceptions to the general pattern of using existing plans are few but nevertheless quite significant.

Collective-bargaining plans are financed by the employer alone or jointly with the workers. The employer's contribution is calculated most often on a percentage-of-payroll or cents-per-hour formula. In some instances, it is based on a specified sum per unit of production or per employee per week or month. Administration is by the employer or by various types of joint labor-management arrangements, such as formal tripartite trust funds. These interesting differences and similarities are brought out in the following important examples of programs now in operation.

The employee benefit program of the United States Steel Corp. includes hospitalization insur-

ance, which provides to most of its employees uniform services throughout the country by means of a special Blue Cross contract. It covers both the worker and his family for 70 days of hospital care per illness in semiprivate accommodations. Surgery and other physician services are not provided. The total cost of the entire benefit program is set at 5 cents for each hour worked by the participating employees, half to be paid by the company and half by the workers as a whole.

Among the benefits furnished by the long-established welfare programs of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) are cash payments for hospitalization and ambulatory medical services. The hospital benefits, self-insured as are the other insurance benefits of the union, are currently \$5 a day for 75 days in a calendar year. The medical services are provided by the union's well-known health centers. Because the administration of these programs is, to a large extent, the responsibility of many separate union-managed welfare funds, the amounts of benefits vary somewhat from local union to local union. Generally these funds are now financed entirely by employer contributions, set at about 4 percent of the payroll.

The United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund, under a tripartite board of trustees, provides a variety of benefits including complete hospital care and all physician services in the hospital to the miners and their families. An extensive medical rehabilitation program is another feature of this program. Arrangements for these services are made directly with individual hospitals and physicians by the fund's area medical administrators. The fund is entirely supported by employer contributions set at 30 cents for each ton of coal produced.

In the precedent-making 5-year contract between the General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO), the company pays half the cost of local Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage for the worker and his family. In addition, the company pays the entire cost of cash-indemnity insurance for physician services to the employee during hospitalization for nonsurgical reasons; the maximum benefit is \$5 a day for 70 days.

A health and welfare fund covers the over-the-road truckdrivers in 22 Central, Midwest, and

Southern States who belong to the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers (AFL). Included in the group-insurance "package" purchased by this jointly directed fund are hospitalization and surgical benefits. Hospital expenses are reimbursed up to \$10 per day for not more than 31 days per disability with a \$200 maximum for "incidental" hospital charges; the schedule for surgical reimbursement has a maximum of \$300. The fund is financed by an employer contribution of \$1 a week per worker.

A survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor reports that as of mid-1950 health and welfare programs under collective bargaining covered over 7 million workers. They exist in practically all branches of industry as well as in most of the major AFL, CIO, and independent unions. Although there is a wide variety of benefit combinations, hospitalization and surgical insurances have become a frequent item in the health and welfare package. About 80 percent of workers who have employee benefits and for whom information was available have hospital insurance, and about 72 percent of these workers have surgical insurance, medical insurance, or both. The employer is the sole source of funds for 65 percent of the workers with hospitalization coverage and for 72 percent of the workers with surgical and medical coverage. The other programs are jointly financed by the employer and the workers.

Future Problems and Prospects

As management and labor acquire greater familiarity and experience with medical care insurance, they will undoubtedly raise some significant questions. The way in which these questions are answered will profoundly influence the ultimate role of present voluntary plans in providing medical-care insurance to industrial workers.

The questions, which have their origin in problems of the worker as such, primarily concern the continuity of coverage. For example, what happens when a worker changes from one establishment to another? Some current developments give a partial answer. For establishments which are part of one company, insurance companies and also Blue Cross plans in a few recent instances have made available uniform Nation-wide pro-

grams for group contracts. In industries composed of many relatively small firms concentrated in one or a few geographic areas, industry-wide funds have provided continuity of coverage despite a high degree of mobility of the workers within the industry. However, many situations still remain under which a worker changing jobs must accept one or more disadvantages in relation to his medical-care insurance coverage.

Periods of temporary unemployment create a second phase of the same problem. Some industries have seasonal slumps when a considerable number of workers are laid off for as long as 3 to 6 months. Then work stoppages may arise from collective-bargaining disagreements. Aside from unemployment during major economic depressions, experience has shown that during occasional recessions many, if not all, industries lay off a smaller or larger number of employees. A partial answer to this phase of the problem is given by some of the plans, principally those of the Blue Cross type. These allow the worker to continue payment of his own premiums during periods of unemployment. However, at such times the worker himself is financially handicapped. Although it is important for him to be protected against the additional economic burden of illness, he finds it difficult to pay the premiums, particularly if the insurance is of the relatively expensive type which covers his family and provides a fairly wide range of benefits. Some of the funds covering workers in irregular or seasonal employment recognize this problem by furnishing the health benefits to their workers who have been unemployed for as much as 4 months, or who have worked a minimum amount of time during the year, e. g., 6 months, or who continue to pay their own contribution into the fund.

A third aspect of the same problem is continuance of coverage for the worker who must retire from employment because of old age or permanent disability. Among the sources of money which have been suggested for the premiums of these various types of unemployed workers are private or Government subsidy, industry, unions, and State unemployment insurance programs.

Other questions that informed management and labor will want answered concern the plans themselves. These are the same questions that leaders of the health professions and other students of the

subject ask: Are the people getting their money's worth from these plans? Do the plans really meet the needs? Are they providing and promoting a high quality of medical care?

Recently some interesting data have been published regarding the adequacy of voluntary medical-care insurance plans. A study of group surgical-expense insurance was made from a sample of 100,000 surgical claims submitted by seven leading insurance companies. This showed that, in 1947, subscribers covered by a schedule of reimbursements with a maximum average of a little under \$150 were reimbursed, on the average, for 55 percent of the surgeons' charges. A Blue Cross Commission study of experience during the first 6 months of 1950 showed that Blue Cross plans averaged 79 percent of the subscribers' total hospital bills, and that Blue Shield plans paid 65 percent of the doctor bills for those services covered by these plans.

Exemplifying the criticism by many union leaders of the major alternatives for insuring the costs of physician services is the following excerpt from a recent address by Harry Becker, director of the Social Security Department, United Automobile Workers (CIO).

Even though collective bargaining is beginning to make sufficient funds available for medical care financed on the basis of the insurance principle, a satisfactory mechanism for the provision of medical benefits and services has still to be developed. . . . In no instance have the insurance companies assumed the social responsibility of working out with organized medicine a medical-insurance program that will assure covered workers that their insurance benefits will meet the full cost to them of covered medical or surgical items when such services are provided by their physician. . . .

Although most Blue Shield plans provide that families with incomes below a given figure will be guaranteed protection against medical expense for covered medical or surgical procedures, the income ceilings are generally so low that they exclude most workers. The Blue Shield plans, however, have a potentiality for flexibility and development, because of their sponsorship by State medical societies, that does not exist for the insurance companies. So far this potentiality has not been realized.

There is general recognition that the more comprehensive the range of benefits, the more effective the plan. However, comprehensive benefits would require a considerable increase in premiums for

the principle types of medical-care insurance which utilize the fee-for-service and solo-practice patterns of physician care. Of course, this does not apply to the medical-service plans in which physicians practice as a group and are paid on a salary basis. In these plans, comprehensive services are available within reasonable costs.

Another important consideration affecting the quality of care relates to the way that industrial medical-care insurance programs can be integrated with the other health services that the worker and his family are receiving from private physicians and voluntary and governmental agencies. There follow some pertinent remarks on this subject by Dr. E. Richard Weirnerman, Medical Director, Permanente Health Plan, Oakland, Calif., and Dr. Herbert K. Abrams, Chief of the Bureau of Adult Health, California State Department of Health:

The first principle to be recognized is that preventive and therapeutic service are—or should be—inseparable, and that both can be furthered through the provisions of collective-bargaining agreements. While preventive health and safety measures have occasionally been included [in collective-bargaining agreements] this aspect of health protection is usually subordinated to the provision of the more dramatic hospital-care benefits. Nursing services, sanitation, case-finding, and other basic elements of good preventive medicine are rarely provided. Moreover, medical services for occupational illness and injury under compensation laws have not been coordinated with the newer arrangements for the care of non-occupational cases. . . .

The recent experience of labor groups in California demonstrates that labor health funds *can* satisfy more of the basic elements of good medical-care planning than is now true of most union plans. These include:

- (1) Nonprofit financing.
- (2) Service rather than cash benefits.
- (3) Coordination of preventive and curative services.
- (4) Comprehensive scope of medical care.
- (5) Family coverage.
- (6) Coordination of professional personnel in modern medical facilities.
- (7) "Consumer" voice in policy making.

A unique example of a medical-care plan which was developed under collective bargaining and includes all seven "basic elements of good medical-care planning" listed by Drs. Weirnerman and Abrams is the Labor Health Institute in St. Louis. However, for many administrative and sociologic

reasons this type of plan is difficult to organize and operate, and in many States during the past few years has been illegal to establish.

State temporary disability insurance programs in four States and serious consideration of such laws by many State legislatures make possible one type of governmental medical-care insurance system for industrial workers. In fact, the State of California has already taken an important step in this direction by adding a hospital-expense benefit of \$8 a day, up to 12 days, to its temporary disability insurance program. Robert Tilove, research director of Martin E. Segal and Co., has covered this point as follows:

If the State considers it necessary, in the interest of public welfare, to compel provision of cash benefits for temporary nonoccupational disability, whether through State plans or through private plans or both, it does not have very much further to go to regard as a necessity a similar requirement for hospitalization, surgical, and perhaps even, in some form and degree, medical-expense insurance.

The future of present medical-care insurance programs for industrial workers, if any Federal or State governmental medical-care insurance programs were enacted, would depend on the provisions of the enabling legislation. Some of the possible results are suggested by existing situations in related benefit programs as well as by several of the legislative proposals themselves. A governmental program, as in some of the State disability-insurance programs, might permit the substitution of the privately operated programs if they met certain requirements, such as those specifying the extent of benefits and amount of premium. Or, the privately operated program might be adapted, as is done under many pension plans, to provide benefits supplemental to those of a governmental program. In any event, it would seem likely that plans which operated their own facilities and had their own professional staffs would be able to continue their activities in the same way as would other hospitals or clinics.

Labor and management support of industrial medical-care insurance programs is growing more widespread and active. For example, Earl O. Shreve, past president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, has said: ". . . Employers have come to realize that—apart from conditions on the job—the general health of their employees is a matter of concern to them. The

good health of the workers is essential for high production . . . Closely related to the matter of maintaining the health of employees is the problem of aiding them to meet their health bills. Insurance is perhaps the best means of distributing the costs of serious illness over groups of people and over periods of time."

Such support makes it likely that growing numbers of workers, whether members of unions or not, will, in the next few years, be covered by voluntary insurance programs for hospitalization, surgery, and some other physician services. This support will also help to prevent such plans from becoming casualties of future labor-management disputes or of economy efforts during less prosperous times.

The principal types of voluntary medical-care insurance plans now in operation appear to be both adequate and flexible enough to meet most of the current stipulations of management and labor. In the absence of new factors, it can be expected that the trend to use these existing plans will continue. As at present, they will be financed only occasionally by the workers alone, often jointly by the employer and the workers, and, with increasing frequency, by the employer alone.

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¹In this article medical-care insurance refers to planned methods for budgeting and paying the cost of medical care by pooling the economic hazards of sickness, injury, and maternity and the financial resources of a group of individuals. It includes hospitalization, physician services, and services from other professional health personnel and facilities. It excludes planned methods for compensating the loss of earnings due to disability for nonoccupational causes, frequently called temporary disability insurance or weekly sickness and accident benefits. The term health insurance is avoided in this article because it is commonly applied to these two types of programs together or separately. Service plans are medical-care insurance plans, which provide their members with actual professional and institutional services. Cash indemnity plans are medical-care insurance plans which provide cash reimbursements for the costs of medical care actually incurred. Medical expense plans or medical insurance plans are commonly used terms for cash indemnity plans which cover nonsurgical physician services. Medical-care insurance is frequently included in employee benefit plans available to industrial workers; other typical benefits are life insurance and temporary disability insurance. Employee benefits specified in labor-management agreements are commonly referred to as health and welfare plans. In this connection, health is generally meant to encompass both medical-care insurance and temporary-disability insurance.

NOTE: Limitations of space have prevented the inclusion of the list of references accompanying this article. This can be obtained from the author.

Cooperative Housing in the United States, Mid-1950

FLORENCE E. PARKER*

NEARLY 22,000 dwelling units of some 35,000 planned were either completed or under construction by 160 cooperative housing associations, by mid-1950. Of the total known associations, 155 were still active and 8 had dissolved after completing their planned projects; of 33 additional cooperatives that had gone out of existence, 7 had constructed a few dwellings but were unable to finish the project and 26 had dissolved without having reached the construction stage. The associations covered had a total of 24,253 members and were holding 10,397 acres of land. This information was obtained in a joint survey by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Housing Research Division of the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

Two-thirds of the families in these cooperatives had annual incomes of \$2,000 to \$4,000 in 1949. However, the great majority of them were able to supply, from their own resources, the money needed to buy the land and make the down payment on the dwellings. The average cost to the member of a 2-bedroom detached dwelling was \$11,000 in the all-the-way cooperatives and \$8,267 in the co-ventures; an apartment of the same size averaged \$4,000. The cost in the mutual associations was lowest of all—\$2,743.

Many of the cooperators performed a number of jobs, either on their own properties or for each other, and this helped to lessen costs. The associations faced all the usual problems of building, accentuated by the fact that they were cooperatives and by the inexperience of the officers. The chief

problems were those of financing and insurance. Also, long delays occurred during which costs of materials, labor, etc., rose sharply. Another serious obstacle was loss of members unable to pay the increased prices or to wait longer for shelter.

The findings indicate, nevertheless, that the associations that completed their projects were able to produce above-average dwellings on plots larger than ordinary.

Types Covered

In this survey, the housing associations were regarded as cooperative only if (1) the initiative for the project came from within the group to be housed, (2) the project was a nonprofit enterprise the technical advisers of which (architect, attorney, contractor, etc.) either were employees of the association or donated their services, and (3) the policies of the organization were determined and controlled by the members from the beginning. The survey therefore did not cover so-called "cooperatives" which are a sales device of speculative builders or real-estate firms. A few of the associations had "sponsors," but no sponsored project was included if the sponsor stood to make any pecuniary gain from the association's activities.

The cooperatives covered were classified, by degree of cooperation, as "co-ventures" or "all-the-way cooperatives." These terms are recognized and in use in the cooperative movement. (Under the National Housing Act, the terms used to designate these two classes are "sales" and "management" cooperatives, respectively.) In the co-venture association the members act collectively at one or several stages only (such as buying and developing the land, or constructing the houses). Those stages completed, such associations go out of business unless there are community facilities (water-distribution system, park or playground area, etc.) or other property owned in common by the entire membership. In the latter case, the cooperative housing organization continues in existence to manage the facilities, or a new cooperative is formed for that purpose. In all of the co-venture associations, the individual member receives a fee-simple title to his dwelling once it is completed.

In the all-the-way cooperative, the whole property—dwellings and any community facilities there may be—continues to be owned by the asso-

ciation. The member owns stock in the organization to the value of the particular dwelling he occupies, but never receives title to it; he has only a leasehold, for periods varying up to 99 years, or the right of "perpetual use."

The cooperatives covered included associations building houses, those that built or bought apartment buildings, and the so-called "mutuals" (i. e., mainly organizations formed to buy war housing built by the Federal Government¹). The house-building associations included both co-ventures and all-the-way cooperatives. All the apartment associations and mutuals were all-the-way cooperatives.

Characteristics of Associations

Most of the associations actively engaged in the provision of new dwellings were products of the postwar housing shortage, and many were formed by returned veterans who urgently needed shelter for their families. Comparatively few had had any formal sponsorship outside the cooperative group. For these few the sponsors included labor unions, veterans' organizations, and racial or religious bodies.

The cooperatives were functioning in all parts of the United States: 29 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Of 160 associations for which type of incorporation was known, 64 had incorporated under the nonprofit law, 40 under a consumers' cooperative law, 40 under the regular corporation law, 7 under the limited-dividend law, and 9 either were organized under other statutes or were unincorporated.

Members came from a variety of income levels and occupational groups, but quite often the composition of the cooperative changed as time went on. One of the most common changes was the result of the withdrawal of the lower-income families as building costs rose. New members were most often recruited from individuals in the same groups that started the association, or from friends of members. Many joined as a result of stories about the cooperative in local newspapers.

Such data as were available regarding family incomes indicate that the cooperative membership consisted largely of families earning from \$2,000-\$4,000 per year in 1949. Nearly two-thirds of the total were in this bracket. Less than a fifth were earning \$5,000 or more a year. Families that

TABLE 1.—Membership and dwellings in housing cooperatives, July 1950, by status and type of association

Status and type of association	Total known associations	Total associations reporting		Membership		Number of dwelling units			Rooms completed or under construction			
		Number	Number of projects	Associations reporting	Members	Associations reporting	Total planned	Completed or under construction	Planned for next 12 months	Associations reporting	Number of units in reporting associations	Number of rooms
<i>Active</i>												
All-the-way cooperatives:												
House-building associations.....	6	5	5	5	200	5	234	95	27	5	95	556
Apartment associations.....	44	39	50	38	4,605	38	5,262	4,412	850	35	4,017	15,827
Mutual associations—												
With purchase contract.....	26	25	25	25	8,799	25	9,627	9,627	-----	23	8,701	35,502
Without purchase contract ¹	11	8	8	8	3,103	8	5,141	5,141	-----	5	3,771	16,304
In preconstruction stage.....	7	7	7	3	251	7	3,215	-----	548	-----	-----	-----
Co-venture associations building houses:												
Construction stage reached.....	39	33	35	31	2,426	33	3,407	1,250	404	27	960	4,830
In preconstruction stage.....	22	16	16	16	1,165	14	1,445	-----	370	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	155	133	146	126	20,549	130	28,331	20,525	2,199	95	17,544	73,019
<i>Dissolved</i>												
Co-venture associations:												
Project completed.....	8	8	8	6	828	8	969	965	-----	6	828	4,251
Project not completed—												
Some construction accomplished.....	33	7	7	7	² 1,682	7	2,434	436	-----	6	341	1,586
No construction accomplished.....		17	17	17	² 1,194	15	3,530	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	41	32	32	30	3,704	30	6,933	1,401	-----	12	1,169	5,837

¹ These were associations, some of which were formed during the war period, which had not, for various reasons, been able to conclude a purchase contract with the Federal Government. In all of these projects mutual associations

were active and in some were even operating the project as lessee agent for the Government.

² At end of association's existence.

were members of mutual associations buying war housing had somewhat lower incomes than either those building apartments or houses. The heads of families in membership in the cooperatives were about evenly divided between those less than 34 years of age and those between 34 and 50 years. Only about 7 percent were over 50.

TABLE 2.—Total number of known cooperative housing associations, July 31, 1950, and number for which data were obtained, by type and geographic division

Geographic division	Active associations ¹					Dissolved associations		
	Total	Number reporting			Co-ventures	Number reporting		
		Total	All-the-way cooperatives			Project completed	Project not completed	
			Houses	Apartments				Mutuals
United States.....	155	133	6	45	33	49	8	24
New England.....	4	3				3		1
Middle Atlantic.....	55	50	3	36	7	4	1	6
East North Central.....	32	30	2	4	6	18	2	8
West North Central.....	8	7		3	3	1	3	1
South Atlantic.....	13	11			8	3	2	3
East South Central.....	4	2			1	1		
West South Central.....	13	7			2	5		
Mountain.....	9	8	1		3	4		
Pacific.....	14	13		2	2	9		5
Puerto Rico.....	3	2			1	1		

¹ Includes associations in preconstruction stage.

Characteristics and Costs of Projects

On the average, the all-the-way cooperatives had built 19 houses apiece (of 47 planned) and the co-ventures 38 apiece (of 97 planned). The apartment associations had provided 116 units (of 138 planned); this average covered an extremely wide range—the prewar apartment associations averaged 60 units, and the postwar group ranged up to 1,650 units. The mutuals averaged 447 units each.

The average dwelling had two bedrooms, kitchen (with dining space), and living room. Some associations, however, built houses containing up to 4 bedrooms or more.

The apartment associations were all in cities where sewer, water, and other utilities were conveniently at hand. Most of the associations that built individual houses, however, went into the outskirts to obtain the advantage of less-expensive land. In most cases this was unimproved, and

the cooperative had to subdivide and develop it. Expense of development naturally increased the total land cost considerably, by \$152 to nearly \$1,600 an acre. The high-priced city land used by the apartment associations was naturally many times the per-acre cost of that of the other associations, but was generally less per dwelling unit because of the much greater density of dwellings on the tract.

For nearly two-thirds of all the associations reporting, the acquisition cost of the land was less than \$1,000 per acre. The cost, after all development costs (site and offsite) were included, was still less than \$1,000 per acre for about 40 percent of the associations; for about 40 percent of the associations it was between \$1,000 and \$2,999 per acre, and for about 20 percent \$3,000 or more.

Total costs of the projects included in the survey ranged from less than \$25,000 to more than \$5,000,000. The average house-building project cost \$439,022; the average prewar apartment project, \$200,209; the average postwar apartment project, \$5,491,710; and the average mutual project, \$1,176,146 (purchase price to association).

The relative distribution of expenditures for the various items involved in the housing projects varied greatly, depending largely on whether the project did or did not include community facilities and land earmarked for common use, in addition to the dwellings themselves. For the associations with community facilities, land cost constituted 17.9 percent of the total project cost, compared with 0.7 to 10.0 percent in the other associations. Development costs (including the installation of permanently owned sewer and water systems and recreational and other facilities) represented another 33.2 percent of the costs of these associations. For the other associations, the site and offsite development costs ranged from 4.5 to 19.1 percent of the total cost. Architect and engineering fees took another 1.5 to 9.9 percent.

Costs were reduced in a number of cases by volunteer work by the members. They helped to clear away brush, surveyed the land, did grading and leveling, dug trenches, laid sewer and water pipe, built at least two small bridges, and planted trees, in addition to various kinds and amounts of work on the exterior and interior of the dwellings. In several self-help associations the members did all or nearly all the work, including the construction

of the houses, sometimes by the exchange-of-labor method, sometimes on their own houses only. Other savings were made in various ingenious ways. Some also had the advantage of special talents (architectural, land planning, legal, etc.) contributed by the members or even by nonmembers. Some associations shared with the contractor any savings made from the total estimated cost.

Financing and Insurance

The members furnished 89.4 percent of the money for the purchase of the land, obtaining the rest from lenders, friends, or relatives, etc. The membership also furnished from their own resources 22.9 percent of the money needed for construction. All of the money for the down payment on the mortgage was supplied by the members of the apartment associations and mutuals, and 71.7 percent by the members of the all-the-way associations building houses. In the co-ventures, the houses were built under individual financing arrangements of which the associations had no records.

Construction funds not furnished by the members were obtained from lending agencies in a number of ways—through loans to individual members who then turned the funds over to the cooperative, through a single loan made directly to the association, or through loans made to the cooperative acting as agent for the members. Some of the self-help associations and a few of the co-ventures financed the construction of a few or a considerable group of dwellings themselves. As these were completed, they were mortgaged and the money thus obtained was used to build the next group. Generally, such expedients were resorted to because the association was unable to obtain construction money from regular lending agencies.

Few of the housing projects covered in the study had FHA insurance. Prior to 1948 there was no specific legal authorization of such insurance for cooperatives, and it was therefore practically impossible for a cooperative association to obtain either collective financing or collective insurance. For that reason, associations starting with the intention of becoming all-the-way cooperatives necessarily became co-ventures. Under co-venture organization, it was possible for members to ob-

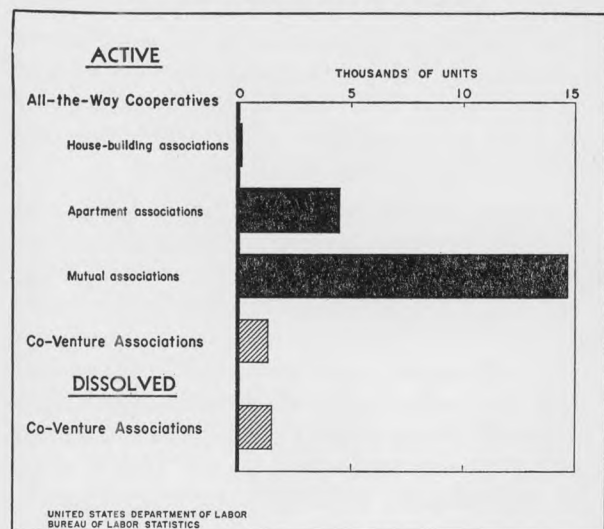
tain individual mortgages and insurance, and it appears that they did so.

Early in 1948, an amendment to the National Housing Act specifically included cooperatives among those eligible for FHA insurance. Three of the cooperative associations covered in the study obtained such insurance in 1948; two of these were mutuals. The third was a large union-sponsored project which obtained a blanket FHA-insured mortgage; as each house was completed, it was released from the mortgage and the owner made his own financial arrangements. In 1949, two of the associations received insurance; one was a mutual and the other a co-venture association which had started as an all-the-way cooperative.

Of three all-the-way cooperatives, two (started in 1945 and 1948, respectively) obtained FHA insurance in 1950, and the third (formed in 1945) withdrew its application for insurance.

In 1950, an amendment to the National Housing Act created a new program for housing cooperatives and established the office of a new assistant commissioner of the FHA who was directed to assist them with their organizing and technical problems.² Under this amendment a definite program for cooperatives was started, regulations were drawn up to deal with them, and a kit of materials was issued for the use of associations intending to apply for FHA insurance. The pro-

Dwelling Units Completed or Under Construction by Housing Cooperatives, July 1950



cedures have been crystallized and processing speeded up under the new arrangement. The regulations prohibit builders or others benefiting from the project in a pecuniary way from acting as incorporators or officers of cooperatives. In many cases, however, the organizations accepted as cooperatives do not conform to the definition of a cooperative as understood in the cooperative movement. According to the FHA, in such cases "the initiative for the project comes from a sponsor builder who organizes the nucleus of a cooperative group and through it submits plans to the FHA with an application for a statement of eligibility. Upon receipt of a statement of eligibility (issued to the cooperative group), the sponsor advertises for the members necessary to complete the cooperative. A mortgage is obtained, the insurance commitment issued, the project is built, and then management and control are assumed by the cooperative group." This is a reversal of recognized cooperative procedure.

Cost to Member

Generally the member, on joining, pays a membership fee (in half the associations the amount was \$50 or less), used to cover some of the initial expenses (organization, incorporation, stationery, etc.). If the entrance fee is not sufficient to cover option money when an attractive site is found, the member may be assessed for an additional amount for this. The next payment required is that to cover his share of the purchase price of the land and, later, assessments to cover development costs.

Costs per lot to the member in the associations for which this information was obtained ranged from less than \$100 to \$4,000. In the majority of cases it ranged from \$700 to \$1,200 (including cost of subdividing, putting in utilities, etc.).

Naturally, considering the different kinds and quality of projects covered (individual houses, apartments, and war housing), there was a wide range in cost per dwelling as well as in the living space provided. For example, for a 2-bedroom dwelling among the associations building detached houses, the range in the all-the-way associations was from \$7,000 to \$15,000 (average \$11,000), and among the co-ventures from \$5,000 (for a house built by self-help) to \$16,000 (average \$8,267). An apartment of the same size ranged in cost from

\$1,000 (in a 25-30 year old building) to \$12,600 (average \$4,000). The mutuals—war housing—were the most moderate in cost, ranging from \$1,619 to \$3,655 for a 2-bedroom unit (average \$2,743).

Down payments on the dwellings averaged \$3,500 and \$3,640 in the associations building individual houses, \$251 in the mutuals, and \$390 per room in the apartment associations. The down payment in the reporting associations constituted from 5 to 40 percent of total cost, but in the majority of cases was about 10 percent.

The monthly carrying charges depend on a number of factors, such as the price of the dwelling, the period in which the mortgage is to be amortized, the interest rate on the mortgage, the amount and cost of insurance, the tax rate, etc. In the co-venture associations these factors varied according to the terms of the individual member's contract. In the mutuals and apartment associations, another variable is added: the services and utilities that are included in the rent. In the mutual associations, the average monthly charges per member in 1949 ranged from \$31.41 to \$70.54. In the apartment associations, the range was from \$41.19 to \$67. In the one all-the-way association building houses, for which the monthly carrying cost was known, it amounted to \$90. Additional assessments for any purpose usually depend on the vote of the membership.

A few associations bought water, gas, or electricity, or all three, at wholesale, metering them out to members at a considerable saving.

What the Member Gets

Associations building houses provided lots of generous size. The smallest was 60 by 100 feet and the largest 4 acres. In over three-fifths of these associations for which size of lot was known, the lot was a quarter of an acre or more.

The average house was a one-story building of either frame or combination masonry and wood. Floors were generally of either concrete or hardwood. The bathroom had asphalt or linoleum-covered floor, shower over the tub, and wainscoting of a variety of materials (some used glazed clay tile, others composition, aluminum tile, etc.). Items most commonly included in the price of the

dwelling were floor and wall cabinets in the kitchen, an unusual amount of closet space and storage cabinets, hot-water heater, utility room, gas range, and sometimes a refrigerator. Hot-air and hot-water heat were the most popular types of heating, with either oil or gas for fuel. Comparatively few dwellings had either basements, porches, or garages, but in some cases members were planning to build these themselves, later.

The apartment buildings were usually of brick or other masonry; and ranged in height from 2 to 12 stories. The price usually included wall and floor cabinets in the kitchen, gas range, and automatic refrigerator. Hot water and heat were also supplied, as well as garbage-incinerator chutes on each floor, and laundry facilities (usually in the basement). All of the postwar buildings (except one of two stories) had automatic elevators.

In the mutuals, the buildings were one or two-story row or semidetached buildings of frame or masonry construction. The interiors were more cheaply finished than in any of the other types of associations. They provided minimum storage and cupboard space, a gas range, small-to-medium refrigerator, and hot-water heater.

For an average cost of \$11,000 the member of the all-the-way cooperative building houses received a 2-bedroom dwelling with 810 square feet of living space; for an average of \$13,250 a 3-bedroom house with 1,092 square feet of living space. Among the co-ventures the average 2-bedroom house cost \$8,267 and provided 965 square feet of space; for the 3-bedroom house the figures were \$13,110 and 1,358 square feet.³ The costs in these two groups were influenced by the presence or absence of costly community facilities. All of the all-the-way cooperatives had such facilities, which naturally raised average per-unit costs to the members. A large proportion of the co-ventures, on the other hand, provided dwellings only, and undertook no provision of community facilities. In such cases the cost to the member was that of his house only.

A 2-bedroom apartment cost, on the average, \$4,000 and provided 833 square feet of space; a 3-bedroom apartment cost \$4,950 and provided 1,124 square feet. (Both of these averages were

affected by the inclusion of the old apartments with lower cost and larger rooms.)

For the mutuals, the cost and space were smallest of all—\$2,743 and 697 square feet for a 2-bedroom unit, and \$3,095 and 837 square feet for a 3-bedroom unit.

In practically all cases except the co-ventures, outside maintenance and structural and major interior and exterior repairs were the function of the association. The member was expected to take care of any interior redecoration and minor interior repairs, besides looking after his dooryard and garden space (if any).

Problems of Cooperatives

Many and varied were the problems faced by the associations studied. In order of their importance and seriousness, they were—

(1) Obtaining financing and insurance.

(2) The long periods of delay while the land was being sought and bought, while the types of housing that the members could pay for were being investigated, while the association was trying to overcome neighborhood opposition, while lending agencies were being canvassed for financing, while a builder was being sought, and while the application for insurance was being considered and processed by FHA or VA, or both.

(3) The increases in the cost of materials, labor, and other aspects of housing that occurred while all the processes in (2) were going on, and

(4) The loss of members resulting from (2) and (3), as they were either priced out of the market, bought houses elsewhere because their family needs were such that they could not wait, or lost confidence in the ability of the association to carry through its project.

Less serious problems were involved in organizing the association, in finding suitable land at a reasonable price, in overcoming or adjusting to zoning or building regulations, in installing the necessary utilities on the site, and in working out relationships with architect, contractor, and labor.

Most of the associations had, by dint of long hours of volunteer labor and grim persistence on the part of officers and loyal members, won through to a complete, or at least a compromise

victory. A few succumbed, either because of insuperable obstacles or cooperative mistakes, or because there was insufficient drive, determination, and perseverance. In some cases, the failure could be attributed largely to the matter of timing; the cooperative just happened to get started or get to the construction stage when all conditions were against it.

Mistakes of judgment on the part of the cooperative often added to the difficulties. Indeed, among the failures, errors of omission or commission by membership and leaders were practically as numerous among the causes of failure as the factors over which the cooperative had no control. In the main, they were not as serious as the latter.

In the cooperatives' search for financing, a number reported opposition, tacit or overt, from local builders, contractors, real-estate men, and lending agencies. Some felt, also, that the opposition had been deliberately fomented by local interests. Others received no discouragement but were simply kept waiting indefinitely for a decision for or against. Opinions differed as to the reasons for this treatment. Ignorance of the cooperative method, lack of confidence in a group's ability to carry through the project, unwillingness to depart from the established pattern of financing, intolerance of the interracial make-up of the cooperative, and fear of depreciated property values, all seemed to have figured in the situation in various instances.

The difficulty of obtaining mortgage insurance was found to have varied as to both time and place.

As already noted, prior to 1948 the National Housing Act made no specific provision for insuring cooperatives. Even after they were specifically included in the law, in that year, no special machinery was created to deal with them. Also, the FHA regulations covered section 207 as a whole, but none were issued specifically for the item on cooperatives. The associations were usually unacquainted with FHA procedures, and FHA was equally inexperienced as regards cooperatives. In practice, the treatment accorded to cooperatives, as revealed by this study, varied from office to office, sometimes even within the same FHA region.

Most of the experience of the associations covered in the present study had occurred prior to the passage of section 213 in the Housing Act of 1950. Since that time, a new insurance program for cooperatives has been formulated, with central personnel to carry it out and a specialist in each insuring office to deal especially with cooperatives. The cooperative aims and principles have been explained to the operating people in the field, in order to enlist their interest and cooperation.

*Of the Bureau's Office of Labor Economics.

¹ But the study also included one organization that bought a subsistence housing project built by the Federal Government during the depression of the 1930's and one association that is buying housing built by the Government of Puerto Rico.

² This measure was enacted in lieu of a bill that would have provided for direct loans, at current Government rates, to cooperatives and other nonprofit housing organizations. This program would have been administered by a separate organization, independent of FHA, in the Housing and Home Finance Agency.

³ These averages conceal a great range in costs, especially from one section of the country to another.

Second Congress of the ICFTU at Milan, July 1951

ERIC KOCHER*

THE INTERNATIONAL CONFEDERATION OF FREE TRADE-UNIONS (ICFTU) opened its second congress at Milan on July 4, 1951, with a significant background of growth since its foundation at the London congress a year and a half before. At its inception in 1949, the ICFTU drew on an affiliated membership of something less than 48 millions in 67 organizations, some of which had just withdrawn from the Communist-ruled World Federation of Trade-Unions (WFTU). Current claims are 52.5 million members in 84 organizations. Not all affiliates were represented at Milan, however.

Final figures on attendance indicate that 56 trade-union organizations were represented by 154 delegates, 8 substitutes, and 20 advisers. The absence of 28 affiliates, many of them small unions, can only be explained on financial grounds. Representatives were also present from the United Nations; the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; the International Labor Organization; the International Trade Secretariats (ITS); and trade-union federations of Finland, Australia, and Turkey, none of which are yet affiliated to the ICFTU.

A marked difference in atmosphere existed between the London and the Milan congresses. At London, delegates with different points of view and from different parts of the world had to shape the structure and nature of the organization, its principles, and its orientation. Among the specific issues which gave the London congress its

dramatic quality were decisions concerning the location of the headquarters and the choice of general secretary and president. It was also necessary to arrive at a constitution that would be acceptable to all participants, regardless of ideological position. With these fundamental decisions already made, the major function of the Milan congress was to evaluate past activities and to provide a key to future action. From this point of view, the congress recorded a number of noteworthy accomplishments.

Past Policies and Future Action

The organization and policy decisions taken by the ICFTU governing bodies between the two congresses were approved unanimously by all delegates. This approval was more significant than it appears to be at first view. In many cases the instructions given to the general secretary by the London congress had been of a general nature, because it was realized that it would be necessary to build a sizable fund of experience before more definite lines of action could be evolved. The general secretary, therefore, acting under the executive board and emergency committee, formulated operational policy and acted on the basis of guiding principles enunciated as far back as 1949. One example of the type of action taken involved the development of the regional program. Another instance was the arrangements made with the Christian Trade-Union International (CISC) concerning relative representation on the organisms of the Schuman Plan.

In addition to its approving look at the past, the second ICFTU congress suggested general lines of future action for the organization to follow. On the basis of emphasis at Milan, it appears that a major activity of the ICFTU will be a relentless campaign against Communist totalitarianism. In this struggle no attempt will be made to separate trade-union and political elements. The ICFTU realizes that the social, economic, and political are all intertwined to make of Communist dictatorship an integrated whole, any part of which should be attacked whether or not it belongs strictly to the trade-union field. The forcefulness of the ICFTU attitude on this point is revealed essentially through the strong wording of its final resolution on totalitarianism.

Closely related to its fight on Communist totalitarianism is the expansion of regional activities by means of a fund of at least \$700,000 to be spent over the next 3 years. Adoption of this program, though integrated into the general antitotalitarian campaign of the ICFTU, was also motivated by the desire to raise standards of workers in underdeveloped areas. The success of the regional program, as it is translated into terms of organization and personnel, will certainly play a large share in the future effectiveness of the ICFTU.

The congress proceedings also indicated that matters of an organizational nature are not to be ignored. Using increased dues payments, the staff of the ICFTU headquarters will be expanded with special emphasis on the press and publicity side; also, educational activities will be intensified in all regional organizations.

Congress Proceedings¹

The work of the Milan congress was divided between public plenary sessions and private committee meetings. At the plenary sessions the report of the general secretary was considered, and the ICFTU attitude toward current world problems was examined. The five committees (organization, finance, and constitution; economic, social, and political; regional organization; education and publicity; and resolutions), which were established in addition to the standing committees, dealt in detail with sections of the general secretary's report and draft resolutions within their scope.

Totalitarianism. The keynote of the congress was undoubtedly the totalitarian problem. From the beginning the ICFTU has taken a militant antitotalitarian attitude. The free trade-unions of the world have seen the increasing tragedy of those trade-unions which have fallen under the control of totalitarian influences not only to the left but also to the right. It was the awareness of the fate of these organizations which prompted the ICFTU to devote the major part of its attention during the congress to this problem.

Since delegates unanimously agreed that totalitarianism is the greatest menace to world peace today, the only issue in the discussion was the tactics to be used by the ICFTU in combating this

evil. Would it, for example, concentrate on Stalinism to the exclusion of fascism? Would its condemnation of Stalinism and/or fascism be cloaked in generalities or would it be direct and uncompromising? What would be its attitude toward the Chinese aggression in Korea, especially in view of what seemed an imminent end to hostilities? And what emphasis should be placed on social and economic factors in the battle against totalitarianism?

The three reports presented to the congress on this problem placed different emphasis on the methods that should be used. The first report, *The Aims of Free Trade-Unionism and its Struggle against the Totalitarian Menace*, was submitted by George Meany of the American Federation of Labor and Jacob Potofsky of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. In his statement, Mr. Meany listed the reasons for the growth of totalitarianism, indicated the principles which should guide free trade-unions in the fight against Stalinism, and concluded that the ICFTU must take the lead in this struggle. In substance, the report represented an official AFL call to the ICFTU to use all methods and tactics—economic, social, and defense—in the battle against Communist totalitarianism, which is a movement representing an internal and external menace to all democracies.

Mr. Potofsky's statement, although identified with the AFL position through a draft resolution on totalitarianism submitted by both AFL and CIO, was directed primarily against fascism, notably the Franco and Peron regimes. It criticized financial aid voted to Spain by the United States Congress and urged rejection of further Import-Export Bank loans to that country "in order to give Franco a shove into oblivion." Finally, the CIO delegate attacked a prevalent military opinion that Spain is necessary as a military base. This same position has also been taken by the AFL on numerous occasions.

Delegates from the French Force Ouvrière and the British Trades Union Congress next presented reports on *The Role of Labor in the International Crisis*, and *Conditions for the Establishment and Maintenance of World Peace*, respectively. Although these presentations recognized other facets of the totalitarian problem, they emphasized the importance of social and economic planning in the

world today. The FO delegate's report, for example, concentrated on the economic measures necessary to the maintenance of peace; the report of the TUC delegate stressed complementing rearmament with a willingness to negotiate, indicated that war is not inevitable, and suggested that democracy and communism can co-exist.

Such were the variations expressed by the delegates on the general theme of totalitarianism. The advocates of a strong anti-Stalinist resolution were aided by the first-hand account of life under Communist rule presented to the congress by a Chinese resistance fighter, Wang Chung. Wang had spent the last 2 years underground in Communist China and only with extreme difficulty had been able to leave the Chinese mainland to attend the Milan congress. To indicate that even those Chinese who hoped for social improvement with the arrival of the Communists have been deceived, Wang recounted the appalling conditions of the Chinese workers at present. He then stated that large-scale resistance movements are operating on the Chinese mainland. At the conclusion of his address, Wang paid tribute to the material assistance given by the AFL to the Free China Labor League.

A telegram from the WFTU, requesting a joint meeting and subsequent action by the two labor internationals against "capitalist exploitation," highlighted the discussion on totalitarianism. WFTU may have hoped to saddle the ICFTU with the blame for lack of unity on the international labor level; but the ICFTU reply with its carefully chosen examples of WFTU subordination to the Kremlin left no doubt where the blame should be placed. In its answering telegram, the ICFTU indicated that it was "aware of the difficult economic, social, and political conditions from which the world is suffering;" stressed that these difficulties were due to Cominform aggression; and excluded joint action as long as "you remain faithful agents of the Cominform." It is perhaps significant that approximately the same telegraphic appeal for unity was also sent by the WFTU to the CISC (Christian International).

The final resolution emerging from the debate on totalitarianism embodied all the force and persuasive power of the draft resolution on this subject which had been presented jointly by the AFL

and CIO on the basis of the Meany-Potofsky report. The reports of the French and British delegates received considerably less attention either in public debate or in the resolution on totalitarianism: the intellectual emphasis on economic and social planning seemed to make only a minor impression on the delegates, in contrast to the emotional appeal of the Stalinist and fascist struggle. Though echoes of the FO and TUC delegates' reports can be distinguished in a series of supplementary resolutions on economic and social questions voted at the end of the congress, these resolutions occupied a secondary role compared with the overriding condemnation of totalitarianism.

Economic and Social Questions. The congress voted its economic and social resolutions without particular discussion, but several of them are significant. One such resolution expressed dissatisfaction that a majority of governments on the ILO Governing Body recently refused to increase its budget sufficiently. A second stated the principal requirements for the economic and social development of underdeveloped countries. Finally, an intracommittee discussion concerning worker participation in management resulted in a compromise resolution. It indicated that the ICFTU notes "with particular interest" the efforts of trade-unionists in some countries to obtain co-determination.

Regional Activities. Regional activities of the ICFTU were considered from two points of view. On one hand, the congress was asked to examine the links between the central body and the regional organizations already established for Europe, the Americas, and Asia, and to lay down rules and regulations that could be applied in dealing with both existing and future regionals. This problem was complicated because the degree of centralized control already varies over existing regional bodies. The Inter-American Regional Organization (ORIT), for example, in its founding conference in January 1951, voted to pay the salary of its own secretary instead of having it paid by ICFTU headquarters, as suggested by the ICFTU executive board. The final decision of the Milan congress was generally to recognize the latitude

already taken by ORIT, while affording central headquarters a fair degree of control over regional activities. Thus, although any regional organization may pay its own secretary, the ICFTU retains financial control over the region. More importantly, article 7 of the constitution, which originally made only a general provision for the establishment of such organizations, was amended to enlarge on the relationship between parent and regional bodies. The implication is that the latter is an integral part of the ICFTU with a certain degree of autonomy.

Regional discussions also extended to broad financial questions. For some time, the whole regional program of the ICFTU has been under careful study by its secretariat. Realizing that the scope of the program required financial resources beyond those provided by ordinary dues, it was decided to constitute a special 3-year fund of \$700,000 to be supplied by donations by affiliated organizations. This budget (two-thirds of which was already pledged before the opening of the congress) was scrutinized by the delegates and unanimously approved. Although a resolution from Cuba suggested raising \$30,000,000 annually for regional activities, the general goal of \$700,000 over 3 years was maintained, with the admission by the congress that this sum is "totally inadequate."

Because regional organizations are envisaged not only as the most effective means of strengthening democratic trade-unions in underdeveloped areas but also as a weapon to combat totalitarian communism, there was general agreement that every effort must be made to endow the program with adequate finances. It appears, therefore, that a higher financial target may be required and voluntary contributions may be solicited from time to time beyond the limits originally foreseen.

General Finances. Even though regional needs are to be met by a special budget, the secretariat itself has felt a need for expanded facilities which the original rate of dues would not cover. For this reason, the congress decided to raise contributions 25 percent, thus affording the funds needed to expand ICFTU headquarters personnel and publication services to affiliated centers. Obviously, those trade-unions which were unable to

pay the full amount of dues under the old rate cannot meet the higher levies set at Milan. The financial responsibilities of the relatively more prosperous unions, therefore, will increase, both for the special regional program and the expanded headquarters functions.

Christian International. Relations between the ICFTU and the CISC, a question which had been discussed at various executive board and emergency committee meetings during the past 18 months, were again considered by the second ICFTU congress. After remarkably little debate, the congress put itself on record as stating that the Christian trade-union centers are still welcome to join the ICFTU throughout 1951. In addition, the ICFTU report implies that its executive board will examine the possibility of collaboration on specific issues with the Christian trade-unions among others. By this means the collaboration, already effected between the two Internationals, in respect to the Schuman Plan and the European Recovery Program-Trade Union Advisory Committee was indirectly endorsed. There is still very little actual change in the ICFTU attitude toward the CISC. Currently, collaboration with the Christian International is restricted to specific issues.

Education and Publicity. A substantial and fairly detailed program of education and publicity emerged as an achievement of the Milan congress. Special advisory committees on education are to be formed in each regional organization; a World Educational Congress in conjunction with the third ICFTU congress is projected for 1953; based on the successful experience with the two summer schools held in Europe this year, two more such schools plus one world summer school are planned for 1952; and the use of press conferences, films, radio, and periodicals will be increased to publicize more effectively the ICFTU name.

Role of Certain Trade-Unions. The United States trade-unions (AFL, CIO, and United Mine Workers) in conjunction with the Canadians met several times early in the proceedings to consult on specific problems expected to arise during the

congress. Although beset by a number of issues which might have tended to create a divergence in their position, all differences were finally composed.

Individual trade-unions and groups of unions took a significant part in the congress. The small unions, especially those from underdeveloped areas, generally used the congress as a sounding board for publicizing their local problems and views. Most of these representatives were satisfied merely to state their cases for the record, without any prolonged attempt to insert them in any congress resolution. In this connection, the Tunisian delegate drew a parallel between totalitarianism and colonialism and indicated that conditions in Tunisia in some respects resembled those under totalitarian rule. The Pakistan delegate, in introducing one of the few controversial notes in the congress, delivered a restrained protest against the independent international activities of western trade-unions in Asia and elsewhere. Mentioning the AFL, CIO, and TUC, he emphasized that the international work of these organizations should be done through the ICFTU.

Among the addresses of delegates from colonial and underdeveloped countries were the Malayan and Indian declarations, both of which expressed gratitude for aid received by the trade-unions in their countries. By the same token, the Iran delegate avoided the Anglo-Iranian oil question and concentrated instead on his country's poor social conditions which he attributed to his own government. It was only on the last day of the Milan

meeting that a minor difficulty was caused, when the Greek delegates threatened to walk out because the congress refused to recommend the union of Cyprus with Greece. The Greek delegates, however, later accepted the suggestion of the general secretary to place the matter before the executive board.

Perhaps the greatest contribution to the congress made by these delegates from underdeveloped areas was their presence. The attendance at Milan of delegates from North Africa, the West Indies, the Middle East, and Asia served to indicate not only that the influence of the ICFTU is increasing in these critically important regions but also that the world organization has begun to fill the need felt for some time by these trade-unions for leadership and direction. Unions in the underdeveloped areas are the natural media for achieving unity and prosperity for the workers in their respective countries. They are looking to the ICFTU for active support in the accomplishment of these aims. It is the function of the regional organizations to construct, reconstruct, and strengthen these unions where necessary. The effectiveness with which this task is accomplished will determine in large part the future contribution of the ICFTU.

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¹Further information on this subject can be obtained from the Office of International Labor Affairs, U. S. Department of Labor.

Progress of the ICFTU in Underdeveloped Areas

M. MEAD SMITH*

REGIONAL ACTIVITY—backbone of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) operational program—has progressed unevenly in the underdeveloped areas, reflecting the extent of economic, political, and trade-union development in the regions concerned. It has, however, exceeded anticipated goals in the 18 months since the Confederation was established. By mid-1951, a regional body was functioning in the Americas, as in Europe, and a permanent organization was taking over the temporary Asian office. Activities in Africa were still preliminary.¹

Policy for Regional Activity

The program of local development rests on a policy quite new to the international labor movement, namely, to decentralize operations as much as possible and to concentrate its efforts in the underdeveloped areas. In this way, the ICFTU hoped to achieve tangible economic and social improvements rather than a set of paper resolutions. Administrative provisions reflect this policy. The executive board is made up of representatives from all regions; the secretary general must consult an emergency committee, also selected by area, on important issues arising between board meetings; and standard affiliation fees can be reduced for organizations having financial difficulties.

Recognizing the difficulties of building strong international and regional organizations simultaneously, ICFTU leaders approached the program in a cautious, exploratory fashion. Initial proposals called for preliminary steps in sections of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. At the request of affiliated national centers, however, the program was expanded to include the industrially

advanced areas of Europe and North America as well. Nevertheless, the main emphasis continued to be placed on expanding operations in the underdeveloped regions, and the ICFTU has taken every opportunity, at international meetings and by public statement, to urge stronger trade-unions, broad economic and social development, and improved living and working conditions in these areas.

Operation of the program has raised some fundamental problems, which were considered at the ICFTU's world congress in July 1951. (The congress is discussed on p. 265 of this issue.) Paramount among these was the definition of the "high degree of autonomy" to be exercised by regional secretariats in "matters falling within their purview"—a definition sufficiently flexible to fit the vast differences in trade-union development in the various regions.

Without questioning the ultimate authority of the Confederation, all three of the regional organizations made changes in the rules drafted by the ICFTU secretariat. These rules aimed roughly at centralization of policy-making, decentralization of action, and joint planning. The congress attempted to settle the question by a constitutional amendment (1) giving the executive board authority for determining relationships between the Confederation and the regional bodies and for handling all questions involving modification in the general policy, and (2) requiring regional bodies to submit to the board semiannual activity reports and annual accounts (recognizing, however, their right to set and collect affiliation fees).

Other problems encountered in the regional program included: (1) Friction with existing interests of colonial Governments and foreign employers over ICFTU support of regional demands for political and economic independence; (2) the impossibility of financing regional organizing operations and, in some instances, administrative expenses from the regular affiliation fees; and (3) procedures for the close cooperation in regional activities agreed to by the ICFTU and the International Trade Secretariats, hitherto the only operational arm of the international labor movement. Some joint action had already been taken, such as International Transport Workers' Federation representation on the West Africa mission and consultation of the International Landworkers' Federation on plantation workers' conditions.

Activities by Area

Problems of labor in the underdeveloped regions and the kind of ICFTU program required to solve them were pointed up by ICFTU missions to Asia and Africa and the resolutions of conferences there and in the Western Hemisphere.

Notwithstanding considerable variation between regions, these findings brought out certain underlying difficulties common to all. Included were numerical and structural weakness of the trade-union movement; illiteracy and the lack of leadership from the ranks of workers themselves; the desire for political and/or economic independence from foreign control; antilabor and paternalistic policies of many of the Governments concerned; preoccupation of the trade-union movement with political rather than economic ends; predominance of agriculture and underemployment of the largely unskilled labor force; and extremely depressed living and working conditions. These conditions laid the labor movement open to the threat of Communist infiltration and control.

Some current and pronounced differences in main emphasis, reflecting the various levels of economic and political development in the regions, are Latin American trade-union efforts to eliminate dictatorial regimes; opposition of Asian labor to Government control of unions; and the weakness of indigenous trade-unionism in Africa.

Union leaders in all the regions have consistently called on the ICFTU to provide education for trade-union leadership, to work with international agencies whose activities affect labor, and to work for economic development free from foreign control and with labor interests protected.

Latin America. Workers in Latin America had federated in 1948, when the Inter-American Confederation of Workers (CIT) was established. Its main purpose was to combat the activities of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) which was set up in 1936 and subsequently became the Latin American wing of the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU). CIT regional solidarity was incomplete; while the American Federation of Labor and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada were active participants, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Canadian Congress of Labor remained

outside. By January 1951, when the CIT voted to dissolve in favor of the new ICFTU regional organization, it had drawn away from the CTAL a number of the latter's strongest affiliates.²

Unions representing some 17 million workers joined in January 1951 to form the Inter-American Regional Organization of workers (ORIT), regional branch of the ICFTU. The Mexico City conference was planned by the ICFTU secretariat in cooperation with the CIT executive committee. Workers from 20 countries in North, South, and Central America and the Caribbean area were included; all major North American groups participated. Argentina was specifically excluded by the ICFTU as lacking "independent workers' unions"—³ an action which created a serious rift in the conference. Opposition came from the Mexican delegation which advocated admitting Argentine representatives. On the last day of the conference, all the Mexican representatives except those from the small National Proletarian Confederation (CPN) withdrew on grounds that the regional constitution permitted undue ICFTU control.

The ORIT executive committee, meeting in January and March 1951, approved a plan of organization work dividing Latin America and the West Indies into 5 zones, each of which was to be the direct responsibility of one or more full-time ORIT organizers. Most of these organizers were already working with trade-unions in their regions, by mid-1951; for example, they assisted in the formation of the new Paraguayan Federation of Workers and in setting up a committee to form a federation in Haiti. In order to disseminate information, the ORIT initiated a monthly publication, issued in both Spanish and English, started a twice-monthly trade-union radio program in Spanish from a Montevideo station, and made plans for regional broadcasts in English from a West Indian station. Preparatory steps were also taken toward establishing a school for labor organizers and union leaders. The ICFTU secretary general reported to the July world congress that the ORIT was investigating the possibilities of cooperating with international agencies in educational work in Latin America.

In addition, the executive committee (1) initiated special measures designed to improve the conditions of banana workers in Costa Rica, Hon-

duras, Panama, and British Honduras; (2) distributed a manifesto in four languages to the workers of the Americas and adopted a resolution condemning the closing of the independent Argentine newspaper *La Prensa*; (3) addressed a special statement to the Foreign Ministers of the American States, calling on them to repudiate not only international communism but all forms of governments denying the fundamental rights of man, to respect political and trade-union freedom, and to take certain specified measures for the benefit of labor in order to attain full labor cooperation in the common effort to strengthen the Western Hemisphere economy; and (4) provided ICFTU delegates to a United Nations Economic and Social Council meeting in Chile.

Asia and the Far East. The timing for undertaking regional activities created considerable difference of opinion in initial ICFTU deliberations. But there was agreement on the need for preliminary surveys for underdeveloped areas outside Latin America, the first to be in Asia.

Both the WFTU and non-Communist trade-unionists had taken steps toward forming regional labor organizations in Asia before the ICFTU became active in this region. The WFTU held regional conferences in Peiping in November 1949 and Ceylon in September–October 1950 and appointed an Australian trade-unionist to head the secretariat of an Asian regional office. A number of countries failed to send delegates to the non-Communist Asian Federation of Labor inaugural conference in January 1950 in Ceylon, in the belief that ICFTU regional machinery would supersede the Federation. At the conference, a desire was expressed to have the Federation serve as regional machinery for the ICFTU, but no other meetings were held and Federation members participated actively in forming the new ICFTU regional body.

The ICFTU mission visited 11 countries in Asia and the Far East during July and August 1950 and reported great eagerness everywhere for participation in and assistance from the new international. On the basis of their findings, the ICFTU appointed Dhyam Mungat, an Indian trade-union official, as its full-time representative in Asia. Mr. Mungat met with trade-unionists in a number of Asian countries on behalf of the ICFTU and represented the Confederation at the

December 1950 meetings of the ILO's Asian Advisory Committee and Committee on Work on Plantations. He also presented to the February–March 1951 meeting of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East a set of principles for an economic and social development program designed to produce progressive social institutions and free trade-unions. In addition, the ICFTU sent Jay Krane (CIO) to visit Burma, in line with the executive board decision to maintain relations with the democratic forces in the Burmese trade-union movement.

Operating machinery was established in early 1951, when the ICFTU opened a temporary Information and Advisory Center in Singapore, with the Asian representative in charge. The purpose was to maintain contact with the free trade-unions throughout Asia and the Far East and to assist them in solving their many organizational problems. As part of the Center's work, initial measures were taken to step up the press and publications activities of the ICFTU in Asia; publication of ICFTU material in some of the Asian languages had already begun by the time the regional conference met in May 1951. Implementation of the executive board's decision that subcenters should be opened elsewhere in Asia awaited formal establishment of a regional secretariat, as did final action on plans for an extensive educational program for training trade-unionists, including establishment of trade-union colleges and short-term local study courses.

Pending establishment of regional machinery, the ICFTU executive board gave support to a number of individual groups. Action included a resolution demanding "that trade-union freedom be respected by the Japanese Government" and that limitations on trade-union rights of public employees in Japan be lifted. Aid was sent to striking textile workers and earthquake victims in India.

Nine of the ten ICFTU affiliates in Asia sent representatives to the Karachi conference which set up an Asian regional body in May 1951. They represented nearly 8 million members in eight countries; observers from unaffiliated federations in three additional countries represented some 300,000 additional trade-unionists. Conference discussion emphasized particularly the depressed condition of plantation workers and the need to

organize these workers in spite of the difficulty of reaching them. Delegates deplored the nonratification by Asian Governments of ILO conventions affecting plantation workers. They established a committee to work out an effective approach, including support of western workers in view of the extent of western capital in Asian plantations.

The regional council elected by the conference met briefly on May 31 but adjourned to meet again during the July ICFTU conference.

Africa. Before the ICFTU started its efforts in Africa, the only regional activity was a WFTU-sponsored West African conference in October 1950.

A survey of the trade-union situation in three countries of French North Africa was made by an ICFTU delegation in November 1950. The delegation found that the three countries differed widely—with regard to political structure as well as certain economic and social factors—although the prevalence of the Moslem religion was one of several important characteristics common to all three. Except in Tunisia, most of the trade-unions in the area were linked organically to metropolitan French national centers. No indigenous trade-unions existed in either Algeria or Morocco (being legally prohibited in the latter country) and the local branch of the Communist-dominated French General Confederation of Labor (CGT) was the strongest trade-union organization in both countries. Accordingly, the secretariat was instructed (1) to establish close relations between the ICFTU and the Tunisian Workers' Union (UGTT), which represented the great majority of organized Tunisian workers,⁴ and (2) to maintain relations with all forces in the other two countries, including nationalist groups supporting free trade-unionism.

A visit of an ICFTU delegation to four countries in West and Central Africa in early 1951 culminated with the delegation assisting at a preparatory meeting of affiliated and unaffiliated organizations in the region. Ten countries were represented at the meeting held in the French Cameroons in March. This conference called for formation of an ICFTU regional organization for the area to coordinate trade-union activities, particularly in the field of education, and for ICFTU

support for other actions to improve conditions in the area, including the abolition of racial discrimination and granting of national independence in accordance with the ICFTU program.⁵ Recommendations of the ICFTU delegation to this area were scheduled to be submitted to the July 1951 executive board meeting.

Late in 1950, the executive board approved in principle the sending of a delegation to East Africa. Subsequently it was decided to await the results of the survey in West and Central Africa, with a delegation scheduled to visit East Africa soon after the July 1951 world congress.

Near and Middle East. No conference has as yet been held in the Near and Middle East. The conference scheduled for April 1951 in Teheran, to be convened on the occasion of the ILO Conference for the region, was delayed when the latter conference was postponed. However, agreement was general that the ICFTU must take an active interest in Near and Middle East developments.

The secretariat and various trade-unionists in the region had had preliminary discussions by mid-1951, and initial steps had been taken regarding the development of a free trade-union movement in Turkey. In addition, the ICFTU in February 1951 urged the Egyptian Government to remove existing restrictions on the formation of nation-wide trade-unions and a national trade-union center. Either an ICFTU representative or a delegation is to visit the countries in this area as soon as possible after the Milan congress. Proposals for formation of a Mediterranean regional body, encompassing certain North African, Near East, and Southeast European countries, were referred by the congress to the executive board.

*Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

¹For more detailed discussion of the regional policies and activities of the ICFTU, see various issues of Notes on Labor Abroad, Nos. 13-21, December 1949-May 1951.

²Recent CTAL efforts to recoup their losses have reflected the current WFTU emphasis on trade department development. In 1951, the CTAL held regional meetings of railway and agricultural workers.

³The Dominican Republic was also excluded, for the same reasons.

⁴Affiliation of the UGTT to the ICFTU was later approved, it being understood that the existence of other trade-union groups in Tunisia belonging to organizations affiliated to the ICFTU, i. e., the French Workers' Force (FO), would not be affected.

⁵The ICFTU manifesto pledges to support subject peoples in their struggle toward full national freedom and self-government.

Growth of Democratic Trade-Unions in the Federation of Malaya¹

ALICE W. SHURCLIFF*

MALAYA'S LABOR ORGANIZATIONS exemplify the possibilities of a Government-sponsored educational program in promoting a responsible trade-union movement. Efforts to encourage labor organization were started immediately after World War II and expanded following the start of the Communist insurrection in mid-1948. During 1950 the majority of organized labor formed the Malayan Trade-Union Council which aligned itself with the democratic trade-union movements in other countries by affiliating with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and by representing Malayan labor at Asian Regional Conferences of the International Labor Organization.²

These milestones have already been passed, notwithstanding many obstacles: the insecurity connected with the continuing insurrection; the social and political tensions inherent in a country where the majority of its paid workers are foreigners—Chinese and Indians—having strong ties with their respective countries;³ and the Communist direction of the trade-union movement from 1945 to mid-1948. John A. Brazier, M. B. E., was assigned by the Colonial Office of the British Government, on the advice of the British Trade-Union Congress, to act as Trade-Union Advisor to the Federation of Malaya in 1946. Mr. Brazier, a former railway worker, and a member of the British National Union of Railwaymen originally went to Singapore in 1945 as Labor Welfare Officer for the Malayan Railway.

The labor program is only one of the economic, military, and social efforts in Malaya to curb the Communist bid for power, which is also a serious issue elsewhere in Asia.

Communist Activity, 1945 to Mid-1948

Following the liberation of Malaya at the end of World War II, the Malayan People's Anti-Japanese Army, a Communist guerrilla force of which 90 percent were Chinese, was officially disbanded. Some of its members turned their attention toward gaining control of workers, preparatory to forming a Communist Republic of Malaya. By September 1945, they had set up trade-unions for almost every type of worker from miners and rubber plantation workers to cabaret girls. These unions were directed by an over-all General Labor Union (GLU) which accepted as members individuals and unions from Malaya and Singapore. The few genuine trade-unions that survived were intimidated by the Malayan Communist Party.

In 1946 the GLU reorganized itself into two bodies: the Singapore Federation of Trade-Unions with headquarters in Singapore; and the Pan Malayan Federation of Trade-Unions (PMFTU) with headquarters in Kuala Lumpur. The purpose of this reorganization was to comply with the somewhat different legislation in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya. The Trade-Union Enactment of 1940 which came into effect throughout Malaya in conformance with the Trade-Union Ordinance of 1946 provided for (1) the compulsory registration of all associations with trade-union objectives; (2) the auditing of union accounts; (3) prohibiting the use of union funds for political purposes; and (4) granting trade-unions and their members certain legal protections in their trade-union activities.

The PMFTU set up branch federations in each State and grouped individual unions on a craft or area basis. Government workers, however, were not brought under PMFTU domination since they were forbidden by law to federate or to act with unions of nongovernment workers without prior Government sanction.

At the end of 1947 there were 277 registered unions with a total membership of 195,113. Only 63 unions, mostly of Government workers, were independent. The 214 remaining unions were dominated by the PMFTU and included workers in two of Malaya's main industries, the rubber plantations and the tin mines, as well as port workers and workers in less important industries.

The PMFTU and its satellite unions were managed by full-time paid officers, many of whom were members of the Malayan Communist Party.

Widespread strikes of long duration broke out in May and June 1948, resulting in a loss of 178,623 man-days of work in May and 117,154 in June, compared with a monthly average of 68,842 earlier in the year when considerable labor unrest existed over rising prices. It was later discovered that the May and June strikes were planned in April 1948, at the annual conference of the PMFTU in Singapore and at a meeting of the Malayan Communist Party held almost immediately afterwards.

Growth of Democratic Trade-Unionism

The Government's program of labor education, which had been started in 1945, began to show results in 1948, when more than half of the Communist union membership dropped out in 3 months. The Government also decided to return control of the unions to the workers by amending the Trade-Unions Enactment. The Trade-Unions (Amendment) Ordinance, passed on June 12, 1948, required that (1) all officers of the trade-unions, except the secretary, must be of good character, actually employed in the industry or having had 3 years of such employment, and (2) federations were to be confined to unions of similar occupations or industries.

This amendment enabled the Registrar of Trade-Unions to advise the PMFTU and the State federations, which included unions in all trades and industries, that their continued operation would be illegal. Deprived of most of their income by this action, the PMFTU and the State federations lost some of their power. Strikes—many accompanied by violence—declined.

On July 13, 1948, following the Communist insurrection, the Government declared a state of emergency and outlawed the Communist Party and the New Democratic Youth League on July 23. At this time most of the Communist trade-union officials absconded, in many cases taking the union funds. As a result, the leaderless unions collapsed and only those which formerly enjoyed some degree of independence continued to operate. Total trade-union membership dropped sharply.

Trade-unions experienced considerable difficulty in the months after the emergency was declared, because of distrust of their motives by certain

employer and other groups. The public found it hard to differentiate between illegal Communist and legitimate trade-union activities. That any organizations survived this difficult period demonstrated the workers' strong desire for a trade-union movement in Malaya.

In July 1948 the Federal Legislative Council decided to expand the Trade-Union Advisor's Office. By the end of 1949 it included one trade-union advisor and two assistant advisors, one publicity officer, nine Asian trade-union officers (five Indian, two Malay, and two Chinese), and one trade-union assistant. These officers were given intensive training in trade-unionism, bookkeeping, public speaking, chairmanship, and secret balloting. Most of them were sent in rotation to the United Kingdom for further training.

The labor education program of the Advisors Office was designed to (1) educate union officials and members in the principles, practices, and procedures of collective bargaining, (2) encourage trade-unions to give their members labor education and vocational training, (3) educate workers in citizenship at evening and week-end schools; and (4) bring to plantations, movies, plays, slides, and talks on unionism and related subjects.

In addition there was an Office of the Registrar of Trade-Unions which dealt with registration of unions and inspection of union accounts.

The expanded program met with little response during late 1948 and 1949. Many workers believed that the Government's only interest in labor organization was to induce Communists and other agitators to reveal themselves. This misconception was particularly prevalent among the Chinese workers throughout the country. Gradually, however, the program began to achieve success in spite of the obstacles raised by the emergency and the racial diversity of the population which required the use of four languages for the educational work (Malay, Chinese, Tamil, and English). Trade-union membership increased steadily as shown in the accompanying table, and at the end of May 1951 was about 75,000. Of these about 29,000 were Government workers, including administrative workers as well as those employed in the Government-operated railways, post, telephone and telegraph services, public works, utilities, and schools. Of the 34,000 organized non-government workers about half were employed on rubber plantations. Other groups with notable

Registered Trade-Unions and Trade-Union membership on Dec. 31, 1946 to 1950¹

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Trade-Unions.....	83	277	156	163	168
Government workers.....	(2)	(2)	52	70	84
Other workers.....	(2)	(2)	104	93	84
Membership.....	(2)	195, 113	69, 134	241, 305	54, 579
Government workers.....	(2)	19, 178	25, 692	20, 142	23, 507
Other workers.....	(2)	175, 965	43, 442	21, 163	31, 072

¹ Excluding employers' associations which are also registered as trade-unions under the Trade-Unions Enactment.

² Not available.

³ Of this membership 23,957 were Indians, 9,913 were Chinese, 5,370 were Malays and 2,065 belonged to other races.

Sources: Federation of Malaya, Annual Reports of the Trade-Unions Registry, 1947-49; S. S. Awbery and F. W. Dalley, Labor and Trade-Union Organization in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore, London 1948, and unpublished U. S. Foreign Service Reports.

numbers of organized workers are clerical, Government unskilled labor, mine, and harbor.

Several groups of trade-unions have federated since the Trade-Union Enactment was amended in June 1948 to provide for registration of federations whose members are employed in a similar trade, occupation, or industry. The largest of these federations is the Pan Malayan Rubber Workers Union with a membership probably over 12,000. Other smaller federations with memberships of about a thousand or two are: the All Malayan Federation of Government Medical Employees Trade Unions, the All Malayan Estate Staff Unions, the Malayan Federation of Clerical and Administrative Unions, and the All Malayan Teachers Federation.

A "Trade-Union Committee", composed of both Government and nongovernment unions was authorized by the Government in May 1949. It decided to set up a Malayan Trade-Union Council, which was formally constituted in May 1950 at Kuala Lumpur by representatives of 107 unions (with 35,000 paid-up members) of the approximately 165 unions (with about 60,000 members) in existence at that time. Even before the Council was formally constituted, it sent representatives as observers to the London Conference at which the International Confederation of Free Trade-Unions was formed in November 1949.² In November 1950, the Malayan Trade-Union Council's application for membership in the ICFTU was accepted.

Collective Bargaining

Unions have developed skill in collective bargaining and for the most part have called strikes

only after a reasonable attempt has been made to settle grievances through negotiations. The most important illustration of such collective bargaining took place on the rubber plantations which are the main source of paid employment in Malaya. In April 1950 an agreement between the All Malayan Rubber Workers Negotiating Committee (predecessor of the Pan Malayan Rubber Workers Union) and the Malayan Planting Industries Employers Association (MPIEA, an association which represents most of the large estates throughout Malaya) authorized a 12-percent increase in wages, the first since 1948. A further 12-percent increase was obtained in a 1-month interim agreement reached in September. Discussions were resumed in October but became deadlocked. Both parties then referred to the dispute to an arbitration board established by the Commissioner of Labor. This board awarded further substantial increases under a schedule based on skill in the job and selling price of rubber.

Unions of Government workers have also demonstrated their strength. During discussions regarding revisions of salaries of Government workers which have been under way since 1947, the Government avoided direct negotiations with unions of public workers. Instead it relied upon the recommendations of special study committees appointed by the Government. After the most recent committee report issued in 1950 was rejected by the Malayan Federation of Clerical and Administrative Unions, by the All Malayan Teachers Federation, and by many other unions, the Government reversed its policy. On October 16, 1950, it agreed that Government workers' remuneration was an appropriate subject for collective bargaining and offered to negotiate directly with each union which rejected the report.

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

¹ The Federation of Malaya, established in February 1, 1948, succeeded the Malayan Union which was set up in April 1946. The Federation consists of the same territories as the former union namely the nine States of the Malay peninsula and the two British straits settlements of Penang and Malacca. Singapore the third of the former Straits Settlements is now a separate colony.

² Since the Federation of Malaya is a non-self-governing territory, it is not eligible for membership in the International labor Organization.

³ For further information, see Labor Conditions in British Malaya, Monthly Labor Review, August 1944.

Sources: Federation of Malaya, Annual Reports of the Department of Labor and the Trade Unions Registry 1947-49; and U. S. Foreign Service Reports.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Health and Welfare Plans in the Automobile Industry

NOTE: The automobile and basic steel industries furnish outstanding examples of the rapid extension and development of health and welfare plans in many sectors of the economy. In this article, the plans of the automobile industry are described; a similar study covering the basic steel industry is scheduled for the October issue of the *Monthly Labor Review*.

INCLUSION in labor-management contracts of health and welfare plans and their subsequent phenomenal expansion is a comparatively recent collective-bargaining development. Many health and welfare plans now under collective bargaining existed prior to their inclusion in labor-management contracts. However, in a number of instances plans were negotiated only after prolonged bargaining and resort by unions to the National Labor Relations Board and the courts.¹ Thereafter, as welfare plans spread, the worker's desire for greater security manifested itself increasingly, and inclusion of these plans in additional contracts became more common. Permission for the employer to offset part of the costs under tax regulations, as well as the general slackening of the post-war inflationary pressures, resulted in less emphasis on wage increases and more on the pension and welfare movement on the part of many unions. Elements of competition between different unions as well as intra-union considerations also had an effect.

Thus, with time, the primary issue did not center in the adoption of the program, but rather on the type of plan, extent of coverage, method of financing, adequacy of benefits, form of administration, and other specific matters the parties deemed necessary in devising an insurance pro-

gram best suited to their needs. The experience in the automobile industry, in which nearly complete worker coverage was achieved in a brief period, exemplifies the nature of these problems.

As recently as 3 years ago, none of the major producers in the automobile industry had negotiated health and welfare programs with unions. By 1951, at least 90 percent of all workers in this industry were under some type of collectively bargained program.

A widely held impression that the "package" of benefits is generally uniform or standard throughout the automobile industry was found to be broadly true with respect to the inclusion of certain basic benefits in most contracts. However, substantial diversity in plans was disclosed upon closer analysis of the individual benefits regarding amounts, duration, and extent of coverage.

Among the first programs to receive considerable notice was that negotiated by the United Automobile Workers (CIO) with the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. in 1948; and in September of the following year, an agreement concluded with the Ford Motor Co. also provided a health and welfare plan. By the summer of 1950, all of the major automobile producers had incorporated such programs in their collective-bargaining contracts.

In order to determine the scope and characteristics of such programs, the Bureau of Labor Statistics analyzed 63 plans, covering approximately 683,000 workers, under 64 agreements with 60 companies.² The companies ranged in size from the major automobile producers to those employing less than 500 workers. The United Automobile Workers (CIO) was represented by 45 agreements covering all but 3 percent of the workers in the study. Eight agreements were negotiated by the United Automobile Workers (AFL) and 5 by the United Steelworkers (CIO). Six other unions were represented by one contract each.

Plans in General

Contributory (employer-employee financed) plans outnumbered those entirely paid for by the employer (noncontributory), 34 to 29 (table 1). Significantly, over 94 percent of all the workers in the survey were included in programs to which they contributed. For the most part, contributory plans provided a greater number of benefits than the noncontributory plans.

TABLE 1.—Scope and financing of health and welfare plans under selected collective-bargaining agreements in automobile industry¹

["X" indicates benefits provided under plan, "—", no benefit provided]

Number of plans in agreements analyzed	Workers represented by agreements		Benefits provided					
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Life insurance	Accidental death and dismemberment	Weekly accident and sickness	Hospitalization	Surgical	Medical
All Plans								
63.....	682.5	100.0						
23.....	456.0	66.8	X	X	X	X	X	X
13.....	8.9	1.3	X	X	X	X	X	X
7.....	168.7	24.7	X	—	X	X	X	X
15.....	24.3	3.6	X	—	X	X	X	—
3.....	17.0	2.5	X	—	X	X	X	—
1.....	7.5	1.1	—	X	X	X	X	—
1.....	.1	(²)	—	—	X	X	X	—
Employer-Employee Financed Plans								
34.....	644.0	100.0						
13.....	450.0	69.9	X	X	X	X	X	X
6.....	2.3	(²)	X	X	X	X	X	X
5.....	167.0	25.9	X	—	X	X	X	X
9.....	9.7	1.5	X	—	X	X	X	—
1.....	15.0	2.3	X	—	X	—	—	—
Employer Financed Plans								
29.....	38.5	100.0						
10.....	6.0	15.6	X	X	X	X	X	X
7.....	6.5	16.9	X	X	X	X	X	X
2.....	1.7	4.4	X	—	X	X	X	X
6.....	14.7	38.1	X	—	X	—	X	—
2.....	2.0	5.2	X	—	X	—	X	—
1.....	7.5	19.5	—	X	X	X	X	—
1.....	.1	(²)	—	—	X	X	X	—

¹ Based on 64 agreements containing 63 health and welfare plans.

² Less than 1 percent.

Six major benefits were scrutinized in detail by the Bureau: Life insurance; accidental death and dismemberment; cash payments for loss of time resulting from temporary sickness and accident; hospitalization; surgical; and medical. Most of these were provided by the overwhelming majority

of the plans. Approximately 2 out of 3 workers were covered by plans providing the "full package" of six, while better than 9 out of every 10 were provided with five or more benefits (table 1).

In terms of individual benefits, every worker, without exception, was insured for accident and sickness disability (table 2). More than 97 percent of the workers were covered by life insurance, hospitalization, and surgical benefits. Over half of the plans, covering nearly 70 percent of the workers, provided accidental death and dismemberment insurance. Significantly, only 30 programs provided medical benefits, yet these plans offered protection to over 90 percent of the workers. Maternity benefits were provided by practically all plans. Dependents of more than 96 percent of the workers were covered by some kind of benefits (at least partly paid for by the employer). Most frequently the worker's family was provided with hospitalization and surgical benefits.

The above analysis is general in approach. A more detailed and comprehensive treatment is accorded the following aspects: Financing, participation requirements, extended coverage provisions, and an analysis of the individual benefits covering employees and dependents.

Financing Provisions

The most prevalent method of cost sharing, from the viewpoint of number of workers affected, was to vary the employees' contributions according to earnings and the number of dependents included in the plan. Of the 34 jointly financed plans, 8 were of this type and accounted for 62 percent of the workers covered. It was also the practice under these 8 programs to vary the amounts of life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment insurance, and accident and sickness disability payments according to the basic hourly, weekly, or annual earnings of the worker. Such variation did not exist with respect to hospitalization, surgical, and medical benefits.

Employee contributions, varying in accordance with number of dependents, were provided for in 15 of the employer-employee financed plans under agreements covering slightly more than 29 percent of the workers. The remaining 11 plans provided for flat contributions in all but two cases, which stipulated employee payments according to earnings.

Participation Requirements

Naturally, workers are unprotected by benefits during the specified period of employment required before becoming eligible to participate in health and welfare programs.

Few programs, covering only slightly over 1 percent of the workers, allowed participation immediately upon employment, whereas nearly half the workers had a 3 month and about a tenth a 1 month waiting-period requirement. (Information was not available on this point for plans covering over a third of the workers).

Extended Coverage Provisions

Protection under a health and welfare program is particularly important to workers during periods of temporary unemployment. Such instances include (1) involuntary leave (lay-off), (2) voluntary leave (leave of absence), and (3) involuntary leave due to disability (disability leave).

Approximately two-thirds of the plans set forth an explicit policy on extended coverage (financed wholly or in part by employer). Generally, more plans continued coverage during lay-off than during leave of absence or disability. Periods of extension varied both by type of leave and by the individual benefits within the package. One month's extended coverage was often allowed during lay-off and leave of absence, whereas for disability leave, extensions were usually longer (frequently 6 months to 1 year). With respect to individual benefits, life and accidental death and dismemberment insurances were generally extended for longer periods than were the other benefits.

Types of Employee Benefits

Life Insurance. Historically, need for life insurance or death benefits was recognized very early. Such protection provides funds for dependent survivors to defray some of the immediate expenses of burial, as well as to tide the family over the critical period immediately following the loss of the wage earner.

Of the programs studied, only 2 failed to provide life insurance. Slightly more than 4 out of every 5 plans were of the uniform or "flat" type,

that is, a specified insurance amount was provided to all workers alike. However, more than three-fifths of the workers were covered by programs under which the amounts of insurance depended upon the employee's basic weekly, hourly, or annual earnings (graduated type). The majority of the workers under flat-type plans were insured for from \$3,000 to \$3,600, as were almost all workers with \$3,000 basic annual earnings under the graduated programs. Thus, while most workers under

TABLE 2.—Individual benefits provided in health and welfare plans under selected collective-bargaining agreements in automobile industry ¹

Benefits	Number of plans in agreements analyzed ²	Workers represented by agreements	
		Number (thousands) ²	Percent
All Plans			
Total.....	63	682.5	100.0
Life insurance.....	61	674.9	98.9
Accidental death and dismemberment.....	37	472.4	69.2
Weekly accident and sickness.....	63	682.5	100.0
Hospitalization.....	60	665.6	97.5
Surgical.....	60	665.6	97.5
Medical.....	30	624.8	91.5
Employer-Employee Financed Plans			
Total.....	34	644.0	100.0
Life insurance.....	34	644.0	100.0
Accidental death and dismemberment.....	19	452.4	70.2
Weekly accident and sickness.....	34	644.0	100.0
Hospitalization.....	33	629.0	97.7
Surgical.....	33	629.0	97.7
Medical.....	18	617.0	95.8
Employer Financed Plans			
Total.....	29	38.5	100.0
Life insurance.....	27	30.9	80.3
Accidental death and dismemberment.....	18	20.1	52.2
Weekly accident and sickness.....	29	38.5	100.0
Hospitalization.....	27	36.6	95.1
Surgical.....	27	36.6	95.1
Medical.....	12	7.7	20.0

¹ Based on 64 agreements containing 63 health and welfare plans.

² Figures not additive since all workers are covered by more than one benefit.

flat plans were covered by an amount approximately equal to the average annual earnings in the industry for 1950 (50 weeks at \$73.25 ³), only workers under graduated plans who earned at least \$3,000 basic annual earnings were similarly protected. Those employees under graduated plans who earned more than \$3,000 (basic annual earnings) were insured for greater amounts.

Continuation of life insurance in reduced amounts upon a worker's retirement at employer expense was stipulated in 20 plans, accounting for almost nine-tenths of the workers with life-insurance protection.

Provisions for permanent and total disability, occurring before age 60, were contained in 41 plans under agreements covering more than 525,000 workers. Nearly 95 percent of these workers were entitled to face value of the insurance, paid either in a lump sum or in installments.

Accidental Death and Dismemberment. Insurance covering the contingency of accidental death and dismemberment was available to 472,000 workers. The 37 plans including this benefit were mostly of the flat type (providing from \$750 to \$2,000 for accidental death, with coverage of the majority of the workers toward the upper end of the range). Nevertheless, the 6 programs which scaled the amounts according to the employee's earnings covered almost 90 percent of the workers. The amounts for accidental death under the graduated plans ranged from \$1,200 to \$3,000. However, virtually all workers under these plans who received \$60 basic weekly pay (\$1.50 basic hourly rate) were covered by \$1,500 to \$1,750 for accidental death.

In most instances, payment for multiple dismemberment equaled the death benefit, while the single dismemberment benefit was half this amount.

Accident and Sickness Disability. A need not provided for in the Federal and most of the State social-insurance laws is partially filled by accident and sickness disability benefits. Under unemployment compensation, a worker receives some income when temporarily unemployed, and under workmen's compensation, when unable to work because of occupational sickness or injury. If he is disabled due to a nonoccupational cause, he must usually rely on private disability programs. Workers' desire for this type of protection is shown by the inclusion of an accident and sickness disability program in every plan surveyed.

Weekly benefits provided by these plans were payable for periods ranging from 13 to 52 weeks, starting from the first to eighth day in case of accident and from the fourth to eighth day in

event of sickness. Although the main purpose of accident and sickness disability benefits is to cover nonoccupational cases, 8 plans, with almost half the workers, also included provisions for payment of benefits for occupational disabilities. These programs stipulated that workmen's compensation benefits should be supplemented so as to make them comparable to benefits received for nonoccupational disabilities.

Weekly sickness and accident benefits were flat amounts in two-thirds of the plans, with five of every six workers so covered entitled to receive \$30 to \$32. Graduated scales of benefits based on earnings covered 65 percent of the workers, with payments of about \$35 predominating for employees whose basic annual earnings approximated \$3,000 per year. Benefits beginning on the eighth day during sickness, on the first day of accident, and continuing for a maximum of 26 weeks were most common (in plans covering two-thirds of the workers). Generally, accident and sickness benefits were payable during each separate period of disability.

Hospitalization. The 60 hospitalization plans in the study were of two broad categories—cash or service. Cash plans, in turn, either stipulated a flat daily allowance for room and board or provided for reimbursement of the daily hospital charge up to a specified limit. The service plans furnished room, board, and extra services (without cash limit) usually listed in the hospitalization contracts, such as anesthesia, oxygen therapy, drugs, laboratory services, etc. Under cash plans an allowance was provided toward the cost of these services.

The great majority of the workers were covered by service plans which stipulated a maximum of 120 days of hospital care with semiprivate room accommodations. Cash plans, although twice as numerous as service programs, applied to less than 10 percent of the workers. With few exceptions these plans permitted either 31 or 70 days' hospitalization. Daily benefits in a majority of instances, ranged from \$7 through \$8.50. Cash allowances for extra services, most often, were from 10 to 20 times the daily benefit.

Surgical. Usually, surgical benefits are based on a schedule of allowances for specified operations.

Classification of the 60 surgical plans, according to the maximum amounts allowable, showed that these payments ranged from \$150 to \$400.

In the event an operation costs more than the amount specified in the schedule, the worker pays the excess. However, some plans have a provision under which the worker, whose income is below a specified ceiling, is not charged more than the scheduled amount.

In this connection, a pamphlet describing the Michigan Blue Shield plan, in effect at the time of this study, includes the following proviso: "More than 4,300 Surgical Plan Participating Doctors have agreed to make no additional charge for services rendered to you under your Certificate if you are married and the total income of your family, averaged for 3 years, has not exceeded \$2,500 a year (\$2,000 if you are single), and if you do not voluntarily request and occupy a private room in the hospital." The great majority of workers under surgical plans were covered by this provision.⁴

Medical. Medical plans under agreements studied were of two types—those providing payments for visits to the worker only while hospitalized ("in-hospital" benefit), and those covering home and office calls as well.

Although only half the 30 medical-benefit plans provided solely for "in-hospital" payments, this type of coverage accounted for nearly 95 percent of the 625,000 workers under medical programs. The great majority of these workers were covered by plans which provided maximum compensation of \$350 or \$370. Generally, the more comprehensive type of medical plan, covering home, office, and hospital benefits, stipulated between \$150 and \$250 in maximum compensation.

Nearly three-fourths of the workers were eligible for benefits up to the maximum amount for each separate case; the rest were entitled to payments not to exceed the maximum during any 1 year. Usually the benefits were payable beginning with the first visit (or day) in the event of an accident, and third or fourth visit (or day) for sickness.

Maternity. Usually, maternity benefits under health and welfare programs are provided in connection with the specific benefit—accident and

sickness disability, hospitalization, and surgical. Provision for a flat amount in lieu of some of the benefits is less common (table 3). When provided in connection with accident and sickness disability, benefit payments for maternity were usually limited to 6 weeks.

TABLE 3.—*Maternity benefits for employees in health and welfare plans under selected collective-bargaining agreements in automobile industry*¹

["X" indicates benefits provided under plan, "—", no benefit provided]

Number of plans in agreements analyzed	Workers represented by agreements		Benefits provided			
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Weekly accident and sickness	Hospitalization	Surgical	Separate maternity benefit
All Plans						
63.....	682.5	100.0				
42.....	618.0	90.5	X	X	X	—
10.....	23.9	3.5	—	X	X	—
3.....	22.1	3.2	X	—	—	X
3.....	17.0	2.5	X	—	—	—
1.....	.5	(²)	—	—	—	X
4.....	1.0	(²)	—	—	—	—
Employer-Employee Financed Plans						
34.....	644.0	100.0				
21.....	583.2	90.6	X	X	X	—
7.....	22.9	3.6	—	X	X	—
3.....	22.1	3.4	X	—	—	X
1.....	15.0	2.3	X	—	—	—
1.....	.5	(²)	—	—	—	X
1.....	.3	(²)	—	—	—	—
Employer Financed Plans						
29.....	38.5	100.0				
21.....	34.7	90.2	X	X	X	—
3.....	1.0	2.6	—	X	X	—
2.....	2.0	5.2	X	—	—	—
3.....	.8	2.0	—	—	—	—

¹ Based on 64 agreements containing 63 health and welfare plans.

² Less than 1 percent.

Service type hospitalization plans in a majority of instances granted employees the same privileges in maternity as in other cases. Cash plans either allowed the same daily benefits (generally limited to 14 days) and extra allowances, or provided reimbursement up to a stated maximum (usually 10 times the nonmaternity daily allowance) to be applied against all hospital charges.

Surgical benefits were granted in all plans covering maternity for hospitalization. The amounts payable varied from \$40 to \$125 with \$40, \$50, and \$75 most common.

TABLE 4.—Benefits for dependents in health and welfare plans under selected collective-bargaining agreements in automobile industry¹

["X" indicates benefits provided under plan, "—", no benefit provided]

Number of plans in agreements analyzed	Workers represented by agreements		Benefits provided ²					
	Number (thousands)	Percent	Hospitalization	Surgical	Medical	Maternity		
						Hospitalization	Surgical	Separate benefit
All Plans								
63.....	682.5	100.0						
26.....	436.0	63.9	X	X	—	X	X	—
12.....	170.3	25.0	X	X	X	X	X	—
3.....	45.6	6.7	X	X	X	—	—	X
2.....	1.0	(³)	X	X	—	—	—	X
3.....	4.0	(³)	X	—	—	X	—	X
17.....	25.6	3.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employer-Employee Financed Plans								
34.....	644.0	100.0						
15.....	408.7	63.5	X	X	—	X	X	—
7.....	168.1	26.1	X	X	X	—	—	X
3.....	45.6	7.1	X	X	X	—	—	X
2.....	1.0	(³)	X	X	—	—	—	X
1.....	3.0	(³)	X	—	—	X	—	—
6.....	17.6	2.7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employer Financed Plans								
29.....	38.5	100.0						
11.....	27.3	70.9	X	X	—	X	X	—
5.....	2.2	5.7	X	X	X	X	X	—
2.....	1.0	2.6	X	—	—	X	—	—
11.....	8.0	20.8	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Based on 64 agreements containing 63 health and welfare plans.

² Includes only those paid for wholly or in part by the employer.

³ Less than 1 percent.

An additional restriction generally placed on hospital and surgical maternity benefits was the requirement that the worker be insured when pregnancy commenced, or 9 months prior to claiming maternity benefits.

Four plans stipulated flat amounts for maternity cases in lieu of benefits under the hospitalization and surgical programs. Scheduled amounts for normal delivery under these plans varied from \$90 to \$150.

Benefits for Dependents

About two-thirds of the plans analyzed included some type of benefits for the workers' dependents, paid wholly or in part by the em-

ployer. Several others provided for family enrollment at the option of the employee and at his sole expense. Generally, contributory plans provided benefits for dependents more often than non-contributory plans.

Over 650,000 workers were covered by plans under which hospitalization, surgical, and some type of maternity benefits were extended to their dependents (table 4). The dependents of only slightly more than 215,000 workers were protected by medical benefits.

Hospitalization benefits for dependents were the same as for employees in 3 out of every 4 plans. The differences occurred not in the service but in the cash programs; the daily cash benefits were sometimes \$1 or \$2 lower for dependents. With few exceptions, surgical schedules specified the same amounts for dependents as for employees.

"In-hospital" benefits only were provided in four out of every five medical plans covering dependents, and, with two exceptions, payments were made on the same basis as for employees. When maternity care was provided for dependents under hospitalization and surgical programs, the benefits were usually the same as those granted the workers.

—EVAN KEITH ROWE

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

¹ In *W. W. Cross and Co.* and *United Steelworkers of America, CIO* (Case No. 1-C-2676), the NLRB ordered the company "to refrain from taking any action with respect to its group health and accident insurance program which affects any of the employees in the unit represented by the union, without prior consultation with the union and, in addition . . . to bargain collectively with the union upon request." For additional Board and court decisions dealing with employee benefit programs, see: *Inland Steel Co.*, 77 NLRB 1; 170 Fed. 2d 247 (1949); 336 U. S. 960; 174 Fed. 2d 875 (1949); *General Motors Corp.*, 81 NLRB 126 (1949); *Allied Mills*, 82 NLRB 99; *Tide Water Assoc. Oil Co.* (NLRB Case No. 2c-6907, Sept. 8, 1949).

² For purposes of this study the automobile industry conforms to Standard Industrial Classification 371: Motor Vehicles and Motor Vehicle Equipment. Number of workers covered under a collective-bargaining agreement is not necessarily the same as number covered by the health and welfare plan of a particular company, because a plan often includes clerical and salaried employees as well as other workers under contracts not covered by the survey. Thus, the plans covered approximately 683,000 workers under agreements included in the survey. The actual number of workers covered by these plans was probably larger, although an offsetting factor was the inability to ascertain the number of workers, covered by master agreements, who were employed in plants not normally classified in the Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Equipment industry. Programs included in this study were in effect in late 1950 and early 1951.

³ Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Hours and Earnings, February 1951, Industry Report. [Mimeographed.]

⁴ An optional feature of the Michigan Blue Shield Plan provides for higher income ceilings—\$3,750 if single, and \$5,000 if married. Since February 1951, several plans in this study have incorporated this more liberal provision.

Defense Expansion in Shipyard Employment

EMPLOYMENT in American shipyards increased over 60 percent to a total of 216,000 from the outbreak of hostilities in Korea to May 1951. The postwar low of 132,400 workers in May 1950 was almost equally divided between Navy yards and private yards but by May 1951, 57 percent of the workers were in Navy yards.

The most immediate effect of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea was a withdrawal of a substantial number of vessels from the reserve fleets, resulting in an increase in repair and conditioning employment. Subsequently, both the Navy and the Maritime Administration expanded their construction programs. Employment rose more rapidly in Navy yards than in private yards, and the greater part of this increase in employment was in shipyards located along the Atlantic seaboard. Pacific and Gulf Coast yards were still almost entirely engaged in repair and modification activities in April 1951.

Only a moderate increase in the workweek accompanied the rise in employment; and turn-over rates in shipbuilding continued to be among the highest in manufacturing. Local shortages have appeared in some yards in a few key occupations, but there has been no general shortage of shipyard workers. However, these local shortages may become more serious when the shipbuilding programs of the Navy and Maritime Administration reach their peak.

It is estimated that the \$2 billion naval construction and modernization program authorized by Congress in 1951, along with expanded private construction and reconditioning activities, will raise shipyard employment by some 40,000 workers by mid-1952. This increased employment is to be divided between Navy and private yards and the greater part of it is to be in Atlantic Coast shipyards. Existing shipyards will probably receive all of the orders and stand-by yards will not be reactivated.

Production and Employment Background

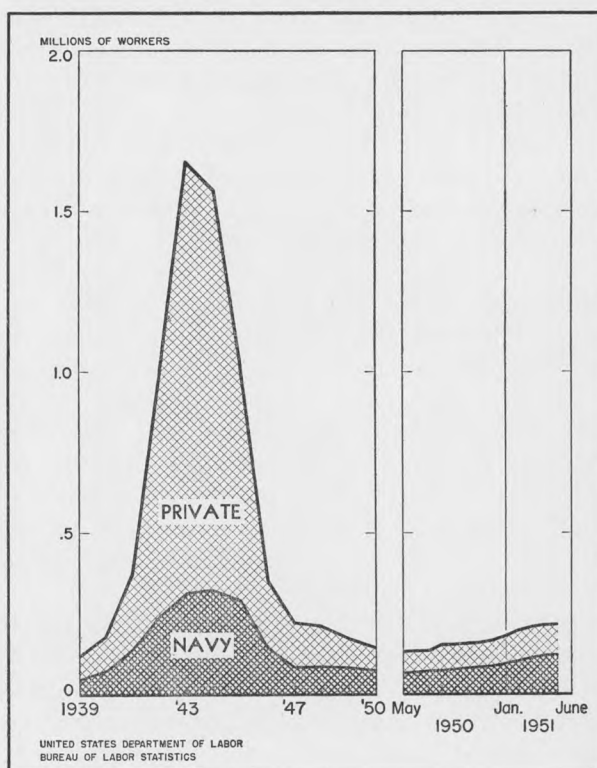
Shipbuilding activity is subject to very wide fluctuations. During both World Wars, the

United States engaged in huge shipbuilding programs. After each war, the shipping tonnage which had been produced proved greater than could be utilized in peacetime commerce; excess ships were placed in reserve anchorages. These large stand-by fleets had a depressing effect upon new construction, and shipyard operations were limited almost entirely to repair activities for several years in each instance.

Since shipyards often do both construction and repair work and since ships take an appreciable time to construct, employment is a better measure of shipyard activity than tonnage completed. From an all-time high in December 1943 of 1,723,000 workers, shipyard employment declined steadily to the May 1950 low of 132,400 workers. The decline in private yards was more precipitous than in Navy yards (chart 1).

Construction of new vessels and the repair and reconditioning of reserve naval and merchant ships has been accelerating since Korea. However, because the Maritime Administration and the Military Sea Transportation Service and other agencies removed approximately 600 vessels from

Chart 1—Employment in Private and Navy Shipyards.



the reserve fleets, the increase in employment was most marked in ship repair and reconditioning.

Nature of the Industry

Mass-production techniques, utilized to some degree during World War II, are generally not adaptable to shipbuilding, especially during periods of low activity when demand for ships of similar specifications is limited. Ships are usually designed for the requirements of a particular customer and often differ in basic structure. Tankers, for example, are quite different from dry-cargo ships or passenger ships.

The volume of private shipbuilding during peacetime is small and the industry is highly competitive. The nature of its productive processes does not permit the substitution of machines for labor to the extent possible in other industries. As labor costs form a large proportion of shipbuilding costs, high wages place American shipbuilders at a disadvantage in competing with the lower labor costs of foreign shipbuilders. However, the United States Maritime Administration has provided various subsidies to the maritime industries in an attempt to equalize cost differences and offset the effects of foreign subsidies.

A further aid to the American shipbuilding industry is the requirement under shipping laws that coastal, intercoastal, and inland waterways commerce be carried in American-made vessels. Thus, a large proportion of peacetime ship construction in private yards consists of tankers, ore vessels, barges, and various types of inland waterways craft used in domestic commerce.

Private shipyards also participate in construction, modification, and repair of U. S. Navy vessels. However, these yards are usually heavily loaded with orders for merchant vessels during wartime, when peak Navy construction occurs. Since the Navy needs a smaller fleet in peacetime, surplus warships remaining after the war are placed in reserve. This stand-by fleet tends to limit postwar Navy construction in the same way that the existence of surplus merchant vessels limits commercial construction.

Although their primary function is the repair and maintenance of the fleet, Navy yards also construct and modify vessels. The Vinson-Trammell Act of 1934 requires that the first and each alternate combat vessel must be built in Navy yards.

The President can lift this restriction in the interest of national defense during an emergency. Currently, Navy construction is divided between private and its own yards, while modification and repair is heavily concentrated in Navy yards.

Location of Employment

More workers are employed in Atlantic seaboard shipyards than in all other regions combined. Employment on new construction is highly concentrated in these yards. During World War II, Atlantic yards employed the greatest number of workers and accounted for about half the total shipbuilding employment. Over 80 percent of all workers engaged in new construction in April 1951 were employed in Atlantic yards compared with 2 percent on the Pacific Coast. Currently, almost two-thirds of the workers in Navy yards and about 60 percent of those in private yards are employed on the Atlantic Coast.

Conversely, Pacific Coast yards, which accounted for 35 percent of the industry's employment during the height of the wartime shipbuilding program in 1943, currently employ less than a quarter of the industry's workers. This decline in relative importance is attributable to the lack of new construction. Only 17 percent of Pacific Coast shipyard workers were employed in private yards during May 1951, and the workers were engaged almost entirely in ship-repair activities.

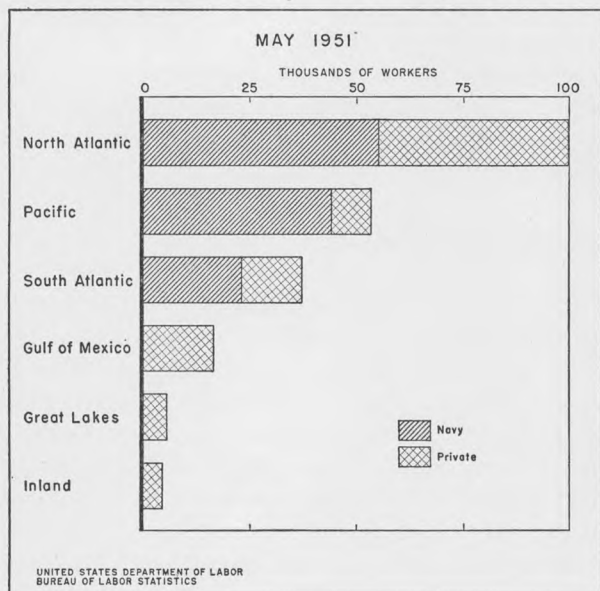
In the Great Lakes area, increased demand for iron ore has stimulated the construction of additional ore vessels. During the summer months of 1950, the normal seasonal decline in Great Lakes ship repair was partially offset by the doubling of new ship construction employment. Only 8

TABLE 1.—Distribution of production workers employed in private shipyards by type of activity and region, December 1950

Region	Percent of production workers employed			
	Total	New construction	Repair and modification	Other activities ¹
United States.....	100	35	47	18
Atlantic.....	100	47	34	19
Gulf of Mexico.....	100	8	82	10
Pacific.....	100	2	79	19
Great Lakes and Inland.....	100	37	37	26

¹ Includes some shipbuilding work not allocable between new construction and repair.

Chart 2. Shipbuilding Employment, by Region



of the work and the large proportion of skilled trades required which women normally do not enter. During World War II, female participation was encouraged, and women reached a peak of 11 percent of all workers in the industry. Pacific Coast shipyards utilized a much larger proportion of women than other areas. More women were employed in new construction than in ship repair. In early 1951, about 3 percent of the industry's workers were women, and most of these were office workers.

Hours and Earnings

In May 1951, average hourly earnings of private shipyard workers were \$1.73 compared with \$1.59 for all manufacturing industries and \$1.66 in durable-goods industries. Weekly earnings in shipyards also averaged higher than in durable goods as a whole or all manufacturing, except during the spring of 1951 when they dropped below the durable-goods average as a result of a shorter workweek. In May, shipyard weekly earnings were \$68.89 and the durable-goods average was \$69.39. However, average earnings should increase following the Wage Stabilization Board's recent approval of shipyard wage agreements which raised the pay of 25,000 workers.

Hourly earnings in December 1950 were substantially higher in Pacific shipyards than earnings in other areas, as shown below. Workers engaged in repair activities averaged slightly higher earnings than those engaged in new construction, although this was not true in all regions.

	Average hourly earnings
All regions	\$1.69
North Atlantic	1.68
South Atlantic	1.65
Gulf	1.52
Pacific	2.06
Great Lakes	1.63
Inland	1.67

Only a 2-hour increase in the average workweek accompanied the 60-percent increase employment since Korea. In June 1950, the average workweek was 37.8 hours, and in May 1951 it was 39.8. During World War II, the workweek ranged from 45 to 49 hours. Despite an average workweek below 40 hours, an appreciable number

percent of all shipyard workers are employed in Gulf Coast yards, and these are engaged largely in ship-repair activities.

Many yards engaged in other activities in order to retain their skilled labor force during the past few years of low shipyard activity. Approximately 7 percent of the industry's workers were so engaged in December 1950. These activities included the fabrication of steel products, boiler and machine-shop products, large turbine casings, heavy industrial machinery, bridge caissons, and even wind tunnels for aeronautical research.

The Work Force

Shipbuilding and repair requires a large proportion of skilled workers. During World War II, over half of all shipyard employees were classified as skilled workers or supervisory employees. About 40 percent were classified as semiskilled and less than 10 percent, unskilled. Welders, shipfitters, machinists, carpenters, shipwrights, pipefitters, electricians, chippers and caulkers, and painters were the largest shipyard occupations. Currently, production workers comprise almost 90 percent of the industry's total work force, although the ratio is usually lower in periods of lower activity.

Only a small percentage of shipyard workers are women because of the physical requirements

TABLE 2.—Hours and earnings of production workers in private shipbuilding and repair, 1947-51

Year and month	Average weekly earnings	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly hours
1947.....	\$57.59	\$1.458	39.5
1948.....	61.22	1.582	38.7
1949.....	61.88	1.637	37.8
1950.....	63.83	1.671	38.2
1951:			
January.....	64.73	1.677	38.6
February.....	69.41	1.718	40.4
March.....	69.33	1.729	40.1
April.....	69.19	1.734	39.9
May.....	68.89	1.731	39.8

of shipyard workers were employed on extra-shift operations or engaged in Saturday or Sunday work in April 1951. There are marked regional variations in the average workweek. Pacific Coast and Gulf Coast yards averaged a workweek in December 1950 almost 2 hours below the national average.

Labor Turn-Over

Turn-over rates in shipyard employment continue to be among the highest in manufacturing. Total accessions and separations in shipbuilding and repair are still several times the average for the durable-goods industries as is shown in table 4. This high turn-over rate is due to the heavy lay-offs which are characteristic of the industry. Some trades are needed only during certain stages of construction; the majority of occupational skills and the greatest number of workers are required at the half-way point. Only special skills are required after the ship is

TABLE 4.—Labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in shipbuilding and repair, and all durable goods industries, 1947-51

Year and month	Shipbuilding				Durable goods			
	Separations			Accessions	Separations			Accessions
	Total ¹	Quits	Lay-offs		Total ¹	Quits	Lay-offs	
1947.....	12.4	5.0	6.3	11.5	5.0	3.4	1.0	5.2
1948.....	13.7	3.1	9.8	11.1	4.8	2.8	1.3	4.5
1949.....	16.5	1.6	14.4	13.7	5.2	1.4	2.7	3.5
1950.....	16.4	2.2	13.2	17.4	3.6	2.0	1.1	4.9
1951:								
January..	14.3	3.6	8.7	39.3	4.4	2.2	1.1	5.7
February..	14.2	4.1	8.4	20.5	3.9	2.2	.7	5.0
March.....	17.9	5.1	11.0	14.7	4.4	2.7	.7	5.1
April.....	14.6	4.8	8.8	17.6	4.9	3.0	1.0	5.1
May.....	16.3	5.6	9.6	17.4	5.2	3.1	1.3	5.0

¹ Includes discharges and miscellaneous separations.

launched. The construction of vessels of identical specifications, as in World War II, can cause a drop in the lay-off rate by enabling workers in specialized trades to move from one ship to the next. Another cause of high turn-over is the large variation in the volume of ship construction and repair.

Employment Outlook

Shipyard employment depends upon the volume of ship construction, repair, and reconditioning. The size of the Navy and the Merchant Marine determines the level of repair and reconditioning activity and partially determines the volume of new construction. The majority of ship construction, reconditioning, and repair is for the Navy at the present time.

Congressional authorization of a \$2 billion naval construction and reconditioning program in March 1951 provides for 500,000 tons of naval vessels as follows:

	Tons
Warships, including aircraft carriers.....	100,000
Landing craft and amphibious warfare vessels....	175,000
Mine warfare vessels.....	25,000
Patrol vessels.....	15,000
Auxiliary vessels.....	175,000
Service craft.....	9,000
Experiment types.....	1,000

A large part of this anticipated new construction which still depends upon Congressional appropriations will probably be done in private shipyards, principally on the Atlantic Coast.

Private shipbuilders had under construction or on order 87 sea-going merchant vessels, as of August 1, 1951. Thirty-five of these vessels are the new high-speed "Mariners" ordered by the Maritime Administration. Most of the remaining ships are tankers and bulk ore carriers.

The Navy also plans to recondition and modernize many older ships. Some of this work will be contracted to private shipbuilders. The reconditioning and repair of additional merchant vessels from reserve fleets will continue to provide employment to private shipyard workers now engaged in repair work. Atlantic shipyards will probably receive the largest share of this work, as almost half of the vessels in the USMA reserve fleet are in Atlantic anchorages.

Repair activity generally increases with the size and activity of the Navy and Merchant Marine. The Navy and some commercial shippers use a cycle system of repair whereby ships are docked for repairs after a specified length of service. Other shippers repair their vessels only when necessary. A high volume of ship-repair activity is anticipated during the next few years because of the increased size of the Navy and Merchant Marine and the increased combat activity of naval vessels resulting from the Korean War. However, the resultant increase in employment will be small and will be divided between Navy and private yards.

The size of these shipbuilding, repair, and modification programs indicates that existing shipyards are likely to receive all of the orders, and standby shipyards will not be reactivated. These programs will require a moderate increase in shipyard employment. It is estimated that about 40,000 more workers will be needed by the middle of 1952. These new workers will be engaged largely in Navy and Merchant Marine construction.

Although there is no general shortage of shipyard workers at the present time, local shortages have appeared in some individual occupations. The list of critical occupations issued by the United States Department of Labor includes the following shipyard occupations: Marine loftsmen, shipriggers, shipfitters, marine boilermakers, and marine lay-out men. Shortages in these key occupations may become more serious when the shipbuilding programs of the Navy and Maritime Administration reach their peak.

—STUART A. PETTINGILL

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Wage Chronology No. 18: Bethlehem Atlantic Shipyards, 1941-51¹

LARGEST SINGLE-COMPANY OPERATION and a major segment of the East Coast shipbuilding and ship-repair industry are the combined facilities of the

Bethlehem Steel Co. Eight of the 11 yards of the company and its affiliate are located on the Atlantic Coast.² Two of the Eastern Seaboard yards are located in the Boston harbor area (Quincy and Boston³); four are situated in the New York harbor area (Brooklyn-27th Street, Brooklyn-56th Street, Hoboken, and Staten Island), while the Baltimore and Sparrows Point yards are in the vicinity of Baltimore.⁴ This chronology traces the major changes in wage rates and related wage practices put into effect by Bethlehem at these yards starting June 23, 1941, the effective date of the Atlantic Coast Zone Shipbuilding Stabilization Agreement.

Production employees at these eight yards (except for patternmakers at six of the yards) are represented by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO). Organizational activities started in the middle 1930's and culminated in certification by the National Labor Relations Board of the union as collective-bargaining agent at the Boston yard in 1937, at the Brooklyn and Hoboken yards in 1939, and at the Fairfield,⁵ Baltimore, Sparrows Point, and Staten Island yards in 1941. It was not until 1945 that the union won an election entitling it to act as collective-bargaining agent for Quincy production employees. On September 18, 1942, the first master agreement was signed by the parties.

Wages and related conditions of employment in the industry on a Nation-wide basis were stabilized before our active participation in World War II—long before this action was taken in other industries. In 1941, Zone Stabilization Conferences were convened by the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee of the War Production Board; the Conference established a Nation-wide wage rate⁶ for standard first-class mechanics and provided uniform coastwide provisions regulating certain other working practices. The conferences were attended, and the resulting zone standards were agreed to, by representatives of Federal procurement agencies, labor, and management.

Separate Zone Standards were established for the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, and for the Great Lakes area. The Atlantic Coast Zone Standards became effective June 23, 1941. Later, in July 1942, the basic wage rate was increased, effective June 29, 1942, and certain working practices were revised at a Chicago National Shipbuilding Conference. The Zone Standards were

further amended in 1945. Provisions of the Zone Standards and the initial master agreement do not necessarily indicate changes in prior conditions of work since some of the company's working practices were continued.

A large proportion of the workers in Bethlehem's 8 Atlantic Coast yards were paid under piecework or group incentive plans. The changes reported in this chronology relate to these employees as well as those paid on a straight hourly basis. Special provisions concerning the application of the general wage changes to incentive workers are omitted as are provisions of the contracts dealing with other procedural aspects of the day-to-day administration of the bonus plans.

The company's employment on the Atlantic Coast as in other shipyards, and hence the coverage of the master agreement, has fluctuated widely during the period covered by this report. Wartime employment of production workers reached a peak of 139,000; in 1950, an average of 15,000 production workers were employed at the yards.

The existing agreement was originally effective on November 10, 1947, and was to continue in effect

until June 23, 1949. By agreement of July 23, 1948, the agreement was extended to June 23, 1950, with provision for wage and insurance reopening in June 1949. On January 31, 1950, this reopening resulted in amending the company's pension plan, agreement on insurance benefits, and extension of the agreement to December 31, 1951. Provision was made in this extension for a wage reopening in December 1950 and for continuation of the insurance and pension plans to October 31, 1954, if the company does not change the pension plan prior to that date.

¹For purpose and scope of the wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948. Reprints of this chronology are available on request.

²The Bethlehem Steel Company (Shipbuilding Division) operates all of the Bethlehem Atlantic coast yards except the Sparrows Point yard, which is operated by the Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard, Inc.

³The Quincy yard is also known as the Fore River yard.

⁴The Baltimore yard is also known as the Key Highway yard.

⁵Not now in operation.

⁶The rate established was \$1.12 an hour on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts and on the Great Lakes. Mechanics in Gulf Coast yards were paid \$1.07; but in 1942, when rates were changed to \$1.20, the Gulf rates were also increased to that level. Rates below the first-class rate were not established by the conference. Provision, however, was made in 1941 to increase the lower rates in the same proportion as first-class rates and in 1942 to increase the lower rates by the same amount as the first-class rates.

A—General Wage Changes ¹

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
June 23, 1941 (by Atlantic Coast Zone Stabilization Agreement).	Increases averaging approximately 10 cents an hour.	Agreement established rate of \$1.12 an hour for standard first-class mechanics and provided for corresponding increases to employees in other grades and classes.
June 23, 1942 (by Atlantic Coast Zone Stabilization Agreement).	8 cent an hour increase-----	
Mar. 3, 1943 (by Directive Order of National War Labor Board, July 6, 1943).	-----	10 occupations increased to standard first-class rate of \$1.20 an hour. Intermediate classifications increased accordingly.
June 23, 1943 (by Directive Order of National War Labor Board, Apr. 13, 1944).	Increases averaging approximately 2 cents an hour.	Result of zone-wide review by Shipbuilding Commission of the NWLB, which established approvable job rates in order to eliminate gross intraplant inequities and to adjust specific wage rates to the minimum of the going wage rate bracket.
Dec. 4, 1945 (by agreement of National Shipbuilding Conference, approved by National Wage Stabilization Board, Feb. 27, 1946).	18 cent an hour increase-----	
Nov. 10, 1947 (by agreement of Nov. 10, 1947).	12 cent an hour increase-----	
July 24, 1948 (by agreement of July 23, 1948).	7 cent an hour increase-----	
Jan. 1, 1951 (by agreement of Feb. 18, 1951).	18½ to 31 cent increase, averaging 22½ cents an hour.	Approved by Wage Stabilization Board, June 7, 1951.

¹ General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting an entire establishment, bargaining unit or plant at one time. They do not include adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in individual job rates or incentive rates) that do not have an immediate or noticeable effect on the average wage level.

The wage changes listed above were the major adjustments in the general wage level made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in incentive earnings, changes in types of vessels constructed, the omission of nongeneral changes in rates and other factors, the sum of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the amount of change in average hourly earnings over the same period.

B.—Basic Wage Rates by Grade and Class at Bethlehem East Coast Shipyards ¹

Grade and class ²	Effective date and area											
	June 23, 1941			June 23, 1942			June 23, 1943			Dec. 4, 1945		
	Boston ³	New York	Balti- more ⁴	Boston ³	New York	Balti- more ⁴	Boston ³	New York	Balti- more	Boston ³	New York	Balti- more
Standard skilled mechanic: ⁵												
Class 1a	\$1.12	\$1.12	\$1.12	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.38	\$1.38	\$1.38
Class 1b	1.02			1.10								
Class 2a	.93	1.01	1.05	1.01	1.09	1.13	1.12	1.12	1.14			
Class 2b									1.09	1.30	1.30	1.30
Class 3	.87	.88	1.00	.95	.96	1.08	1.04	1.04	1.04			
Handyman:												
Class 1	.80	.84	.85	.88	.92	.93	.98	.98	.98	1.16	1.16	1.16
Class 2			.80			.88	.92	.92	.93	⁶ 1.10	⁶ 1.10	⁶ 1.10
Helper:												
Class 1	.75	.78	.75	.83	.86	.83	.88	.88	.84	1.06	1.06	1.02
Class 2	.725	.74	.725	.805	.82	.805	.84	.84	.805	⁷ 1.02	⁷ 1.02	⁷ .985
Laborer:												
Class 1	.75	.725	.725	.83	.805	.805	.83	.805	.805	1.01	.985	.985
Class 2	.725			.805			.805		.78	.985		.96
Class 3							.78			.96		

Grade and class ²	Effective date and area								
	Nov. 10, 1947			July 24, 1948			Jan. 1, 1951		
	Boston	New York	Baltimore	Boston	New York	Baltimore	Boston	New York	Baltimore
Standard skilled mechanic: ⁵									
Class 1a	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.80	\$1.80	\$1.80
Class 1b									
Class 2a	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.72	1.72	1.72
Class 2b									
Class 3	1.34	1.34	1.34	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.64	1.64	1.64
Handyman:									
Class 1	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.56	1.56	1.56
Class 2	⁶ 1.22	⁶ 1.22	⁶ 1.22	⁶ 1.29	⁶ 1.29	⁶ 1.29	⁶ 1.48	⁶ 1.48	⁶ 1.48
Helper:									
Class 1	1.18	1.18	1.14	1.25	1.25	1.21	1.44	1.44	1.395
Class 2	⁷ 1.14	⁷ 1.14	⁷ 1.105	⁷ 1.21	⁷ 1.21	⁷ 1.175	⁷ 1.395	⁷ 1.395	⁷ 1.36
Laborer:									
Class 1	1.13	1.105	1.105	1.20	1.175	1.175	1.385	1.36	1.36
Class 2	1.105			1.175			1.15	1.36	1.31
Class 3	⁸ 1.08			1.15			1.31		1.31

¹ Employees paid on a group incentive or piecework basis, under the existing plans, generally earn more than the basic hourly rate. The basic hourly rate, however, serves as a guaranteed minimum to these workers.

² Generally the occupational structure at these shipyards is composed of four major grades. Within the standard skilled mechanic grade are three classes which, in effect, are differentiated by degree of skill. In the other grades the lowest class generally is a starting rate from which satisfactory employees progress upward after a specified period of time. In addition to the grades shown, various individuals or occupations are rated as specialists and are paid rates higher than those of standard skilled mechanics. Occupations that, at their highest level, do not require the same degree of skill as mechanics, but are more skilled than the handyman level, are paid slightly below the skilled rate. Certain workers, such as laborers, are paid premium rates while engaged in sealing or wire brushing, as are employees working on ground blown glass or other hazardous types of insulation.

³ During the period 1941 through 1945 the Quincy yard was not covered by the East Coast Master Agreement.

⁴ Rates shown are for the Baltimore yard only. At the Sparrows Point and Fairfield yards the rates for standard skilled mechanics ranged from 90 cents to \$1.12 in 1941 and from 98 cents to \$1.20 in 1942.

⁵ The occupations included in the standard skilled mechanic grade vary between yards. The following occupations receive the mechanic's rate at all eight yards: auto mechanic, blacksmith, boilermaker, burner, carpenter, chipper and caulker, compressor man, driller, electrician, joiner, layout man, machinist, mason, outside machinist, painter, pipe coverer, pressman and rollman, rigger, riveter, sheetmetal worker, and welder.

⁶ First 90 days.

⁷ First 60 days.

⁸ First 30 days.

B—Related Wage Practices¹

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
June 23, 1941-----	7 percent of established base rate for work on 2d or 3d shift.	In accordance with Atlantic Coast Zone Standards. Applicable to piecework or incentive payments but not to overtime. Night premium in addition to overtime paid day shift employees who worked beyond regular shift on premium days or holidays.
Dec. 15, 1943-----		
<i>Overtime Pay</i>		
June 23, 1941-----	Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.	In accordance with company practice and Atlantic Coast Zone Standards. Premium rate also paid for work performed during hours outside employee's regular shift, provided employee is not transferred from one regular shift to another. Time and one-half for 8 hours paid employees transferred from 1 shift to another during regular workweek unless 48 hours' notice is given. Premium rate paid for work during regularly scheduled lunch hour.
Sept. 18, 1942-----		
Dec. 15, 1943-----		
May 6, 1946-----		
<i>Premium Pay for Weekend Work</i>		
June 23, 1941-----	Time and one-half for work on Saturday as such, double time on Sunday. Changed in new construction yards to: time and one-half for work on 6th consecutive day, double time on 7th consecutive day.	In accordance with company practice and Atlantic Coast Zone Standards. In accordance with 1942 Chicago amendments to Zone Standards.
July 19, 1942 ² -----		
Oct. 6, 1945-----	Changed back to: time and one-half for work on Saturday as such, double time on Sunday.	In accordance with amendments to 1942 Chicago agreement.
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
June 23, 1941-----	Double time for work on specified holidays. No pay for holidays not worked. Changed to: time and one-half for work on specified holidays. Changed back to: double time for work on specified holidays. No pay for holidays not worked.	In accordance with company practice and Atlantic Coast Zone Standards, which did not specify the holidays for which the premium would be paid. Holidays previously recognized by company practice continued to be those for which premium was paid. The holidays differ from yard to yard. In accordance with 1942 Chicago amendments to Zone Standards. In accordance with amendments to 1942 Chicago agreement.
July 19, 1942 ² -----		
Oct. 6, 1945-----		
<i>Travel Pay</i>		
June 23, 1941-----	Allowance to cover travel time and expenses paid employee required to travel between yard or home and an outside job before or after regular working hours.	In accordance with company practice. Provision generally applicable to company's repair yards. Travel pay to be at overtime rate if travel occurs during periods employee is entitled to premium rates.
Sept. 18, 1942-----		

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
June 23, 1941.....	1 week vacation after 3 years service, 2 weeks after 15 years.	In accordance with company practice. Rate of pay to equal average of earnings and hours during 10 weeks immediately preceding vacation period with minimum allowance of 40 hours and maximum of 48 hours.
May 1, 1943.....	Changed to: 1 week vacation after 1 year of service, 2 weeks after 5 years.	In accordance with Directive Order of National War Labor Board dated Sept. 14, 1943, which provided the 1-week provision was to become effective in 1943 and the 2-week provision in 1944.
Jan. 1, 1948.....	Added: 3 weeks vacation after 25 years service.	Pay for each vacation week to equal 2 percent of earnings during 12 consecutive months preceding Jan. 1. Proportionate pay given employee laid off.
<i>Call-in Pay</i>		
June 23, 1941.....	Employee notified to report but not put to work guaranteed 2 hours pay at regular rate.	In accordance with company practice at some yards.
Sept. 18, 1942.....	Added: employee put to work guaranteed 4 hours pay at regular rate.	Not applicable if employee quits before the end of the 4-hour period or is laid off because of bad weather, machinery breakdowns or other causes beyond the control of the company.
Dec. 15, 1943.....	Added: 2-hour guarantee extended to employees reporting to work without contrary notification by company and not put to work.	
May 6, 1946.....		Employee laid off because of weather, etc., guaranteed 2 hours pay.
<i>Premium Pay for Dirty Work</i>		
June 23, 1941.....	Time and one-half the regular rate paid employees required to perform unusually dirty work.	In accordance with company practice at repair yards. Dirty work defined as work in uncleaned oil tanks and Diesel crank pits and similar work.
Dec. 15, 1943.....		Dirty work redefined as (1) working in oil in oil tanks, Diesel crank pits, tank tops under engine and boiler room floors, bilges, fore and aft wells, forepeak and afterpeak tanks, and double bottoms, (2) arranging chain in chain lockers when chain or locker has been coated with oil or similar substances, and (3) work in applying hot Bitumastic Enamel manually within confined tanks where adequate ventilation is not provided.
<i>Call-Back Pay</i>		
June 23, 1941.....	Employee returning to work less than 6 hours after quitting time to be paid time and one-half for all hours worked until a 6-hour break occurs.	In accordance with company practice.
May 6, 1946.....	Period increased to 8 hours.	

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Related Wage Practices¹—Continued

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Death and Sickness Benefits</i>		
June 23, 1941-----	<p>Employees with 90 days continuous service could participate in plan providing:</p> <p><i>Life Insurance</i>.—\$500 to \$1,500, depending on hourly rate.</p> <p><i>Sickness benefits</i>—\$10 to \$12 a week for 13 to 208 weeks, depending on length of service. Cost to employee ranged from \$1 to \$2 a month, depending on earnings. Administrative costs borne by company.</p>	<p>In accordance with company practice. The plan, which was inaugurated in 1926, became available to shipyard employees at time of inauguration or as the yards were acquired or established by the company. Death benefits were limited to \$200 if participant had subscribed to the plan less than 90 days prior to death. Not included in union agreement.</p>
Feb. 1, 1950-----	<p>New plan established providing participating employees with:</p> <p><i>Life Insurance</i>—\$1,750 to \$4,500, depending on hourly rate.</p> <p><i>Sickness benefits</i>—\$24 and \$26 a week for 26 weeks. Sickness benefits start on 8th day; accident benefits on first day.</p> <p><i>Hospitalization</i>—Blue Cross plan providing hospital care for 70 days and related benefits. Available to employees' dependents. Employee contributions range from \$2.70 to \$4.40 monthly for single employees and from \$3.95 to \$5.65 for married employees. Company pays 2½ cents a man-hour toward benefits, including administrative costs.</p>	<p>Effective date and provisions modified by provision of New York and New Jersey State disability laws for employees working in those jurisdictions.</p>
<i>Pension Plan</i>		
June 23, 1941 (established 1923).	<p>Noncontributory pension providing annuities to employees at 65 after 25 years continuous service. Disability benefits provided employee wholly incapacitated for work through any unavoidable cause at any age after 15 years continuous service. Annuity or disability benefits to equal 1 percent of average monthly earnings during 120 months preceding retirement multiplied by years of service, but not less than \$180 a year including public benefits. Entire cost borne by company.</p>	<p>Not included in union agreements; established by company.</p>
May 1, 1947-----	<p>Minimum annual pension increased to \$600.</p>	
Mar. 1, 1950-----	<p>Amendments to pension plan negotiated to provide pensions to employees at 65 or older after 15 years of continuous service. Minimum pension—\$100 a month, including Federal Old Age Benefits and other public pensions, to employees retiring at age 65 or older with 25 or more years of service. Employees with 15 or more years continuous service to receive proportionately reduced payments.</p> <p>Disability benefits provided employees wholly incapacitated for work through any unavoidable cause at any age after 15 years continuous service. Minimum benefits \$600 a year. Entire cost borne by company.</p>	<p>Annuity formula of previous plan retained for computing pensions above minimum and disability benefits. Included in union agreement.</p>

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

² Since the Zone Standards were substantially identical to the provisions of Executive Order 9240 the industry was exempt from the terms of the order.

—ALBERT A. BELMAN
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Communications Industries: Earnings in 1949 and 1950¹

COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS' increases in average hourly earnings between October 1949 and October 1950 averaged 7 cents in Western Union and 9 cents in the interstate telephone, radiotelegraph, and ocean cable carriers. Most of the increases were due to general wage changes or interplant wage adjustments, although some branches of the industry were affected to a minor extent by the new 75-cent minimum under the Fair Labor Standards Act, effective in January 1950.

Class A Interstate Telephone Carriers

Interstate telephone carriers (class A) currently employ over a half-million employees. In October 1950, straight-time pay for these employees² averaged \$1.43 an hour—an increase of 9 cents over the October 1949 average. Most of the companies gave no general wage increases during the year. They did shorten the progression period required to reach the maximum occupational rate from 8 to 6.5 years, thereby considerably raising average earnings for some occupations, especially operators. Pay scales for some companies are based on size of communities and during 1950 many communities were reclassified to a higher

TABLE 1.—Class A interstate telephone carriers: Percentage distribution of employees by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1950 and 1949

Hourly earnings	All employees ¹		Cable splicers		Cable splicers' helpers		Central office repairmen		Draftsmen		Exchange repairmen	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Less than 60 cents.....	0.1	0.2	(2)	(2)	0.1	0.1	(2)	(2)			(2)	(2)
60-64 cents.....	(2)	.1	(2)	(2)				(2)				
65-69 cents.....	.1	.3			(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)			(2)	(2)
70-74 cents.....	.1	.7		(2)				(2)				
75-79 cents.....	1.6	1.5			.1	.1	(2)	0.1		0.2		0.2
80-89 cents.....	6.1	6.8	0.1	0.1	2.5	1.3	0.6	.2	0.2	.2	(2)	.2
90-99 cents.....	9.3	11.9	.1	.2	8.4	5.4	1.6	1.3	.9	.9	0.3	.3
100-119 cents.....	21.8	27.7	1.2	2.4	20.2	35.4	4.7	8.5	6.9	14.1	1.6	.5
120-139 cents.....	19.1	19.8	5.7	11.4	31.4	39.3	9.0	15.5	20.4	21.1	4.7	7.7
140-159 cents.....	12.9	9.3	11.7	13.6	26.6	15.1	13.7	13.9	13.1	11.0	7.1	12.0
160-179 cents.....	9.1	5.5	15.6	14.1	9.2	2.7	13.5	9.9	11.1	11.2	15.3	12.0
180-199 cents.....	6.5	5.4	21.8	26.2	1.1	.3	16.8	16.2	7.6	8.2	25.8	26.6
200-224 cents.....	6.7	6.1	29.6	28.5	.3	.3	24.3	23.9	15.1	13.3	33.5	36.5
225-249 cents.....	3.1	1.9	13.8	3.5	.1		13.0	9.9	7.8	7.9	10.7	1.2
250 cents and over.....	3.5	2.8	.4				2.8	.6	14.2	10.3	.8	(2)
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	503,142	498,800	9,197	9,313	7,403	7,895	25,152	24,846	550	572	10,458	10,101
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.43	\$1.34	\$1.89	\$1.79	\$1.30	\$1.23	\$1.83	\$1.74	\$1.79	\$1.71	\$1.91	\$1.83

Hourly earnings	Experienced switchboard operators		Laborers		Linemen		Mechanics, building and motor vehicle service		PBX and station installers		Test-board men and repeatermen	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
Less than 60 cents.....	0.3	0.4	1.2	5.2	(2)	(2)			0.1	0.1	0.1	(2)
60-64 cents.....	.1	.2		1.9	(2)	0.1					(2)	(2)
65-69 cents.....	.1	.3		1.9	(2)	.1			(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
70-74 cents.....	.1	.7		1.9	(2)	.1		(2)	(2)	(2)		
75-79 cents.....	1.1	1.6	11.8	18.1	0.4	.3	(2)	0.3	.1	.1	.1	(2)
80-89 cents.....	5.6	8.8	8.4	7.1	2.9	1.8	0.4	.2	.5	.4	(2)	.1
90-99 cents.....	12.5	19.5	8.0	14.5	7.9	4.4	.8	1.1	1.7	1.6	.1	.4
100-119 cents.....	36.8	46.1	31.6	34.2	12.2	19.6	3.2	5.2	6.3	12.8	1.1	2.4
120-139 cents.....	24.9	21.3	28.2	9.9	18.4	27.6	6.0	7.4	13.7	21.4	2.6	4.5
140-159 cents.....	10.4	1.0	7.7	3.1	21.5	19.3	8.9	16.6	17.4	15.7	5.0	6.5
160-179 cents.....	5.8	.1	3.1	2.2	17.0	12.9	24.6	24.5	17.0	10.3	8.6	8.6
180-199 cents.....	2.2	(2)			11.3	9.8	24.4	29.6	14.0	12.2	28.2	29.5
200-224 cents.....	.1	(2)			8.3	3.9	27.1	12.5	19.1	25.0	36.9	37.0
225-249 cents.....	(2)				(2)	.1	4.2	2.6	10.1	.3	15.2	10.9
250 cents and over.....	(2)	(2)			.1		.4	(2)			2.0	(2)
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	174,650	182,501	323	324	17,754	17,315	2,291	2,307	19,692	19,091	9,219	8,994
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.19	\$1.07	\$1.10	\$0.93	\$1.46	\$1.40	\$1.82	\$1.71	\$1.71	\$1.61	\$1.99	\$1.92

¹ Excludes officials and managerial assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, and nonclerical business office and sales employees.

² Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

pay scale. These actions also served to increase the over-all average to some extent.

Experienced switchboard operators averaged \$1.19 an hour in October 1950, 12 cents above their October 1949 level. Hourly increases between the two periods, in the occupations studied, ranged from 6 cents for linemen to 17 cents for laborers. The labor group average was affected to some extent by the 75-cent minimum under the Fair Labor Standards Act. In October 1949, prior to the effective date of this minimum rate, almost 11 percent of the laborers were reported to be earning under 75 cents an hour.

Among the skilled occupations studied in 1950, test-board men and repeatermen had the highest

hourly average, \$1.99. Linemen averaged \$1.46 and PBX and station installers averaged \$1.71.

Western Union

Employees of the Western Union Telegraph Co.² (excluding messengers) averaged \$1.35 an hour in October 1950, an average increase of 7 cents over the year. This increase was largely the result of adjustments negotiated during the year. In April 1950, all employees having 2 or more years' seniority in their respective classes of work and earning less than the maximum for the classification received an hourly increase of 4 cents. In July 1950, additional adjustments were made on

TABLE 2.—Western Union Telegraph Co.: Percentage distribution of wire-telegraph employees, by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1950 and 1949

Hourly earnings	All employees ¹		All employees ¹ (except messengers)		Experienced telegraph operators (except Morse)				Laborers		Linemen and cablemen	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	Commercial department		Traffic department		1950	1949	1950	1949
					1950	1949	1950	1949				
65-69 cents		20.4										
70-74 cents		3.6		(?)								
75-79 cents	24.6	.6	0.3									
80-89 cents	5.3	3.9	6.3	4.6	14.4	8.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.4
90-99 cents	7.2	8.3	8.3	9.5	26.6	35.0	.9	1.0	3.4	4.1	.1	
100-119 cents	15.5	17.3	20.3	23.0	42.7	44.2	15.7	23.1	12.5	18.6	.8	2.8
120-139 cents	21.8	23.7	29.8	32.6	15.7	11.6	81.0	75.3	69.6	66.8	10.1	16.5
140-159 cents	12.2	10.0	16.7	13.7	.5	.4	2.0	.5	13.5	9.5	64.3	65.8
160-179 cents	6.1	7.0	8.3	9.5	.1	.2					24.3	14.2
180-199 cents	4.4	2.8	6.0	3.8		(?)				.5	.2	.3
200-224 cents	1.8	1.3	2.5	1.8								
225-249 cents	.5	.5	.7	.7								
250 cents and over	.6	.6	.8	.8								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	35,070	35,936	25,658	26,253	3,358	3,308	3,291	3,601	208	220	1,102	1,265
Average hourly earnings	\$1.23	\$1.17	\$1.35	\$1.28	\$1.06	\$1.04	\$1.27	\$1.19	\$1.29	\$1.25	\$1.54	\$1.44

Hourly earnings	Mechanics, building service		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Messengers, motor		Morse operators		Subscribers' equipment maintenance		Telephone operators	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
65-69 cents				83.9								
70-74 cents				14.7								
75-79 cents			99.8	1.4								
80-89 cents			.2		8.3	8.9					6.9	2.6
90-99 cents	1.0	0.5			23.9	18.7					9.7	10.7
100-119 cents	3.0	1.5			43.6	52.5					35.7	42.0
120-139 cents	12.9	18.1			.9	.9	0.1	0.1			47.5	44.7
140-159 cents	42.3	47.3					28.2	74.5	0.1		.2	(?)
160-179 cents	35.3	26.6					68.5	18.8	23.6	24.5		
180-199 cents	4.0	4.5					.2	.4	66.5	60.8		
200-224 cents	1.5	1.5							1.7	1.6		
225-249 cents												
250 cents and over												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	201	199	8,438	8,718	974	965	1,218	1,348	707	686	2,532	2,421
Average hourly earnings	\$1.57	\$1.48	\$0.75	\$0.67	\$0.95	\$0.94	\$1.41	\$1.30	\$1.65	\$1.55	\$1.16	\$1.12

¹ Excludes officials and managerial assistants, professional and semi-professional employees, telegraph office superintendents and managers, and sales employees.

² Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

TABLE 3.—Principal radiotelegraph carriers: Percentage distribution of employees¹ by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1950 and 1949

Hourly earnings	All employees ²		Marine coastal station operators		Mechanicians and maintenance technicians		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Radio operating technicians		Radio operators		Teletype-multiplex operators	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
70-74 cents.....		0.2						0.2						
75-79 cents.....	7.5	13.7					49.0	98.6						
80-89 cents.....	8.1	.4			5.1		49.3							
90-99 cents.....	1.5	.5			10.1	0.4	.4	.2						
100-119 cents.....	6.8	11.9			9.0	11.0	1.1	.8				0.3	1.7	2.2
120-139 cents.....	14.6	17.1	1.9	2.5	11.0	20.0	.2	.2	0.7	0.6	0.3		18.5	23.2
140-159 cents.....	17.4	20.4	9.3	16.7	11.9	32.8			2.4	9.9	1.1	24.2	55.6	65.4
160-179 cents.....	16.6	11.4	25.8	25.0	24.8	11.0			15.8	20.2	34.8	21.8	18.9	8.5
180-199 cents.....	10.0	8.4	13.9	7.5	8.7	15.9			27.7	17.7	12.5	27.4	5.3	.7
200-224 cents.....	10.7	10.3	35.2	36.6	15.2	8.5			28.1	43.2	41.6	26.3		
225-249 cents.....	4.9	3.4	11.1	9.2	4.2	.4			21.9	5.0	9.7			
250 cents and over.....	1.9	2.3	2.8	2.5					3.4	3.4				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	³ 3,691	3,830	108	120	335	283	531	523	292	322	360	380	417	413
Average hourly earnings.....	³ \$1.57	\$1.48	\$1.94	\$1.81	\$1.54	\$1.53	\$0.79	\$0.75	\$2.12	\$1.96	\$1.94	\$1.82	\$1.53	\$1.44

¹ Includes only those employees regularly employed within the continental United States and covered by the terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

² Excludes officers and assistants, professional and semiprofessional em-

ployees, office or station superintendents and assistants, and sales employees.
³ Includes 91 workers not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and not included in the distribution above.

the basis of length of service and other factors, most employees receiving from 1 to 4 cents an hour increase. Part of the over-all increase was due to regular length of service and merit increases.

Average hourly increases in selected occupations ranged from 1 cent for motorized messengers to 11 cents for Morse operators. In October 1950, Morse operators averaged \$1.41 an hour; other experienced telegraph operators averaged \$1.27 in the traffic department and \$1.06 in the commercial department. The two latter groups were predominantly women; over three-fourths of the Morse operators were men. Foot and bicycle messengers, the largest occupational group, were paid 75 cents an hour in October 1950—an increase of 8 cents, on the average, during the year. Motorized messengers averaged 95 cents an hour.

Radiotelegraph Carriers

The average earnings of radiotelegraph employees² increased 9 cents an hour during the year to \$1.57. Individual occupations studied, however, had increases of from 1 cent to 16 cents. The higher paying occupations reflected the greatest increases, indicating that at least some of the firms gave percentage wage increases instead of flat cents-per-hour raises. Among the occupations studied, radio operating technicians had the highest average, \$2.12 in October 1950, an 8-percent increase over October 1949. Messengers

averaged 79 cents in October 1950, 5 percent more than in the 1949 period. (See table 3.)

Ocean Cable Carriers

Average hourly earnings for ocean cable carrier employees² working in the United States also increased 9 cents during the year to \$1.68. Messengers' earnings rose 17 cents an hour on the average. General wage increases of 9 cents an

TABLE 4.—Principal ocean cable carriers: Percentage distribution of employees¹ by hourly earnings and selected occupations, October 1950 and 1949

Hourly earnings	All employees ²		Cable operators		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Teletype-multiplex operators	
	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949
70-74 cents.....		0.1						
75-79 cents.....		14.4				100.0		
80-89 cents.....	17.4	1.2			98.4			
90-99 cents.....	1.4	1.4			.5			
100-119 cents.....	5.5	6.6			1.1		1.1	5.0
120-139 cents.....	9.3	12.7	1.4				9.5	40.0
140-159 cents.....	12.0	13.6	2.1	0.7			38.9	26.0
160-179 cents.....	22.3	17.2	2.1	10.7			44.2	26.0
180-199 cents.....	9.6	18.4	10.9	80.6			6.3	3.0
200-224 cents.....	17.2	7.5	83.5	7.3				
225-249 cents.....	3.9	5.1		.7				
250 cents and over.....	1.4	1.8						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	³ 1,158	1,127	146	150	183	162	211	100
Average hourly earnings.....	³ \$1.68	\$1.59	\$2.05	\$1.95	\$0.93	\$0.76	\$1.57	\$1.47

¹ Includes only those employees regularly employed within the continental United States and covered by the terms of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

² Excludes officers and assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, office or station superintendents and assistants, and sales employees.

³ Includes 71 workers not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and not included in the distribution above.

hour granted by some of the companies became effective on October 1, 1950, the month of the survey. About three-fourths of the employees in these companies are employed outside the continental United States and they were excluded from the wage data.

—JAMES F. WALKER

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

¹ Data for this study were collected by the Federal Communications Commission as a part of its annual report. Under a cooperative arrangement, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has assumed the task of tabulating and publishing these materials. More detailed reports for the year 1950, similar to those published in previous years, are available upon request.

The earnings shown in these reports were computed by dividing weekly scheduled compensation by weekly scheduled hours. Thus, the figures shown would include premium rates for regularly scheduled overtime, if any.

² The employees covered by this article exclude officials and managerial assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, sales employees, and nonclerical business office employees. Employees outside the continental United States were also excluded.

Midyear 1951 Economic Reports of the President, CEA, and ODM¹

BUILDING OUR DEFENSES, strengthening other "free" nations, and the expanding and stabilizing of the economy were stressed in the President's midyear economic report, recently submitted to Congress, and the Council of Economic Advisers' midyear report to the President. These reports followed a review of progress in defense mobilization outlined to the President by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Report of the President

The current defense program and its proposed build-up, together with an analysis of measures necessary to strengthen and stabilize the economy in support of the program was discussed in the President's report, transmitted to Congress on July 23, 1951.

Emphasizing that "we are engaged in a long-term effort," the President asked for continuation of military strength and increased effort even if the fighting in Korea ceases. "At present," the President reported, "our principal concern is not with maintaining military strength. Our prin-

cipal concern is to build up military strength in the first place." The goal of 3.5 million for the armed services has almost been reached, according to the President, but he warned that this goal may be raised "in the light of world events."

Civilian manpower needs for defense a year hence, the President reported, are expected to require about 11 million men and women directly or indirectly engaged in defense, contrasted with about 25 million at the peak of World War II. Defense outlays currently amounting to an annual rate of over \$35 billion or 11 percent of the Nation's total output, will rise rapidly. They are expected to increase to 15 percent by the end of 1951 and should approach 20 percent by mid-1952 when an annual rate of nearly \$65 billion is predicted. Procurement of aircraft, weapons, tanks, and other items will take the major share of increased defense expenditures, the report stated. In addition, hard goods deliveries are scheduled to rise within the next year from a monthly rate of about \$1 billion to about \$3 billion.

In calling attention to the importance of strengthening other free nations, the President said "the defenses of the free nations are inseparable." For example, areas outside the United States, the report continued, produce about 70 to 80 percent of the free world's lead, zinc, tungsten, and rubber supply, and virtually all of its cobalt, manganese, nickel, tin, and wool. The moral as well as the economic aspects of military and economic aid to free nations were pointed out by the President in emphasizing the urgency of his request to Congress for \$8.5 billion for the foreign military and economic aid program.

On the economic front, he called for expansion of output; continuation of authority to aid production; enactment of measures necessary for curbing inflation; and direct price and wage controls.

Setting a goal of a 5-percent increase in total output within a year, the President stated that expansion programs in steel and aluminum were going forward. He anticipated an expansion of the total labor force by 1½ to 2 million persons within a year; in this connection he stated that "Manpower is our prime productive resource."

Production aids, such as allocation of scarce materials, extension of special aids through direct loans, government guarantee of private loans,

purchase commitments, and rapid amortization of facilities for tax purposes were cited as being very effective in building our defense. The President urged renewal of authority for these programs.

The belief that the inflationary trend is ended, the President warned, "is a dangerous assumption. We cannot accept it as a guide to national policy." To meet our production goals, and at the same time to reduce the inflationary pressure, the President advocated a tax increase of at least \$10 billion for 1951; a minimum program of essential public expenditures; selective credit control measures; development of a voluntary savings plan; effective rent control; and direct price and wage controls.

CEA Report

In its report to the President, *The Economic Situation at Midyear 1951*, the CEA also primarily concerned itself with the shaping of our defense economy and with economic policies necessary for defense.

The main objectives, according to the report, are the build-up and equipment of our armed forces and the enactment of measures designed to keep our economy strong. For this purpose, the Council advocated: (1) a 5-percent increase in total output for the next year; (2) a 4-percent increase in total man-hours of work; (3) expansion of productive capacity in iron and steel, aluminum, chemicals, fuels, energy, and transportation; (4) effective development and utilization of foreign and domestic raw materials; and (5) restrictions on many types of consumption, business investment, and Government spending.

Total output in the next 2 years should increase at least twice as fast as during the period 1946 through the first half of 1950. But this expansion, the report states, "will require that as a Nation we work harder and longer, and devote considerable resources to economic expansion, necessarily at the expense of current consumption." At the present time, the Council believes that the output of consumer goods will be adequate to maintain high consumption levels but "at the cost of a greater labor effort, and some sacrifice of leisure time." Production of some goods, however, will be insufficient to meet demand and some degree of quality deterioration may take place. In order to expand the needed total output, substantially increased manpower requirements must

be met. Accordingly, the Council advocates further expansion in the work force, increased labor productivity, and perhaps a lengthened workweek in some industries.

In the field of manpower, the Council recommends a program involving four measures: (1) improvement of the present program designed to prevent area labor shortages; (2) further conservation and development of essential professions and skills; (3) development of more definite and detailed statistics relating to manpower requirements; and (4) development of manpower data for the total free world effort, and of programs to improve manpower use by cooperating countries.

Mobilization Director's Report

Meeting Defense Goals, the second quarterly report of the Director of Defense Mobilization to the President, points out that the United States has "laid the foundation for a rapid and steady growth of economic might." A year after the fighting had started in Korea, total national production was "about equal to the peak rate of output of World War II," although military production was still in the "tooling up" stage. Nevertheless, the report states, there are many things that "we have not done well enough nor quickly enough," and we must "increase the tempo of work on every phase of the program that is lagging." The Mobilization Director favors "a standard of living at the highest level that can be maintained while yet meeting our defense production targets." Citing a rise of over 12-percent in industrial production, the Director hopes to achieve further increases of from 12 to 15 percent in the next 2 years.

Duration of unemployment for most job seekers in the second quarter of 1951 was a month or less. Lay-offs in manufacturing industries, which increased in April and May, were not all caused by restrictions in the use of scarce materials, but were due partly to a slackening of demand for some consumer goods.

No general manpower shortage developed, the report states. Local and occupational shortages among skilled workers did appear, and increased. A shortage of engineers, designers, and draftsmen to equip and tool plants for quantity production was causing a bottleneck in the tooling-up process,

according to the report. A shortage of machine tools caused a second bottleneck, for despite diversion of such tools from peacetime to military production, some were highly specialized for peacetime products and only a few were suited for production of the new types of weapons. Therefore, as in World War II, a Government revolving fund was established to enable manufacturers to produce machine tools in advance of specific orders by contractors.

To combat manpower shortages, combined efforts are required, according to the Director. The Federal Government is expected to aid, by "guiding the location of plants and the placement of orders" in sections where the labor supply is adequate; also through organization of national programs to solve manpower programs. Employers can help by taking on defense work and doing their best with available manpower resources. Workers and unions can help by urging additional workers to enter the work force and by encouraging employees to shift to, or remain in, defense work. States and communities can better the situation by mobilizing their manpower resources, training workers, providing necessary housing and community services, and taking other action to help in the voluntary solving of manpower problems. The Department of Labor is prepared to assist plant managers in setting up skill-improvement programs and apprenticeship training, according to the report. Greater utilization of workers, upgrading, job simplification, safety programs, and improvement of working conditions and worker morale are mentioned as essential.

Even though the spiral of inflation has been brought under control, the Director states, efforts must not be relaxed. Four methods are listed for dealing with the "inflationary gap," as follows: (1) assure a steady increase in production and in the total national output; (2) mop up purchasing power or prevent its increase by higher taxes, inducements to save, and restrictions on credit; (3) cut down nondefense public expenditures and private capital expenditures that are not required to achieve the increase in output that we need; and (4) hold the line by price and wage controls.

Recently initiated price control regulations have been subjected to a certain amount of adjustment, the Director said, but price-control policy must be both firm and flexible, making adjustments

promptly when the need for them is clear. However, it was his opinion that "an aimless upward drift of prices would serve no useful purpose whatever." Rent control was necessary, the Director added; "with so little vacant rental housing available, the stage is set for a sharp rise in rents in critical areas unless controls are continued and strengthened."

Like the President, the Director held that, in the face of danger of new aggressions, "we dare not slacken the pace of defense mobilization until the strength of the free world is sufficient to meet any attack."

¹ Sources: The Midyear Economic Report of the President, transmitted to the Congress, July 23, 1951; the Economic Situation at Midyear 1951 by the Council of Economic Advisers, transmitted to the President, July 20, 1951; and the 2d Quarterly Report to the President, Meeting Defense Goals, transmitted by the Director of Defense Mobilization, July 1, 1951.

ODM Manpower Policy Statements of August 1951¹

FOUR MAJOR MANPOWER policy statements were issued by the Director of Defense Mobilization in early August 1951. The President's National Manpower Mobilization Policy (see Monthly Labor Review, March 1951, p. 281), with respect to procurement and production scheduling, is implemented by one of these statements; another outlines a manpower program for the machine-tool industry. Both are numbered and took effect on August 2.

In addition, continuation of premium pay for time in excess of 40 hours a week and the maintenance of the 40-hour week, in general, were advocated in two (unnumbered) policy statements issued on August 5.

Defense Manpower Policy Statement No. 1 is intended to insure consideration of industrial and agricultural manpower resources in defense program planning. It directs that the manpower factor be considered by all defense agencies engaged in or responsible for: Placement of defense contracts; operation of Government facilities and

installations; aiding industrial and economic expansion; priority and allocations functions; and the central programming of production for defense needs.

In the classification of labor shortage areas, no area will be designated as such "until there is, or is expected to be, a substantial participation of its labor force in defense or defense-supporting activities." To implement further the manpower policy, the Department of Labor's Defense Manpower Administration is instructed to provide information to agencies concerned as to existing and future area labor market conditions. It was also given the authority to consult with and advise defense agencies to insure that manpower factors are taken into consideration in any program actions. Similarly, to insure that unemployment resulting from material shortages and defense conversion is held to a minimum, the DMA was instructed to project employment and unemployment data so that corrective action could be taken.

Under these provisions of the policy, production and procurement agencies are to be informed on national manpower requirements as well as estimated requirements for major industrial segments. These agencies, in turn, were ordered, in assigning material allocations and procurement contracts, to take "special notice of conditions of high levels of current or expected unemployment in given areas" as reported by DMA.

Defense Manpower Policy statement No. 2, specifically directed toward increasing production in the machine-tool industry, instructs the U. S. Department of Labor's Defense Manpower Administration to (1) determine measures necessary to meet the manpower requirements of the industry by further job breakdown, up-grading of trained men, job standardization, on-the-job training, and programs to reduce absenteeism and turn-over; (2) conduct recruitment programs; (3) determine training requirements in the skills needed; and (4) act to identify and solve community problems affecting the industry's manpower supply, such as housing, transportation, and voluntary transfers of workers.

Development of policies relative to deferments, training of workers, and wage adjustments were assigned to various Government agencies. DMA, the Selective Service System, and the Department of Defense were ordered to establish deferment

policy for apprentices. The Selective Service was instructed to allow local draft boards to defer skilled machine operators where necessary. In the recall of reservists, the Defense Department was directed to give special consideration to the skilled manpower needs of the industry. The Federal Security Agency's responsibility is extended to the developing of a training program designed to meet requirements certified by the DMA, and the Wage Stabilization Board is required to consider the possibility of wage adjustments in the industry.

Continuation of the policy of premium pay for overtime, as provided for in the Fair Labor Standards and Public Contracts Acts, was recommended by the ODM Director on August 5. He said that worker morale would be hurt by suspension of overtime pay, with adverse effect upon productivity. The policy statement further indicates that additional costs incurred as a result of overtime pay may be offset by the economies in maximum machine operation and reduction of overhead costs, and by the utilization of experienced employees instead of new workers.

A second policy statement, issued as a guide to all establishments working on defense production, advocated a maximum 8-hour day and a 40-hour week, in general, as the best for efficient production. While an extension of hours will increase output to some extent, 48 hours was regarded as the maximum for maintaining efficiency.

¹ Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 149, Aug. 2, 1951, pp. 7567 and 7577; and ODM release No. 50, Aug. 5, 1951.

Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951

SUBSTANTIAL LIMITATIONS on the Government's power to control prices and consumer credit constituted the most significant change in the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 (Public Law 96), which became effective on August 1 and is to continue through June 30, 1952.¹ These limitations led the President to sign the bill "reluctantly" and only because other "powers necessary for carrying out the defense program would have expired."

The new act extended most of the defense mobilization and anti-inflation controls which had been previously authorized. While restricting some of these controls, it strengthened others, especially those which aid small business. Under the new act, rents will be permitted to rise in areas now under Federal control. No new powers were added, although the President had requested several.

Except for the controls removed from compensation paid to persons employed in specified capacities in the medical and legal professions and to barbers and beauticians, no significant changes were made affecting wage stabilization.

In his statement issued upon signing the act, the President stated that the production and rent controls were "relatively adequate" but characterized the provisions on inflation control as "gravely deficient." He promised that he would soon "urge the Congress to revise and strengthen this law, point by point, to give us the tools we need to fight inflation." The President also stated that "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."

When the President originally requested extension of the act, on April 26, he asked that it be strengthened by a number of new and wider control powers. Among the requests which the Congress refused to grant were the power to build and operate defense plants, where necessary, for producing essential materials and equipment; the power to control business rents; the regulation of speculative trading on commodity exchanges; and a simplified method of computing parity on agricultural commodities.

Probably the outstanding change in the law was adoption of the so-called Capehart amendment which limits price rollbacks and liberalizes the manner of calculating ceiling prices. Previously, in establishing ceiling prices, the Office of Price Stabilization had generally considered increases beyond the pre-Korean base period for only direct and ascertainable material and labor costs, but not for indirect costs. The amendment now broadens the concept of cost to include "material, indirect and direct labor, factory, selling, advertising, office, and all other production, distribution, transportation, and administration costs, except such as the President may determine to be unreasonable and excessive."

Rollbacks on nonagricultural commodities or services cannot fall below the lower of the price prevailing on the date of issuance or in the period January 25 to February 24, 1951. Further, they must either be based upon the highest price received between January 1 and June 24, 1950, plus all subsequent cost changes through July 26, 1951, or else be established under regulations issued prior to passage of the amendment.

In any event, every manufacturer, processor, or service seller subject to a ceiling price must on application be granted an increase in his ceiling price for any increases in costs from the time he received his highest price during the period January 25, 1950, to July 26, 1951.

Ceilings on agricultural products, including livestock, cannot be below 90 percent of the price received by producers on May 19, 1951, under the new regulation. Thus, the first 10-percent rollback in beef prices was permitted to stand, but the further reductions which the Office of Price Stabilization had announced for later months were prohibited. The use of livestock slaughtering quotas, an administrative device to prevent black markets, was forbidden, even though the requirement that slaughterers must be registered with the Office of Price Stabilization remains in effect.

Another restriction on the power to control prices, the so-called Herlong amendment, requires that wholesalers and retailers must be allowed in the future the same customary percentage margins as they received in the May 24-June 24, 1950, period. In several cases in the past, the OPS had required that increases granted to manufacturers be "passed-through" by the wholesaler and retailer to the ultimate consumer, without the usual pyramiding of costs based on maintenance of percentage mark-up.

Further relaxing of the inflation-control machinery was a limiting of the powers over consumer credit which are exercised by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Regulation "W" was continued, but down-payment requirements were liberalized and the allowable term of credit was lengthened. The minimum down payment on appliances, which had been set by the board at 25 percent, was reduced to 15 percent. Other down payments—33½ percent on automobiles, 15 percent on furniture, and 10 percent on home improvement—were left unchanged. In addition, trade-in allowances on automobiles,

household furniture, and appliances are considered as part of the down payment, whereas previously this practice had been permitted only for automobiles. The maximum maturities on these consumer hard goods was increased to 18 months, as against 15 months previously; the time limit on home improvement loans was raised 6 months to a total of 36 months.

Rent control was continued, with authority widened to include more areas. However, a new formula was adopted which authorized an increase of 20 percent over June 30, 1947, levels (plus any increases which may be allowed on the basis of additional services or improvements) in those areas which were under Federal control as of the date of the act. A large part of this increase has already taken place as a result of various local adjustments.

Under the amended law, all housing accommodations in places certified by the Secretary of Defense and the Director of Defense Mobilization as "critical defense housing areas" are made subject to Federal rent controls with the rents prevailing in the period between May 24 to June 24, 1950, to be given "due consideration." This provision of the act will permit rollbacks in a number of instances. The new legislation also requires that credit restrictions on housing in these areas be relaxed so as to encourage new building; this was already being done by administrative regulation.

Also subject to Federal rent controls are States and local areas which declare that the housing shortage justifies such action, as well as the 240 "defense rental areas," with some 6.7 million rental units, still under control under the old act.

A Small Defense Plants Administration as an independent agency under the direction and supervision of the President is established by the act. This Administration is authorized to recommend to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans enabling small businesses to get defense contracts; to subcontract with small concerns for supplying the Government with materials; and to furnish such firms with technical and other assistance. To assist in expanding output, differential subsidies are permitted on domestically produced raw materials other than agricultural commodities.

Federal Law on Migratory Labor, 1951

RECRUITMENT of agricultural workers from Mexico to supplement domestic labor resources and establishment of a systematic procedure to protect and implement such labor are the purposes of the amendment to the Agricultural Act of 1949, approved by the President on July 12, 1951 (82d Cong., 1st sess., Public Law 78). Following approval of the act, a new agreement between the United States and Mexico to begin recruiting farm workers was consummated and became effective August 11, 1951.

Designed to improve the migratory labor situation in this country, this law authorizes the Government to determine which areas require additional labor for the growing and harvesting of consumption crops. Definite conditions, guaranteeing that the wages and working conditions of domestic labor are not violated, are imposed as a basis for certification from such areas.

The prevailing problem, created by migratory workers, has received attention from various interests in recent times. The President's Commission on Migratory Labor investigated the situation and its findings,¹ issued earlier this year, further stimulated concern for the problem.

In his message to congress approving the law, the President stated that "if promptly followed by the needed measures, this act can be the first step toward a comprehensive program to bring badly needed improvement in the living and working conditions of migratory farm workers, both foreign and domestic." He proposed greater sanctions than the present law provides and more administrative machinery whereby harboring an illegal entrant would be a punishable offense and inspecting employment areas without warrants would be permissible. Further, the President said that the law scarcely considers "the steady stream of illegal immigrants from Mexico, the so-called 'wetbacks' whose presence "has a serious depressing effect on wages and working conditions in farm areas throughout the Southwest."

Organized labor, meanwhile, urged the President to veto the bill on the grounds that "wetback" labor would contribute toward the continuation of substandard working conditions.

The amendment is aimed at correcting many

¹ For a discussion of the Defense Production Act of 1950, see the Monthly Labor Review for October 1950 (p. 453).

of the conditions under which Mexican farmers were employed in this country. Under its provisions protective and financial services are afforded aliens by assuring transportation from recruitment areas outside of the United States to adequate reception centers where they are housed, supplied emergency medical care, and assisted in negotiating contracts with American employers. The worker is free to refuse employment and select the type of work he desires. Moreover, he is exempt from social security and income taxes and from the head tax levied under the Immigration Act of 1917.

In addition, the Government, in order to maintain satisfactory agreements with Mexico for the recruitment of farm workers, is authorized to guarantee the employer's performance of contract provisions. For this reason, the amendment re-

quires employers, by agreement, to reimburse the Government for subsistence and transportation expenses incurred, before farm workers will be made available to them.

What constitutes workers' eligibility for employment is clearly defined in the new law. If they are recruited and are not citizens of the United States, their admittance will be subject to immigration laws. Illegal entrants are permitted to remain and become available for employment if they have resided in the United States for the preceding 5 years and if the Mexican Government grants approval.

Recruitment of migratory labor under this act will be terminated December 31, 1953.

¹ For summary of the Commission's findings, see *Migratory Labor in American Agriculture*, Monthly Labor Review, June 1951 (p. 691).

General Wage Regulations 13-15; Ceiling Price Regulations, 55-66¹

THREE NEW REGULATIONS regarding fringe benefits, bonus payments, and incentive and piece rates, together with amendments to existing regulations comprised action during July 1951 by the Wage Stabilization Board. In the field of price stabilization little activity occurred until July 25, when the Office of Price Stabilization issued its first regulation since June 29. On July 30, however, a day prior to the expiration of the extension provisions of the Defense Production Act of 1950, the OPS adopted 11 new regulations covering numerous commodities at various levels of distribution. On the same day, several amendments to regulations previously in effect, providing for price roll-backs or price increases, were also approved.

Wage Regulations

Certain fringe benefits which do not exceed the prevailing industry or area practice, as to either amount or type, were approved by the Wage Stabilization Board on July 19, 1951. The regulation, GWR 13, was adopted in a 9 to 3 vote (with 3 of the 4 industry members dissenting). It covers paid vacations; paid holidays; premium pay rel-

ative to days and hours of work; shift differentials; and call-in pay. These benefits will not be offset against the 10-percent increase permissible under GWR 6. Petitions covering any of the above fringe benefits must be approved by the Board.

Payments which are customarily made only once or twice a year, such as a profit-sharing bonus or a Christmas bonus, were approved by the Board when it unanimously adopted GWR 14 on July 24. The regulation does not apply to overtime or productivity bonuses or those paid more frequently than every 3 months. In order to be approved, the plan must have been in operation since January 25, 1949, or contained in a written collective-bargaining agreement executed on or before January 25, 1951, or communicated in writing to employees on or before January 25, 1951. On August 7, the Board amended the regulation to permit an employer without a definite bonus plan to pay annual bonuses to new employees.

WSB adoption, on July 27, of GWR 15 revises the previously enacted GWR 5 which covers merit and length-of-service increases, promotions and transfers, changes in rates of pay for apprentices, hiring rates, rates for new and changed jobs, and other auxiliary pay practices. The new regulation incorporates that part of GWR 5 applicable to in-

centives and piece rates. It broadens the scope of the original order to include the day-to-day administration of piece and incentive rates.

Pending adoption of further policy on escalator clauses, the Board amended GWR 8 on July 31, to provide for extension beyond its scheduled expiration date of July 31.

Price Regulations

A special method enabling processor-wholesalers and processor-retailers to determine ceiling prices for canned green peas of the 1951 pack was established by CPR 55, dated July 25 and effective August 5 (extended to August 20 by Amendment 1).

On July 30, the OPS issued 11 regulations, some designed to roll back prices while others provide for price increases. These follow in numerical order.

CPR 56, effective July 31 (amended to August 10), established a method for calculating ceiling prices for all canned and processed fruits and berries. Initially it applies to light and dark sweet cherries, red sour pitted cherries, and apricots of the 1951 pack. The regulation is designed to take into consideration cost increases incurred since 1949.

Dollars-and-cents ceilings based on prices in effect during January 1951 on three standard types of antifreeze, and applicable to retail sales and sales to retail dealers, were outlined in CPR 57 effective August 6. For all other sales, ceiling prices are to be determined by applying to the ceilings the same percentage discounts or price differentials in effect from April 1 to December 1, 1950.

Fourteen major grades of reclaimed rubber were placed under dollars-and-cents ceilings by CPR 58, effective August 6. It also provides means for pricing other grades of reclaimed rubber and grades custom reclaiming, master batching, and custom master batching.

Scrap tires, tire parts, and scrap tubes were placed under dollars-and-cents ceiling by CPR 59, effective August 6. It applies to sales to (1) wholesale scrap rubber dealers, (2) consumers, and (3) exporters and importers. In addition, all other kinds of scrap rubber sold to consumers or to exporters and importers were set under ceilings based on prices in effect between November 15 and December 31, 1950. The new ceilings represent a

rollback below ceiling prices existing under the General Ceiling Price Regulation.

Sales by producers of metal castings were placed under ceilings by CPR 60, effective September 1, 1951, or any earlier date between August 1 and September 1, 1951, that the seller may select. In general, ceilings are determined on the basis of selling price of castings on January 25, 1951, with adjustments reflecting changes in costs of metals between that date and July 31, 1951. Castings covered in the regulation include die, gray iron, high alloy steel, malleable iron, manganese steel, nonferrous, railroad specialty, and carbon or low alloy steel castings.

An export price control regulation, CPR 61, effective on any date after filing requirements have been met, up to August 6, 1951 (extended to August 26), limits export sales to the domestic ceiling price plus exportation costs and plus the same percentage mark-up in effect between January 1, 1949, and June 30, 1950.

Sales by manufacturers of private brand tires and tubes were placed under ceilings by CPR 62, effective August 1, 1951. Ceilings are to be based on cost plus the fixed mark-up in effect between the period January 1 and June 30, 1950.

Wholesale sales of stock lubricating oils, industrial lubricating oils, waxes, petrolatums, and other petroleum products were placed under ceiling regulations by CPR 63, effective August 6. It permits sellers whose purchase costs of components and containers rose more than 5 percent between June 1, 1950, and March 15, 1951, to adjust ceilings to reflect these increases.

Prices for rental of tires and tubes from suppliers, at base rates charged between December 19, 1950, and January 25, 1951, with adjustments to reflect changes in cost of raw materials (rubber, rayon, and cotton), were frozen by CPR 64, effective August 6.

Specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for sales of canned salmon by canners were outlined in CPR 65, effective August 8. The new regulation establishes prices at which the bulk of 1949 pack was sold, plus increased unit costs which are reasonably common to all producers, such as canning, labor, raw fish, packing materials, and freight and warehousing.

Petroleum asphalt and asphalt products were placed under a formula-type ceiling, effective August 6, by CPR 66, which provides for the utili-

zation of a base period extending from August 1, 1950, to January 25, 1951, in determining ceiling prices. It covers all sales and deliveries of the products at various levels of distribution.

Amendments to CPR's

In addition to the new regulations outlined above, the OPS issued on July 30 and July 31 several amendments to existing regulations that will result in some rollbacks and some price increases.

Among these was the revocation of General Overriding Regulation 13 which froze price ceilings as of June 30 during the extension of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and covered six manufacturers' ceiling regulations (see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1951, p. 164). The amendment set August 13 as the deadline (clothing excepted; effective August 15) when manufacturers of shoes, machinery, cotton textiles, wool yarns and fabrics, and miscellaneous manufactured goods, must start pricing under the pre-Korean price-plus-cost formula. Provisions covering any adjustments in these manufacturing regulations, as required by the amendments to the Defense Production Act signed by the President on July 31, will be issued in the near future, according to the OPS.

On August 7, OPS postponed indefinitely the effective date of the 6 manufacturing regulations pending further study of the new controls law.

In Amendment 4 to CPR 24, the OPS in conformity with the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951 relative to rollbacks on agricultural commodities, canceled the 4½-percent rollback of wholesale beef prices scheduled August 1. The OPS canceled the livestock slaughter quota, also scheduled to go into effect on August 1, in order to conform to the new control act which prohibits the imposition of quotas on livestock slaughter.

Increases in retail prices of roasts and chops derived from pork loins weighing 16 pounds or less were authorized by OPS in a supplementary regulation (No. 47) to the General Ceiling Price Regulation. This new regulation establishes uniform dollars-and-cents ceiling on this product, and was issued, according to OPS, because prices of light-weight hogs had increased substantially while pork loin prices have been frozen at January levels.

¹ Sources: Federal Registers, Vol. 16, No. 144, July 26, 1951 (pp. 7318 and 7328); vol. 16, No. 149, Aug. 2, 1951 (pp. 7546, 7553, 7557, and 7560); vol. 16, No. 150, Aug. 3, 1951 (pp. 7592, 7597, 7601, and 7604); and vol. 16, No. 151, Aug. 4, 1951 (pp. 7666, 7668, and 7670); OPS release 274, July 30, 1951; and OPS release 288, July 31, 1951.

Budget for an Elderly Couple; Estimated Cost, October 1950¹

A MODEST BUDGET for elderly couples, approximately 65 years of age and living in large cities, is estimated to cost from \$1,602 in New Orleans (La.) to \$1,908 in Milwaukee (Wis.) at October 1950 price levels.² Costs in nearly half of the 34 cities for which budget estimates were prepared were between \$1,700 and \$1,800. Intercity differences in the cost of this budget were due mainly to the variation in cost of comparable housing which was lowest (\$436) in New Orleans and highest (\$705) in Milwaukee.

Excluding housing, costs of goods and services varied less than \$150 between cities and ranged

from \$1,126 in Savannah (Ga.) to \$1,269 in Seattle (Wash.). This combined group includes representative items of food, clothing, housefurnishings, household operation (other than fuel, light, refrigeration, and water), transportation, medical care, personal care, reading, recreation, tobacco, and gifts and contributions.

Level of Living—Elderly Couple's Budget

The "budget family" consists of a husband and wife approximately 65 years old, who maintain their own two- or three-room rented dwelling and who are able to get about and take care of themselves. The husband is retired or has only occasional employment. The family does not own an automobile. Such a family is typical of many

of those now receiving old-age retirement benefits and many potentially eligible for or actually receiving old-age assistance.

The elderly couple's budget was designed to represent a level of living which provides the goods and services necessary to maintain health and allow normal participation in community life, in accordance with current American standards. Social and conventional as well as physiological needs are taken into account. The level of living described is not luxurious but is sufficiently adequate to provide for more than the basic essentials of consumption. The budget is not suggested as a spending plan for an individual family. It provides for the exercise of individual choice both within and between major categories; but increased expenditures in one category can only be compensated by sacrificing other items. Omission of certain items or groups of items will, of course, result in a lower level of living than that represented by the budget.

October 1950 Costs, 34 Cities

Estimated annual dollar costs and relative costs of the total budget, housing, and other goods and services for October 1950 are shown for 34 cities in table 1.

Among the 34 cities for which October 1950 estimates of the cost of goods and services were prepared for budgets for both an elderly couple and a four-person urban family, the elderly couple's budget cost from 48.3 to 55.8 percent of that for the larger family.³ Previous analysis of the income and expenditures of families of varying sizes showed that, to obtain an equivalent level of living, two-person families, on the average, required about 65 percent of the amount spent by four-person families.⁴ This estimate is based on all types of two-person families—young couples, middle-aged childless couples, and broken families as well as elderly couples.

Relative requirements, of course, will vary for each of these family types. Elderly couples usually have a larger inventory of furniture, household appliances, and equipment, than younger couples, hence their current needs are relatively smaller. This comparison of the average requirements for all two-person families combined and of elderly couples indicates that elderly couples gen-

erally require less income to achieve comparable levels of living.

TABLE 1.—Dollar and relative costs of elderly couple's total budget, housing, and other goods and services, 34 cities, October 1950

City and State	Dollar costs			Relative differences (Washington, D. C. = 100)		
	Total budget	Housing ¹	Other goods and services	Total budget	Housing ¹	Other goods and services
Atlanta, Ga.....	\$1,748	\$582	\$1,166	94	87	98
Baltimore, Md.....	1,779	603	1,176	95	90	99
Birmingham, Ala.....	1,772	607	1,165	95	90	98
Boston, Mass.....	1,880	640	1,240	101	95	104
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,698	534	1,164	91	80	98
Chicago, Ill.....	1,818	578	1,240	98	86	104
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1,650	485	1,165	89	72	98
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,805	590	1,215	97	88	102
Denver, Colo.....	1,746	577	1,169	94	86	98
Detroit, Mich.....	1,818	573	1,245	98	85	104
Houston, Tex.....	1,855	670	1,185	100	100	99
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1,746	569	1,177	94	85	99
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1,795	621	1,174	96	93	98
Kansas City, Mo.....	1,687	507	1,180	91	76	99
Los Angeles, Calif.....	1,866	605	1,261	100	90	106
Manchester, N. H.....	1,737	550	1,187	93	82	100
Memphis, Tenn.....	1,726	563	1,163	93	84	98
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,908	705	1,203	102	105	101
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1,765	577	1,188	95	86	100
Mobile, Ala.....	1,620	475	1,145	87	71	96
New Orleans, La.....	1,602	436	1,166	86	65	98
New York, N. Y.....	1,782	543	1,239	96	81	104
Norfolk, Va.....	1,774	612	1,162	95	91	97
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,783	587	1,196	96	87	100
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	1,767	554	1,213	95	83	102
Portland, Maine.....	1,733	548	1,185	93	82	99
Portland, Oreg.....	1,866	630	1,236	100	94	104
Richmond, Va.....	1,712	581	1,131	92	87	95
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,711	527	1,184	92	79	99
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,833	567	1,266	98	85	106
Savannah, Ga.....	1,658	532	1,126	89	79	94
Seranton, Pa.....	1,614	463	1,151	87	69	97
Seattle, Wash.....	1,852	583	1,269	99	87	106
Washington, D. C.....	1,863	671	1,192	100	100	100

¹ Average rent paid in each city for tenant-occupied two- and three-room dwellings, built or converted before 1947, that conform to the housing standards specified for the budget, plus the cost of required amounts of heating fuel, gas, electricity and water.

Changes in Budget Costs, 13 Cities 1947-50

In the 13 selected cities for which June 1947 costs were also calculated, the elderly couple's budget advanced in cost from 4 percent in Washington, D. C., to 34 percent in Houston (Tex.) between June 1947 and October 1950 (table 2). This large variation in the increases in cost of the budget was due chiefly to differences between cities in changes in housing costs. Excluding housing, the increase in cost of other goods and services from 1947 to 1950 ranged from 8 to 15 percent.

Housing costs, which are determined by local conditions more than are other goods and services,

vary considerably between cities at any one period of time. Moreover, during the postwar period the rate of change in housing costs has varied more between cities than the rate for most other budget categories. In Houston, for ex-

TABLE 2.—Cost of elderly couple's total budget, housing, and other goods and services, 13 cities, October 1950 and June 1947

City and State	Total budget		Housing ¹		Other goods and services	
	October 1950	June 1947 ²	October 1950	June 1947	October 1950	June 1947 ²
Boston, Mass.....	\$1,880	\$1,657	\$640	\$578	\$1,240	\$1,079
Chicago, Ill.....	1,818	1,629	578	515	1,240	1,114
Denver, Colo.....	1,746	1,540	577	476	1,169	1,064
Detroit, Mich.....	1,818	1,656	670	508	1,245	1,148
Houston, Tex.....	1,855	1,384	670	355	1,185	1,029
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1,746	1,573	569	529	1,177	1,044
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1,765	1,498	577	440	1,188	1,058
Mobile, Ala.....	1,620	1,465	475	455	1,145	1,010
New York City, N. Y.....	1,782	1,703	543	561	1,239	1,142
Portland, Oreg.....	1,866	1,558	630	467	1,236	1,091
St. Louis, Mo.....	1,711	1,553	527	493	1,184	1,060
San Francisco, Calif.....	1,833	1,615	567	488	1,266	1,127
Washington, D. C.....	1,863	1,787	671	686	1,192	1,101

¹ See footnote to table 1.

² These cost figures are about \$20 higher than the costs published earlier in A Budget for an Elderly Couple, February 1948 Social Security Bulletin, Social Security Administration of the Federal Security Agency. June 1947 costs were recalculated to take account of a change in methodology.

ample, housing costs in the elderly couple's budget almost doubled between June 1947 and October 1950, reflecting the removal of rent control in October 1949. In New York and Washington, D. C., on the other hand, where rents were still controlled in 1950, budget housing costs remained almost stable during this 3¼-year period.

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¹ For methods used in estimating an elderly couple's budget, see p. 309 of this issue.

² The Social Security Administration prepared and published estimated costs of the elderly couple's budget in 13 selected large cities for March 1946, June 1947, and March 1949. This budget was developed concurrently with the Bureau of Labor Statistics City Worker's Family Budget for four persons. Both are designed to represent a comparable level of living, although relating to different types of families. The Bureau's October 1950 cost estimates are the first to include information for all of the 34 cities.

³ See Family Budget of City Worker, October 1950, in Monthly Labor Review, February 1951 (p. 152).

⁴ See Budget Levels for Families of Different Sizes, in Monthly Labor Review, February 1948 (p. 179). (Reprinted in BLS Bulletin No. 927—Workers' Budget in the United States.)

Fourth Session of the ILO Coal Mines Committee

EXTENSIVE INTEREST in productivity, as evidenced by the discussions and actions taken, marked the Fourth Session of the ILO Coal Mines Committee meeting at Geneva, Switzerland, May 7 to 19, 1951. At the meeting attended by voting delegations from nine Member States and by observers from Japan, the German Federal Republic, and the Saar, resolutions relating to the following were adopted: Productivity; hours of work; age of admission to underground work; safety; miners' pensions; the coordination of social security provisions affecting miners; and the request of the Miners' International Federation for a tripartite conference on international regulation of the coal industry.¹

All nine countries participating—the United States, Belgium, Canada, France, India, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Turkey, and

the Union of South Africa—had tripartite delegations.² Notably absent were representation from Poland and Czechoslovakia. Australia also did not send a delegation.

The World Federation of Trade Unions was represented by Henri Martel as an observer; he also served as one of the French workers' delegates. An observer was present for each of the following groups: the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; the Miners' International Federation; the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions of Miners; and the International Federation of Commercial, Clerical, and Technical Employees. The United Nations sent to the meetings a representative of the Coal Division of the Economic Commission for Europe.

Productivity Resolution

A general abandonment of opposition to technological improvement and the "saving of labor" was indicated by the productivity resolution. At

the same time, the resolution marked the growth of an attitude of group collaboration for maintaining adequate total production of coal and for improving standards of living. After setting forth the various considerations which led to its adoption, it contained eight major items which may be summarized as follows:

(1) Each country should, in accord with its own practice, assure to employees a just share of the benefits of productivity.

(2) The use of methods for increasing productivity should be accompanied by appropriate measures for increasing safety and improving health conditions. In that connection, the Governing Body was requested to arrange specifically for a tripartite conference on prevention of dust diseases.

(3) Joint employer-worker consultation was described as important in developing cooperation to increase productivity, and the Governing Body was invited to instruct the International Labor Office to carry out a study of different systems of joint consultation and of works committees.

(4) The Governing Body was invited to instruct the Office to follow the progress achieved in respect to average output, safety, etc., following the introduction of new methods, and to facilitate exchanges of views and international collaboration in the sphere of productivity.

(5) The Governing Body was invited to instruct the Office to study methods of technical and practical training of workers in the industry.

(6) The Committee approved certain proposals made by the Office regarding the need to seek greater comparability of basic data, both as to substance and as to form of presentation.

(7) A suggestion was made that the Office be instructed (a) to facilitate visits by tripartite national missions to study productivity in other countries, and (b) to organize an international tripartite mission to North America to study productivity with particular reference to the relationship between productivity and standards of living.

(8) Finally, certain points relating to productivity were suggested as suitable for inclusion on the agenda of the next session of the Coal Mines Committee. These included items 3 to 6 above, and tentatively, items 2 and 7 (b).

Working Conditions and Pensions

The long-standing dispute over the nonoperative 1935 Convention on Hours of Work was ended by Committee support of a recommendation embodying the principles of hours-of-work regulation in the United States, in industry at large as well as in coal mining. These principles include the basic straight-time 40-hour week and flexible working time with premium pay for overtime. Action in respect to age of admission to underground work imposed no prohibition above 16 years of age, but called for employment between 16 and 18 years only under public authorization as to the kinds and conditions of work and as to supervision and training. These resolutions are important steps in the direction of standards and practices prevailing in the United States.

Actions relating to miners' pensions and the coordination of social security arrangements were adopted virtually without opposition. These fields of social policy are now viewed increasingly as areas not so much of controversy as of need for technical and administrative competence.

A pension resolution invited the Governing Body to instruct the Office to examine the steps taken in coal-producing countries to provide adequate pensions, in the light of (1) the study which the Office submitted to the Third Session of the Committee and (2) later developments. The resolution also requested that the Office be directed to submit proposals on the subject to the Coal Mines Committee at its next session. The resolution was adopted unanimously with no abstentions.

A tripartite conference was proposed in a resolution on the coordination of social security provisions applying to European miners. The Miners' International Federation had submitted the question to the ILO; and the Governing Body's Committee on Industrial Committees, at its sitting in November 1950, recommended consultations with a view to holding such a conference. The Coal Mines Committee resolution stated that agreements for coordinating existing provisions are urgently needed; therefore, the Governing Body was invited to expedite consultations with a view to adoption of agreements. These international agreements, the resolution stated, should guarantee to miners the old-age insurance benefits

acquired by them, based on the number of years worked in each country, without regard to their nationality and the country in which they had worked.

The Coal Mines Committee, the oldest of the ILO's industry committees, has had an important part in shaping the activities of these committees. In its own distinctive field of work, it has aided the basic and vital coal industry in surmounting its many postwar obstacles, in a manner consistent with the improvement of labor standards. It has served in part as a preliminary technical conference to deal with proposals for formal action, as in the hours of work convention and in the formulation of safety codes. It has facilitated interna-

tional understanding and action in one of the most important of all industries simply by serving as an advisory group of industry specialists. Its recommendations, reached by agreement and brought quickly to the attention of the Governments, the employers, and the unions of the Member States, have found wide acceptance.

¹ The Coal Mines Committee, the first of the ILO industry committees to be organized, met in its first session in London, December 5-11, 1945.

² United States Government delegates were William R. McComb, U. S. Department of Labor, and Louis C. McCabe, U. S. Department of the Interior. Their advisers were Robert N. Barnett, Department of State, and Witt Bowden, Department of Labor. Employers were represented by H. J. Connolly, Pennsylvania Coal Co., and James W. Haley, Jewel Ridge Coal Corp. Thomas Kennedy and Samuel Caddy of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.) represented labor.

“We think the journeymen made a mistake in proceeding of themselves to fix a new and advanced scale of prices and then asking the employers to accede to it. They ought to have asked the employers to unite with them in revising the scale and adapting it to the existing state of things, and should have been prepared with statistics to show that the money value of labor has so changed as to render such revision just and proper.”

—Horace Greeley, in *The New York Tribune*, 1853, quoted by N. W. Chamberlain in *Collective Bargaining*, 1951.

Technical Note

Estimating a Budget for an Elderly Couple

PRICES of about 70 items were used to obtain the October 1950 cost estimates of an elderly couple's budget, described in the article on page 304. The March 1946 and June 1947 cost estimates of the elderly couple's budget in 13 large cities were based on prices of approximately 170 items and rental data for 2- and 3-room units meeting specified standards.

Essentially the same items were priced in the October 1950 budget as in the earlier budgets, for all categories except food and clothing. A few minor changes were made, however, substituting related items for items no longer priced by the Bureau. In such cases, quantity weights were adjusted according to the relationship between prices of the old and the new item during the most recent period when both items were priced; that is, in substituting a more expensive higher-quality item for a lower-quality item, the item quantity weight was decreased accordingly.

Food costs were estimated by using 49.5 percent of the cost of food in the city worker's family budget for four persons, and clothing costs were estimated at 23.2 percent. These percentages were based on the relationship between the two budgets in earlier years, which was found to be comparatively stable. In the 13 individual cities in June 1947, food costs for elderly couples ranged from 48.8 to 49.6 percent of the cost of food for the four-person family, and clothing costs ranged from 22.4 to 24.2 percent. A special analysis in 10 cities for October 1949 revealed ratios for food ranging from 49.1 to 49.9 percent. Accordingly, the average ratios mentioned above were used to estimate October 1950 costs of these two groups of items in the elderly couple's budget.

Although cost ratios for individual cities devi-

ate only slightly from the average ratio for all cities combined, use of the average does cause some distortion in intercity comparisons of the estimated costs of these subgroups. In addition, since the estimates for food and clothing in the elderly couple's budget are based on costs for the four-person family, they are subject to the same types of error inherent in the latter method of estimation. The October 1950 estimates of the city worker's family budget were based on a shortcut procedure designed to yield reliable estimates of the total cost of the budget rather than of the separate categories of items.¹ Notwithstanding that only 58 items were priced, tests have indicated there was no consistent upward or downward bias in the cost estimates. However, the method of estimation used does not yield reliable enough totals for each separate category of items to warrant publication of these subtotals.

Housing costs, on the other hand, were computed by the same method used in the earlier estimates. They were based on rental data obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the last quarter of 1949 and the first quarter of 1950 in comprehensive dwelling unit surveys conducted in each of the 34 cities. The level of housing costs at the time of the dwelling unit survey was adjusted to October 1950 levels by applying the appropriate percentage change in the rent component of the Consumers' Price Index for each city.

The housing costs of the elderly couple's budget are based on 2- and 3-room unfurnished dwelling units built or converted into dwellings before 1947 and meeting the same standards included in the city worker's family budget for four persons. The dwelling unit must include kitchen with sink and installed stove; hot and cold running water; complete private bath including wash bowl, flush toilet, and tub or shower; electricity for lighting; and installed heating, either central or other type, such as base burner, pipeless furnace, or stoves,

depending upon the climate of the specific city. (Central heating was generally required in cities where the normal January temperature is 40° F. or colder, and central or other installed heating for cities with warmer climates.) Dwellings were excluded (1) if deficiencies in physical construction rendered them inadequate or unsafe as shelter; (2) if located more than 10 blocks from public transportation, or adjacent to a refuse dump, or to more than one of the following: railroad or elevated tracks, noisy or smoky industrial installations, main traffic arteries, intercity truck routes; and (3) if above the standard because of luxury features.

The extent to which all or some utilities are included in contract rent varies considerably between dwellings, both within a city and between cities. Therefore the average contract rent for budget units was adjusted to include the cost of utilities when these items of expense were paid for separately by the tenant.

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¹See *Measuring Intercity Differences in Living Costs*, in *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1949 (reprinted as BLS Serial No. R. 1952), a discussion of the Intercity Index Formula which, with some modifications, was used in calculating the 1949 and 1950 estimates of City Workers' Family Budget costs.

Some 3,461,000 persons 65 years of age and over in the United States had no money income during 1949, according to Census estimates. A third of the 7,807,000 with some money income received less than \$500. Of the 3,461,000 with no income, 639,000 were men and 2,822,000 were women. Three fifths of the men and over four-fifths of the women having money income received less than \$1,000 during the year. Nearly 30 percent of the men but only around 5 percent of the women had incomes of \$2,000 or more. Approximately 16 percent of the men and nearly 2 percent of the women received \$3,000 or more during the year. Median incomes in 1949 for persons aged 65 or over amounted to \$516 for women and \$1,016 for men.

—U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports—Consumer Income, Series P-60, No. 7: *Income of Families and Persons in the United States, 1949*. Washington, 1951.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Picking Shrimp and Shucking Oysters Exempt Under FLSA. An action was brought by two canning companies, under the Declaratory Judgments Act,³ to find out whether their employees who were engaged in picking shrimp and shucking oysters came within section 13 (a) (5) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. A United States court of appeals held⁴ that they came within that section and were thereby exempted from the minimum-wage and overtime requirements of the act. The court said it had "no doubt" that a justifiable controversy existed and that "delay in adjudicating this controversy might be financially disastrous to many small operators in the shrimp and oyster industry."

Section 13 (a) (5), as amended, exempts from the minimum-wage and maximum-hour provisions of the FLSA, the court stated, any employee engaged in "the catching . . . [or] cultivating . . . of any kind of fish, shellfish, . . . or other aquatic forms of animal and vegetable life, including . . . packing of such products for shipment, . . . processing (other than canning), marketing, freezing, curing, storing, or distributing the above products or byproducts thereof." The court pointed out that under the record before it, the employees were not engaged in canning and did not work in the canning room, and that their work was often done with no intention on the part of the company to can the oysters or shrimp, hence, it held them exempt from the wage-and-hour provisions of the act.

A dissenting opinion by Circuit Judge Rives stated his belief that the definition of "canning" should also include the necessary preparation of the food, and that the court's decision narrowed the definition to a very limited meaning. Judge Rives also thought there was no real controversy and that the court should not have accepted the case, since it was a "friendly suit with no antagonistic assertion of rights." The fact that these employees are exempt, he said, is "relatively unimportant compared to the danger of the precedent set when we take jurisdiction of a case that involves no actual controversy."

Labor Relations

Union's Concerted Activity Restricted. Again the National Labor Relations Board has narrowed the scope of concerted activity that a union may engage in "for the

purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection," as provided in section 7 of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended by the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. With Member Murdock dissenting, the Board ruled⁵ that a union's distribution of a handbill which disparaged the employer's product, without disclosing that it was the sponsor or that a labor dispute was in progress, left the responsible participants subject to lawful discharge under the LMRA. This limitation on "concerted activity," Member Murdock found "startling," and further, "one of the most important decisions dealing with that subject which the Board has ever issued."

On or before January 1949, the union of technical employees at the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Co. in Charlotte, N. C., began negotiating for a new contract. By July of that year, an impasse had been reached. Picketing produced little effect for the union, so it decided to "get tough," and published a handbill criticizing the television programs presented by the company. The handbill read as follows:

Is Charlotte a Second-Class City?

You might think so from the kind of television programs being presented by the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Co. over WBTV . . . Did you know that all the programs presented over WBTV are on film and may be from 1 day to 5 years old. There are no local programs presented by WBTV . . . Why doesn't the Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Co. purchase the needed equipment to bring you the same type of programs enjoyed by other leading American cities? Could it be that they consider Charlotte a second-class community and only entitled to the pictures now being presented to them. WBT Technicians.

This handbill was widely distributed, not only on the picket line, but elsewhere throughout the city. Its effect was widespread dissatisfaction with the TV programs on the part of the public and a loss of advertising revenue for the company. The employees undertook to alienate their employer's customers by impugning the technical quality of his product, according to the NLRB.

In finding these activities unprotected by the LMRA, the Board stated that such tactics "were hardly less indefensible than acts of physical sabotage." It found that the ultimate purpose of the handbill—to extract a concession from the employer—although lawful, was undisclosed, since the employees, speaking as experts, did not indicate to the public that they were in reality speaking for their own benefit in a labor dispute with their employer.

For these reasons, the Board stated, "without attempting to formulate a test which will decide every imaginable case involving similar questions as to the scope of section 7, we hold that the employees in this case went beyond the pale when they published the 'second-class' handbill." A footnote to the ruling pointed out that the Board did not attempt to decide the question of whether the union tactics involved would have been condemned had they been offered in a "conventional appeal for support of the union in a labor dispute."

Member Murdock, in his dissent, made the following arguments: (1) the statements in the handbill were sub-

stantially accurate; (2) the "means" used in the dispute were not unlawful; (3) the "object" was not unlawful and in fact would stimulate public demand for better programs; (4) according to the Board's decision in the *Hoover Co.* case,⁶ it is "not free . . . to measure concerted activity in terms of whether the conduct is wise or fair, or satisfies standards which we [the Board] think desirable"—but the majority of the Board in the present case imposed its standards of fairness and therefore did not follow its own past decisions; (5) the present decision might be an unfortunate precedent, since, under such a ruling, if employees of a defense plant disclose that their employer's product is defective, the employer can discharge them for disparaging his product, and, "consistent with today's decision, this Board would have to find that the concerted activity was not protected because the employees impugned the technical quality of the employer's product."

Contract Signed Before Non-Communist Affidavit a Bar to Election. In an unusual procedure, the NLRB granted a reargument and reversed its former opinion on the 1949 agreement between the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the Ford Motor Co. On July 11, 1951, the Board had held⁷ that the contract did not bar a petition for a representation election, basing its decision on the *Highland Park* case decided by the United States Supreme Court. The Board ruled⁸ on August 3, 1951, however, that the 1949 contract would continue to act as a bar to such a petition.

On June 20, 1951, after the Supreme Court had handed down its *Highland Park* decision, the International Blacksmiths, Forgers, and Helpers (AFL) filed a petition with the Board, seeking a representation election at the Ford plant in Canton, Ohio. The company and the CIO local argued that their contract of September 28, 1949, was a bar to such an election. The AFL union contended that the parent federation (CIO), at the time of the union-authorization election, had not complied with the filing requirements of LMRA; therefore, the contract could not act as a bar to a rival union's petition, because the union-security clause had not been properly authorized by the Board.

In the *Highland Park* case, the Supreme Court overruled the Board's decision that the CIO was a federation and held⁹ that it came within the term "national or international labor organization." Therefore, the court held, the Board lacked authority to act in cases during the period in which national CIO officers had failed to sign the non-Communist affidavits. The Board had, of course, required that officers of the locals seeking the Board's jurisdiction comply with the act. It had authorized under its own interpretation of the act over 4,000 union-shop elections, before the officers of the CIO had filed non-Communist affidavits.

The Board first thought that since all these union-shop agreements were unauthorized, they could not, under the Board's own rules, bar elections sought by other unions. On a rehearing, however, the Board changed its mind. "We are now convinced," it stated, "that our earlier de-

cision did not give enough weight to fundamental equitable principles established by the courts in comparable situations, which show a clear disposition to protect and save affirmative action taken in reliance upon erroneous administrative assurance or upon interpretation of a statute later judicially declared to have been incorrect."

Before the *Highland Park* decision, it was clear, said the Board, that the contract would be a bar. "We now know, however," the Board added, ". . . that the *Highland Park* decision means that the Board's action in entertaining the 9 (e) proceeding [union-shop agreement] and issuing the certificate of November 3, 1949, was unauthorized." The question for reconsideration, the Board stated, was the effect of the *Highland Park* decision on the question whether in the instant case the contract was a bar to the representation proceeding.

First of all, the Board pointed out, the contract-bar rule was "not compelled by the act or by judicial decision thereunder." Rather it was an administrative device used in the Board's discretion for maintaining "stability of collective-bargaining relationships." Secondly, the Board stated, it had, in its discretion, provided an exception to this contract-bar rule [in 1948] in the *Hager Hinge* case,¹⁰ by refusing to permit a contract containing an illegal union-security clause to operate as a bar. The exception had been applied to two types of cases, the Board noted: "(1) Where the clause failed to incorporate the essential provisions of the act or went beyond the kind of union security permitted by the act; and (2) where the statutory procedures had not been followed and the proper authorization [had not been] secured under section 9 (e)."

But, in the instant (*Ford Motor*) case the *Hager Hinge* exception could not be applied, as the company and the CIO local had followed the procedures of the act, and had "incorporated the essential provisions of the act" in their contract. They had relied on the Board, the sole agency authorized to make initial determinations; and to hold their contract no bar would not only be "harsh and inequitable," but would also disturb collective-bargaining stability. Therefore, the Board concluded, since the *Highland Park* case did not require them to rule otherwise, the 1949 contract would bar the rival union's request for an election.

Board Members Murdock, Houston, and Styles made up the majority, but Member Reynolds dissented. (Chairman Herzog was absent.) Member Reynolds stressed the fact that a principal reason for the *Hager Hinge* exception to the contract-bar doctrine was "the justifiable belief that contracts with unlawful union-security clauses exercise an unlawful coercive effect on those employees who do not choose to support the union." This seemed to the dissenting member, the "decisive factor." He did not consider the contract entered into when the Board had no authority to act as having "any validity," because under that contract a minority might have to support a union even against its wishes.

Threat of Force Banned on Picket Line. A United States Court of Appeals refused to enforce an NLRB order (1) to cease and desist from discouraging membership in or

discrimination against a union, (2) to offer immediate reinstatement and back pay to 45 workers, and (3) to post notices in the plant for 30 days. The court held¹¹ that striking employees were not entitled to reinstatement and back pay when they had refused to allow non-striking employees to enter the plant and when delivery of property to the plant had been impeded.

The company involved in the dispute operated a plant in Freeport, Ill., which manufactured medicines, insecticides, food products, and poultry preparations. During October 1947, the union and the company met several times to negotiate a contract, but failed to reach agreement on the check-off provision and a proposed wage increase. On October 31, 1947, a strike was called. The trial examiner and the Board found that the strike in its inception was economic, but that later it was converted into an "unfair labor practice" strike. It was conceded that the union had not complied with the non-Communist affidavit provision of the LMRA.

A picket line was established during the strike, which only those workers with cards signed by union officials could cross. Nonstriking workers were kept from crossing the picket line by the pickets, who marched closely together in a circle "breast to back." Workers trying to enter the plant were "elbowed", therefore they retreated before any serious violence occurred. The trial examiner had found, however, that in the above incident no real physical attempt had been made to cross the picket lines, but the court held that the picket line in front of the gate was, at least partially, a threat of force.

The Board argued that the court should refuse review and should enforce the NLRB order, because: (1) even though the union had not complied with the act's non-Communist provisions at the time of the strike, it had complied before the Board issued its order; (2), the Board thought that the company had condoned the pickets' alleged wrongs by offering to reinstate all of them and its complaints were, therefore, based on discriminatory grounds; and (3) although the Board found some misconduct on the pickets' part, the strike activities considered as a whole were legitimate.

The court decided that (1) since the case had been filed by the NLRB in the name of individuals and not in the name of the union, and (2) since the company was, at the time of the strike, under no obligation to bargain collectively with the union because it had not signed the non-Communist affidavits, the Board's order and the posted notices should exclude the union's name.

The court found no condonation on the company's part, and pointed out that neither the trial examiner nor the Board had in fact found that the company had condoned the strikers' activities. The court stated that although the company had offered to rehire all the strikers, its offer was good only if they submitted to a personal interview. Its complaints were not discriminatory, therefore, since presumably after the interviews (if they had been held) not all of the strikers would have been reinstated.

Unlike the Board, the court found that the strikers' activities on the picket lines were not permissible under

the act, and that, therefore, they did not have to be reinstated. It quoted from other cases to the effect that physical violence would have occurred except for the non-strikers' restraint. Deliveries to and from the plant, it pointed out, had been impeded by the picket line; also, the method of picketing was not proper since it was designed not to publicize the facts of the dispute but rather to exclude all nonstrikers by force. The court concluded by quoting from the *Indiana Desk Co.* case¹²: "To hold that the striking employees in this case are entitled to be reinstated, some of them with back pay, is to put a premium on their misconduct and to encourage like conduct on the part of others."

Discrimination By Union. With one member dissenting and one member not participating,¹³ the Board ruled that a union violated section 8 (b) (1) (A) and 8 (b) (2) of the LMRA when it requested the company to lower a union member's seniority standing for his failure to pay dues on time.

The contract between the company and the union provided that seniority would prevail and be broken only by discharge, "voluntary quit," or more than a 2-year lay-off. It also provided that a seniority list would be posted at the place of employment and that controversies over standings on the list would be settled by the union. No union-shop clause was included in the contract.

Under the union bylaws, a member who did not pay dues covering a given month by the second of the following month forfeited all his seniority rights. Frank Boston delayed paying his June 1950 dues until July 5, 1950. On July 15, 1950, the union requested (and the company complied) that Boston be reduced in seniority from "No. 18" to "No. 54." As a result of this action, the employee lost two assignments he otherwise would have had.

The union argued that the complaint should be dismissed because of the proviso to section 8 (b) (1) (4) of the LMRA under which labor organizations have the right to prescribe their own rules and regulations with respect to acquisition or retention of members. The Board held this reasoning to be without merit since it was "not dealing in this case with the acquisition or retention of membership." The employee retained his membership both before and after he was reduced in seniority, the Board stated, and further, the proviso was not designed to apply to a situation in which the union, by enforcing its bylaws, caused the employer to discriminate against one of his employees.

In another recent case the Board had noted that loss of seniority, unless protected by a valid union-security agreement, constituted discrimination within the meaning of section 8 (a) (3).¹⁴ According to the same section, Boston had the absolute protected right under the act "to determine how he would handle his union affairs without risking any impairment of his employment rights and . . . the union had no right at any time, whether Boston was a member or not a member to make his employment status to any degree conditioned upon the payment of dues without first obtaining proper authorization under section 9 (e) of the act."

Member Murdock, in his dissent, stressed the fact that if Boston had resigned from the union, the union bylaws would not have applied to him; the union, therefore, was not forcing the employer to do anything but keep his agreement with the union with respect to seniority of its members. (The majority of the Board said they were unwilling to make the "naive assumption" that if he had resigned, he would have kept his seniority.) The dissenting member added that the bylaws could apply only to union members; if Boston did not like the union rules he could try to get them changed or he could quit. Member Murdock concluded: "It seems to me that to find a violation of the act in the circumstances of this case is to engage in an unwarranted invasion of the internal affairs of a labor organization—an invasion which I do not believe is sanctioned, much less required, by the act."

Lock-out When Union Strikes Against One Member of Employer Association. A United States Court of Appeals sitting in Chicago, in reviewing an NLRB decision, held¹⁷ that a strike by a union against one member of an employer association could be viewed as a strike against all members; consequently the other members although not struck by the union, could lawfully lock their employees out, or temporarily lay them off. The Board had decided in the *Davis Furniture Co.* case¹⁸ that a temporary lay-off of employees in such a situation was a violation of the act. But, the Court of Appeals in Chicago refused to follow the Board's lead in this respect. It pointed out, however, that a company in such circumstances could not discharge its employees, since such a discharge for union activities would be an unfair labor practice in violation of section 8 (a) (3) of the LMRA.

In January 1949, an association of liquor dealers began negotiations with a local union. By February of that year, an impasse was reached over increasing the liquor salesman's commission, and by March, the union decided to strike against "Old Rose," a member company. By April 11, 1950, when many salesmen had been locked out or discharged by their companies, picket lines were extended to other member companies.

The trial examiner found, and the Board agreed, that the employees of "Old Rose" had been discharged in violation of the act, and that the other employees had been locked out or discharged, also in violation of the act. The Board ordered the companies to cease and desist from discouraging union membership by locking out or discharging their employees, and to make restitution to their employees by a back-pay award.

The court, in accordance with the Board, held that if the union could not agree with the association, it had the right to try to negotiate with each company separately, and had the right to strike against "Old Rose." But, it said, it then "becomes important to determine what retaliatory measures were available to" the companies in the association. The strike against one member, could be "properly" viewed by the association as a strike against all, the court thought, therefore: "It follows that they had a right to counter the strike's effectiveness by laying off, suspending, or locking out their salesmen, who were members of the striking union, and as to whom there was

not then, in effect any collective bargaining agreement." The Court also stated that the association's action was a "corollary of the union's right to strike."

Although employers should be allowed to meet economic pressure with economic pressure, the Court thought, employers could not discharge their employees, since such action would violate section 8 (a) (3) of the act. Therefore, it sent the case back to the Board to determine the crucial facts as to whether these companies discharged or merely laid off their employees.

Veterans' Reemployment

Seniority Credit. A district court of the United States decided¹⁹ in favor of a veteran's claim to statutory reemployment rights and continuing seniority credit. On December 2, 1941, the veteran was employed as a machinist and on February 19, 1942, he resigned to enter military service. On March 14, 1942, he was inducted, having meantime worked a few days (since February 19) at a temporary job for a different employer. He made timely application for reemployment after his honorable discharge from the Armed Forces, and on February 4, 1946, was reemployed in the position he had left in February 1942.

On resigning that position, the veteran had been within the first 6 months of his employment. The collective-bargaining agreement then in force provided that for the first 6 months employees should be "temporary," and after 6 months of continuous employment, they acquired seniority, on a date-of-hire basis. "Seniority" was defined as "length of service." When the veteran was reemployed the operative agreement differed only in calling employees "temporary" for the first 30 calendar days of their employment, which was to be considered a probationary period.

A dispute arose as to the veteran's seniority and this action was brought. The employer claimed that the position left was temporary and that the purpose of leaving it was not to perform military service. The position taken by the union was that the veteran's seniority should date not from December 2, 1941, but from February 4, 1946, the date of last hiring.

In resolving these issues in favor of the veteran, the court decided that he met all conditions for statutory reemployment rights. The position he left was thus held to be other than "temporary" in the meaning of the statute. He was also adjudicated to have left his position to enter military service, though his entry was deferred and he took temporary employment in the interval.

The court held that the veteran's seniority rating must date from December 2, 1941. It ordered that he be given seniority credit for service as a machinist from February 19, 1942, the date he resigned his position, to the date he was reinstated in it.

Unemployment Insurance

Coal Miners Ineligible if They Limit Availability to 3-Day Week. The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals held¹⁸

ineligible for unemployment benefits coal miners who restricted their availability for work to 3 days a week when the industry's customary workweek was 5 days. The restriction was due to a national union directive issued upon expiration of the collective contract and failure to reach agreement upon a new one. The mine owners refused to operate and shut down the mines. While other miners were disqualified because of unemployment due to a labor dispute, it was conceded that the claimants involved in this case had been unemployed because of lack of work prior to the expiration of the contract.

Claimant Ineligible if Availability Limited to Illegal Work. The Nebraska District Court held¹⁹ that one who restricted his availability for work to illegal employment was not eligible for unemployment compensation. The claimant had earned wage credits in Nevada as a dealer in a gambling club. Upon moving to California where gambling is illegal he sought only work as "a dealer."

Coverage of Seasonal Workers. The West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals held²⁰ that the wages of seasonal workers who were not eligible for benefits were not subject to the State unemployment compensation tax. The eligibility provision did not exclude all seasonal workers. Apparently it applied only on an individual basis, as claims were filed, since it excluded from benefits an individual who worked less than 100 days during his base period in a seasonal industry, unless he had earned not less than \$100 in wages in some other covered employment. The court relied on the rule that tax statutes should be given a liberal construction in favor of the taxpayer, and expressed doubt as to the constitutionality of the seasonal provision if a different construction were given on the tax side.

Employer Not Necessary Party to Benefit Claim. The New Jersey Supreme Court held²¹ that it is not necessary to due process, in assessing an unemployment-compensation tax, that the employer shall have been a party to the claims proceedings which resulted in benefits being paid and charged to his account. An employer's special interest is in the measurement of the tax, and he cannot complain of want of due process if he is afforded a full hearing at some stage of the tax proceedings on the question of validity of the charges to his account for benefits paid. The employer had been afforded opportunity for such hearing when he was furnished a statement of the benefit charges to his account.

Labor-Dispute Disqualification. The Alabama Court of Appeals held²² that employees of a cotton warehouse were not disqualified for unemployment benefits when customers of the warehouse had withheld their business in anticipation of a walk-out at termination of the union contract. Although a labor dispute existed, the claimants' unemployment was not "directly due to" the dispute, since the customers' action intervened and became the direct cause of the unemployment.

Misrepresentation or Nondisclosure of a Material Fact. The Michigan Circuit Court held²³ that a claimant who had been paid benefits upon his certification that he was available for and was seeking work, was not liable to repay such benefits when upon appeal it was determined that he had not been available for work and had not sought work to the extent required by the statute. The question to be determined was not whether the claimant satisfied the availability and seeking-work requirements, but whether his statement that in his opinion he did so was a deliberate misrepresentation or nondisclosure of facts. The legislature could not have intended, the Court held, that a claimant run the risk that his understanding of this highly controversial statutory language was not in accordance with that of the administrative tribunals and courts that pass on such cases.

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 62 Stat. 964 (1948) amended 63 Stat. 105 (1949), 28 U. S. C. § 2201, 2202 (Supp. 1946). The Declaratory Judgments Act, in section 2201, provides: "In case of actual controversy within its jurisdiction, except with respect to Federal taxes, any court of the United States, upon the filing of an appropriate pleading, may declare the rights and other legal relations of any interested party seeking such declaration, whether or not further relief is or could be sought. Any such declaration shall have the force and effect of a final judgment or decree and shall be reviewable as such."

⁴ *Donnelly v. Mavar Shrimp and Oyster Co.* (C. A. 5, July 17, 1951).

⁵ *Jefferson Standard Broadcasting Co.* (94 NLRB No. 227, June 26, 1951).

⁶ 90 NLRB 1614, 26 LRRM 1365. ⁷ 95 NLRB No. 27.

⁸ *Ford Motor Co. (Canton Forge Division)* (95 NLRB No. 121, Aug. 3, 1951).

⁹ *NLRB v. Highland Park Mfg. Co.*, 71 S. Ct. 758.

¹⁰ *C. Hager and Sons Hinge Mfg. Co.*, 80 NLRB 163.

¹¹ *Rawleigh Co. v. NLRB* (C. A. 7, July 9, 1951).

¹² *NLRB v. Indiana Desk Co.*, 149 F. 2d 987, 16 LRRM 817.

¹³ *Teamsters, AFL* (94 NLRB No. 214, June 26, 1951).

¹⁴ *Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.*, 93 NLRB No. 161; 27 LRRM 1498.

¹⁵ *Morand Bros. Beverage Co.* (C. A. 7, July 23, 1951).

¹⁶ 94 NLRB No. 52, May 3, 1951; See also *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1951, pp. 68-69.

¹⁷ *United States ex rel. Milotsky v. Brown and Bigelow Corp.* (D. Minn., June 28, 1951).

¹⁸ *Unemployment Compensation Commission v. Tomko* (Va. Sup., June 18, 1951). *Contra: Eagle Cherokee Coal Mining Co. v. Baird* (Kans. Dist., June 21, 1951).

¹⁹ *Smith v. Cory* (Neb. Dist., June 21, 1951).

²⁰ *State v. C. H. Musselman Co.* (W. Va. Sup., March 28, 1950).

²¹ *Horsman Dolls, Inc. v. Unemployment Compensation Commission* (N. J. Sup. Ct., June 25, 1951).

²² *Gulf Atlantic Warehouse Co. v. Bennett* (Ala. Ct. App., March 20, 1951).

²³ *Turner v. Appeal Board*, (Mich. Cir., June 19, 1951).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

July 17, 1951

THE Board of Directors of the International Air Line Pilots Association (AFL) voted to remove David L. Behncke (president for 20 years) with annual salary of \$15,000 as a pension for life, and elected Clarence R. Sayen as his successor. (Source: New York Times, July 18, 1951.)

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, in an address before the Retail Clerks International Association (AFL) convention in Washington, D. C., urged the unionization of approximately 13 million white collar workers. (Source: U. S. Dept. of Labor release, July 17, 1951.)

July 18

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Wage and Hour Division of the U. S. Department of Labor established a minimum hourly rate of 65 cents (formerly 40 cents) for the wholesaling, warehousing, and other distribution industries engaged in commerce in Puerto Rico, effective August 27, 1951, under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 142, July 24, 1951, p. 7202.)

July 19

THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD adopted General Wage Regulation 13 permitting approval of certain fringe benefits (paid vacations, holidays, call-in-pay, etc), without regard to the 10 percent increase authorized under GWR 6 (see Chron. item for Feb. 15, 1951, MLR April 1951). (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 144, July 26, 1951, p. 7328.)

On July 24, the Board adopted GWR 14 permitting the continuation of bonus payments based on established plans, without Board approval, but subject to certain limitations. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 148, Aug. 1, 1951, p. 7509.)

On July 31, the Board adopted GWR 15 establishing rules and procedures governing day-to-day administration of piece and incentive rates, formerly covered in GWR 5 (see Chron. item for Jan. 26, 1951, MLR March

1951). (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 152, Aug. 7, 1951, p. 7701.)

On the same day, the Board issued a revised GWR 5 covering the remaining areas of the old regulation and amended GWR 8 (see Chron. item for Feb. 15, 1951, MLR April 1951) covering escalator clauses, to extend the regulation pending further Board policy. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 152, Aug. 7, 1951, p. 7701.)

On August 8, the Board revised GWR 14 (see Chron. item above) allowing bonus payments to new employees, with certain limitations. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 157, Aug. 14, 1951, p. 7987; for discussion, see p. 302 of this issue.)

July 20

THE WSB announced the appointment of an 8-member tripartite Tool and Die Industry Study Committee, to study manpower problems in the industry. (Source: WSB release 64, July 20, 1951.)

July 23

THE PRESIDENT submitted his midyear economic report to Congress in accordance with the Employment Act of 1946. (Source: Cong. Record, 82d Cong. vol. 97, No. 134, July 23, 1951, p. 8817; for discussion, see p. 296 of this issue.)

MANLY FLEISCHMANN, NPA administrator, was sworn in as head of the Defense Production Administration making him responsible for the policy-making duties as well as the operating functions of defense production. (Source: New York Times, July 24, 1951.)

July 24

THE United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and United States Steel Corp. and subsidiaries completed plans providing surgical benefits to approximately 715,000 employees and dependents, effective August 1, 1951. (Source: CIO News, July 30, 1951.)

July 25

THE OFFICE OF PRICE STABILIZATION issued Ceiling Price Regulation 55 establishing a method for calculating ceiling prices for sales of canned green peas of the 1951 and later pack, effective August 20, 1951. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 144, July 26, 1951, p. 7318.)

On July 30, CPR's 56 through 66 were issued. CPR 56 establishes methods for calculating ceiling prices for sales by processors of the 1951 and later packs of certain processed fruits and berries, effective August 10, 1951. CPR 57 establishes ceiling prices for all sales of anti-freeze, effective August 6, 1951. CPR 58 establishes ceiling prices for 14 major grades of reclaimed rubber, effective August 6, 1951. CPR 59 establishes ceiling prices for scrap tires,

tire parts, and scrap tubes, effective August 6, 1951. CPR 60 fixes ceilings on the sale of metal castings, effective September 1, 1951. CPR 61 provides a formula for computing ceiling prices for the export sale of specified commodities, effective August 26, 1951. CPR 62 establishes manufacturers' ceiling prices for sales of new rubber tires and tubes, effective August 1, 1951. CPR 63 outlines ceilings on wholesale sales of stock lubricating oils, industrial lubricating oils, waxes, and petrolatums, effective August 6, 1951. CPR 64 establishes ceilings to the supplying and servicing of tires, effective August 6, 1951. CPR 65 establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for the sale of all canned salmon by canners, effective August 8, 1951. CPR 66 covers all sales and deliveries of asphalt and asphalt products, either by refiners, resellers, distributors, roofers or retailers, effective August 6, 1951. (Source: Federal Registers, vol. 16, No. 149, Aug. 2, 1951, pp. 7546, 7553, 7557, and 7560; No. 150, Aug. 3, 1951, pp. 7592, 7597, 7601, and 7604; and No. 151, Aug. 4, 1951, pp. 7666, 7668, and 7670; for discussion, see p. 303 of this issue.)

July 26

THE PRESIDENT, in his first referral of a dispute to the WSB (see Chron. item for Apr. 20, MLR June 1951) requested the Board to investigate and make recommendations in the 1-month strike between the American Smelting and Refining Co. of Garfield, Utah, and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO). (Source: White House release, July 26, 1951, and New York Times, July 26, 1951.)

On July 28, the workers voted to return to work, pending the Board's report. (Source: WSB release, No. 71, July 27, 1951, and New York Times, July 30, 1951.)

THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY STABILIZATION COMMISSION of the WSB (see Chron. item for May 15, MLR July 1951) unanimously adopted Regulation No. 1 covering the payment of wages and salaries, based on area rates, to employees of the building and construction industry. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 149, Aug. 2, 1951, p. 7565.)

July 27

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *International Harvester Co.* and *Fall Cities Carpenters District Council*, *The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL)*; *International Harvester Co.* and *United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America (Ind.)*, ruled that a union-security clause of a contract was invalid because it required the payment of assessments as well as dues and initiation fees as a condition of continued employment. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 28, No. 28, Aug. 6, 1951, LRRM p. 1337.)

July 30

THE CONNECTICUT SUPREME COURT, in the case of *Norwalk Teachers' Association v. Board of Education of Norwalk*, ruled that teachers cannot engage in a strike, since they are agents of the government and serve the public. (Source: The U. S. Law Week, vol. 20, No. 6, Aug. 7, 1951, p. 2051.)

July 31

THE PRESIDENT approved the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951, extending the Defense Production Act of 1950 to June 30, 1952. The new law is designed to ease credit restrictions, permit rent increases up to 20 percent over the June 1947 level, and to insure the same percentage profit margins for wholesalers and retailers as existed during the month prior to the Korean conflict. (Source: Public Law 96, 82d Cong., approved July 31, 1951; for discussion see p. 299 of this issue.)

August 1

THE PRESIDENT announced the creation of the Defense Materials Procurement Agency with authority to procure and increase the supply of critical and strategic materials at home and abroad. (Source: White House release, Aug. 1, 1951.)

August 2

THE NLRB, in the case of *Ford Motor Co. (Canton Forge Division, Canton, Ohio)* and *International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers (AFL)* (see Chron. item for July 11, 1951, MLR Aug. 1951),—its first reversal of a decision—ruled that a contract in effect before national union leaders filed non-Communist affidavits constitutes a bar to an election sought by another union. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 28, No. 28, Aug. 6, 1951, LRRM p. 1371.)

August 7

THE WSB announced an equal-treatment policy in processing labor dispute cases covering workers in unorganized ranks, independent unions, as well as CIO and AFL affiliates. (Source: WSB release, Aug. 7, 1951.)

August 11

THE UNITED STATES and Mexico formally agreed to begin recruiting Mexican workers for temporary farm work in this country (see Chron. item for July 12, 1951, MLR Aug. 1951). (Source: New York Times, Aug. 11, 1951.)

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

PASSAGE of an amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1950 which retains basic wage controls until June 30, 1952, referral of the protracted railroad wage-rules dispute back to the White House by the National Mediation Board, and termination of critical defense work stoppages in the copper smelting and aluminum industries, occurred in July and early August 1951. Discussion of a guaranteed annual wage for meat-packing workers and an unemployment security fund for electrical workers highlighted bargaining negotiations in these industries.

The Wage Stabilization Board issued several new general wage regulations, established a National Enforcement Commission to deal with violators of the wage stabilization program, and appointed committees to study wage problems in the Northwest lumber and tool and die industries.

Significant Negotiations

Railroads. The protracted dispute over wages and rules changes between the 3 independent operating railroad Brotherhoods—Locomotive Engineers, Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and Railway Conductors—and the Nation's major railroads entered a new phase. The National (Railway) Mediation Board, on July 24, announced its decision to refer the controversy back to the White House—only the trainmen having reached a settlement.² Although the railroads are under Government control, the Firemen's and Enginemen's Union announced on July 11 that it planned to send strike ballots to its members.

Meat-packing. A guaranteed \$3,000 minimum annual wage for common laborers is the principal demand in negotiations with major meat-packing

companies, according to an announcement by the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) on July 16. Common laborers comprise about a third of approximately 150,000 workers claimed by the union; their annual average earnings, including increases of 11 cents an hour recently approved by the WSB, amount to \$2,440, the union stated.² Graduated annual guarantees above the \$3,000 will be requested for more skilled employees.

The proposed guarantees would be based on a maximum 8-hour day, 40-hour week; overtime pay, night differentials, and other premiums would be payable in addition to the guarantees.

Currently, most meat-packing agreements provide for weekly work (or pay) guarantees if workers are called in and report for work at the beginning of the workweek. These guarantees range from 30 to 40 hours a week, but there is no annual guarantee, although the unions have sought it for the past few years. The George A. Hormel Co. is the only meat-packing firm known to provide an annual wage guarantee.

Electrical Products. As part of its bargaining program for some 70,000 workers in 41 General Electric plants, the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), on July 18, requested the company to establish an unemployment security fund to protect workers against temporary lay-offs caused by material shortages or retooling for defense production. The program also calls for a 5-cent hourly productivity wage increase, an escalator clause providing for quarterly wage adjustments, company assumption of the full cost of employees' pensions, and a union shop. The company has offered to renew the current agreement for a 5-year term with minor changes while the union is seeking a 1-year contract extension. Strikes are barred under the present contract, which expires September 15.

Agreement on a 5-year contract covering some 16,000 workers was reached between the Electric Auto-Lite Co. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO). It provides for a 13-cent hourly wage increase made up of a 9-cent cost-of-living adjustment under an escalator clause and 4 cents under an "annual improvement" productivity clause. Both clauses are similar to those included in the agreements reached by the union with the General Motors Corp. and other auto firms. Further

productivity increases of 4 cents will be made on June 1 of each year the contract is in effect. The contract also includes revisions in present insurance, holiday, and vacation benefits.

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.) accepted an offer of a 9-cent hourly wage raise for some 16,000 Westinghouse Electric Corp. workers.³ The union had sought a 32-cent hourly increase. This is the same 9-cent offer of this company which was accepted by other major electrical workers unions during June.²

Shipping. The National Maritime Union (CIO) and the Collier Owners Association reached an agreement on July 11, providing for an 8-percent wage increase, a one-step transition from the current 48-hour workweek to a basic 40-hour schedule, and industrywide vacations. These provisions match those won by the union under pattern-setting agreements concluded in late June and early July with dry-cargo and oil-tanker ship operators.⁴

On the West Coast, the Marine Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders and Wipers Union (Ind.) and the Pacific Maritime Association concluded a settlement on July 3, covering approximately 6,000 workers, and providing for monthly wage increases ranging from \$18.50 to \$30, retroactive to June 16.³ As in the NMU contracts, the current settlement also provides for the establishment of a basic 40-hour workweek.

Steel. Completion of plans providing surgical benefits and covering approximately 715,000 workers and dependents was announced by the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and the United States Steel Corp. and its subsidiaries. The agreement is to become effective August 1 and provides Blue Shield benefits—the first to be set up by the participating plans on a national basis.

Strikes and Strike Settlements

Copper Smelting. The Wage Stabilization Board was presented with its first labor dispute on July 26 when the President requested the Board to investigate the issues and recommend a settlement in the month-old strike by the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) at the Garfield, Utah, plant of the American Smelting & Refining Co. The

President stated that the strike “substantially threatens the progress of national defense.” On July 28, union members voted to return to work in compliance with a request of the WSB, pending review of the dispute by a special Board panel.

The Garfield plant, which smelts about a third of the Nation’s copper, was shut down July 2 by a strike of some 1,300 workers after a deadlock in contract negotiations followed expiration of their contract on June 30.

Union demands originally included a general wage increase of 25 cents an hour, a job evaluation program, a noncontributory pension plan with a guaranteed \$125 monthly minimum, a union shop, and improved social services. In recent negotiations, the union proposed a 28½-cent “package” in contrast to the company’s 11 cent offer.

Farm Equipment. A walk-out of approximately 22,000 production employees at the Caterpillar Tractor Co., in Peoria, Ill., began on July 30, in a dispute over wages. The United Automobile Workers of America (CIO), representing the workers, is seeking a wage increase of 28 cents an hour whereas increases ranging from 7 to 10 cents an hour were offered by the company.

Aluminum. Members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) on July 30 ratified an agreement ending the 7-week strike at the Cleveland, Ohio, plant of the Aluminum Co. of America. The strike began on June 11 with a walk-out of 2,400 workers and was described by defense officials as the most critical dispute in the defense mobilization program. It severely curtailed production of aircraft and tank engines for the armed services.

Negotiations began in December 1950 when the contract was reopened for wage negotiations. During subsequent discussions the issues in dispute were narrowed to differences over the effective date of a 3-cent hourly wage increase.

Automobiles. Labor unrest in the automobile industry, aggravated in recent months by mass layoffs due to production cutbacks, was reflected in a series of short, sporadic work stoppages involving substantial numbers of workers at the Hudson, Chrysler, and Ford motor companies.

Approximately 10,000 employees of the Hudson Motor Car Co. have been idled for partial days

since mid-June in a dispute over production-line standards. This "strike-lock-out" dispute took a new turn on July 25 when most of the day force remained away from work for a full shift. The membership of Local 154, United Automobile Workers (CIO), had voted on July 24 to stay away from work alleging that a lock-out existed. At the end of July the workers were still idle.

At Chrysler, thousands of employees were made idle on several different occasions in a series of brief, unauthorized work stoppages, also over alleged "speed-up" of production.

A brief "wildcat" strike at a vital Ford parts plant in Monroe, Mich., temporarily threatened the company's entire national operations. Some 2,000 employees were involved in the dispute over a worker's disciplinary lay-off.

Steel. The Aliquippa works of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp. at Pittsburgh, Pa., were shut down July 19-23, by an unauthorized strike involving some 12,000 workers. The strike followed the dismissal of a worker for alleged sleeping on the job, and terminated when the strikers, members of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), agreed to process the dispute through established contract grievance procedures.

Furriers. A 19-day strike of approximately 8,000 fur workers in New York ended July 13 when the Furriers' Joint Council, an affiliate of the independent Fur and Leather Workers' Union, reached a 4-year agreement with the Associated Fur Manufacturers. It provides for increases in wages and vacation benefits, and a reduction in the workweek for some employees.³

Communications. A strike involving some 9,000 telephone workers employed at Northern California and Nevada facilities of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., began on July 20. It spread, several days later, to approximately 5,000 additional employees of the company's Oregon facilities. The Communications Workers of America (CIO) proposed new contract provisions which included a 10-percent wage increase, a reduction in the wage progression schedule from a maximum of 7½ to 5 years, elimination of area differentials, and other benefits. Agreements

ending the stoppage were reached on July 29, but details of the settlement were not immediately available.

Controls and WSB Actions

Defense Production Act. Basic wage controls were retained virtually intact in the 1951 amendments to the Defense Production Act of 1950 signed by the President on July 31. The law will permit some price increases. The United Labor Policy Committee backed the President in immediately condemning the new act. (For further discussion, see p. 299 of this issue.)

Wage Stabilization Board Actions. The Board issued several new regulations during the month. They affect certain "fringe" benefits, bonuses, and merit increases. Additional regulatory action was taken.

On July 19, it adopted General Wage Regulation No. 13 which permits employers to grant increases in specified "fringe" benefits, such as paid vacations and holidays, premium pay for certain days and hours of work, shift differentials, call-in pay, up to the limits of prevailing area or industry practices.

Automatic approval to customary nonproduction bonus practices, subject to defined limitations, was granted in GWR No. 14, adopted on July 24.

Board regulations relating to individual wage adjustments, such as merit and length of service increases, and to changes in incentive and piece rates were revised on July 31. The Board's action was to revise GWR No. 5 (issued February 12, 1951) and to issue a new regulation, GWR No. 15.

A resolution adopted by the Board on July 19 provides that it will defer action on any application for adjustment in wages, salaries, or other compensation when the National Labor Relations Board or a similar State agency has ordered or scheduled a representation election.

A regulation covering the compensation of some 2½ million building and construction workers, based on area rates, was issued on July 26 by the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission. Construction Regulation No. 1 permits a contractor, without further approval, to pay the area rates to be established by the Commission for the appropriate job classifications. Pending the official

publication of the area rates, employers are authorized to determine applicable job rate schedules in accordance with one of three methods.

The regulation also prohibits any increase in wages above the rates in effect in an area on July 26, unless specifically authorized by the Commission. Most of these orders are discussed in greater detail on page 302 of this issue.

Board approval was given on July 10 to a 10-percent wage increase recently negotiated by the Communications Workers of America (CIO) for some 150,000 workers employed in eight companies of the Bell Telephone System. Since the employees had already received a 2-percent adjustment in June 1950, making a combined total of 12 percent, the Board's approval was necessary for the amount in excess of the 10 percent "catch-up" formula.

The Salary Stabilization Board incorporated all provisions of General Wage Regulations applicable to salaried employees. In addition, a special SSB "stock option" panel is to study the question of stock option purchases by company officers and employees.

Administrative Actions. The WSB, on July 3, appointed a tripartite committee composed of six

of its members, to study the application of wage-stabilization policies to any special problems existing in the Northwest lumber industry. The committee will consider, also, the advisability of establishing a special lumber commission.

A Tool and Die Industry Study Committee was appointed on July 20, with instructions to investigate the special manpower problems in the industry.

Establishment of a National Enforcement Commission to deal with reported violations of WSB regulations was announced on July 23. Employers found to have willfully violated wage-stabilization regulations will be subject to a wide range of civil or criminal penalties, or both. Investigations of reported violations are currently in progress in the tool and die, shipbuilding, construction, and other industries.⁵

¹ Prepared in the Division of Industrial Relations.

² See Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (pp. 74-5).

³ Subject to approval by the WSB.

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, August 1951 (p. 192).

⁵ Personnel appointments: Benjamin Aaron, formerly executive director of the National War Labor Board in World War II, was named by President Truman as a public member of the Board to succeed Vice Chairman Clark Kerr, who resigned recently. Nathan Feinsinger, a public member of the Board, was named the new vice chairman.

Publications of Labor Interest

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

Special Reviews

The Labor Problem in the Public Service: A Study in Political Pluralism. By Morton Robert Godine. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1951. 305 pp., bibliography. (Harvard Political Studies.) \$5.

In this thoughtful book, Mr. Godine examines the new problems which have arisen as a result of the large increase in the proportion of the Nation's working force employed by the Government. He poses the problem by a quotation from Blackstone's Commentaries (Philadelphia, 1771, I, p. 160): "Does an acceptance of the notion that an 'absolute despotic power . . . must in all governments reside somewhere,' inherently preclude the possibility of responsible collective negotiation between the state and its employees?"

Most of the legislation which has been passed to protect rights of employees has specifically excluded Government employees. The National Labor Relations Act, for instance, delineates certain employee rights and creates the means for protecting these rights for a large portion of our work force. But specifically exempted from coverage as employers are ". . . the United States, or any wholly owned Government corporation, or any Federal Reserve Bank, or any State or political subdivision thereof." In some cases, however, although Government workers are not specifically protected, certain governmental agencies have arranged for staff representation in the determination of personnel programs. The Tennessee Valley Authority exemplifies this practice.

Under most of the relevant legislation, Government workers of all types are specifically prohibited from striking. Legal or not, however, there have been many cases in which such prohibitions have been ignored, especially at local levels.

In the author's view, Government workers want not only good wages and conditions of work, but a voice in their determination. Even where their wages and working conditions are as good or better than those of comparable workers in private industry, they desire a sense of participation in the determination of issues which affect them so seriously.

The thesis is frequently voiced that the Government, as a model employer, raises the standards of wages and working conditions for private employees. Mr. Godine finds that this generalization does not bear factual scrutiny. Nor is it found that Government employees have the measure of tenure which is generally supposed. For instance, in the Federal employment alone there were more than 100,000 discharges for cause in 1946.

The book contains an excellent discussion of the advantages and disadvantages to public-service unions of affiliation with central federations. The author finds that no valid question of divided loyalty arises out of such affiliation: ". . . the plurality of allegiance exists irrespective of affiliation, for the civil servant is both a citizen and an employee as well as a member of various other social groups."

The political activities of Government employees' unions are reviewed, with special reference to those of the United Federal Workers of America, later to become the United Public Workers of America. Attention is called to some interesting changes in political line by that union, which was subsequently to be purged from the CIO because of Communist domination.

The author does not find that the introduction of collective bargaining in such agencies as the TVA has compromised the proper discharge by administration officials of their respective responsibilities. This would seem to lend support to his thesis that such bargaining may properly be encouraged.

Mr. Godine concludes his study with a program for "collective negotiation" which he believes will meet the needs of public employees while retaining governmental authority in its proper place. This negotiation would require that the unions be given some measure of status. He suggests experimentation within a wide range of practical schemes in order to find a solution to the question of representation, somewhere between simple majority representation for one union and "the present practice of according equal recognition to all groups of organized as well as unorganized employees." With respect to compensation, he calls for some measure of administrative discretion in establishing pay rates. Terms of employment other than those concerning wages and grievance procedures, he suggests, should conform to the procedures recommended by most modern personnel practitioners.

—MORRIS WEISZ.

Index Numbers. By Bruce D. Mudgett. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1951. 135 pp., bibliography. (Wiley Publications in Statistics.) \$3.

An objective appraisal of the methods used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in construction of its Wholesale and Consumers' Price Indexes is welcomed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at any time. This is particularly true currently, when wages of millions of workers are directly tied to the Consumers' Price Index through collective-bargaining agreements; when wages of many millions of other workers are indirectly dependent upon

it through the wage stabilization program; and when many millions of dollars worth of defense contracts are settled on the basis of the BLS Wholesale Price Index. This book by Professor Mudgett of the University of Minnesota should, therefore, prove helpful not only to the Bureau's staff but also to the various consumers of its data.

As the author indicates, the book does not cover all aspects of index-number construction. It deals primarily with "the problem of accuracy only as it concerns methods of combining given data into an index number—it takes quality of this given data for granted." It is concerned only with the question of weighting and does not deal with the method of collecting price or quantity data needed in the construction of an index. With this limited objective in mind, it is clearly written. The treatment is non-mathematical. The ideas are well formulated and presented.

The author's principal thesis is that weighting must be so introduced that each price is weighted by quantity which is a reflection of the *actual* market situation. Simply stated, he argues for maintaining the weights on a current basis. Although it is not explicitly said, it can be inferred from the author's arguments that he would recommend annual revision of weights. The actual argument presented, however, would lead one to believe that more accurate indexes would be obtained if the weights were changed monthly, and, pursuing this argument to its logical conclusion, the most accurate weights would reflect the market situation at each instant of time. With annual revision of weights as recommended by Professor Mudgett, the resulting index for a number of years would, of course, be of a chain type. It is obvious to the reviewer, as to the author, that weights which are 15 and 20 years old may lead to some inaccuracies. However, it is not clear to the reviewer that, with the limited resources usually available for collection of price and quantity data, annual weight revisions would produce optimum results. Faulty methods in pricing and specification may lead to more serious errors than those of weighting. One has to achieve a balance, therefore, between more frequent revision in weights and improved methods of specification and pricing of items used in the construction of price indexes. The frequency of weight revisions should be dependent on *major* changes in consumption habits of the country.

The last three chapters will be particularly helpful to those interested in the BLS Wholesale and Consumers' Price Indexes. These chapters contain a brief history of the two indexes and their evaluation and limitation from the point of view of weighting only. —SAMUEL WEISS.

Benefit Plans

Nineteen Employee-Benefit Plans in the Airframe Industry. By Abe Friedson and Joseph Zisman. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, 1951. 63 pp.; processed. (Bureau Memorandum No. 71.)

A Review of Welfare Funds in the New York City Building Trades as of January 1, 1950. New York, Building Trades Employers' Association, 1951. 151 pp.

Chronology of the UMWA Welfare and Retirement Fund, Covering the Period Between 1945 and April 26, 1951. Washington, United Mine Workers of America, Welfare and Retirement Fund, 1951. 31 pp. Free.

Presents 160 chronological entries showing details of negotiations by the United Mine Workers for establishment of their welfare program. Many of the entries pertain to union relations with management, bargaining, work stoppages, court actions, and other subjects which set the Welfare and Retirement Fund in a larger perspective than the title indicates.

Cooperative Movement

Credit for the Millions: The Story of Credit Unions. By Richard Y. Giles. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1951. 208 pp., bibliography, illus. \$2.50.

Tells how credit unions work, how they have developed (with specific examples), and describes the Credit Union National Association (educational body) and CUNA Mutual Insurance Society.

The Poor Man's Prayer: The Story of Credit Union Beginnings. By George Boyle. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1951. 207 pp. \$2.50.

The story of Alphonse Desjardins, the French Canadian who helped to found the first cooperative credit organization in Quebec, and was the father of credit unions in the new world.

Cooperative Credit in Saskatchewan. By Jean Larmour and G. P. Boucher. [Regina], Saskatchewan Department of Cooperation and Cooperative Development, 1951. 105 pp., charts; processed.

Part I gives data on farm income, indebtedness, and credit agencies, and an appraisal of credit needs and facilities by residents of the Province. Part II summarizes the development of cooperative credit in Saskatchewan, gives statistics for a selected group of credit unions, discusses their finance, management, and educational policies, and sketches the history and operations of the central cooperative credit organization of the Province. Part III covers, in brief form, cooperative credit experience elsewhere.

Frozen Food Locker Cooperatives in Illinois, 1949. By L. B. Mann and Paul C. Wilkins. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Credit Administration, Cooperative Research and Service Division, 1951. 29 pp., charts; processed. (Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Report No. 148.)

Analyzes operating results (income, expenses, earnings, and losses) and labor and management efficiency, and points out the major factors affecting savings.

Education and Guidance

Helping Youth Choose Careers. By J. Anthony Humphreys. Chicago, Science Research Associates, 1951. 49 pp., chart, illus. 40 cents.

Methods of Vocational Guidance. By Gertrude Forrester. Boston, D. C. Heath and Co., 1951. 463 pp., bibliographies. \$4.25.

Presents specific methods of helping youth make constructive and realistic vocational plans by establishing the habit of thinking about and investigating occupations and by applying their acquired knowledge to solution of their occupational problems. Detailed descriptions of methods, outlines of projects, concrete suggestions for adapting methods, and abundant citation of source materials provide guides for establishing, as well as expanding, effective guidance programs.

1951 Directory of Vocational Counseling Services. St. Louis, National Vocational Guidance Association, Ethical Practices Committee (Box 64, Washington University, St. Louis 5), 1951. 125 pp. \$1.

A Guide to Audio-Visual Materials in Manpower and Industrial and Labor Relations. By J. J. Jehring. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, April 1951. 47 pp.; processed.

List of films, film-strips, and recordings used by management, unions, and educators.

Employment and Unemployment

California Employment and Payrolls in 1947 and 1948. Sacramento, Department of Employment, [1951]. 126 pp. (Report 127, Nos. 10 and 11.)

Report on workers and wages covered by California unemployment insurance act, classified by industry and by county.

Measures for the Economic Development of Under-Developed Countries. New York, United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1951. 108 pp.

A brief discussion of unemployment is included.

Housing

Housing Research: Capsule Descriptions of Projects Started Under Contract in 1950. Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Office of the Administrator, Division of Housing Research, 1951. 66 pp.

Describes HHFA research program to assist in providing better, less expensive homes for the American people.

Housing Today: Key to Chicago's Tomorrow. Chicago, Chicago Housing Authority, 1951. 41 pp., appendix tables, map, charts.

Annual report of Chicago Housing Authority, 1949-50.

Rebuilding a City: A Study of Redevelopment Problems in Los Angeles. By Robert E. Alexander and Drayton S. Bryant. Los Angeles, Haynes Foundation, 1951. 67 pp., bibliography, maps, plan, illus. \$1.

A Plan to Improve Neighborhoods. St. Louis, Mo. (Municipal Courts Building), Housing Survey Project of the City of St. Louis, [1951]. 6 pp.

Covers the purpose, procedure, and aims of the St. Louis program.

Negro Housing in the Miami Area: Effects of the Postwar Building Boom. By Reinhold P. Wolff and David K. Gillogly. Miami, Fla., University of Miami, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, 1951. 22 pp., map, chart, illus. (Area Development Series, No. 1.)

Workers' Housing Programs in Asian Countries. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1951, pp. 390-401. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Annual Industrial Accident Cost in Illinois—An Estimate. Chicago, Illinois Department of Labor, Division of Statistics and Research, 1951. 20 pp.; processed. Based chiefly on 1949 data.

Why Men Were Killed at Pennsylvania Anthracite Mines in 1950. By J. J. Forbes and H. F. Weaver. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 13 pp.; processed. (Information Circular No. 7609.)

Analysis of Haulage Fatalities in Bituminous-Coal Mines in 1950. By M. J. Ankeny and D. S. Kingery. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 28 pp.; processed. (Information Circular No. 7604.)

Disabling Work Injuries Resulting From Motor Vehicle Accidents, California, 1950. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1951. 6 pp., charts; processed.

Looking Over a Mechanized Foundry. By F. B. Skeates. (In National Safety News, National Safety Council, Chicago, June 1951, pp. 20-23, illus. 55 cents.)

Consists mainly of a series of illustrations, with captions, showing modernized equipment which promotes safety and lightens heavy operations.

Use Hammers the Safe Way. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1951. 13 pp., illus. (Bull. No. 127.) 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Unions, Management, and Industrial Safety. By Jack Strickland. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1951. 25 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bull. Series, Vol. 5, No. 2.) Single copies free to residents of Illinois, 10 cents to others.

Eyes in Industry: A Comprehensive Book on Eyesight Written for Industrial Workers. By Dorothy Adams Campbell, W. J. B. Riddell, Sir Arthur Salusbury MacNalty. New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1951. 234 pp., illus. \$6.50.

Concerns English experience with eye hazards in industry and agriculture and their prevention, occupational eye injuries and diseases, and first-aid treatment. Programs for better vision in industry, including methods of protection, are presented.

Industrial Health

Industrial Health and Medical Programs. By Margaret C. Klem, Margaret F. McKiever, Walter J. Lear, M.D. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Division of Industrial Hygiene, 1950. 397 pp., bibliography, map, charts, plans. (Public Health Service Publication No. 15.) \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Comprehensive source book of basic material which includes data on morbidity and mortality, industrial hazards and their control, absenteeism, prepaid medical-care programs, and over-all government programs (including sickness insurance).

New Developments in Industrial Health. By Allan D. Brandt and Lester M. Petrie, M.D. (In American Industrial Hygiene Association Quarterly, Chicago, June 1951, pp. 64-70. 75 cents.)

Sources of Morbidity and Mortality Material in Industrial Health. By Victoria M. Trasko. (In Public Health Reports, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Washington, June 8, 1951, pp. 732-739, bibliography. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Effects of Employment on the Course of Heart Disease. (In A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, April 1951, pp. 367-374. \$1.)

Symposium on the Treatment of Chronic Beryllium Poisoning with ACTH and Cortisone. By Joseph M. De Nardi, M.D., and others. (In A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, Ill., June 1951, pp. 543-630, charts, illus. \$1.)

Assembles medical experience in search of effective treatment of this toxic industrial disease. Includes reports on individual workers who had been exposed to beryllium hazards in fluorescent lamp manufacturing or other specified industries or processes.

Secondary Radiation Limits in Photofluorography. By Willard W. Van Allen. (In Public Health Reports, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Washington, June 1, 1951, pp. 712-716, diagrams. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Recommends reduction of radiation to the lowest practicable tolerance dosages for maximum protection of personnel engaged in X-ray surveys.

Report on Industrial Hygiene in the Western Zone of Germany. By Irving R. Tabershaw, M.D. (In A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, March 1951, pp. 298-315. \$1.)

The Social Consequences of Pneumoconiosis Among Coal Miners in South Wales. By P. Hugh-Jones and C. M. Fletcher. London, Medical Research Council, 1951. 54 pp., bibliography, map, charts. (Memorandum No. 25.) 1s. 9d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Hydrogen Sulfide Poisoning in Shale Oil Industry, [Sweden]. By Gunnar Ahlberg, M.D. (In A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, March 1951, pp. 247-266, charts. \$1.)

Industrial Relations

A Comparison of Management-Labor Attitudes Toward Grievance Procedures. By C. H. Lawshe and R. M. Guion. (In Personnel Psychology, Washington, Spring 1951, pp. 3-17. \$2.)

Plant Labor-Management Committees. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1951. 13 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum, Survey No. 4.) \$1.

The Supreme Court as Protector of Civil Rights: Freedom of Expression. By David Fellman. (In The Annals, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Vol. 275, May 1951, pp. 61-74. \$2 to nonmembers, \$1 to members, of Academy.)

Leading cases interpreting the application of the First Amendment to the Constitution are discussed. The cases include several labor-management issues, such as applicability of the National Labor Relations, Sherman, and Fair Labor Standards Acts to publishers and press associations and right of union officials to organize workers into unions without a license.

Civil Rights in Labor-Management Relations: A Management Viewpoint, by Philip B. Willauer; *A Labor Viewpoint,* by Arthur J. Goldberg. (In The Annals, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, Vol. 275, May 1951, pp. 140-147; 148-154. \$2 to nonmembers, \$1 to members, of Academy.)

Mr. Willauer stresses the evolution of rights of the individual—both employee and employer—in labor-management relations and makes some proposals for establishing conditions for the success of collective bargaining. He shows the evolutionary position of the rights of management, and calls for administrative maturity in dealing with mature management and mature unions as a requisite for successful relationships.

Mr. Goldberg bases his case on the ideas that "the expansion of governmental action within the economic field is an expression of a broadening rather than a narrowing conception of civil rights," and that it is "a basic truth that the liberty of the individual is best secured by the practice of collective action." He examines pro-

visions of the Taft-Hartley Act from this point of view, and concludes that organized labor's opposition to the Labor Management Relations Act is justified.

Industrial Democracy at Work: A Factual Survey. By W. Robson Brown and N. A. Howell-Everson. London, Sir Isaac Pittman & Sons, Ltd., 1950. 104 pp.

Based on 600 replies to 1,500 questionnaires and on investigators' visits to 130 of the establishments that replied, this survey reports the findings of a "completely impartial and objective investigation" of British management-labor relations in mid-1949. A section dealing with joint consultation quotes opinions from management, workers, and a few local union officials. The consensus favors an entirely voluntary and spontaneous process, without centralized direction or guidance. A copy of the questionnaire, with definitions of labor-management practices and instructions for completing the questions, is given in an appendix.

Works Councils in Germany. By Paul Fisher. Frankfurt, Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany, Office of Labor Affairs, 1951. 43 pp.; processed. (Visiting Expert Series, No. 18.)

Foundation of Labor—The Netherlands Builds a New Road to Industrial Peace Through Voluntary Cooperation. The Hague, [Foundation of Labor, 1950?]. 32 pp., chart, illus.

Industrial Relations in Sweden—Some Comparisons with American Experience. By Charles A. Myers. Cambridge, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1951. 112 pp. \$2.

This book, by a professor of industrial relations at MIT, is a byproduct of the Exchange of Persons Program financed under the Smith-Mundt Act, and is available in both English and Swedish. According to Professor Myers, American employers and unions have much to learn about collective bargaining from the Swedes, who have been practicing it in a more mature or restrained fashion, for a longer time, than have most American industries. In his research he discovered that the Swedish enterprise councils have not yet gone as far in discussing production problems as have a few union-management cooperation bodies in the United States; that the personnel function is relatively new in Swedish management, which has drawn on American experience in developing it; that company housing and welfare plans in Sweden are more elaborate than those in America. The detailed comparisons on these and other points should stimulate lively discussions, both here and abroad.

Labor Legislation

The Impact of the Taft-Hartley Act on the Building and Construction Industry. (In *Yale Law Journal*, New Haven, Conn., April 1951, pp. 673-695.)

Judicial Review: "Substantial Evidence on the Whole Record." By Louis L. Jaffe. (In *Harvard Law Review*, Cambridge, Mass., June 1951, pp. 1233-1261. \$1.)

A consideration of judicial control over administrative determinations, as affected by the National Labor Relations Act, the Administrative Procedure Act, and the Labor Management Relations Act.

Labor Law and Agency: The Liability of a Union for "Wildcat" Strikes. By Lorene Joergensen. (In *Cornell Law Quarterly*, Ithaca, N. Y., Summer 1951, pp. 752-761.)

Fair Employment Practices Legislation. By Morroe Berger. (In *The Annals, American Academy of Political and Social Science*, Philadelphia, Vol. 275, May 1951, pp. 34-40. \$2.)

One-quarter of the Nation's people, one-tenth of the non-white population, and more than two-thirds of the Jews live in States or cities of the United States which have enacted fair employment practices laws. In this article, jurisdictions which have enacted such legislation are listed, administrative techniques are analyzed, and, as far as possible, results are evaluated. The author holds that "these laws have undoubtedly reduced discriminatory practices" in employment.

Recent Trends in Occupational Disease Legislation. By Louise K. Steiner. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1951. 30 pp., map, charts. (Bull. Series, Vol. 5, No. 1.) Single copies free to residents of Illinois, 10 cents to others.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Health Insurance Plans in the United States. Washington, 1951. In 3 parts, 114, 197, 44 pp., charts. (Senate Report No. 359, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

Part 3 is devoted to government activities in the field of health services.

New Patterns in Industrial Health and Medical Care Programs in California. By E. Richard Weirnerman, M.D., and Herbert K. Abrams, M.D. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, June 1951, pp. 703-711. 70 cents.)

Includes recent trade-union experience in bargaining for health provisions in agreements, with examples of plans.

Small Plant Health Programs—A Bibliography. Compiled by Walter J. Lear, M.D. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, January 1951. 26 pp.; processed. (Public Health Bibliography Series, No. 3; Service Publication No. 80.)

Report of a Committee of Inquiry on Industrial Health Services, [Great Britain]. London, 1951. 35 pp. (Cmd. No. 8170.) 1s. 3d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Insurance Against Temporary Disability: A Blueprint for State Action. (In *Yale Law Journal*, New Haven, Conn., April 1951, pp. 647-672.)

Insurance and Sickness Benefit Plans in Collective Bargaining. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, July 1951. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 40.) 20 cents.

The Operation of Sickness Benefit Plans in Collective Bargaining. By Fred Slavick. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1951. 109 pp. (Research Report Series, No. 84.) \$2.50.

Frequency of Sickness Among Railroad Employees, 1949-50. (In *Monthly Review*, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, March 1951, pp. 47-51, chart.)

The employees covered were those insured for temporary disability under the Federal unemployment insurance act.

Older Workers and the Aged

Geriatrics: Problems With the Aged in Industry. By Carl T. Olson, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, May 1951, pp. 205-211. 75 cents.)

Living the Later Years—A Conference on Old Age. [Huntington, W. Va., Marshall College, 1950?] 162 pp.; processed.

Proceedings of a conference, June 20 and 21, 1950, sponsored by Marshall College and civic organizations of Huntington.

The Age Problem in Research Workers. By N. W. Shock and others. (In *Scientific Monthly*, Washington, June 1951, pp. 353-367. 75 cents.)

The writers of the four articles in this symposium discuss, respectively, the physiological, psychological, sociological, and research administrator's viewpoints.

Pensions Are Not Enough: The Individual Company and its Older Workers. By Edwin Shields Hewitt and Associates. (In *Journal of Business* of the University of Chicago, April 1951, pp. 127-140; also reprinted.)

Productivity

Gains in Productivity of Farm Labor. By Reuben W. Hecht and Glen T. Barton. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, 1950. 121 pp., charts. (Technical Bull. No. 1020.)

Gains in farm production per man-hour, 1910-48, are measured and analyzed. The man-hour concept employed—man-equivalent hours, the farm time used by average adult male workers—is different from the usual man-hour measure, which refers to actual man-hours used in production. Total United States and regional trends of man-hour output are shown for the various crops and for livestock. Area differences in productivity are also examined.

The Transportation Industries, 1889-1946: A Study of Output, Employment and Productivity. By Harold Barger. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1951. xvi, 288 pp., charts. \$4.

Presents indexes of over-all output, employment, and output per worker for transportation as a whole as well as for individual industries. Greater availability of data on steam railroads and waterways permitted especially extensive consideration. Technological developments have been discussed wherever they appeared to have influenced changes in productivity. The appendixes include a discussion of various alternative measures of output and a description of certain points of methodology.

Productivity in House-Building—A Pilot Sample Survey in the South, East and West of England and in South Wales, August 1947-October 1948. London, Ministry of Works, 1950. 28 pp., charts. (National Building Studies; Special Report No. 18.) 1s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Profit Sharing

Profit Sharing for Wage Earners and Executives. By Bryce M. Stewart and Walter J. Couper. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1951. 124 pp., bibliography. (Industrial Relations Monograph No. 15.) \$2.

In two parts. Part I reproduces findings from a 1945 study on Profit Sharing and Stock Ownership for Wage Earners and Executives. Part II gives a review of experience under the 126 profit-sharing plans still in operation in 1945; a summary of legal developments; and a reappraisal of the movement in the light of present trends.

Proceedings, Third Annual Conference, Council of Profit Sharing Industries, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 30 and December 1, 1950. Akron, Ohio, Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 1951. 117 pp.

Profit-Sharing: A Review. By P. S. Narasimhan. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, December 1950, pp. 469-499. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Describes voluntary profit-sharing schemes, with special reference to experience in the United States and Great Britain, and reviews compulsory plans established by law or awards of industrial tribunals in a number of countries.

Op Weg Naar Samenwerking in Vrijheid, een Sociaal-Economische Studie over Winstdeling met Arbeiders op Nieuwe Grondslag. By Herman Meyer. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1950. 284 pp.

A social-economic study of profit-sharing with workers in the Netherlands.

Social Security (General)

Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund . . . Eleventh Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust

Fund. Washington, 1951. 37 pp., chart. (Senate Doc. No. 44, 82d Cong., 1st Sess.)

Describes the fund's operations during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, and estimates receipts and disbursements during the 5 fiscal years following, as well as long-range actuarial status. Also discusses far-reaching effects, on future fund operations, of the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act.

Social Insurance for Industrial Workers in India. By S. D. Punekar. London, Oxford University Press, 1950. 228 pp. (University of Bombay Publications, Economics Series, No. 4.) 17s. 6d.

50 Jaren Sociale Verzekering. Amsterdam, Rijksverzekeringsbank, 1951. 74 pp., charts, illus.

A summary of 50 years of social insurance in the Netherlands, 1901 to 1951.

Législation Sociale de la Suisse, 1950. Zurich, Office Fédéral de l'Industrie, des Arts et Métiers et du Travail, 1951. 210 pp.

Printed in both German and French.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Union Wages and Hours: The Baking Industry, July 1, 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 33 pp., chart. (Bull. No. 1014.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wage Structure—Motor Vehicles and Parts, 1950: Hourly Earnings and Supplementary Wage Practices. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 26 pp. (Bull. No. 1015.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

1950 National Survey of Professional Scientific Salaries. Los Alamos, N. Mex., University of California, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, [1951?]. 30 pp., charts.

Covers 27,273 employees in 232 research and development laboratories operated by 182 agencies, including both governmental and private concerns.

Survey of Retail Trade Establishments in Honolulu. Honolulu, Hawaii Employers Council, Research Department, 1950. 9 pp.; processed. (Special Publication No. 18.)

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See discussion on page 296 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

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Arbeidsrecht, Arbeidsconventies en de Samengestelde Staatsvorm: De Ontwikkeling van Nederlands-Indië tot de Verenigde Staten van Indonesië en de Betrekkingen met de Internationale Arbeidsorganisatie. By E. C. Sohns. The Hague, Martinus Nijhoff, 1950. 177 pp.

Discussion of the development of the United States of Indonesia from the Netherlands East Indies, and its relations with the ILO. A summary in English is included.

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Discusses the beginning, growth, and wide expansion of the use of forced labor by the Communist authorities in the Soviet Union and its satellites. Demonstrates with convincing documentation the slave nature of this forced labor.

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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Total Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)												
	1951							1950					
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	July ³
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force ⁴	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	64,674	65,453	65,438	65,020	66,204	65,742
Civilian labor force.....	64,382	63,783	62,803	61,789	62,325	61,313	61,514	62,538	63,512	63,704	63,567	64,867	64,427
Unemployment.....	1,856	1,980	1,609	1,744	2,147	2,407	2,503	2,229	2,240	1,940	2,341	2,500	3,213
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,122	1,216	862	825	966	1,039	1,184	1,153	1,240	955	1,107	1,051	1,514
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	408	358	342	366	502	640	677	498	475	420	464	679	754
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	92	141	91	173	215	276	208	167	147	128	201	221	249
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	100	150	163	237	298	241	251	217	175	183	272	266	334
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	134	116	153	145	167	213	183	194	204	257	299	285	361
Employment.....	62,526	61,803	61,193	60,044	60,179	58,905	59,010	60,308	61,271	61,764	61,226	62,367	61,214
Nonagricultural.....	54,618	53,768	53,753	53,400	53,785	52,976	52,993	54,075	53,721	53,273	53,415	54,207	52,774
Worked 35 hours or more.....	42,312	44,088	45,055	43,996	44,053	42,911	43,505	44,177	43,546	42,720	28,042	43,835	25,072
Worked 15-34 hours.....	4,898	5,061	4,931	5,651	5,476	5,806	5,561	6,002	6,417	7,023	20,827	4,583	19,201
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	1,570	2,082	2,071	2,185	2,311	2,236	2,251	2,319	2,331	1,999	1,984	1,545	1,650
With a job but not at work ⁶	5,838	2,537	1,697	1,567	1,945	2,022	1,676	1,577	1,427	1,531	2,561	4,240	6,852
Agricultural.....	7,908	8,035	7,440	6,645	6,393	5,930	6,018	6,234	7,551	8,491	7,811	8,160	8,440
Worked 35 hours or more.....	6,110	5,960	5,799	6,409	4,412	3,790	3,895	3,983	5,487	6,547	5,259	6,170	6,348
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,468	1,699	1,335	1,351	1,418	1,415	1,467	1,505	1,594	1,611	2,028	1,475	1,695
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	206	280	215	239	268	370	308	348	306	245	356	295	238
With a job but not at work ⁶	124	97	91	246	297	350	348	399	163	88	170	223	158
	Males												
Total labor force ⁴	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	45,644	45,934	45,978	46,155	47,132	47,000
Civilian labor force.....	44,602	44,316	43,508	43,182	43,379	42,894	43,093	43,535	44,019	44,268	44,726	45,818	45,708
Unemployment.....	1,098	1,167	950	1,028	1,277	1,594	1,659	1,459	1,309	1,172	1,482	1,064	2,126
Employment.....	43,504	43,149	42,558	42,154	42,102	41,300	41,433	42,076	42,710	43,096	43,244	44,154	43,582
Nonagricultural.....	37,234	36,862	36,596	36,349	36,463	35,980	36,074	36,585	36,554	36,507	36,877	37,455	36,605
Worked 35 hours or more.....	30,492	32,021	32,184	31,420	31,346	30,284	31,074	31,074	31,175	30,826	21,103	31,800	18,905
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,614	2,578	2,457	3,029	2,877	3,355	2,947	3,217	3,447	3,823	13,273	2,508	12,762
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	608	815	893	897	975	984	961	968	980	800	817	654	732
With a job but not at work ⁶	3,520	1,448	1,062	1,003	1,265	1,357	1,110	1,062	952	1,058	1,683	2,494	4,207
Agricultural.....	6,270	6,287	5,962	5,805	5,639	5,320	5,362	5,491	6,156	6,589	6,367	6,699	6,977
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,246	5,301	5,107	4,583	4,226	3,644	3,724	3,751	4,982	5,605	4,875	5,573	5,789
Worked 15-34 hours.....	680	724	619	859	939	1,077	1,066	1,134	842	756	1,131	764	899
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	122	175	156	165	220	300	253	268	200	146	219	181	162
With a job but not at work ⁶	122	87	80	198	255	298	319	338	133	82	143	183	126
	Females												
Total labor force ⁴	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	19,030	19,519	19,460	18,865	19,072	18,742
Civilian labor force.....	19,780	19,467	19,294	18,607	18,946	18,419	18,421	19,003	19,493	19,436	18,841	19,049	18,719
Unemployment.....	758	813	659	716	870	813	844	770	931	768	859	836	1,087
Employment.....	19,022	18,654	18,635	17,890	18,077	17,605	17,577	18,232	18,561	18,668	17,982	18,213	17,632
Nonagricultural.....	17,384	16,906	17,157	17,051	17,322	16,996	16,921	17,490	17,167	16,766	16,538	16,752	16,169
Worked 35 hours or more.....	11,820	12,067	12,871	12,576	12,707	12,627	12,451	12,869	12,371	11,894	6,939	12,035	6,167
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,284	2,483	2,474	2,622	2,599	2,451	2,614	2,785	2,970	3,200	7,554	2,075	6,439
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	962	1,267	1,178	1,288	1,336	1,252	1,290	1,321	1,351	1,199	1,167	891	918
With a job but not at work ⁶	2,318	1,089	635	564	680	665	566	615	475	473	878	1,752	2,645
Agricultural.....	1,638	1,748	1,478	840	754	610	656	743	1,395	1,902	1,444	1,461	1,463
Worked 35 hours or more.....	764	659	692	226	186	146	171	232	505	942	384	597	559
Worked 15-34 hours.....	788	975	716	492	479	338	401	371	752	855	897	711	796
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	84	105	59	74	48	70	55	80	106	99	137	114	76
With a job but not at work ⁶	2	10	11	48	42	55	29	61	30	6	27	40	32

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 Group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951							1950							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1950	1949	
Total employees.....	46,389	46,563	46,232	45,998	45,850	45,390	45,248	46,595	45,873	45,898	45,684	45,080	44,096	44,124	43,006	
Mining.....	896	923	913	911	924	930	932	937	938	939	946	950	922	904	932	
Metal.....	106.0	105.4	103.5	103.8	105.3	105.8	105.2	104.4	102.5	101.5	103.0	102.5	103.3	101.0	100.1	
Iron.....	38.6	37.7	36.9	36.9	36.4	36.5	36.2	35.9	36.1	36.6	37.2	37.0	36.6	35.5	33.7	
Copper.....	28.9	28.5	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.0	28.4	28.1	28.1	28.2	28.4	28.1	27.3	
Lead and zinc.....	20.4	19.9	20.2	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.3	19.9	20.5	20.0	20.5	19.7	20.6	
Anthracite.....	70.2	70.4	67.6	72.2	72.8	72.7	73.0	74.3	74.4	75.0	75.3	73.6	75.1	77.3		
Bituminous-coal.....	356.0	378.6	377.3	381.9	396.3	402.3	402.8	404.8	404.3	405.8	407.0	407.8	382.1	375.6	399.0	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	260.6	255.9	254.6	250.2	251.5	253.3	256.7	254.8	255.5	258.6	261.2	261.9	255.3	259.0		
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	108.0	107.9	105.8	103.1	99.6	97.1	98.0	98.3	101.9	102.1	102.7	103.4	101.3	97.4	96.4	
Contract construction.....	2,726	2,683	2,592	2,471	2,326	2,228	2,281	2,403	2,571	2,681	2,626	2,629	2,532	2,318	2,156	
Nonbuilding construction.....	538	508	460	394	371	383	428	505	534	540	548	519	447	428		
Highway and street.....	230.3	213.8	181.3	149.5	134.8	141.1	164.0	208.6	228.5	234.3	240.0	228.8	183.0	178.1		
Other nonbuilding construction.....	307.7	294.6	278.6	244.0	235.8	242.1	263.8	296.3	305.8	305.8	307.5	290.4	264.1	250.3		
Building construction.....	2,145	2,084	2,011	1,932	1,857	1,898	1,975	2,066	2,097	2,086	2,081	2,013	1,871	1,727		
General contractors.....	926	891	848	807	763	798	839	892	905	906	905	870	797	753		
Special-trade contractors.....	1,219	1,193	1,163	1,125	1,094	1,100	1,136	1,174	1,192	1,180	1,176	1,143	1,074	974		
Plumbing and heating.....	300.2	291.5	289.3	284.7	282.6	287.4	290.4	294.0	296.6	293.7	285.7	278.7	270.6	245.8		
Painting and decorating.....	173.8	167.5	155.9	146.7	130.2	123.0	132.8	147.4	158.1	157.2	158.3	149.8	132.5	124.4		
Electrical work.....	146.2	142.1	139.1	138.3	139.0	138.7	140.0	138.7	137.6	135.8	133.7	131.0	128.6	125.1		
Other special-trade contractors.....	598.8	592.2	578.4	555.5	541.7	550.4	572.4	593.9	600.1	593.0	597.9	583.5	541.7	479.0		
Manufacturing.....	15,830	15,964	15,873	15,955	16,022	15,978	15,784	15,789	15,765	15,827	15,685	15,450	14,777	14,884	14,148	
Durable goods ²	8,858	9,006	8,987	9,003	8,969	8,877	8,742	8,717	8,664	8,618	8,423	8,294	7,978	8,008	7,465	
Nondurable goods ²	6,972	6,958	6,886	6,952	7,053	7,101	7,042	7,072	7,101	7,208	7,262	7,156	6,799	6,876	6,681	
Ordnance and accessories.....	44.5	41.9	39.9	37.7	35.5	33.3	30.8	29.7	29.0	27.7	26.6	25.0	23.7	24.7	24.8	
Food and kindred products.....	1,615	1,538	1,483	1,466	1,476	1,478	1,499	1,534	1,576	1,643	1,739	1,718	1,617	1,542	1,523	
Meat products.....	206.5	201.7	201.6	205.3	209.4	212.8	212.8	215.2	215.2	215.2	215.2	215.2	215.2	215.2	215.2	
Dairy products.....	157.9	150.3	143.7	139.1	135.2	134.4	137.1	139.6	142.8	149.6	156.4	158.7	144.5	146.2		
Canning and preserving.....	179.5	162.6	153.3	150.0	152.5	157.0	168.5	197.4	253.2	353.1	329.1	250.4	202.9	207.1		
Grain-mill products.....	128.4	123.1	126.1	126.4	127.4	127.5	124.6	125.2	128.4	129.4	128.6	125.9	123.9	120.6		
Bakery products.....	289.5	286.5	286.2	287.5	285.7	286.3	288.1	290.9	292.2	290.4	287.7	289.3	285.9	281.7		
Sugar.....	90.4	89.6	89.3	88.6	88.8	89.1	91.8	94.8	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.7		
Confectionery and related products.....	90.4	90.6	92.1	97.2	99.4	100.6	106.1	110.2	114.2	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.5		
Beverages.....	226.0	213.8	210.0	213.4	211.7	212.2	212.2	215.4	217.7	230.0	240.1	234.2	216.3	211.4		
Miscellaneous food products.....	139.7	135.0	134.5	138.1	137.6	136.1	137.7	139.8	142.7	145.4	144.3	141.8	138.5	137.6		
Tobacco manufactures.....	82	82	81	83	85	87	88	90	91	96	96	89	82	88	94	
Cigarettes.....	25.7	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.2	27.1	25.6	26.1	25.9	26.6		
Cigars.....	40.5	39.5	40.8	42.0	42.3	41.2	42.3	43.3	43.0	41.7	40.7	38.9	41.2	44.5		
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.1	11.8	12.3	13.0		
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.9	6.7	8.5	9.4	9.3	14.0	15.2	11.4	8.8	8.8	10.1		
Textile-mill products.....	1,256	1,295	1,301	1,309	1,319	1,365	1,352	1,352	1,355	1,357	1,347	1,316	1,250	1,297	1,224	
Yarn and thread mills.....	168.4	170.8	171.2	172.5	174.3	172.0	170.7	171.5	171.3	169.5	164.4	156.7	162.0	149.3		
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	613.8	603.6	599.1	596.6	636.1	633.0	633.9	637.5	638.7	637.4	625.9	601.5	616.1	581.9		
Knitting mills.....	235.2	241.2	250.1	256.1	256.2	252.0	254.0	253.9	256.0	253.0	246.9	228.4	242.8	231.4		
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	89.6	90.8	87.6	94.0	94.6	93.5	93.3	93.3	93.6	92.6	89.2	84.9	89.7	86.4		
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	55.0	58.5	61.0	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.4	62.4	61.7	61.3	60.5	58.1	60.6	58.9		
Other textile-mill products.....	132.7	135.6	140.3	137.8	141.7	138.9	137.3	136.7	135.5	133.2	129.2	120.3	125.7	116.0		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,111	1,119	1,120	1,168	1,229	1,237	1,190	1,184	1,175	1,221	1,218	1,208	1,097	1,159	1,136	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	146.4	148.6	152.0	155.3	155.4	152.7	151.9	151.2	151.2	152.4	151.4	152.4	140.6	148.3	141.5	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	265.6	271.7	280.2	281.9	277.7	269.6	269.5	271.8	273.3	272.3	274.0	249.3	263.2	257.8		
Women's outerwear.....	290.7	285.6	301.5	339.8	352.7	338.1	329.9	308.4	331.9	340.0	340.3	299.1	320.3	328.6		
Women's, children's undergarments.....	96.9	99.6	105.7	107.8	107.4	103.6	106.6	110.9	113.2	111.0	105.9	98.8	105.4	98.9		
Millinery.....	17.0	17.1	20.0	25.4	26.3	24.3	21.4	18.4	22.8	23.4	23.7	20.2	22.0	22.3		
Children's outerwear.....	65.5	62.0	65.4	68.1	70.0	67.3	65.6	65.2	68.9	68.6	68.5	67.2	66.5	63.4		
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	98.0	94.4	94.9	95.9	94.4	88.7	92.2	97.4	101.2	99.0	96.2	86.6	89.6	88.2		
Other fabricated textile products.....	139.3	141.0	148.1	154.3	152.9	146.0	146.5	151.7	157.2	152.5	150.1	137.9	143.5	135.8		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	819	843	835	815	785	800	804	817	838	849	853	845	812	792	736	
Logging camps and contractors.....	83.4	80.5	70.3	56.1	69.8	69.5	72.4	77.5	78.4	78.1	78.8	76.2	67.9	61.4		
Sawmills and planing mills.....	492.3	486.3	473.7	457.1	459.0	460.8	471.1	484.3	492.5	498.7	494.5	474.6	461.6	431.7		
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	122.9	122.7	123.4	123.0	122.8	126.2	128.0	129.9	131.0	130.4	129.5	124.9	124.3	110.5		
Wooden containers.....	81.7	82.3	82.5	83.5	83.2	82.8	81.5	82.3	82.7	81.8	79.7	77.5	77.7	73.3		
Miscellaneous wood products.....	62.9	63.4	64.8	65.0	64.8	64.2	63.9	63.8	64.0	63.9	62.0	59.2	60.8	59.0		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951												1950		Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1950	1949	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Furniture and fixtures.....	330	335	349	366	374	373	370	374	376	378	376	367	350	357	315	
Household furniture.....	227.6	240.4	240.4	256.0	265.0	265.1	262.9	266.5	270.5	270.9	269.0	262.1	249.5	255.5	220.0	
Other furniture and fixtures.....	107.5	108.6	108.6	109.5	109.1	107.6	106.8	107.0	105.8	107.1	107.1	104.9	100.0	101.5	94.6	
Paper and allied products.....	496	502	498	500	498	496	496	499	500	491	488	479	465	472	447	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	250.7	246.2	245.5	242.2	242.2	242.2	242.4	244.5	242.8	241.7	241.5	238.6	234.8	235.8	226.9	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	136.5	137.2	139.1	139.3	139.4	139.4	139.5	140.9	141.9	140.0	137.4	131.7	123.4	128.5	117.1	
Other paper and allied products.....	114.5	114.4	115.7	116.0	114.7	114.3	113.8	114.9	109.5	109.2	109.2	109.1	106.4	107.7	103.1	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	759	761	760	757	760	758	758	765	759	754	746	741	739	743	727	
Newspapers.....	299.5	299.9	297.1	297.1	297.1	296.7	295.5	298.9	295.9	292.9	295.1	292.7	295.1	293.3	282.5	
Periodicals.....	52.2	52.5	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.3	52.8	51.5	51.8	51.7	52.1	53.4	
Books.....	49.4	49.0	49.1	49.3	48.8	48.8	48.1	48.6	48.4	48.4	48.4	47.8	46.2	46.7	44.6	
Commercial printing.....	206.2	204.9	204.8	206.9	206.2	207.3	207.4	205.3	204.8	200.1	198.8	198.1	200.8	197.1	197.1	
Lithographing.....	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.8	42.0	42.4	42.1	41.1	40.5	40.0	40.7	41.1	41.1	
Other printing and publishing.....	112.7	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.8	113.2	114.5	113.7	113.1	110.0	108.9	108.2	108.9	108.0	108.0	
Chemicals and allied products.....	742	742	742	749	748	738	729	724	720	720	701	684	669	686	664	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	83.6	81.7	81.0	80.1	79.4	78.5	77.6	77.1	76.6	76.6	69.3	68.3	70.3	71.5	68.4	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	228.7	225.3	224.2	221.7	216.9	214.5	213.9	211.3	208.8	206.4	203.6	199.8	200.1	192.1	192.1	
Drugs and medicines.....	107.1	106.0	105.3	104.8	103.7	101.1	101.3	100.2	99.5	98.4	96.7	95.9	95.8	95.8	92.3	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	76.8	76.6	76.3	76.0	75.5	73.1	73.8	73.7	74.0	74.2	73.5	72.7	71.4	71.4	67.3	
Fertilizers.....	31.3	36.4	40.1	42.4	39.9	37.5	32.9	32.1	32.9	32.7	29.6	28.3	34.0	34.0	34.3	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	47.8	49.1	51.7	53.4	55.1	57.6	59.2	60.9	61.9	64.3	48.7	46.8	54.5	54.5	56.1	
Other chemicals and allied products.....	167.2	167.1	170.6	169.3	167.5	166.3	164.8	164.6	166.4	165.4	164.0	155.6	158.3	158.0	158.0	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	266	264	260	258	257	256	254	254	252	252	251	254	241	245	245	
Petroleum refining.....	210.9	208.2	205.7	204.7	204.1	202.3	201.6	201.5	199.3	198.1	200.5	189.0	194.6	198.7	198.7	
Coke and byproducts.....	22.0	21.6	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	21.4	21.1	20.8	19.5	19.5	
Other petroleum and coal products.....	31.1	30.5	30.7	30.5	30.1	30.1	31.2	30.8	31.3	31.2	32.5	30.5	29.5	27.1	27.1	
Rubber products.....	268	273	271	270	271	273	273	272	272	269	265	258	249	252	234	
Tires and inner tubes.....	113.8	112.2	111.7	112.5	114.6	115.1	116.1	117.2	115.7	115.2	112.8	111.3	110.9	110.9	106.6	
Rubber footwear.....	31.2	30.8	30.3	30.6	30.8	30.1	29.1	28.5	28.0	26.9	25.7	24.1	25.6	26.4	26.4	
Other rubber products.....	128.4	128.0	128.4	128.3	128.0	127.5	127.0	126.6	125.3	122.5	119.1	113.6	114.9	100.5	100.5	
Leather and leather products.....	377	382	370	392	410	413	403	398	399	406	411	409	394	394	388	
Leather.....	47.0	47.6	49.1	50.6	51.8	51.8	51.9	51.8	51.4	51.9	51.1	49.5	50.5	50.5	49.7	
Footwear (except rubber).....	244.0	232.7	247.4	259.6	261.7	256.8	251.7	248.4	253.4	250.5	260.4	252.8	252.3	251.0	251.0	
Other leather products.....	90.8	89.2	95.9	99.3	99.2	94.5	94.0	98.6	101.5	99.6	97.5	88.1	91.1	87.2	87.2	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	553	562	560	559	554	547	548	548	550	544	532	532	512	512	484	
Glass and glass products.....	147.0	148.1	148.8	146.9	143.9	143.8	144.6	144.6	145.6	144.1	133.8	137.9	130.8	135.5	122.6	
Cement, hydraulic.....	43.5	42.6	42.4	42.3	41.9	42.0	42.4	42.7	43.1	42.4	43.3	41.7	42.1	41.8	41.8	
Structural clay products.....	93.3	91.0	89.7	88.5	87.5	88.2	87.2	88.6	87.9	88.0	87.2	85.2	82.4	79.8	79.8	
Pottery and related products.....	59.8	60.5	61.0	61.1	60.9	60.4	60.8	60.9	58.1	58.8	57.4	55.3	57.9	57.9	57.9	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	102.3	101.2	100.5	99.3	97.4	97.8	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.5	98.1	98.3	95.6	92.2	84.6	
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	116.2	116.4	116.1	116.0	115.6	115.3	114.3	113.7	112.5	110.5	107.4	103.5	103.5	97.1	97.1	
Primary metal industries.....	1,349	1,354	1,345	1,344	1,341	1,331	1,327	1,318	1,301	1,289	1,276	1,256	1,222	1,220	1,101	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	653.5	647.4	644.8	643.4	640.1	640.3	638.1	635.6	633.7	632.5	630.5	621.4	614.1	550.4	550.4	
Iron and steel foundries.....	284.7	283.6	282.6	279.9	274.8	270.8	267.5	262.5	255.4	250.2	241.2	229.7	231.8	217.0	217.0	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	57.2	55.6	56.4	56.6	56.8	56.9	56.6	54.8	55.5	54.8	55.1	54.3	54.6	52.3	52.3	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	100.7	99.7	103.1	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.1	102.9	102.3	101.9	99.5	96.0	96.9	87.0	87.0	
Nonferrous foundries.....	109.4	110.9	110.9	110.7	110.7	110.1	109.6	106.6	104.8	100.7	96.0	92.1	93.0	75.8	75.8	
Other primary metal industries.....	148.4	147.6	146.5	146.0	144.4	144.1	141.8	138.9	137.6	136.2	133.9	128.7	129.8	118.4	118.4	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	985	1,019	1,026	1,033	1,031	1,022	1,016	1,018	1,017	1,013	996	972	929	933	859	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	49.7	49.1	49.4	48.9	48.2	50.7	51.4	50.2	51.9	55.5	55.8	51.3	48.4	45.8	45.8	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	162.3	163.9	165.0	167.1	168.3	168.4	168.8	168.0	166.1	163.1	166.7	153.0	156.9	142.3	142.3	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	157.8	159.3	161.6	162.7	160.4	158.6	161.2	163.4	164.4	164.1	164.1	158.8	147.2	150.6	132.0	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	227.6	229.9	228.1	225.9	222.7	220.4	219.8	219.3	216.7	209.9	210.3	201.3	201.4	198.5	198.5	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	185.8	188.5	192.6	192.3	190.8	187.4	186.6	185.6	184.8	182.9	179.3	172.7	169.8	147.9	147.9	
Other fabricated metal products.....	236.1	235.4	236.4	234.5	232.0	230.0	230.3	230.7	229.1	220.6	211.5	203.1	206.1	192.4	192.4	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,602	1,620	1,604	1,592	1,579	1,557	1,528	1,492	1,459	1,426	1,368	1,374	1,343	1,352	1,311	
Engines and turbines.....	91.5	89.9	88.8	85.7	83.8	83.2	81.3	78.8	72.9	70.2	74.8	72.8	72.6	72.6	72.5	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	196.1	193.2	193.1	192.1	189.7	186.8	175.4	164.4	163.5	140.5	179.5	180.1	172.4	151.3	151.3	
Construction and mining machinery.....	121.0	118.5	117.0	117.0	115.5	114.0	112.4	110.9	108.9	105.6	101.6	99.1	100.7	101.3	101.3	
Metalworking machinery.....	296.5	290.4	287.0	282.6	277.2	268.1	259.4	251.5	242.9	233.5	222.1	212.0	220.2	208.7	208.7	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	198.4	197.6	197.1	194.8	192.8	188.5	183.4	180.6	178.2	174.6	168.6	165.3	167.6	171.8	171.8	
General industrial machinery.....	230.2	228.2	226.8	224.1	219.0	216.4	212.2	207.1	203.0	197.6	191.7	185.0	185.6	186.4	186.4	
Office and store machines and devices.....	105.6	104.7	103.3	102.3	101.4	100.0	99.2	97.9	95.9	94.4	90.8	89.5	90.9	90.6	90.6	
Service-industry and household machines.....	176.5	179.9	179.7	184.1	184.8	181.7	182.6	185.5	182.0	180.1	178.6	178.8	176.2	145.4	145.4	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	204.4	201.2	199.2	195.9	193.0	188.9	186.1	182.4	178.2	171.4	166.3	160.5	162.7	153.2	153.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951					1950							Annual average		
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	903	934	932	941	944	931	924	936	929	915	872	853	817	836	759
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		377.0	370.1	365.0	359.0	352.8	349.0	349.5	344.7	341.5	323.5	323.9	313.8	317.3	295.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles		82.4	82.0	80.8	79.4	78.7	77.9	77.4	75.9	75.0	73.3	70.9	70.0	70.1	64.5
Communication equipment		325.0	329.3	343.6	353.4	347.3	345.1	355.9	354.6	345.5	326.5	318.1	297.0	309.2	271.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		149.6	150.7	151.9	152.3	152.6	151.8	153.3	154.1	152.8	149.0	139.6	136.2	139.8	128.3
Transportation equipment	1,521	1,519	1,512	1,520	1,527	1,493	1,425	1,404	1,380	1,394	1,365	1,347	1,297	1,273	1,212
Automobiles		875.7	892.7	913.9	935.6	925.8	897.6	895.7	887.7	922.7	913.3	907.9	883.7	839.4	769.0
Aircraft and parts		447.6	427.4	415.9	400.0	382.7	354.2	339.1	323.4	305.1	288.0	272.8	259.3	275.4	255.6
Aircraft		302.9	288.2	281.7	271.4	258.2	236.7	228.2	217.5	205.0	195.8	183.7	172.8	184.2	169.7
Aircraft engines and parts		87.0	84.2	81.1	77.2	74.6	70.4	66.6	63.4	60.1	52.5	54.1	52.8	54.5	51.8
Aircraft propellers and parts		10.2	10.4	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.5	7.7	8.1	7.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment		47.5	44.6	42.9	41.9	40.5	37.8	35.2	33.6	31.5	29.5	27.5	26.0	28.7	26.2
Ship and boat building and repairing		112.0	109.0	108.6	109.5	108.9	104.4	96.5	91.9	88.9	88.6	89.1	91.7	81.2	84.4
Ship building and repairing		97.3	94.2	93.8	95.0	94.4	82.4	77.8	75.5	75.3	75.8	78.4	67.4	71.4	88.2
Boat building and repairing		14.7	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.1	14.1	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.8	13.0	12.1
Railroad equipment		73.1	72.0	70.1	68.6	62.2	66.3	66.1	65.9	64.3	63.0	61.8	61.3	62.2	76.1
Other transportation equipment		10.9	11.2	11.9	13.2	13.2	12.3	13.1	13.6	13.7	13.4	12.9	11.6	11.4	10.9
Instruments and related products	293	299	297	295	290	286	280	280	277	272	265	252	242	250	238
Ophthalmic goods		28.0	28.1	28.0	27.8	27.5	27.2	26.9	26.7	26.2	25.6	25.1	24.8	25.4	26.8
Photographic apparatus		60.5	59.0	58.6	57.8	57.0	55.6	55.5	55.7	54.5	53.9	52.8	51.0	51.3	52.6
Watches and clocks		34.2	33.9	34.5	34.2	34.0	33.3	33.9	33.7	32.8	31.5	28.0	27.8	30.1	31.4
Professional and scientific instruments		176.5	175.7	173.4	170.0	167.4	164.1	164.0	161.1	158.1	153.5	146.0	138.1	143.4	127.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	458	479	487	500	508	504	489	500	508	510	493	471	430	459	426
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		50.6	52.4	54.9	56.8	58.2	57.3	57.5	58.2	58.2	57.2	55.4	51.1	54.8	55.4
Toys and sporting goods		74.9	77.3	78.9	78.0	76.1	71.5	75.8	82.0	84.5	81.3	78.9	71.5	73.3	68.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		53.3	55.8	60.8	64.5	65.1	62.0	61.5	64.3	65.7	63.7	61.1	52.1	58.2	57.7
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		300.4	301.1	305.6	308.6	304.5	298.3	305.2	303.1	301.7	290.8	276.0	254.8	272.3	243.8
Transportation and public utilities	4,166	4,161	4,138	4,132	4,112	4,082	4,072	4,125	4,123	4,132	4,139	4,120	4,082	4,010	3,979
Transportation	2,912	2,922	2,912	2,909	2,893	2,866	2,858	2,908	2,911	2,912	2,913	2,891	2,839	2,801	2,756
Interstate railroads		1,470	1,465	1,463	1,451	1,429	1,428	1,460	1,465	1,462	1,458	1,441	1,414	1,390	1,367
Class 1 railroads		1,295	1,291	1,287	1,274	1,253	1,253	1,277	1,292	1,291	1,283	1,272	1,246	1,220	1,191
Local railways and bus lines		142	144	144	144	144	145	145	145	145	146	146	148	148	158
Trucking and warehousing		617	610	624	626	624	616	622	617	621	621	614	589	584	548
Other transportation and services		693	684	678	672	669	669	681	684	684	688	690	689	679	684
Air transportation (common carrier)		82.6	79.4	78.5	76.9	76.1	75.1	74.6	74.2	74.4	74.7	74.5	75.7	74.4	76.7
Communication	690	686	680	678	675	671	668	670	664	670	671	671	667	663	686
Telephone		637.2	630.3	629.0	625.9	622.6	618.4	620.3	614.8	620.9	621.6	622.9	619.5	614.8	632.2
Telegraph		48.3	48.8	48.4	47.8	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.0	47.9	48.0	47.2	46.7	47.2	52.5
Other public utilities	564	553	546	545	544	545	546	547	548	550	555	558	556	546	537
Gas and electric utilities		527.1	521.1	519.8	519.1	519.9	521.0	522.2	523.5	525.1	529.5	531.7	530.4	520.6	512.0
Electric light and power utilities		235.0	232.5	231.9	231.5	232.3	232.0	232.5	233.2	234.0	236.6	238.6	238.4	234.0	233.5
Gas utilities		117.9	116.0	115.6	115.6	115.8	116.4	117.2	117.6	118.1	118.6	118.0	117.6	114.9	-----
Electric light and gas utilities combined		174.2	172.6	172.3	172.0	171.8	172.6	172.5	172.7	173.0	174.3	175.1	174.4	171.6	-----
Local utilities		25.5	24.9	25.4	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.4	25.9	25.7	25.2	24.6
Trade	9,656	9,728	9,676	9,627	9,713	9,554	9,592	10,443	9,896	9,752	9,641	9,474	9,390	9,524	9,438
Wholesale trade	2,684	2,580	2,567	2,579	2,590	2,593	2,587	2,616	2,618	2,625	2,605	2,582	2,528	2,544	2,522
Retail trade	7,072	7,148	7,109	7,048	7,123	6,961	7,005	7,827	7,278	7,127	7,036	6,892	6,862	6,980	6,916
General merchandise stores	1,397	1,457	1,472	1,453	1,512	1,431	1,459	2,052	1,654	1,539	1,474	1,387	1,372	1,493	1,480
Food and liquor stores	1,276	1,289	1,269	1,264	1,264	1,257	1,244	1,264	1,242	1,219	1,210	1,200	1,203	1,209	1,198
Automotive and accessories dealers	753	748	742	739	736	735	743	753	746	741	743	749	746	728	676
Apparel and accessories stores	519	548	549	542	574	515	523	642	565	555	540	491	501	536	554
Other retail trade	3,127	3,126	3,077	3,050	3,037	3,023	3,036	3,116	3,071	3,073	3,069	3,065	3,040	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	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1950	1949	
Finance	1,907	1,893	1,875	1,865	1,854	1,839	1,831	1,828	1,820	1,821	1,827	1,837	1,831	1,812	1,763	
Banks and trust companies.....	460	452	451	449	449	446	441	439	436	433	433	435	432	427	416	
Security dealers and exchanges.....	63.8	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.4	63.4	62.0	61.3	61.1	60.8	60.9	61.4	61.3	59.6	55.5	
Insurance carriers and agents.....	671	664	662	662	657	657	653	655	651	651	654	658	652	646	619	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	698	695	688	679	673	673	675	673	672	676	679	683	686	680	672	
Service	4,852	4,834	4,788	4,745	4,682	4,657	4,668	4,604	4,723	4,757	4,816	4,827	4,841	4,761	4,782	
Hotels and lodging places.....	479	451	445	435	432	429	430	433	441	475	512	512	515	456	464	
Laundries.....	365.0	359.6	354.4	351.3	350.9	353.6	353.3	353.1	355.5	357.5	358.6	363.4	363.4	353.5	352.2	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	161.0	158.5	153.0	150.4	145.1	145.8	146.8	149.2	151.1	150.0	147.1	151.6	147.5	146.9	146.9	
Motion pictures.....	248	249	249	243	240	242	242	242	244	246	244	245	241	237	237	
Government	6,356	6,377	6,377	6,292	6,217	6,122	6,088	6,376	6,037	6,039	6,004	5,793	5,741	5,910	5,811	
Federal ²	2,313	2,271	2,244	2,201	2,146	2,085	2,027	2,333	1,980	1,948	1,916	1,841	1,820	1,910	1,900	
State and local ³	4,043	4,106	4,133	4,091	4,071	4,037	4,061	4,043	4,057	4,091	4,088	3,952	3,921	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 Industries¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951							1950							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1950	1949	
Mining:																
Metal.....		92.8	91.2	91.7	93.2	93.6	93.2	92.7	90.9	89.7	91.1	90.8	91.4	89.4	89.0	
Iron.....		34.4	33.8	33.1	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.8	33.4	33.4	32.9	31.9	30.4	
Copper.....		25.2	24.8	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.5	24.9	24.6	24.8	24.8	24.9	24.8	24.3	
Lead and zinc.....		17.8	17.3	17.6	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.4	17.7	17.4	17.9	17.5	18.0	17.2	18.1	
Anthracite.....		66.0	66.1	63.6	67.9	68.4	68.4	68.5	69.8	69.9	70.5	70.8	69.2	70.6	72.8	
Bituminous-coal.....		353.7	352.8	357.4	372.2	377.0	377.4	380.6	379.6	381.5	381.8	383.0	357.6	351.0	373.4	
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:																
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....		129.7	125.6	124.9	124.0	123.2	122.7	124.7	124.1	126.0	123.3	130.3	129.7	125.7	127.1	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		94.8	93.0	90.2	86.8	84.7	85.2	86.0	89.4	89.6	90.2	90.6	88.8	85.2	83.7	
Manufacturing.....	12,895	13,058	13,004	13,108	13,189	13,186	13,018	13,056	13,044	13,133	13,016	12,802	12,151	12,264	11,597	
Durable goods *.....	7,246	7,412	7,417	7,445	7,428	7,371	7,256	7,254	7,210	7,186	7,013	6,900	6,597	6,622	6,096	
Non-durable goods *.....	5,649	5,646	5,587	5,663	5,761	5,815	5,762	5,802	5,834	5,957	6,003	5,902	5,554	5,642	5,501	
Ordnance and accessories.....	36.0	33.8	32.1	30.3	28.7	27.0	25.0	23.6	23.3	22.3	21.6	20.1	19.0	19.8	20.2	
Food and kindred products.....	1,218	1,144	1,097	1,085	1,096	1,099	1,120	1,155	1,196	1,260	1,350	1,331	1,231	1,168	1,172	
Meat products.....		232.7	229.3	229.2	233.3	237.7	250.8	253.7	244.3	240.0	235.7	235.8	234.8	235.9	231.3	
Dairy products.....		115.1	109.0	103.1	99.0	95.2	94.6	96.9	100.4	101.9	107.4	113.7	116.1	104.4	107.9	
Canning and preserving.....		153.7	136.4	128.0	124.6	127.2	131.6	142.7	171.4	228.3	324.2	302.1	222.8	176.9	180.8	
Grain-mill products.....		95.8	90.3	93.8	95.2	95.4	95.4	93.1	93.2	96.8	98.1	97.7	95.9	94.2	95.3	
Bakery products.....		191.9	189.4	189.7	190.0	188.3	187.8	190.4	193.4	196.3	194.3	192.2	193.9	191.5	191.2	
Sugar.....		24.6	24.1	23.5	23.8	24.3	27.0	39.9	46.5	45.8	29.5	28.8	26.0	29.9	28.5	
Confectionery and related products.....		73.5	73.7	75.3	80.3	82.6	83.8	89.4	93.5	97.2	93.2	85.4	73.6	83.1	83.0	
Beverages.....		155.2	145.8	143.4	146.6	145.4	146.8	146.1	148.8	149.4	159.4	169.3	163.5	149.1	150.6	
Miscellaneous food products.....		101.7	99.1	99.2	102.8	102.4	101.7	102.6	104.4	106.6	108.5	106.1	104.1	102.6	103.8	
Tobacco manufactures.....	74	76	74	76	78	80	80	83	84	89	89	82	75	81	87	
Cigarettes.....		23.3	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.7	24.5	23.1	23.4	23.3	24.1	
Cigars.....		38.3	37.2	38.6	39.9	40.1	39.0	40.2	41.2	41.0	39.5	38.6	36.8	39.1	42.4	
Tobacco and snuff.....		10.3	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.8	11.5	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	5.9	7.4	8.3	8.3	13.0	14.2	10.4	4.5	7.8	9.0	
Textile-mill products.....	1,161	1,199	1,206	1,214	1,223	1,269	1,257	1,258	1,262	1,264	1,255	1,224	1,160	1,206	1,136	
Yarn and thread mills.....		157.3	159.9	160.2	161.8	163.6	161.5	159.9	160.9	160.7	159.2	154.4	146.5	151.8	140.3	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		583.1	572.8	567.3	564.4	604.3	602.0	603.5	606.3	607.4	606.2	594.6	570.8	585.6	551.4	
Knitting mills.....		215.2	221.6	230.3	236.4	235.9	232.1	233.9	233.9	236.3	233.3	227.1	209.4	223.6	213.4	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		79.1	80.3	77.6	83.9	84.4	83.3	83.3	83.4	83.7	82.8	79.6	75.4	80.1	76.9	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		47.1	50.6	53.2	54.3	54.6	54.5	54.9	55.0	54.5	54.1	53.3	51.0	53.3	51.2	
Other textile-mill products.....		117.5	120.3	125.0	122.6	126.5	123.7	122.7	122.3	121.3	119.3	115.4	106.6	111.9	102.8	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	992	1,000	1,001	1,047	1,106	1,115	1,070	1,064	1,056	1,100	1,099	1,089	981	1,042	1,022	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		132.5	134.6	138.2	141.0	141.1	138.4	137.4	137.0	138.2	137.4	138.2	126.9	134.3	128.1	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		247.5	252.9	261.1	262.7	258.8	251.0	251.2	253.3	254.2	253.8	252.0	231.9	245.3	239.8	
Women's outerwear.....		256.4	251.3	267.4	305.1	317.4	303.3	296.2	274.8	297.0	305.3	306.6	265.6	286.8	294.3	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		86.3	89.1	94.9	97.2	97.0	93.1	96.1	100.5	102.5	100.4	95.9	85.8	95.2	89.4	
Millinery.....		14.5	14.6	17.5	22.8	23.7	21.7	18.9	15.9	20.1	20.7	20.9	17.6	19.4	19.5	
Children's outerwear.....		59.7	56.3	59.5	62.1	64.2	61.8	59.9	59.6	63.1	62.5	62.6	61.3	60.7	58.0	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		85.7	82.7	83.1	84.2	82.6	76.9	80.3	85.3	89.0	87.5	85.1	75.9	78.4	76.5	
Other fabricated textile products.....		117.6	119.0	125.4	131.3	130.4	124.0	124.4	130.0	135.5	131.1	128.1	116.0	121.7	115.8	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	755	778	770	752	722	736	739	754	773	785	790	783	750	730	676	
Logging camps and contractors.....		79.0	76.5	66.5	52.1	65.4	64.9	67.9	73.0	73.8	73.6	74.4	71.4	63.5	57.6	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		459.4	452.2	442.5	426.0	427.8	429.4	440.0	452.3	461.5	467.8	464.6	443.9	431.1	401.3	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		107.5	107.5	107.7	107.4	107.1	110.3	112.4	113.8	114.8	114.4	113.7	109.1	108.5	95.7	
Wooden containers.....		75.9	76.3	76.3	77.4	77.3	76.9	75.8	76.5	77.1	76.1	74.1	72.1	72.2	67.9	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		56.6	57.3	58.5	58.7	58.4	57.9	57.4	57.4	57.7	57.6	55.8	53.1	54.8	53.1	
Furniture and fixtures.....	282	288	302	317	326	324	321	326	327	329	327	319	303	311	272	
Household furniture.....		199.1	212.0	226.8	236.1	235.4	233.7	238.4	241.5	241.9	240.2	234.2	221.8	227.9	194.8	
Other furniture and fixtures.....		88.8	89.8	90.5	90.0	88.5	87.6	87.1	85.7	86.9	86.9	85.2	80.7	82.6	77.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951							1950							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1950	1949	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products.....	419	427	424	427	424	423	423	428	427	421	418	410	396	404	382	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	216.3	213.0	212.4	212.4	209.1	209.3	209.2	212.3	210.7	210.3	209.9	207.4	204.1	205.1	197.6	
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	116.6	117.0	118.7	119.0	119.0	119.1	119.6	121.3	122.0	120.4	118.2	113.1	104.6	109.8	99.6	
Other paper and allied products.....	94.1	94.3	95.4	95.6	95.6	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.3	90.5	90.2	89.9	87.5	88.8	85.2	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	507	511	510	510	512	510	510	518	515	514	510	504	499	503	495	
Newspapers.....	152.5	152.0	150.6	150.0	149.6	148.9	148.9	152.4	150.3	149.7	151.1	149.6	149.6	148.6	141.2	
Periodicals.....	33.7	34.5	35.4	35.6	35.2	34.6	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.2	34.5	34.1	34.7	36.0	36.0	
Books.....	35.9	35.8	36.0	36.3	36.1	35.8	36.7	36.6	36.6	36.6	37.2	36.4	34.6	35.7	36.4	
Commercial printing.....	168.7	167.8	167.9	169.7	169.5	170.0	171.1	170.2	170.2	166.5	165.0	164.4	166.6	164.4	164.4	
Lithographing.....	32.1	32.1	32.2	32.2	31.8	31.7	32.9	33.3	33.0	32.5	31.8	31.2	31.7	31.9	31.9	
Other printing and publishing.....	88.1	87.3	87.5	87.7	88.0	88.6	88.6	89.9	89.6	89.2	87.0	86.2	85.4	85.8	85.3	
Chemicals and allied products.....	526	528	531	538	539	532	526	524	521	523	506	491	479	496	485	
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	60.7	59.5	59.2	58.6	58.1	57.3	57.1	56.5	55.9	49.7	48.9	51.2	52.9	52.3	52.3	
Industrial organic chemicals.....	171.5	169.6	168.4	166.7	163.3	162.8	161.9	160.2	159.1	157.7	154.8	151.5	151.8	145.8	145.8	
Drugs and medicines.....	70.7	70.1	69.7	69.3	68.6	66.9	67.4	66.4	65.8	64.9	63.4	62.5	62.7	60.8	60.8	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	50.1	49.9	49.8	49.6	49.5	47.5	48.3	48.2	48.7	48.7	48.6	47.7	46.8	43.3	43.3	
Fertilizers.....	24.6	29.6	33.4	35.6	33.2	30.9	26.5	25.7	26.6	26.4	23.2	22.1	27.8	28.6	28.6	
Vegetable and animal oil and fats.....	36.2	37.5	40.3	42.1	43.9	45.5	47.6	49.6	50.8	43.5	38.2	36.2	43.8	46.1	46.1	
Other chemicals and allied products.....	114.6	115.2	117.0	116.8	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.6	115.8	115.0	113.8	108.1	110.3	108.4	108.4	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	198	197	194	194	192	191	190	191	191	190	189	183	182	185	188	
Petroleum refining.....	153.3	150.7	150.2	149.0	149.0	148.2	147.1	147.3	147.5	146.5	144.6	138.5	142.8	148.8	148.8	
Coke and byproducts.....	19.1	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.7	18.5	18.1	16.9	
Other petroleum and coal products.....	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.3	25.0	24.6	25.1	25.3	26.4	24.9	23.9	22.0	
Rubber products.....	215	221	219	219	220	222	222	222	222	219	215	208	200	203	186	
Tires and inner tubes.....	89.7	88.2	87.4	88.3	90.6	91.3	92.1	93.4	92.0	91.7	89.6	88.3	87.8	83.6	83.6	
Rubber footwear.....	25.7	25.4	24.8	25.0	25.3	24.9	23.9	23.2	22.8	21.8	20.7	19.2	20.6	21.6	21.6	
Other rubber products.....	105.3	105.8	106.3	106.3	106.3	105.8	105.7	105.7	105.0	104.1	101.0	98.0	92.8	94.3	80.9	
Leather and leather products.....	339	343	331	353	371	374	364	359	360	367	372	370	351	355	347	
Leather.....	42.3	42.7	44.4	45.9	47.0	47.3	47.3	47.2	46.7	47.2	46.6	44.9	45.9	45.1	45.1	
Footwear (except rubber).....	221.0	210.3	224.9	237.0	238.9	234.2	229.1	225.8	230.3	236.7	237.3	229.8	229.4	226.2	226.2	
Other leather products.....	79.8	77.6	84.1	87.6	87.6	82.8	82.9	86.9	89.7	87.9	85.8	76.6	79.7	75.8	75.8	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	475	485	484	483	479	473	473	474	477	471	458	459	440	441	416	
Glass and glass products.....	129.5	131.1	132.0	130.1	127.5	127.5	127.7	128.9	127.0	117.0	121.7	114.4	117.3	106.8	106.8	
Cement, hydraulic.....	37.3	36.5	36.3	36.2	35.9	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.0	36.5	37.1	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.0	
Structural clay products.....	84.8	83.0	81.7	80.3	79.5	79.8	79.8	80.5	79.8	79.8	78.9	77.0	74.8	72.5	72.5	
Pottery and related products.....	54.0	54.7	55.2	55.3	55.1	54.7	55.1	55.1	55.2	52.2	53.0	51.8	49.8	52.3	52.2	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	86.8	85.7	85.4	84.3	82.8	83.0	83.5	84.4	84.5	84.1	84.3	81.5	78.7	72.4	72.4	
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	92.6	92.9	92.8	92.9	92.8	91.8	91.6	91.1	91.0	90.0	88.0	84.9	81.7	81.8	75.6	
Primary metal industries.....	1,163	1,169	1,161	1,161	1,159	1,153	1,149	1,142	1,126	1,117	1,105	1,086	1,054	1,053	940	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	570.5	564.5	561.6	561.1	558.8	559.0	556.4	553.6	552.6	552.2	550.4	542.5	535.6	476.7	476.7	
Iron and steel foundries.....	253.5	252.3	251.5	249.4	244.9	240.7	238.0	232.8	226.8	221.9	213.3	202.1	204.0	188.9	188.9	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	47.8	46.4	47.2	47.4	47.3	47.2	47.0	45.4	46.3	45.8	45.8	45.1	45.4	43.3	43.3	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	82.5	81.3	84.9	85.9	86.8	87.1	87.2	85.9	85.8	85.3	83.1	79.5	80.7	70.6	70.6	
Nonferrous foundries.....	91.1	93.0	93.3	93.4	94.2	94.5	93.9	91.3	89.7	85.7	81.7	78.0	78.8	63.3	63.3	
Other primary metal industries.....	123.6	123.0	122.5	122.0	120.8	120.5	119.3	116.9	115.7	114.4	111.7	106.8	108.4	97.1	97.1	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	811	843	850	859	858	852	847	852	850	850	837	814	773	776	701	
Tin cans and other tinware.....	43.6	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.1	44.2	45.4	44.2	45.9	49.8	50.2	45.5	42.8	39.9	39.9	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	137.2	138.3	140.3	141.7	143.7	144.0	143.7	142.9	141.4	138.3	132.4	129.1	132.7	118.4	118.4	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	128.6	130.1	132.8	133.9	132.0	129.9	133.2	135.3	137.1	137.1	131.9	120.4	123.9	106.0	106.0	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	177.2	178.8	177.7	176.4	174.6	173.2	173.2	171.7	170.9	165.6	165.1	158.0	156.5	152.3	152.3	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	158.9	161.9	166.4	166.1	164.5	161.5	161.6	160.9	160.7	159.1	155.8	149.9	146.9	125.8	125.8	
Other fabricated metal products.....	197.6	197.7	198.3	197.0	195.4	193.7	194.6	195.2	194.3	187.5	178.1	170.0	173.0	159.0	159.0	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,236	1,256	1,246	1,239	1,231	1,215	1,192	1,163	1,133	1,104	1,050	1,060	1,032	1,040	1,001	
Engines and turbines.....	68.8	67.9	67.0	65.7	64.0	63.7	61.9	60.3	55.0	52.1	56.6	54.7	54.5	53.9	53.9	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	152.9	151.7	151.8	151.0	149.7	146.5	135.4	124.8	124.3	102.3	140.0	140.5	133.5	142.4	142.4	
Construction and mining machinery.....	90.9	88.9	87.8	87.3	86.3	84.7	83.8	82.3	80.6	77.8	73.7	71.6	73.0	72.4	72.4	
Metalworking machinery.....	233.6	228.8	226.7	222.9	218.4	211.3	204.4	197.2	189.7	180.9	170.6	161.5	169.0	157.9	157.9	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	150.7	149.7	150.0	149.0	147.3	143.9	140.5	137.6	135.8	132.2	127.4	124.3	126.6	131.1	131.1	
General industrial machinery.....	166.9	165.7	164.7	162.7	158.8	157.7	154.5	150.1	146.7	141.9	136.9	131.3	134.3	132.3	132.3	
Office and store machines and devices.....	88.7	88.2	86.9	86.0	85.4	84.2	83.2	81.9	80.3	79.0	75.6	74.3	75.6	75.4	75.4	
Service-industry and household machines.....	139.9	143.6	144.1	148.4	148.7	146.8	147.9	151.2	147.6	146.1	145.3	145.5	143.2	115.4	115.4	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	163.5	161.4	160.1	157.7	156.1	153.0	151.1	148.0	144.1	137.9	133.4	128.1	130.0	120.4	120.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951							1950							Annual average	
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	1950	1949	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Electrical machinery.....	674	705	709	718	724	716	711	724	721	710	673	655	620	636	552	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	275.9	270.6	266.4	262.1	258.3	255.8	257.2	254.4	251.7	237.1	236.5	226.6	229.7	210.7	49.0	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	67.5	67.2	66.1	64.6	63.9	63.4	63.0	61.8	60.9	59.5	57.2	56.0	56.0	56.0	191.8	
Communication equipment.....	240.5	248.6	261.5	273.2	269.5	267.8	278.3	278.4	272.2	254.6	247.8	227.5	237.0	191.8		
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	120.9	122.2	123.6	123.9	124.4	124.0	125.4	126.2	125.0	121.6	113.1	109.8	113.3	100.8		
Transportation equipment.....	1,218	1,232	1,231	1,243	1,253	1,233	1,175	1,160	1,139	1,157	1,134	1,118	1,070	1,004	987	
Automobiles.....	737.3	752.6	774.1	793.4	790.6	767.3	767.3	760.4	794.8	787.8	780.9	756.7	713.5	643.5		
Aircraft and parts.....	330.4	317.4	309.3	298.9	287.6	264.2	251.9	239.3	224.5	209.4	199.0	188.1	201.8	188.5		
Aircraft.....	224.4	215.6	211.3	204.1	195.4	177.3	170.0	161.4	151.5	144.5	134.8	126.3	135.7	126.6		
Aircraft engines and parts.....	61.2	59.3	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.3	48.5	46.3	43.6	37.3	38.9	37.4	39.1	37.4		
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	7.3	7.4	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.3		
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	37.5	35.1	33.5	33.0	31.8	29.4	27.3	25.7	23.7	22.1	20.4	19.3	21.5	19.2		
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	97.6	94.6	94.3	95.6	94.9	82.7	78.7	76.1	75.8	76.3	79.0	67.9	71.4	85.0		
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	84.3	81.4	81.1	82.7	82.1	70.3	66.3	64.4	64.3	64.8	67.5	56.1	60.2	75.0		
Boat building and repairing.....	13.3	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.8	11.2	10.0		
Railroad equipment.....	57.8	57.0	55.5	54.1	48.5	52.1	51.9	51.7	50.4	49.3	48.2	47.7	47.9	61.0		
Other transportation equipment.....	9.1	9.3	10.0	11.3	11.4	10.4	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.6	11.0	9.8	9.7	9.2		
Instruments and related products.....	217	223	222	221	218	215	211	211	209	205	199	187	178	186	177	
Ophthalmic goods.....	22.8	23.0	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.3	20.8	20.2	19.9	20.6	21.9		
Photographic apparatus.....	43.9	42.9	42.8	42.5	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.2	39.5	38.5	37.0	37.3	38.4		
Watches and clocks.....	28.8	28.4	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.9	28.8	28.0	27.0	23.4	23.4	25.5	26.6		
Professional and scientific instruments.....	127.4	127.5	125.7	123.4	121.9	119.6	119.2	117.8	115.3	111.6	105.3	98.1	103.0	90.1		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	379	399	410	422	429	427	413	424	432	436	418	399	358	385	354	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	41.4	43.1	45.3	47.2	48.2	48.9	47.2	47.8	48.1	47.2	45.5	41.4	44.5	45.0		
Toys and sporting goods.....	65.5	67.6	69.4	68.9	67.0	62.3	66.7	73.0	75.3	72.2	69.8	62.5	64.2	59.8		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	44.7	47.1	51.9	55.1	55.9	52.8	52.1	54.9	56.2	54.4	52.0	43.9	49.2	48.3		
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	247.8	251.7	255.7	258.0	255.5	250.6	257.6	256.4	256.1	244.3	232.0	210.2	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 Industries¹

[1939 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average.....	100.0	100.0	1947: Average.....	156.2	326.9	1950: November.....	159.2	414.6
1940: Average.....	107.5	113.6	1948: Average.....	155.2	351.4	December.....	156.4	426.0
1941: Average.....	132.8	164.9	1949: Average.....	141.6	325.3	1951: January.....	158.9	424.0
1942: Average.....	156.9	241.5	1950: Average.....	149.7	371.7	February.....	161.0	430.0
1943: Average.....	183.3	331.1	1950: July.....	148.3	367.5	March.....	161.0	435.0
1944: Average.....	178.3	343.7	August.....	156.3	394.4	April.....	160.0	433.2
1945: Average.....	157.0	293.5	September.....	158.9	403.2	May.....	158.7	428.8
1946: Average.....	147.8	271.7	October.....	160.3	415.8	June.....	159.4	435.7
						July.....	157.4	-----

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	678.8	7.7	3.6
1950: Average.....	2,080.5	2,068.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1950: 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	457.1	700.3	8.2	3.8
September.....	2,083.2	2,071.4	887.3	455.0	696.1	8.0	3.8
October.....	2,117.4	2,105.3	932.3	453.8	689.2	8.2	3.9
November.....	2,152.0	2,139.9	970.0	452.2	687.7	8.2	3.9
December.....	2,508.9	2,496.9	995.9	511.8	699.2	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	457.1	689.6	8.1	2.9
March.....	2,332.3	2,320.2	1,133.4	489.0	697.8	8.2	3.0
April.....	2,385.5	2,373.5	1,180.0	488.4	705.1	8.1	3.0
May.....	2,432.6	2,420.5	1,212.1	492.1	716.3	8.2	3.0
June.....	2,462.3	2,450.1	1,237.5	491.2	721.4	8.3	3.0
July.....	2,506.4	2,494.0	1,265.3	492.4	736.3	8.5	3.0
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: 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	3,256	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.....	708,193	703,514	303,042	129,603	200,869	3,182	1,497
March.....	696,184	691,569	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.....	721,693	716,681	360,686	131,156	224,839	3,379	1,633
July.....	755,087	750,264	379,638	132,621	238,005	3,195	1,628
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: July.....	1,839.4	1,827.7	677.2	499.9	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	508.9	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
July.....	2,332.8	2,320.5	1,141.2	490.5	688.8	8.5	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	1,626
1950: 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.....	677,493	672,525	330,332	130,613	211,580	3,379	1,589
July.....	708,613	703,834	350,633	132,038	221,163	3,195	1,584

¹ See footnote 2, table A-7.

² See footnote 3, table A-7.

³ Includes fourth 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	Federal						
			Total	Executive ²				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies ³	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Employment									
1949: Average.....	241.8	19.5	222.3	214.0	70.4	8.2	135.4	7.7	0.6
1950: Average.....	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	.7
1950: 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.....	272.9	20.5	252.4	243.4	83.9	7.7	151.8	8.3	.7
July.....	280.2	19.8	260.4	251.2	87.7	7.9	155.6	8.5	.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: 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.....	94,102	5,623	88,479	84,798	29,480	2,839	52,479	3,379	302
July.....	97,299	4,485	92,814	89,318	31,350	2,865	55,103	3,195	301

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, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-9: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States¹

[In thousands]

State	1951						1950						Annual average 1947	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		June
Alabama.....	634.3	625.5	622.2	*627.2	621.1	616.2	629.2	619.8	622.1	622.2	611.4	598.2	596.5	-----
Arizona ²	177.2	176.9	179.0	179.1	176.7	173.2	174.2	169.3	167.2	164.5	161.1	159.6	158.7	147.9
Arkansas.....	309.4	307.6	306.5	304.9	297.7	298.4	307.4	304.0	304.5	302.2	297.9	292.6	295.0	283.0
California.....	3,417.0	3,392.4	3,367.3	*3,337.3	3,308.9	3,289.2	3,390.2	3,350.2	3,369.5	3,360.2	3,318.1	3,208.5	3,165.7	3,077.0
Colorado.....	378.8	372.8	367.7	363.1	357.6	358.2	367.2	360.4	363.9	363.0	355.6	343.9	339.3	330.5
Connecticut ³	820.6	818.2	814.8	806.9	802.7	799.1	819.4	805.6	797.6	790.8	776.6	759.0	759.3	773.7
District of Columbia.....	519.4	517.2	515.2	*511.8	499.6	495.4	*493.4	*493.4	*488.4	*485.2	*481.9	*479.4	*481.4	-----
Florida.....	681.2	693.8	703.1	727.3	727.4	724.0	725.0	690.6	667.3	655.7	643.2	633.0	643.4	631.8
Georgia.....	827.9	829.5	826.4	*822.6	813.8	809.7	826.2	817.2	824.8	814.2	802.7	782.1	770.8	740.0
Idaho.....	139.6	136.3	132.9	128.6	128.3	130.1	135.9	137.0	137.8	142.2	138.5	134.8	132.4	121.7
Illinois ²	3,231.6	3,208.6	3,196.4	3,184.3	3,154.8	3,156.0	3,222.5	3,174.3	3,179.0	3,157.8	3,150.3	3,103.5	3,106.5	3,148.1
Indiana.....	1,298.6	1,290.0	1,281.2	*1,282.8	1,268.7	1,264.7	1,294.9	*1,255.6	*1,255.6	*1,273.3	*1,260.2	1,227.7	*1,230.7	1,196.4
Iowa.....	620.4	612.1	606.3	596.4	594.8	595.3	605.3	599.4	601.0	599.5	598.1	591.6	594.1	570.9
Kansas.....	497.7	490.8	486.8	478.7	468.9	469.2	482.5	474.9	476.1	474.3	467.5	463.1	462.2	423.2
Maine.....	270.1	260.4	254.1	252.4	254.9	253.1	261.4	258.2	265.3	270.5	273.1	264.7	261.1	262.0
Maryland.....	743.3	732.4	725.9	*724.2	712.3	703.6	726.2	719.2	720.8	721.3	716.3	697.6	*696.5	670.8
Massachusetts.....	1,804.8	1,801.0	1,794.6	*1,785.1	1,778.2	1,769.6	1,826.7	1,792.8	1,793.9	1,777.2	1,764.2	1,721.7	*1,733.5	1,701.5
Minnesota.....	823.9	815.9	801.8	801.2	799.5	802.3	820.9	816.3	819.7	825.1	810.9	794.1	783.3	770.6
Missouri ²	1,210.9	1,201.7	1,188.2	1,185.7	1,176.9	1,177.0	1,217.3	1,195.5	1,198.7	1,194.3	1,176.7	1,160.9	1,147.1	1,116.4
Montana.....	153.9	151.3	148.5	*143.0	143.0	144.7	149.9	152.6	154.5	156.8	155.9	154.4	153.6	136.4
Nebraska ²	327.7	323.8	319.3	315.2	313.7	314.3	327.0	323.1	323.5	321.8	317.5	315.2	313.9	295.5
Nevada.....	57.8	56.3	55.9	54.6	53.5	53.8	55.1	55.4	56.0	57.5	57.1	57.0	55.4	53.4
New Hampshire.....	171.2	166.9	168.5	166.9	167.7	166.1	168.8	169.3	171.1	173.4	172.8	169.5	*167.2	166.7
New Jersey.....	1,687.5	1,679.8	1,682.1	*1,666.5	1,664.0	1,653.2	1,689.9	1,671.0	1,668.6	1,666.9	1,641.1	1,600.3	1,600.4	1,613.5
New Mexico.....	156.3	154.9	155.1	154.1	151.1	150.0	151.7	150.3	150.9	153.0	150.8	148.0	147.2	122.0
New York ²	5,721.3	5,689.0	5,689.1	5,708.8	5,664.0	5,645.5	5,831.3	5,727.0	5,745.1	5,701.7	5,632.9	5,523.8	5,505.8	5,557.7
North Carolina.....	924.6	917.4	911.3	*931.6	919.6	918.2	937.9	930.5	928.9	927.7	903.4	870.0	873.6	863.6
North Dakota.....	116.1	114.6	110.9	*108.0	108.3	110.6	115.4	116.7	116.9	117.1	116.8	115.1	114.4	99.1
Oklahoma.....	498.0	493.0	491.8	*486.0	475.3	480.4	492.3	483.4	484.6	483.6	477.9	474.5	472.7	433.6
Oregon.....	467.1	462.5	445.0	*427.7	*425.5	424.1	451.2	454.3	464.9	477.2	478.1	459.0	451.3	417.4
Pennsylvania.....	3,738.6	3,723.8	3,710.6	*3,702.8	3,656.3	3,647.7	3,737.1	3,688.2	3,678.5	3,674.4	3,614.5	3,520.5	*3,541.7	3,628.3
Rhode Island.....	299.2	301.1	305.3	301.7	306.7	304.6	310.8	308.4	307.5	303.9	294.7	285.3	285.9	292.9
South Carolina.....	474.2	470.4	465.8	*469.5	462.5	461.0	469.7	462.2	461.6	458.7	450.7	440.9	440.2	426.1
South Dakota.....	118.0	116.2	113.9	*112.7	113.3	114.4	119.6	119.6	120.8	121.7	121.3	121.5	120.6	110.2
Tennessee.....	750.5	752.5	751.1	750.0	742.1	739.1	756.4	748.1	745.1	747.2	740.5	726.9	723.4	700.5
Texas.....	2,015.4	1,994.2	1,984.2	*1,972.4	1,944.7	1,941.6	1,989.5	1,949.0	1,944.5	1,938.0	1,920.9	1,884.7	1,884.5	-----
Utah.....	209.8	204.5	200.6	*197.3	*194.5	*192.5	202.2	*199.7	*200.0	203.7	195.3	192.9	187.2	179.7
Vermont.....	101.4	100.0	99.4	*97.0	97.9	97.8	99.7	97.8	98.2	99.9	99.3	97.3	96.2	98.6
Virginia.....	837.1	829.5	819.3	*822.8	814.2	808.2	827.3	813.3	813.3	803.8	789.9	776.2	775.3	-----
Washington.....	726.5	717.9	703.0	689.0	684.9	683.2	713.1	716.0	732.6	727.6	713.6	688.3	673.0	659.9
West Virginia.....	537.6	534.6	526.6	*529.9	522.4	525.4	539.3	534.3	533.3	531.9	529.5	519.8	521.3	-----
Wisconsin.....	1,054.3	1,043.6	1,038.6	*1,032.6	1,021.8	1,024.8	1,050.2	1,040.1	1,040.4	1,048.1	1,030.8	1,026.1	997.6	984.5
Wyoming.....	85.4	82.0	79.1	*77.8	76.4	77.9	81.3	82.0	82.7	86.4	87.9	87.1	85.4	72.7

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Data for earlier years are available on request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also publish more detailed industry data. See table A-10 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

³ Not comparable with preceding data shown.

TABLE A-10: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, by State¹

[In thousands]

State	1951						1950						Annual average 1947	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July		June
Alabama	224.0	216.1	217.4	224.7	224.0	220.9	222.0	221.3	222.3	223.3	218.9	212.7	209.1	224.1
Arizona ²	18.7	18.3	17.7	17.4	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.2	16.0	15.4	15.2	15.3	15.2	14.2
Arkansas	78.6	76.5	77.7	78.1	76.7	76.6	76.7	77.7	79.1	78.7	76.7	74.5	75.2	75.1
California	850.8	842.1	840.8	832.9	823.5	804.4	810.7	823.1	838.3	843.3	843.4	763.9	731.0	718.8
Colorado	62.4	61.1	60.6	59.9	59.8	60.7	63.3	63.8	64.7	62.1	59.5	56.9	54.7	57.5
Connecticut ²	417.3	418.0	418.7	415.7	415.9	409.2	410.3	407.6	401.2	393.8	381.3	364.8	366.8	415.7
Delaware	50.6	50.1	49.3	*49.4	48.9	48.7	48.3	48.2	46.8	50.9	50.4	46.9	45.9	45.9
District of Columbia	17.1	17.0	16.8	*16.8	16.2	16.5	*17.4	*16.4	*16.2	*16.1	*16.2	*16.1	16.4	16.8
Florida	99.5	100.8	102.7	105.7	105.7	103.9	102.5	97.6	94.1	91.7	90.4	86.9	90.1	92.8
Georgia	288.5	290.1	290.9	*291.6	291.5	290.6	289.9	291.7	299.5	297.0	292.2	277.9	274.2	273.7
Idaho	25.3	23.0	21.2	20.2	19.8	21.1	22.2	24.7	25.6	27.7	26.4	25.7	23.3	20.5
Illinois ²	1,216.7	1,210.3	1,219.0	1,228.9	1,223.8	1,211.6	1,210.7	1,200.9	1,200.8	1,178.6	1,186.2	1,151.6	1,155.9	1,240.4
Indiana	597.9	597.0	600.2	*606.2	603.7	598.4	596.7	596.0	575.3	593.7	565.7	569.6	569.6	562.4
Iowa	162.1	159.4	160.0	158.7	159.7	158.2	152.0	149.7	149.4	147.7	152.9	150.7	150.2	149.6
Kansas	113.6	110.0	108.6	109.0	106.6	103.4	101.8	99.3	98.2	96.4	94.4	92.3	91.6	81.5
Kentucky ²	145.9	144.7	146.1	147.5	153.1	154.7	154.4	147.3	145.4	141.5	143.3	138.6	136.2	136.3
Louisiana	140.1	138.9	137.7	138.5	136.7	136.5	140.8	143.6	142.3	141.4	139.0	132.2	133.7	151.0
Maine	115.6	109.5	107.4	109.4	111.5	109.2	108.5	108.9	114.6	118.2	120.1	113.3	111.5	114.5
Maryland	254.8	248.7	245.6	*245.8	243.5	233.5	237.1	233.8	238.5	241.5	240.2	222.9	*223.6	230.3
Massachusetts	735.4	736.6	747.8	744.3	753.2	741.6	742.5	742.4	742.9	718.3	718.0	683.0	684.9	721.9
Michigan	1,128.6	1,133.7	1,157.4	*1,167.1	*1,162.1	*1,137.8	*1,137.4	1,144.2	1,178.3	1,152.2	1,129.6	1,117.4	1,108.7	1,041.7
Minnesota	206.1	202.5	203.3	203.7	201.6	199.7	203.3	203.9	204.7	213.2	203.9	198.3	190.5	199.5
Mississippi	88.7	90.5	89.7	*87.9	86.8	87.6	89.5	92.2	90.8	90.6	89.4	85.2	84.0	91.9
Missouri	373.2	367.4	367.2	369.0	367.5	363.8	364.9	359.6	363.8	362.4	358.9	350.1	342.6	348.8
Montana	17.2	16.9	16.7	*16.8	17.3	17.8	18.4	19.6	20.5	19.7	19.8	19.5	19.0	18.4
Nebraska	55.2	53.1	52.6	*52.6	52.3	52.5	53.0	52.6	53.0	51.6	51.7	50.6	50.0	49.3
Nevada	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
New Hampshire	80.1	79.0	82.3	82.4	83.1	81.1	80.3	79.9	79.7	80.2	78.8	76.1	75.7	82.8
New Jersey	766.0	766.1	744.5	*770.5	779.2	768.2	767.9	765.4	764.6	761.1	741.8	705.3	711.6	775.3
New Mexico	13.3	13.3	13.1	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.7	9.1
New York	1,885.8	1,870.0	1,905.1	*1,949.5	1,944.3	1,917.1	1,923.9	1,944.8	1,912.2	1,870.4	1,764.1	1,750.5	1,750.7	1,903.7
North Carolina	417.0	412.8	410.1	*431.1	432.2	431.1	431.1	436.4	440.1	440.1	424.1	395.5	399.3	411.8
North Dakota	6.2	5.9	5.8	*5.8	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1
Ohio	1,286.3	1,284.5	1,287.8	*1,289.0	1,284.5	1,274.3	1,270.7	1,259.2	1,253.4	1,239.3	1,213.8	1,178.2	1,173.1	1,245.1
Oklahoma	73.5	72.2	71.7	70.3	68.3	68.7	68.6	68.6	68.4	67.8	67.8	67.2	66.6	62.4
Oregon	152.2	144.7	140.9	*130.1	*132.3	129.5	139.8	145.0	151.6	156.1	160.0	149.8	147.0	132.8
Pennsylvania	1,498.0	1,502.9	1,518.9	*1,516.6	1,506.4	1,493.4	1,493.4	1,494.3	1,483.0	1,470.1	1,429.8	1,364.9	1,375.3	1,524.5
Rhode Island	147.6	149.9	154.5	151.2	160.2	156.0	155.2	157.1	157.8	154.0	148.1	139.9	139.7	152.5
South Carolina	216.8	214.5	213.6	218.5	217.3	216.4	216.1	215.5	216.0	215.6	211.2	204.9	204.2	202.1
South Dakota	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.2	11.1	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.3
Tennessee	256.1	259.4	259.6	261.3	260.1	257.2	256.1	257.1	255.1	255.6	255.1	245.7	240.6	253.6
Texas	390.7	383.9	386.1	*384.7	381.6	377.9	374.6	371.2	367.5	364.2	363.1	345.4	344.0	323.6
Utah	30.5	29.1	28.8	*28.4	28.2	*28.8	*30.5	31.3	*32.0	33.4	29.7	30.7	27.2	26.5
Vermont	39.3	39.2	40.0	38.0	39.2	38.1	37.3	37.2	37.1	37.4	36.6	34.8	34.9	39.8
Virginia	236.7	234.7	231.8	240.8	238.8	237.6	237.5	238.2	241.2	238.4	231.9	220.7	218.2	234.5
Washington	195.3	190.4	182.2	179.4	180.5	178.3	180.0	185.2	198.1	197.2	192.7	182.6	175.3	173.5
West Virginia	142.8	141.6	140.2	*139.3	137.6	137.8	138.6	139.2	139.1	136.1	135.2	131.7	131.4	137.0
Wisconsin	457.2	452.7	453.9	453.7	448.3	447.0	449.8	449.2	446.4	453.3	446.7	446.1	418.4	433.1
Wyoming	6.1	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.8	7.0	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.1	6.3

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Data for earlier years are available on request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also publish more detailed industry data.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

³ Not comparable with preceding data shown.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
 Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
 Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
 California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
 Colorado—Department of Employment Security, Denver 2.
 Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 5.
 Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
 District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
 Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
 Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
 Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
 Illinois—Division of Placement and Unemployment Compensation Department of Labor, Chicago 54.
 Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
 Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
 Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
 Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
 Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
 Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
 Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
 Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.

Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
 Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
 Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
 Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Jefferson City.
 Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
 Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
 Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
 New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
 New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
 New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
 New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York Department of Labor, New York 18.
 North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
 North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
 Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
 Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
 Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
 Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, (mg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmg.).
 Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 2.
 South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
 South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
 Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
 Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
 Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 13.
 Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
 Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 19.
 Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
 West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
 Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
 Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

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	
	June	May*	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	June
Continental United States.....	934.7	949.9	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	2,062.1
New England.....	112.6	122.2	99.8	64.0	75.8	91.6	89.0	77.4	65.9	74.5	105.0	155.3	186.5	303.4
Maine.....	9.2	12.5	11.2	6.2	7.9	10.2	11.4	10.3	6.8	5.2	7.4	10.1	13.0	19.0
New Hampshire.....	7.6	9.9	7.6	4.2	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	5.8	6.5	8.8	10.8	12.9	16.2
Vermont.....	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	3.1	3.4	5.2
Massachusetts.....	59.4	65.5	55.1	33.5	41.1	49.8	49.0	41.9	35.6	42.1	55.8	85.3	107.1	155.8
Rhode Island.....	22.1	19.9	13.1	9.6	9.2	10.5	9.3	6.9	6.3	8.4	13.7	20.1	26.6	48.4
Connecticut.....	12.9	12.9	11.6	9.5	11.7	13.6	11.3	10.2	10.3	10.9	17.2	25.9	23.5	58.8
Middle Atlantic.....	327.2	311.7	299.7	268.1	281.1	351.4	355.1	354.1	319.0	318.4	369.1	478.4	495.4	614.1
New York.....	204.7	190.4	183.9	163.2	171.8	217.5	238.4	257.8	226.2	221.6	242.2	311.0	307.4	361.0
New Jersey.....	46.7	48.8	43.1	36.1	40.0	51.3	41.1	38.7	35.4	34.3	44.6	60.7	68.1	98.2
Pennsylvania.....	75.8	72.5	72.7	68.8	69.3	82.6	75.6	57.6	57.4	62.5	82.3	106.7	119.9	154.9
East North Central.....	158.6	158.8	150.9	133.7	176.4	200.7	178.0	129.0	113.1	133.6	178.4	218.4	242.4	393.1
Ohio.....	28.4	27.0	27.7	30.0	39.9	40.9	36.4	30.2	28.5	32.3	41.0	57.5	65.0	93.4
Indiana.....	17.6	17.0	14.9	11.4	14.4	14.7	13.3	8.6	9.4	7.9	8.9	13.1	14.5	37.9
Illinois.....	74.3	78.3	72.9	52.6	68.1	76.5	68.2	58.6	57.5	71.3	103.6	117.5	128.6	159.4
Michigan.....	32.5	30.6	27.8	29.8	39.9	54.8	49.8	23.3	12.8	16.1	18.2	22.0	24.6	80.8
Wisconsin.....	5.8	5.9	7.6	9.9	14.1	13.8	10.3	8.3	4.9	6.0	6.7	8.3	9.7	21.6
West North Central.....	31.9	39.0	52.2	61.0	70.3	65.6	48.5	34.7	28.4	29.2	38.8	49.0	57.4	68.2
Minnesota.....	7.0	11.2*	18.4	20.6	21.4	19.3	12.0	6.8	5.5	6.3	8.3	10.8	13.1	17.3
Iowa.....	3.1	3.5	4.8	6.2	7.4	7.0	4.3	2.9	2.6	3.5	4.5	4.8	5.1	7.5
Missouri.....	18.2	19.9	20.3	20.2	24.2	24.3	22.9	20.0	16.2	15.2	20.0	25.5	29.7	35.5
North Dakota.....	.2	.5	1.9	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.4	.7	.3
South Dakota.....	.3	.4	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.1	.5	.3	.3	.4	.4	.5	.4
Nebraska.....	.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	4.8	4.1	2.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.8
Kansas.....	2.4	2.4	3.6	4.9	7.0	6.4	4.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	4.0	5.2	6.0	5.4
South Atlantic.....	98.0	90.9	78.0	72.6	83.5	94.3	85.5	70.4	69.8	85.3	113.0	157.8	165.5	206.4
Delaware.....	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	.8	1.0	.9	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.3
Maryland.....	11.0	12.1	11.6	8.3	11.2	13.2	11.2	8.5	7.7	10.3	16.1	22.1	25.3	36.3
District of Columbia.....	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.2
Virginia.....	12.5	9.1	5.4	6.6	8.0	8.7	7.7	5.6	5.3	7.2	13.7	22.1	24.1	29.3
West Virginia.....	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.2	13.7	14.2	13.0	9.4	10.4	13.4	16.7	21.8	24.1	22.7
North Carolina.....	25.5	24.8	20.1	17.5	17.7	18.0	16.8	14.5	12.6	15.1	19.0	30.8	33.7	41.0
South Carolina.....	9.1	8.0	7.1	7.2	8.2	9.4	8.7	8.3	8.8	9.6	11.4	15.8	15.4	20.5
Georgia.....	15.5	14.2	12.2	10.5	11.5	14.1	12.9	9.7	7.6	8.9	12.4	18.9	21.1	28.2
Florida.....	11.4	9.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	11.5	11.0	10.9	13.8	16.9	19.1	20.5	15.8	21.9
East South Central.....	58.5	60.0	60.7	59.7	66.0	65.0	57.5	46.6	42.9	48.9	62.1	78.8	87.4	114.4
Kentucky.....	16.4	17.9	17.7	15.8	15.9	14.3	13.6	12.0	11.5	12.4	15.3	19.4	22.3	28.0
Tennessee.....	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.8	25.0	25.8	22.2	16.9	14.5	16.5	22.2	27.3	32.6	45.0
Alabama.....	13.4	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.3	15.1	13.8	12.3	12.1	14.2	16.9	22.1	21.9	30.3
Mississippi.....	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.2	10.8	9.8	7.9	5.4	4.8	5.8	7.7	10.0	10.6	11.1
West South Central.....	38.0	42.7	47.1	52.3	61.7	54.0	43.8	36.0	34.8	41.5	52.1	62.8	69.9	67.0
Arkansas.....	5.5	7.1	8.6	9.5	12.7	11.1	8.4	6.2	5.2	6.9	7.7	9.4	10.4	10.5
Louisiana.....	15.6	17.6	18.4	19.6	22.4	18.1	13.9	11.7	12.4	14.3	18.1	21.3	22.5	29.6
Oklahoma.....	7.2	7.5	8.9	10.7	12.7	11.1	9.2	7.6	7.0	8.0	9.8	11.4	12.6	12.9
Texas.....	9.7	10.5	11.2	12.5	13.9	13.7	12.3	10.5	10.2	12.3	16.5	20.7	24.4	23.0
Mountain.....	8.9	11.3	16.6	25.3	30.3	28.6	19.8	13.4	10.2	11.2	14.6	18.6	20.5	19.7
Montana.....	1.1	2.0	3.9	6.9	7.3	6.2	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.2
Idaho.....	.8	.9	1.9	4.4	5.9	6.2	4.3	2.0	.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3
Wyoming.....	.3	.4	.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	.9	.4	.3	.4	.7	.9	.7	.7
Colorado.....	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.2	4.2	4.7	4.8
New Mexico.....	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.8
Arizona.....	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.9
Utah.....	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.8	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.5	2.5
Nevada.....	.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.5
Pacific.....	101.1	113.5	127.2	167.3	179.6	193.2	167.9	133.8	98.8	103.2	129.9	169.4	196.1	275.3
Washington.....	6.7	8.7	14.2	25.4	28.8	31.2	26.2	19.0	11.7	11.1	13.2	15.6	16.5	22.4
Oregon.....	3.9	5.0	8.2	18.3	19.9	22.4	17.9	13.7	7.6	6.4	7.5	9.6	8.3	10.2
California.....	90.5	99.8	104.8	123.6	130.9	139.6	123.8	101.1	79.5	85.7	109.2	144.2	171.3	242.7

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).
* Revised.

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	4.8	² 4.1						
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	2.8	² 2.4						
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.....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	² .3						
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	² 1.0						
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	.4	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	4.5	² 4.8						
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			
	June 1951	May 1951	June 1951	May 1951	June 1951	May 1951	June 1951	May 1951	June 1951	May 1951	June 1951	May 1951
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
Durable goods ²	4.4	4.9	2.6	3.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	5.1	5.0
Nondurable goods ²	3.5	4.5	2.0	2.4	.2	.3	.9	1.4	.4	.4	4.1	3.7
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.5	.5	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2	5.5	3.8
Food and kindred products.....	4.4	5.3	2.5	2.8	.4	.5	1.3	1.7	.2	.3	6.2	5.8
Meat products.....	5.1	6.2	2.4	3.1	.5	.6	2.0	2.0	.2	.5	6.9	6.9
Grain-mill products.....	4.6	4.0	3.3	2.9	.2	.3	.9	.5	.2	.3	6.2	4.4
Bakery products.....	4.9	5.8	3.8	3.1	.5	.5	.4	2.0	.2	.2	6.4	4.8
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	3.5	3.3	1.5	1.8	.7	.5	1.0	.7	.3	.3	10.1	7.4
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.3	5.4	1.7	1.8	.3	.3	.6	2.6	.7	.7	2.9	2.5
Cigarettes.....	3.2	3.1	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	.6	.4	1.3	1.3	4.1	2.2
Cigars.....	3.2	7.7	2.0	2.2	.5	.2	.6	4.8	.1	.5	2.3	2.7
Tobacco and snuff.....	3.2	2.7	1.7	1.4	.2	.6	.8	.3	.5	.4	2.6	2.3
Textile-mill products.....	3.9	5.1	1.7	2.2	.2	.3	1.5	2.1	.5	.5	3.2	3.1
Yarn and thread mills.....	4.3	5.0	1.4	2.1	.2	.2	2.0	2.1	.7	.6	3.3	3.3
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	4.0	4.9	1.9	2.5	.3	.4	1.2	1.4	.6	.6	3.4	3.5
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	3.8	4.7	1.9	2.7	.3	.4	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	3.3	3.5
Woolen and worsted.....	4.7	6.8	1.2	1.1	.3	.5	2.5	4.5	.7	.7	4.8	2.9
Knitting mills.....	4.1	5.4	2.1	2.3	.2	.2	1.7	2.7	.1	.2	3.0	2.4
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.2	3.8	1.8	1.6	.1	.1	1.2	1.9	.1	.2	1.8	1.6
Seamless hosiery.....	4.0	7.0	2.1	2.9	.1	.1	1.6	3.8	.2	.2	4.3	2.8
Knit underwear.....	4.2	5.3	2.4	2.8	.2	.2	1.6	2.1	(4)	.2	3.3	2.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1.7	5.9	.8	1.2	.1	.4	.3	3.7	.5	.6	2.6	2.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	2.4	5.0	1.0	1.5	(4)	.2	1.0	3.0	.4	.3	3.2	1.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.9	5.0	2.6	3.2	.2	.3	.9	1.3	.2	.2	3.4	3.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.9	5.5	1.8	2.5	.1	.2	.7	2.5	.3	.3	4.0	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.4	5.3	2.9	3.4	.1	.2	1.3	1.5	.1	.2	3.5	3.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5.5	6.6	4.0	5.0	.4	.4	.9	.9	.2	.3	5.3	6.8
Logging camps and contractors.....	8.7	16.3	6.7	15.0	.3	.4	1.3	.7	.4	.2	11.6	17.9
Sawmills and planing mills.....	5.1	6.6	3.9	5.0	.5	.4	.5	.9	.2	.3	5.4	6.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	4.6	5.4	2.6	3.1	.3	.3	1.4	1.7	.3	.3	2.4	3.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	6.4	7.5	3.0	4.1	.5	.5	2.6	2.5	.3	.4	5.1	4.0
Household furniture.....	7.1	8.4	2.7	3.9	.5	.6	3.7	3.5	.2	.4	4.4	3.3
Other furniture and fixtures.....	4.8	5.8	3.7	4.5	.5	.4	.2	.4	.4	.5	6.6	5.7
Paper and allied products.....	3.1	3.3	2.0	2.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.4	.5	4.3	3.9
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.2	2.6	1.4	1.6	.3	.3	.1	.2	.4	.5	4.2	3.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	3.7	4.5	2.8	3.5	.4	.4	.2	.2	.3	.4	4.7	4.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.9	2.4	1.1	1.3	.2	.3	.4	.6	.2	.2	3.6	2.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	2.1	3.0	1.4	2.0	.2	.6	.2	.2	.3	.2	4.8	4.0
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	3.3	2.3
Synthetic fibers.....	1.0	1.6	.6	.7	(4)	.1	.2	.2	.2	.6	1.5	1.4
Drugs and medicines.....	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.3	.1	.2	(4)	.1	.2	.2	3.9	2.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.2	.4	.4	.2	.3	.1	.2	3.3	2.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.2	1.1	.8	.7	.1	.1	(4)	.1	.3	.2	2.3	1.6
Petroleum refining.....	.7	.8	.4	.4	(4)	.1	(4)	.1	.3	.2	1.9	1.5
Rubber products.....	3.5	4.3	2.5	2.8	.2	.3	.4	.8	.4	.4	4.9	4.7
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.3	.4	3.7	3.1
Rubber footwear.....	5.4	4.9	3.7	3.7	.3	.2	.1	.2	1.3	.8	6.1	6.8
Other rubber products.....	4.7	6.1	3.3	4.0	.3	.4	.7	1.4	.4	.3	5.6	5.7
Leather and leather products.....	3.7	5.4	2.4	3.0	.2	.2	.7	1.9	.4	.3	4.4	3.8
Leather.....	3.0	4.1	1.5	1.6	.1	.1	1.2	2.1	.2	.3	2.8	3.9
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.7	5.5	2.7	3.1	.2	.2	.3	1.8	.5	.4	5.1	4.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.2	3.8	2.0	2.4	.3	.3	.6	.7	.3	.4	4.2	3.6
Glass and glass products.....	3.0	4.8	1.5	2.4	.3	.3	.8	1.5	.4	.6	4.1	3.8
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.6	2.8	1.9	2.1	.4	.4	(4)	(4)	.3	.3	4.2	3.5
Structural clay products.....	3.8	4.1	2.5	3.2	.4	.4	.7	.2	.2	.3	5.5	4.8
Pottery and related products.....	3.4	3.5	2.1	2.4	.4	.3	.7	.5	.2	.3	2.9	3.0
Primary metal industries.....	3.3	3.6	2.3	2.5	.3	.4	.3	.3	.4	.4	4.8	4.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.4	2.5	1.7	1.8	.2	.2	.1	.1	.4	.4	4.4	3.1
Iron and steel foundries.....	5.6	6.1	3.8	4.5	.7	.8	.7	.4	.4	.5	6.1	6.8
Gray-iron foundries.....	5.6	6.2	3.3	4.2	.5	.7	1.3	.7	.5	.6	4.3	5.9
Malleable-iron foundries.....	5.8	7.3	4.7	6.0	.7	.7	(4)	.1	.4	.5	7.8	8.2
Steel foundries.....	5.0	5.6	3.8	4.3	.9	.9	.1	.1	.2	.3	7.8	7.3
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.3	.3	.1	.2	.1	.5	.4	3.9	2.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.7	.5	.5	1.9	1.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	4.5	4.3	3.2	2.8	.6	.5	.5	.6	.2	.4	7.0	6.1
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.9	4.0	3.0	3.0	.4	.4	.1	.2	.4	.4	5.7	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military		June 1951	May 1951
	June 1951	May 1951	June 1951	May 1951	June 1951	May 1951	June 1951	May 1951	June 1951	May 1951		
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.4	4.9	2.6	3.0	0.4	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.4	4.2	4.5
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	4.5	4.3	2.4	2.9	.3	.4	1.6	.6	.2	.4	3.6	3.7
Cutlery and edge tools.....	2.6	3.3	1.4	2.1	.4	.3	.7	.7	.1	.2	2.1	2.2
Hand tools.....	4.5	3.5	2.6	2.3	.4	.4	1.1	.4	.4	.4	3.7	3.2
Hardware.....	4.4	5.0	2.9	3.4	.2	.5	1.2	.7	.1	.4	4.3	4.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	4.7	5.1	3.0	3.5	.6	.7	.9	.6	.2	.3	3.5	4.5
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	4.4	4.8	3.0	3.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.3	.2	3.3	4.6
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	5.1	5.4	3.0	3.5	.6	.8	1.3	.8	.2	.3	3.7	4.4
Fabricated structural metal products.....	4.0	4.7	2.6	3.2	.6	.6	.6	.5	.2	.4	4.8	5.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	6.4	6.9	3.3	3.5	.4	.4	1.9	2.3	.8	.7	4.2	4.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.5	3.8	2.3	2.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.3	.3	5.0	4.7
Engines and turbines.....	3.8	4.0	2.8	2.9	.5	.6	.3	.2	.2	.3	5.5	5.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	3.3	3.8	2.4	2.9	.6	.4	(⁴)	.1	.3	.4	5.2	5.0
Construction and mining machinery.....	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.9	.6	.6	(⁴)	.1	.2	.2	5.8	5.0
Metalworking machinery.....	3.6	4.3	2.6	3.1	.6	.7	.1	.2	.3	.3	5.5	5.4
Machine tools.....	3.7	4.4	2.6	3.3	.7	.7	.1	.3	.3	.3	5.8	5.8
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.5	.3	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	.1	.2	4.4	3.5
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.8	4.7	2.6	3.3	.6	.6	.4	.6	.2	.2	5.3	6.1
Special-industry machinery metal-working machinery.....	3.9	3.3	2.5	2.2	.5	.4	.6	.4	.3	.3	4.5	3.6
General industrial machinery.....	3.1	3.8	2.1	2.5	.6	.7	.1	.3	.3	.3	5.1	4.7
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.0	2.9	1.3	1.9	.2	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	3.0	4.3
Service-industry and household machines.....	4.1	4.0	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	1.9	1.4	.5	.6	3.2	4.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	4.1	4.1	2.7	2.8	.6	.6	.3	.3	.5	.4	6.0	5.2
Electrical machinery.....	3.6	4.5	2.2	2.4	.3	.4	.6	1.2	.5	.5	5.4	4.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.6	.2	.3	.3	.4	.5	.5	5.7	4.5
Communication equipment.....	(⁵)	6.2	(⁵)	3.0	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	2.0	(⁵)	.9	(⁵)	5.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	(⁵)	8.1	(⁵)	3.2	(⁵)	.5	(⁵)	3.2	(⁵)	1.2	(⁵)	5.6
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	(⁵)	2.0	(⁵)	1.5	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	.4	(⁵)	3.7
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.6	5.4	1.9	2.9	.3	.4	1.0	1.8	.4	.3	3.5	3.8
Transportation equipment.....	6.9	7.5	3.3	3.4	.5	.5	2.2	2.8	.9	.8	7.0	7.0
Automobiles.....	7.7	8.0	3.2	3.2	.5	.5	2.8	3.4	1.2	.9	4.4	5.4
Aircraft and parts.....	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.6	.4	.4	(⁴)	.1	.6	.5	10.5	7.7
Aircraft.....	4.5	4.8	3.6	3.9	.3	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	.6	.5	10.8	7.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.8	3.4	2.0	2.5	.5	.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	.3	.4	9.3	7.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	2.6	2.3	1.8	1.5	.3	.3	.1	.2	.4	.3	4.6	3.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.5	4.2	3.0	2.7	.7	.6	.1	.4	.7	.5	14.1	8.4
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(⁵)	16.3	(⁵)	5.6	(⁵)	.9	(⁵)	9.6	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	17.4
Railroad equipment.....	4.5	3.3	2.2	1.8	.2	.2	1.1	.5	1.0	.8	7.4	6.9
Locomotives and parts.....	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.5	.3	.2	(⁴)	.1	.8	.8	6.3	4.8
Railroad and street cars.....	6.6	4.6	2.8	2.4	.2	.3	2.3	1.1	1.3	.8	9.1	10.0
Other transportation equipment.....	3.1	4.7	1.1	1.7	.1	.1	1.6	2.2	.3	.7	1.1	3.1
Instruments and related products.....	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.4	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	.4	3.8	3.4
Photographic apparatus.....	1.1	1.4	.7	.9	(⁴)	(⁴)	.2	.1	.2	.4	3.2	2.0
Watches and clocks.....	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.6	.2	.1	.7	.6	.2	.2	3.4	2.8
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	.1	.3	.5	.4	4.4	4.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.9	5.6	2.5	3.1	.3	.4	1.7	1.8	.4	.3	3.6	3.8
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.5	5.5	1.4	2.4	.1	.2	1.7	2.3	.3	.6	.9	1.5
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	4.8	5.4	3.7	4.4	.5	.5	.3	.1	.3	.4	6.8	5.8
Iron.....	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.8	.1	.1	.2	(⁴)	.3	.3	5.1	3.5
Copper.....	5.3	5.6	4.8	5.0	.2	.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	.3	.4	6.3	5.2
Lead and zinc.....	5.0	6.0	3.7	4.9	.3	.4	.8	.4	.2	.3	6.9	6.3
Anthracite mining.....	3.4	1.7	1.1	1.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.1	.2	.2	.1	2.0	1.7
Bituminous-coal mining.....	2.6	3.4	1.5	1.7	.1	.1	.8	1.3	.2	.3	2.1	1.6
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(⁵)	2.1	(⁵)	1.7	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	2.5
Telegraph.....	(⁵)	1.8	(⁵)	1.3	(⁵)	(⁴)	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	1.9

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.
³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Less than 0.05.
⁵ Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹

Year and month	Mining																		
	Metal												Coal						
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1949: Average.....	\$61.55	40.9	\$1.505	\$58.91	39.7	\$1.484	\$63.96	42.3	\$1.512	\$64.79	41.4	\$1.565	\$56.78	30.2	\$1.880	\$63.28	32.6	\$1.941	
1950: Average.....	65.58	42.2	1.554	61.96	40.9	1.515	72.05	45.0	1.601	66.64	41.6	1.602	63.24	32.1	1.970	70.35	35.0	2.010	
1950: June.....	63.40	41.6	1.524	60.75	40.8	1.489	69.55	44.3	1.570	63.38	40.5	1.565	64.94	32.6	1.992	69.92	34.7	2.015	
July.....	63.17	41.1	1.537	61.51	40.9	1.504	67.95	42.9	1.584	62.96	39.7	1.586	68.59	34.8	1.971	69.68	34.6	2.014	
August.....	64.48	41.9	1.539	60.97	40.7	1.498	71.53	44.9	1.593	64.73	41.1	1.575	65.77	33.2	1.981	71.04	35.5	2.001	
September.....	66.38	42.2	1.573	62.80	41.1	1.528	72.46	45.2	1.603	68.06	41.2	1.652	68.45	34.5	1.984	71.92	35.5	2.026	
October.....	69.84	43.9	1.591	66.53	43.4	1.533	75.68	46.4	1.631	71.95	42.8	1.681	75.59	37.2	2.032	72.99	36.1	2.022	
November.....	69.92	43.0	1.626	63.77	41.6	1.533	78.78	46.1	1.709	73.01	42.3	1.726	60.85	31.0	1.963	73.27	36.4	2.013	
December.....	73.53	43.9	1.675	70.51	42.3	1.667	79.82	47.2	1.691	75.34	43.2	1.744	65.14	32.8	1.986	77.77	38.5	2.020	
1951: January.....	74.33	43.7	1.701	70.31	41.8	1.682	82.21	47.3	1.738	75.34	43.1	1.748	71.33	35.9	1.987	76.63	37.6	2.038	
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	66.65	30.2	2.207	75.67	34.1	2.219	
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	50.68	23.1	2.194	74.66	33.6	2.222	
April.....	74.62	44.0	1.696	73.31	43.2	1.697	76.82	46.0	1.670	77.96	43.7	1.784	47.20	21.6	2.185	75.63	33.9	2.231	
May.....	75.13	44.3	1.696	75.39	44.4	1.698	76.18	45.7	1.667	76.01	42.8	1.776	66.67	30.1	2.215	73.95	33.4	2.214	
June.....	72.38	42.7	1.695	69.41	40.9	1.697	74.84	45.0	1.663	75.50	42.9	1.760	68.88	30.9	2.229	77.95	35.0	2.227	
	Mining—Continued									Contract construction									
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction									
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction			
1949: Average.....	\$71.48	40.2	\$1.778	\$56.38	43.3	\$1.302	\$70.81	37.8	\$1.874	\$70.44	40.9	\$1.723	\$65.65	41.5	\$1.583	\$73.66	40.5	\$1.820	
1950: Average.....	73.69	40.6	1.815	59.88	44.0	1.361	73.73	37.2	1.982	73.46	40.9	1.796	69.17	41.1	1.683	76.31	40.7	1.875	
1950: June.....	71.08	40.0	1.777	60.39	44.9	1.345	73.76	38.0	1.941	73.75	42.0	1.756	69.86	42.6	1.640	76.84	41.6	1.847	
July.....	75.59	41.6	1.817	60.92	44.6	1.366	74.06	37.9	1.954	73.70	41.5	1.776	69.31	41.0	1.670	77.19	41.5	1.860	
August.....	71.01	40.3	1.762	61.74	45.2	1.366	75.96	38.6	1.968	76.48	42.7	1.791	73.88	44.5	1.679	78.33	41.6	1.883	
September.....	73.47	40.5	1.814	62.51	45.1	1.386	75.89	37.7	2.013	75.86	41.5	1.828	70.84	41.5	1.707	79.72	41.5	1.921	
October.....	77.67	41.4	1.876	64.03	45.8	1.398	77.92	38.5	2.024	77.65	42.5	1.827	73.32	42.8	1.713	80.92	42.3	1.913	
November.....	76.21	40.6	1.877	63.31	44.9	1.410	77.52	38.0	2.040	75.42	40.9	1.844	70.91	41.2	1.721	78.59	40.7	1.931	
December.....	75.58	40.2	1.880	62.12	43.5	1.428	77.36	37.3	2.074	75.58	40.2	1.880	69.49	39.8	1.746	79.46	40.5	1.962	
1951: January.....	76.90	40.6	1.894	61.96	43.3	1.431	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.....	77.15	40.5	1.905	60.77	42.0	1.447	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.....	76.69	40.6	1.889	63.74	43.6	1.462	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.....	80.30	41.2	1.949	65.88	45.0	1.464	79.36	37.4	2.122	78.26	40.3	1.942	71.43	40.4	1.768	82.65	40.2	2.056	
May.....	79.03	40.8	1.937	67.42	45.8	1.472	81.46	38.3	2.127	80.50	41.6	1.935	75.34	42.4	1.777	84.21	41.0	2.054	
June.....	78.93	40.6	1.944	67.91	45.7	1.486	82.47	38.5	2.142	81.31	41.4	1.964	75.09	41.6	1.805	86.03	41.3	2.083	
	Contract construction—Continued																		
	Building construction																		
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Special-trade contractors												
							Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work			
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: 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	2.804	
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	2.887	
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	2.899	
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	2.830	
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.....	79.75	36.8	2.167	72.97	36.0	2.027	84.48	37.3	2.265	89.05	38.8	2.295	77.40	36.1	2.144	98.72	39.6	2.493	
May.....	81.71	37.5	2.179	75.39	36.9	2.043	86.53	38.0	2.277	92.39	39.6	2.333	79.60	36.8	2.163	101.41	40.1	2.529	
June.....	82.82	37.8	2.191	74.96	36.6	2.048	88.78	38.7	2.294	92.42	39.8	2.322	80.25	37.1	2.163	104.17	40.9	2.547	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	1.844	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.....	80.84	36.4	2.221	77.50	35.1	2.208	92.87	35.8	2.594	70.85	35.8	1.979	68.95	35.8	1.926	78.19	37.9	2.063
May.....	82.18	37.1	2.215	78.90	35.8	2.204	92.66	35.9	2.581	71.06	35.3	2.013	70.96	36.9	1.923	83.09	40.2	2.067
June.....	85.69	38.1	2.249	75.97	34.3	2.215	92.34	36.1	2.558	74.32	36.2	2.053	71.36	36.8	1.939	81.83	39.4	2.077
Manufacturing																		
	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: A 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: A 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: 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	1.647
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	61.02	40.6	1.525
April.....	64.70	41.0	1.578	69.68	42.0	1.659	58.16	39.7	1.465	70.97	42.7	1.692	59.66	41.2	1.448	62.91	41.2	1.527
May.....	64.55	40.7	1.586	69.39	41.7	1.664	57.97	39.3	1.475	72.29	42.9	1.685	60.44	41.6	1.453	63.79	41.5	1.537
June.....	65.32	40.8	1.601	70.39	41.8	1.684	58.47	39.4	1.484	71.83	42.5	1.690	61.59	41.9	1.470	67.53	42.1	1.604
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
	Meat packing			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: 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	57.80	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.....	63.91	41.1	1.555	64.17	41.4	1.550	59.67	44.3	1.347	62.56	45.9	1.363	61.66	44.2	1.395	50.39	38.7	1.302
May.....	64.99	41.5	1.566	64.18	41.3	1.554	60.93	45.3	1.345	63.20	46.2	1.368	61.18	44.3	1.381	49.16	38.2	1.287
June.....	69.05	42.0	1.644	66.17	41.8	1.583	61.52	45.5	1.352	63.11	45.9	1.375	61.46	44.6	1.378	49.48	38.9	1.272

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 manufac-tures—Con.			Textile-mill products														
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, syn-thetic fiber		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: 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	49.09	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	38.54	35.8	1.085	52.87	39.9	1.325	49.64	40.1	1.238	49.93	40.2	1.242	53.95	40.9	1.319	52.64	41.0	1.284
May	42.02	38.3	1.097	51.49	38.8	1.327	48.48	39.0	1.243	48.80	39.1	1.248	52.96	40.0	1.324	51.78	40.2	1.288
June	47.39	39.1	1.212	51.11	38.6	1.324	48.01	38.5	1.247	47.97	38.5	1.246	52.14	39.5	1.320	50.68	39.5	1.283

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South			Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	United States			North					
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
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: 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	54.96	40.0	1.374	52.04	41.4	1.257	58.69	40.2	1.460	46.76	36.7	1.274	57.16	36.5	1.566	59.19	35.7	1.658
May	54.13	39.6	1.367	51.07	40.4	1.264	57.83	39.5	1.464	44.88	35.2	1.275	55.00	35.1	1.567	56.60	34.2	1.655
June	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	58.71	40.1	1.464	45.30	35.7	1.269	54.51	35.1	1.553	-----	-----	-----

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
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						
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: 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	55.65	37.2	1.496	35.46	34.1	1.040	41.37	38.2	1.083	34.30	33.3	1.030	48.03	38.8	1.238	43.55	38.3	1.137
May	53.81	35.8	1.503	33.90	32.5	1.043	40.51	37.3	1.086	32.54	31.5	1.033	46.45	38.2	1.216	41.16	36.3	1.134
June	-----	-----	-----	35.49	33.7	1.053	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	46.73	38.3	1.220	41.76	36.6	1.141

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																	
	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: 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	41.2	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.....	56.18	39.7	1.415	64.76	40.4	1.603	62.83	39.0	1.611	55.70	40.6	1.372	50.69	33.5	1.513	44.97	36.5	1.232
May.....	54.52	38.5	1.416	60.82	38.3	1.588	57.95	36.4	1.592	54.55	39.7	1.374	47.79	32.4	1.475	43.65	35.4	1.233
June.....	56.05	39.5	1.419	58.23	36.9	1.578	56.18	35.4	1.587	54.61	39.8	1.372	52.11	35.4	1.472	44.14	35.4	1.247
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
Year and month	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$46.67	34.7	\$1.345	\$33.30	36.2	\$0.920	\$33.37	36.0	\$0.927	\$34.91	35.7	\$0.978	\$27.44	35.5	\$0.773	\$49.69	34.7	\$1.432
1950: Average.....	50.22	36.9	1.361	36.43	36.8	.990	36.26	36.7	.988	39.43	37.8	1.043	31.34	35.9	.873	49.41	34.7	1.424
1950: 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	1.490	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.....	54.90	37.5	1.464	38.96	37.0	1.053	39.15	37.0	1.058	42.37	37.9	1.118	33.51	36.5	.918	48.37	35.1	1.378
May.....	53.00	36.3	1.460	37.24	35.4	1.052	36.99	34.9	1.060	39.01	35.3	1.105	33.73	36.5	.924	47.37	34.3	1.381
June.....	52.77	35.9	1.470	37.07	35.1	1.056	36.64	34.6	1.059	39.84	35.7	1.116	32.81	35.7	.919	47.38	33.7	1.406
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
Year and month	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$47.20	34.4	\$1.372	\$32.23	36.5	\$0.883	\$66.38	33.8	\$1.964	\$35.79	36.6	\$0.978	\$34.08	36.1	\$0.944	\$53.55	35.3	\$1.517
1950: Average.....	48.09	34.8	1.382	34.66	36.1	.960	63.77	33.6	1.898	38.38	36.9	1.040	36.55	36.4	1.004	54.21	35.2	1.540
1950: 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	1.602
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	1.680
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	1.622
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	1.604
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.....	50.65	35.1	1.443	39.13	38.1	1.027	53.79	30.6	1.758	40.88	36.8	1.111	39.77	37.1	1.072	52.94	34.2	1.548
May.....	49.92	34.5	1.447	37.54	36.8	1.020	56.06	32.5	1.725	38.70	34.9	1.109	37.42	35.0	1.069	45.92	30.9	1.486
June.....	48.71	34.4	1.416	36.97	36.1	1.024	57.60	31.7	1.817	39.80	35.5	1.121	38.56	35.8	1.077	49.36	32.6	1.514

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)					
	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average	\$37.06	36.3	\$1.021	\$42.05	36.0	\$1.168	\$39.74	38.1	\$1.043								\$51.72	40.6	\$1.274		
1950: Average	38.98	36.5	1.068	43.45	36.7	1.184	42.06	38.2	1.101								55.31	41.0	1.349		
1950: June	38.08	36.3	1.049	42.59	35.7	1.193	42.21	38.3	1.102								56.28	41.6	1.353		
July	39.13	36.6	1.069	43.86	36.4	1.205	42.61	38.7	1.101								56.27	41.1	1.369		
August	40.92	37.2	1.100	45.84	38.2	1.200	43.43	39.3	1.105								58.30	42.0	1.388		
September	38.12	35.3	1.080	44.59	37.1	1.202	43.88	38.8	1.131	\$37.33	36.6	\$1.020	\$43.93	39.4	\$1.115	57.84	41.2	1.404			
October	40.48	37.0	1.094	47.91	38.7	1.238	43.45	39.0	1.114	39.82	38.4	1.037	44.19	39.6	1.116	58.83	41.9	1.404			
November	39.29	37.0	1.062	46.05	37.5	1.228	42.86	38.1	1.125	38.31	36.8	1.041	43.30	38.9	1.113	57.03	41.0	1.391			
December	40.26	36.3	1.109	45.09	36.9	1.222	43.55	38.3	1.137	39.29	37.6	1.045	43.90	39.2	1.120	57.59	41.4	1.391			
1951: January	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	55.73	40.5	1.376			
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	56.13	40.5	1.386			
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	55.58	40.6	1.369			
April	40.74	36.8	1.107	44.88	36.7	1.223	43.15	37.1	1.163	38.12	36.0	1.059	43.12	37.4	1.153	58.95	41.4	1.424			
May	40.40	36.1	1.119	44.75	36.0	1.243	42.82	36.6	1.170	37.84	35.6	1.063	43.11	37.0	1.165	59.20	41.2	1.437			
June	40.87	36.3	1.126	46.10	36.7	1.256	44.87	37.8	1.187	39.13	36.2	1.081	44.10	37.6	1.173	61.40	41.6	1.476			
Manufacturing—Continued																					
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																					
Year and month	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products					
							United States			South			West								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average	\$61.31	39.1	\$1.568	\$52.37	40.6	\$1.290	\$53.06	40.6	\$1.307	\$35.66	42.1	\$0.847	\$67.12	38.8	\$1.730	\$55.06	41.9	\$1.314			
1950: Average	66.25	38.9	1.703	54.95	40.7	1.350	55.53	40.5	1.371	38.90	42.1	.924	70.43	38.7	1.820	60.52	43.2	1.401			
1950: June	67.85	39.7	1.709	56.08	41.6	1.348	56.95	41.6	1.369	39.19	42.5	.922	73.93	40.4	1.830	61.27	43.7	1.402			
July	68.04	39.4	1.727	55.95	40.9	1.368	56.67	40.8	1.389	38.98	42.1	.926	72.74	39.3	1.851	59.85	42.9	1.395			
August	73.98	41.1	1.800	57.95	41.9	1.383	58.49	41.6	1.406	40.13	43.2	.929	74.28	40.0	1.857	61.55	43.5	1.415			
September	70.07	38.8	1.806	57.69	41.0	1.407	58.49	40.9	1.430	39.63	42.2	.939	74.33	39.1	1.901	62.06	43.4	1.430			
October	70.31	38.8	1.812	58.56	41.8	1.401	59.34	41.7	1.423	41.25	43.6	.946	74.82	39.4	1.899	63.71	44.0	1.445			
November	65.40	37.2	1.758	56.53	40.7	1.389	57.15	40.5	1.411	40.34	42.6	.947	72.96	38.5	1.895	63.12	43.5	1.451			
December	66.87	38.9	1.719	56.83	41.0	1.386	57.49	40.8	1.409	40.79	42.8	.953	73.68	38.7	1.904	64.84	43.9	1.477			
1951: January	61.99	37.3	1.662	54.84	40.0	1.371	55.54	39.9	1.392	40.11	42.0	.955	70.73	37.5	1.886	63.47	42.8	1.483			
February	64.10	38.2	1.678	55.30	39.9	1.386	56.00	39.8	1.407	40.05	41.5	.965	71.71	37.9	1.892	63.88	42.9	1.489			
March	57.93	36.3	1.596	55.06	40.1	1.373	55.58	39.9	1.393	40.34	41.8	.965	69.94	37.3	1.875	64.71	43.2	1.493			
April	71.10	39.0	1.823	58.49	41.1	1.423	59.16	41.0	1.443	41.82	42.8	.977	75.61	39.4	1.919	65.04	43.3	1.502			
May	67.84	38.2	1.776	58.94	40.9	1.441	59.46	40.7	1.461	41.96	42.9	.978	74.04	38.4	1.928	65.32	43.2	1.512			
June	73.81	40.8	1.809	61.50	41.3	1.489	62.25	41.2	1.511							65.18	42.8	1.523			
Manufacturing—Continued																					
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																					
Year and month	Millwork						Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1949: Average	\$54.23	42.2	\$1.285	\$41.90	40.6	\$1.032	\$42.48	41.0	\$1.036	\$44.16	40.7	\$1.085	\$49.48	40.1	\$1.234	\$47.04	39.8	\$1.182			
1950: Average	59.05	43.2	1.367	46.03	40.7	1.311	46.56	41.5	1.122	47.07	41.4	1.137	53.67	41.9	1.281	51.91	41.9	1.239			
1950: June	59.69	43.7	1.366	46.48	40.7	1.142	47.13	41.6	1.133	46.16	41.1	1.123	52.50	41.8	1.256	50.71	41.7	1.216			
July	58.57	43.1	1.359	47.68	41.0	1.163	48.40	41.8	1.158	46.88	41.3	1.135	52.03	41.0	1.269	49.53	40.6	1.220			
August	59.39	43.1	1.378	48.10	41.5	1.169	48.57	42.2	1.161	48.35	42.3	1.143	54.87	42.8	1.282	52.91	42.7	1.230			
September	60.63	43.4	1.397	47.50	40.7	1.167	47.64	41.5	1.148	49.10	42.4	1.158	55.42	42.6	1.301	53.84	42.7	1.231			
October	61.81	43.9	1.408	48.74	41.8	1.166	48.31	42.8	1.152	49.80	42.6	1.169	56.27	42.6	1.321	54.57	42.7	1.278			
November	61.52	43.6	1.411	48.56	41.7	1.163	49.16	42.6	1.164	50.07	42.5	1.178	56.87	42.6	1.335	55.30	42.7	1.295			
December	61.89	43.4	1.426	48.43	41.5	1.167	49.43	42.8	1.165	50.16	42.4	1.183	56.77	42.3	1.342	54.78	42.2	1.298			
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	56.93	41.8	1.362	54.75	41.7	1.313			
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	58.15	42.2	1.378	55.78	42.0	1.328			
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	58.67	42.3	1.387	56.37	42.1	1.339			
April	62.13	42.7	1.455	48.70	41.8	1.165	49.64	42.9	1.157	51.49	42.8	1.203	56.96	41.1	1.386	54.04	40.6	1.331			
May	63.00	43.0	1.465	49.27	42.0	1.173	49.66	42.7	1.163	51.54	42.7	1.207	56.34	40.5	1.391	52.84	39.7	1.331			
June	62.96	42.8	1.471	49.97	42.1	1.187	49.32	42.3	1.166	51.84	42.6	1.217	56.05	40.5	1.384	52.62	39.8	1.322			

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																	
	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: 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	50.84	41.4	1.228	55.88	38.7	1.444	58.00	39.7	1.461	64.52	42.5	1.518	66.38	43.7	1.519	71.37	44.8	1.593
May	49.78	40.6	1.226	53.47	36.9	1.449	57.14	38.9	1.469	64.51	42.3	1.525	65.90	43.3	1.522	71.21	44.7	1.593
June	49.73	40.5	1.228	54.60	37.6	1.452	56.68	39.8	1.424	63.74	42.1	1.514	65.58	43.0	1.525	71.32	44.6	1.599
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	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: 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	62.74	43.0	1.459	59.82	42.1	1.421	75.78	38.9	1.948	82.98	36.8	2.255	77.34	39.4	1.963	68.05	39.7	1.714
May	61.34	41.9	1.464	59.30	41.7	1.422	75.74	38.7	1.957	83.79	36.8	2.277	75.97	38.9	1.953	68.11	39.9	1.707
June	59.90	41.2	1.454	59.40	41.6	1.428	76.01	38.8	1.959	83.54	36.9	2.264	77.54	39.3	1.973	69.18	40.2	1.721
	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	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: 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	75.22	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	1.860	76.52	40.4	1.864	67.60	39.3	1.720	67.84	41.8	1.623	73.69	41.4	1.780	71.82	41.3	1.739
May	74.52	39.7	1.877	75.38	39.8	1.894	67.52	39.3	1.718	68.14	41.7	1.634	74.48	41.7	1.786	71.99	41.3	1.743
June	75.02	39.8	1.885	76.35	40.1	1.904	67.42	39.2	1.720	68.60	41.6	1.649	75.06	41.7	1.800	72.32	41.3	1.751

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	1.450	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	75.03	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	76.19	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.....	72.21	42.3	1.707	78.00	41.4	1.884	62.81	39.7	1.582	65.29	41.8	1.562	68.79	42.1	1.634	50.98	42.2	1.208
May.....	72.24	42.1	1.716	79.61	41.7	1.909	63.08	39.8	1.585	64.31	41.2	1.561	68.63	42.0	1.634	53.08	42.6	1.246
June.....	72.20	42.0	1.719	80.26	41.8	1.920	62.69	39.6	1.583	63.93	40.9	1.563	68.17	41.9	1.627	52.84	41.8	1.264
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
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: 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	41.0	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	40.2	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	1.690
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.....	58.39	44.4	1.315	68.68	41.8	1.643	75.67	41.3	1.837	81.33	41.2	1.974	84.87	40.9	2.075	68.96	40.0	1.724
May.....	59.76	44.2	1.352	68.14	41.6	1.638	74.27	40.9	1.816	81.43	40.9	1.991	84.93	40.5	2.097	69.04	40.0	1.726
June.....	60.51	44.3	1.366	68.52	41.4	1.655	75.81	40.8	1.858	81.32	40.7	1.998	84.96	40.4	2.103	70.34	40.1	1.754
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
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: 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	1.633	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	1.633	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	65.96	40.0	1.649	70.15	37.0	1.896	59.82	42.1	1.421	63.81	41.9	1.523	46.65	36.5	1.278
May.....	69.41	44.1	1.574	68.48	41.3	1.658	75.54	39.2	1.927	61.60	42.9	1.436	64.26	42.7	1.505	45.64	35.6	1.282
June.....	67.41	43.1	1.564	71.66	42.4	1.690	82.69	41.7	1.983	60.24	42.3	1.424	65.02	43.0	1.512	46.81	36.6	1.279

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																				
	Leather and leather products—Continued									Stone, clay, and glass products											
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
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: 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	60.49	39.1	1.547	43.65	35.4	1.233	47.27	38.0	1.244	65.09	42.1	1.546	66.91	41.3	1.620	61.32	41.1	1.492			
May	59.87	38.6	1.551	42.10	34.2	1.231	47.53	37.9	1.254	64.80	41.7	1.554	65.69	40.3	1.630	60.38	40.2	1.502			
June	60.45	38.8	1.558	43.74	35.5	1.232	48.16	38.5	1.251	65.09	41.7	1.561	65.85	40.3	1.634	59.86	39.8	1.504			
Manufacturing—Continued																					
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																					
Year and month	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	53.75	42.9	1.253	52.17	39.7	1.314	52.16	37.5	1.391			
1950: 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	1.355	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	57.96	40.9	1.437	64.08	41.8	1.533	60.78	41.6	1.461	58.94	43.4	1.358	57.31	40.3	1.422	58.65	39.1	1.500			
May	55.96	39.3	1.424	65.28	41.9	1.558	61.72	42.1	1.466	60.06	44.0	1.365	59.10	41.3	1.431	57.38	38.1	1.506			
June	56.16	39.3	1.429	66.04	41.8	1.580	61.40	41.8	1.469	59.56	43.6	1.366	57.86	40.6	1.425	57.46	38.0	1.512			
Manufacturing—Continued																					
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																					
Year and month	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products						Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$59.81	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: 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	62.26	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	1.668	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	67.80	45.5	1.490	66.14	44.6	1.483	67.85	42.3	1.604	75.70	42.1	1.795	77.92	41.6	1.873	72.93	43.1	1.692			
May	68.16	45.5	1.498	67.71	45.2	1.498	67.65	42.1	1.607	74.93	41.7	1.797	76.73	41.1	1.867	72.55	42.8	1.695			
June	68.87	45.7	1.507	67.62	45.2	1.496	67.47	41.7	1.618	76.62	41.8	1.833	80.14	41.5	1.931	72.16	42.4	1.702			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	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: 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.....	70.88	42.8	1.656	74.73	43.4	1.722	75.65	43.4	1.743	70.18	41.9	1.675	70.01	42.2	1.659	71.19	41.8	1.703
May.....	70.58	42.7	1.653	73.27	42.6	1.720	74.99	42.8	1.752	70.06	41.7	1.680	69.55	41.9	1.660	70.93	41.7	1.701
June.....	70.38	42.5	1.656	71.33	41.4	1.723	76.56	43.4	1.764	70.47	41.6	1.694	69.68	41.7	1.671	72.46	42.4	1.709
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
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: 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	1.514	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.....	68.09	40.6	1.677	70.14	40.9	1.715	62.83	39.0	1.611	73.52	42.3	1.738	79.22	42.8	1.851	85.78	43.9	1.954
May.....	67.79	40.4	1.678	69.12	40.4	1.711	64.15	39.6	1.620	74.07	42.4	1.747	78.81	42.6	1.850	84.31	43.3	1.947
June.....	69.29	41.0	1.690	72.18	41.7	1.731	63.26	39.0	1.622	73.28	41.8	1.753	80.05	42.9	1.866	85.67	43.6	1.965
Manufacturing—Continued																		
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: 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	56.98	42.2	1.329	63.11	42.1	1.490
September.....	77.86	44.8	1.738	65.72	42.1	1.561	63.90	43.0	1.488	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	66.86	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	62.67	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.....	80.46	43.4	1.854	69.51	42.0	1.655	63.95	40.4	1.583	66.40	42.0	1.581	61.21	42.3	1.447	70.42	43.2	1.630
May.....	79.78	43.1	1.851	69.22	41.8	1.656	64.63	40.7	1.588	66.37	41.9	1.584	60.40	41.8	1.445	70.48	43.0	1.639
June.....	80.75	43.0	1.878	69.93	42.0	1.665	64.62	40.9	1.580	67.66	42.0	1.611	61.07	41.6	1.468	70.57	42.9	1.645

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—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: 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	67.65	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	1.788	67.52	41.5	1.627	70.51	42.4	1.663	69.47	41.7	1.666
April.....	66.41	41.4	1.604	70.22	41.5	1.692	76.35	42.7	1.788	66.67	41.0	1.626	71.86	42.7	1.683	71.02	42.0	1.691
May.....	66.36	41.4	1.603	69.63	41.2	1.690	75.67	42.3	1.789	66.06	40.7	1.623	71.74	42.7	1.680	71.44	42.4	1.685
June.....	67.69	41.3	1.639	69.84	41.3	1.691	76.68	43.2	1.775	65.89	40.4	1.631	71.78	42.7	1.681	71.95	42.7	1.685
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	Machinery (except electrical)	
Year and month	Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	
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: 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	1.547	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	1.694	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.....	71.48	42.7	1.674	71.30	42.8	1.666	68.14	40.8	1.670	70.23	41.0	1.713	71.47	43.0	1.662	76.78	43.9	1.749
May.....	71.14	42.6	1.670	71.19	42.5	1.675	67.27	40.5	1.661	68.73	40.5	1.697	71.10	42.5	1.673	76.34	43.6	1.751
June.....	70.98	42.5	1.670	72.24	43.0	1.680	68.68	41.0	1.675	70.62	41.2	1.714	71.86	42.7	1.683	76.69	43.5	1.763
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Year and month	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average.....	\$63.13	38.9	\$1.623	\$61.11	39.3	\$1.555	\$61.86	39.2	\$1.578	\$59.93	39.3	\$1.525	\$58.74	39.8	\$1.476	\$61.11	39.5	\$1.547
1950: Average.....	69.43	40.7	1.706	64.60	40.1	1.611	66.09	40.3	1.640	62.57	39.8	1.572	65.97	42.4	1.556	71.54	43.2	1.656
1950: 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.....	80.44	43.6	1.845	73.69	41.1	1.793	75.74	41.3	1.834	71.25	40.9	1.742	75.62	44.8	1.688	84.87	47.1	1.802
May.....	80.06	43.3	1.849	73.37	40.9	1.794	75.50	41.1	1.837	70.47	40.5	1.740	75.46	44.6	1.692	85.02	47.0	1.809
June.....	79.99	43.1	1.856	74.33	41.0	1.813	75.36	40.8	1.847	72.84	41.2	1.768	74.48	44.2	1.685	85.35	47.0	1.816

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: 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	1.749	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	84.13	47.8	1.760	82.58	45.7	1.807	86.76	47.1	1.842	76.01	44.5	1.708	77.15	44.7	1.726	73.01	42.2	1.730	
May	84.16	47.6	1.768	82.22	45.6	1.803	86.49	46.5	1.860	74.63	43.9	1.700	77.38	44.7	1.731	73.29	42.0	1.745	
June	83.99	47.4	1.772	82.86	45.6	1.817	87.61	46.5	1.884	75.15	44.0	1.708	78.31	44.9	1.744	73.75	42.0	1.756	
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			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1949: Average	\$67.87	39.9	\$1.701	\$56.04	39.0	\$1.437	\$60.66	39.7	\$1.528	\$59.98	39.0	\$1.538	\$57.59	38.6	\$1.492	\$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: 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	71.36	41.2	1.732	68.87	39.9	1.726	75.07	43.9	1.710	77.31	44.1	1.753	
May	77.90	41.5	1.877	68.34	42.9	1.593	69.35	40.2	1.725	67.38	39.2	1.719	74.64	43.7	1.708	77.26	44.1	1.752	
June	78.19	41.5	1.884	68.31	42.8	1.596	69.98	39.9	1.754	67.38	38.5	1.750	74.26	43.0	1.727	78.67	43.9	1.792	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Machinery (except electrical)—Con.										Electrical machinery									
Year and month	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			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$58.70	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: 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	1.542	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	1.639	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	65.58	41.3	1.588	70.06	42.0	1.668	71.23	42.0	1.696	67.97	40.7	1.670	60.60	41.0	1.478	
May	74.08	43.4	1.707	66.52	41.5	1.603	71.70	42.5	1.687	73.19	42.7	1.714	67.53	40.3	1.677	60.93	41.0	1.486	
June	72.76	42.6	1.708	67.39	41.6	1.620	72.08	42.5	1.696	73.40	42.6	1.723	69.88	40.7	1.717	61.81	41.1	1.504	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phono-graphs, television sets, and equip-ment			Telephone and tele-graph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscel-laneous products			Total: Transporta-tion 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: June.....	51.93	40.1	1.295	64.64	39.8	1.624	57.62	39.6	1.455	2.53	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	1.571	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.....	56.74	40.1	1.415	77.33	43.3	1.786	65.62	41.0	1.598	74.81	40.9	1.829	74.52	39.7	1.877	77.13	44.0	1.753
May.....	57.24	40.2	1.424	76.80	43.1	1.782	65.61	40.8	1.608	74.81	40.9	1.829	74.52	39.7	1.877	77.26	43.9	1.760
June.....	58.22	40.4	1.441	77.43	43.4	1.784	66.74	41.2	1.620	75.25	40.5	1.858	75.03	39.1	1.919	77.35	43.7	1.770
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing		
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: 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	1.635	75.68	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.....	74.43	43.5	1.711	86.80	46.0	1.887	90.38	46.9	1.927	79.25	44.1	1.797	68.31	39.9	1.712	68.92	39.7	1.736
May.....	74.91	43.4	1.726	87.00	46.4	1.875	87.76	45.9	1.912	79.03	44.2	1.788	68.31	39.9	1.712	69.05	39.8	1.735
June.....	75.00	43.3	1.732	88.19	46.1	1.913	92.98	48.3	1.925	77.08	43.6	1.768	70.09	40.1	1.748	71.10	40.1	1.773
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street-cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
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	1.638	60.81	41.2	1.476
1950: June.....	56.62	42.6	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	67.43	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.....	59.80	40.6	1.473	77.36	41.5	1.864	83.27	42.1	1.978	70.74	40.7	1.738	64.70	41.0	1.578	68.55	42.5	1.613
May.....	59.79	40.1	1.491	76.55	41.2	1.858	80.40	41.4	1.942	72.78	41.0	1.775	66.21	41.1	1.611	68.41	42.2	1.621
June.....	58.66	39.5	1.485	75.42	40.2	1.876	79.75	40.3	1.979	70.80	40.0	1.770	68.65	42.3	1.623	68.25	42.0	1.625

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ²			Telegraph ³			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: 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	64.40	44.6	1.444	70.38	41.5	1.696	71.51	41.6	1.719	66.71	41.1	1.623
May.....	79.37	42.9	1.850	65.92	45.4	1.452	70.97	41.6	1.706	72.48	41.8	1.734	67.36	41.4	1.627
June.....	81.63	43.1	1.894	65.44	45.1	1.451	71.43	41.7	1.713	73.03	41.9	1.743	67.48	41.5	1.626
	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: 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	.999	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	1.166
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.....	71.43	41.7	1.713	63.95	40.6	1.575	49.84	39.9	1.249	36.98	35.9	1.030	43.39	37.5	1.157
May.....	71.21	41.4	1.720	64.18	40.8	1.573	49.87	39.8	1.253	36.71	35.5	1.034	43.42	37.3	1.164
June.....	71.88	41.5	1.732	64.63	40.8	1.584	50.78	40.4	1.257	38.07	36.5	1.043	44.65	38.0	1.175
	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: 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	1.326	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	45.7	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.....	53.18	39.6	1.343	66.34	45.5	1.458	41.09	35.7	1.151	59.18	43.1	1.373	58.12	43.6	1.333
May.....	53.63	39.7	1.351	66.75	45.5	1.467	41.36	35.5	1.165	59.43	43.1	1.379	58.65	43.8	1.339
June.....	54.84	40.5	1.354	66.85	45.6	1.466	42.29	36.3	1.165	59.40	43.2	1.375	59.13	43.9	1.347

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										Motion-picture production and distribution ¹⁰
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
				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	
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: 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	50.08	84.12	60.83	34.90	43.3	.806	37.32	41.1	.908	44.90	42.4	1.059	99.25	
May	49.97	81.85	60.25	34.98	43.4	.806	37.83	41.3	.916	45.86	43.1	1.064	98.04	
June	49.86	80.98	61.06	34.86	43.3	.805	38.27	41.6	.920	45.54	42.6	1.069	98.67	

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		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.88	\$23.88	\$17.69	\$17.69	1950: October	\$61.99	\$35.09	\$72.99	\$41.32	\$35.79	\$20.26
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	November	62.23	35.07	73.27	41.29	35.86	20.21
1946: Average	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	December	63.88	35.51	77.77	43.23	36.38	20.22
1948: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	1951: January	63.76	34.92	76.63	41.97	36.70	20.10
1949: Average	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	February	63.84	34.52	75.67	40.92	36.25	19.60
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	March	64.57	34.79	74.66	40.22	36.85	19.85
1950: June	58.85	34.37	69.92	40.83	36.33	21.22	April	64.70	34.84	75.63	40.72	37.32	20.10
July	59.21	34.22	69.68	40.27	35.61	20.58	May ²	64.55	34.61	73.95	39.65	37.83	20.28
August	60.32	34.58	71.04	40.72	34.83	19.97	June ²	65.32	35.06	77.95	41.84	38.27	20.54
September	60.64	34.52	71.92	40.94	35.93	20.45							

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				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars				Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1950: June	\$58.85	246.6	\$51.03	\$29.80	\$ 56.86	\$33.21
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27	July	59.21	248.2	51.32	29.66	57.16	33.03
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85	August	60.32	252.8	52.24	29.95	58.11	33.31
1939: A average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	September	60.64	254.1	52.50	29.89	58.38	33.24
1940: A average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	October	61.99	259.8	52.16	29.53	59.20	33.51
1941: A average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	November	62.23	260.8	52.35	29.50	59.40	33.47
1942: A average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93	December	63.88	267.7	53.67	29.84	60.75	33.77
1943: A average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26	1951: January	63.76	267.2	53.49	29.29	60.56	33.17
1944: A average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84	February	63.84	267.6	53.55	28.96	60.62	32.78
1945: A average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04	March	64.57	270.6	54.13	29.16	61.21	32.98
1946: A average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78	April	64.70	271.2	54.23	29.20	61.31	33.01
1947: A average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.63	48.24	30.04	May ²	64.55	270.5	54.11	29.01	61.19	32.81
1948: A average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75	June ²	65.32	273.8	54.72	29.37	61.81	33.17
1949: A average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.09	53.83	31.44							
1950: A average	59.33	248.7	51.09	29.54	57.21	33.08							

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		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: A average	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1950: June	\$1.453	\$1.404	221.8	\$1.622	\$1.465	\$1.365	\$1.326
1942: A average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	July	1.462	1.413	223.2	1.533	1.478	1.375	1.333
1943: A average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	August	1.464	1.408	222.4	1.539	1.475	1.374	1.328
1944: A average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	September	1.479	1.424	225.0	1.562	1.499	1.379	1.334
1945: A average	1.023	1.963	152.1	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	October	1.501	1.442	227.8	1.577	1.508	1.404	1.358
1946: A average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	November	1.514	1.456	230.0	1.587	1.521	1.419	1.372
1947: A average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	December	1.543	1.479	233.6	1.619	1.545	1.443	1.393
1948: A average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	1951: January	1.555	1.497	236.5	1.630	1.565	1.456	1.409
1949: A average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	February	1.561	1.504	237.6	1.639	1.573	1.458	1.414
1950: A average	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	March	1.571	1.511	238.7	1.654	1.582	1.460	1.415
								April	1.578	1.518	239.8	1.659	1.587	1.465	1.422
								May ²	1.586	1.528	241.4	1.664	1.595	1.475	1.433
								June ²	1.601	1.541	243.4	1.684	1.614	1.484	1.440

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.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹

Year and month	Alabama						Arizona						Arkansas					
	State			Birmingham			State			Phoenix			State			Little Rock		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: June	\$46.57	39.8	\$1.17	\$54.27	40.5	\$1.34	\$64.53	44.2	\$1.46	\$61.63	43.4	\$1.42	\$42.12	41.7	\$1.01	\$44.73	42.2	\$1.06
July	46.10	39.4	1.17	52.53	39.2	1.34	61.59	41.9	1.47	59.62	41.4	1.44	42.23	41.0	1.03	44.94	42.4	1.06
August	47.21	40.7	1.16	53.47	39.9	1.34	62.21	42.9	1.45	60.03	41.4	1.45	44.08	42.8	1.03	45.26	42.3	1.07
September	48.84	40.7	1.20	55.76	40.7	1.37	63.36	43.1	1.47	62.46	42.2	1.48	44.39	41.3	1.03	43.99	41.5	1.06
October	49.92	41.6	1.20	55.76	41.0	1.36	65.71	44.4	1.48	61.32	42.0	1.46	44.72	43.0	1.04	44.93	43.2	1.04
November	49.97	41.3	1.21	55.35	40.7	1.36	64.07	43.0	1.49	61.24	41.1	1.49	44.73	42.2	1.06	45.26	42.7	1.06
December	52.13	41.7	1.25	58.90	40.9	1.44	66.00	44.9	1.47	64.53	43.9	1.47	45.58	42.2	1.08	45.80	42.8	1.09
1951: January	51.16	40.6	1.26	59.20	40.0	1.48	63.30	43.0	1.47	62.90	43.0	1.46	45.04	41.7	1.08	46.00	42.2	1.07
February	50.78	40.3	1.26	59.75	40.1	1.49	64.20	43.7	1.47	64.00	43.0	1.49	44.50	41.2	1.08	45.43	41.3	1.10
March	51.16	*40.6	*1.26	*58.86	*39.5	*1.49	*64.80	*42.9	*1.51	*64.00	*41.3	*1.55	*45.56	*41.8	*1.09	*44.08	*41.2	*1.07
April	51.69	40.7	1.27	60.45	40.3	1.50	65.70	42.4	1.55	64.90	41.1	1.58	45.56	41.8	1.09	45.04	41.7	1.08
May	49.52	39.3	1.26	59.64	40.3	1.48	66.10	42.9	1.54	64.70	42.3	1.53	46.76	42.9	1.09	46.18	41.6	1.11
June	50.04	39.4	1.27	61.05	40.7	1.50	68.80	44.1	1.56	66.40	43.1	1.54	45.02	41.3	1.09	46.51	41.9	1.11
California																		
	State			Los Angeles			Sacramento			San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland			San Jose		
1950: June	\$65.10	39.6	\$1.64	\$64.11	39.6	\$1.62	\$67.69	36.5	\$1.58	\$59.53	37.3	\$1.60	\$66.46	39.3	\$1.69	\$63.04	39.5	\$1.60
July	65.95	39.9	1.65	64.92	40.1	1.62	66.82	40.3	1.66	59.51	37.7	1.58	68.09	39.5	1.72	60.34	41.1	1.47
August	66.77	40.8	1.64	65.58	40.5	1.62	61.17	39.0	1.57	65.37	40.9	1.60	67.62	39.8	1.70	66.38	45.3	1.47
September	66.71	40.2	1.66	65.53	40.2	1.63	75.03	46.8	1.60	62.28	38.6	1.62	68.28	39.7	1.72	64.73	44.4	1.46
October	67.38	40.6	1.66	66.72	40.9	1.63	69.62	43.0	1.62	64.31	40.7	1.58	68.52	39.6	1.73	60.95	41.1	1.48
November	67.38	39.9	1.69	67.06	40.5	1.65	65.11	38.9	1.67	65.01	40.4	1.61	68.09	38.9	1.75	60.55	39.5	1.63
December	68.66	40.0	1.71	68.54	40.6	1.69	63.05	37.5	1.68	66.10	40.1	1.65	71.26	40.0	1.78	61.94	38.1	1.62
1951: January	68.62	39.6	1.73	68.60	40.2	1.71	65.21	36.9	1.77	70.94	41.5	1.71	70.10	39.1	1.79	63.41	38.0	1.67
February	69.49	39.9	1.74	69.10	40.5	1.71	66.56	38.1	1.75	68.40	40.9	1.67	71.05	39.0	1.82	66.35	38.9	1.71
March	69.44	39.8	1.74	*68.92	40.3	1.71	66.81	38.0	1.76	70.38	41.5	1.69	72.06	39.1	1.82	69.69	40.2	1.73
April	70.75	40.4	1.75	69.78	40.8	1.71	63.12	36.1	1.75	72.61	43.2	1.68	72.91	39.4	1.83	69.58	40.6	1.71
May	70.95	40.1	1.77	70.50	40.8	1.73	60.79	36.1	1.68	70.28	41.5	1.69	72.18	39.2	1.84	68.11	39.4	1.73
June	72.84	40.7	1.79	71.47	41.0	1.74	65.78	39.0	1.68	71.86	42.0	1.71	73.37	39.4	1.86	73.10	41.1	1.78
Connecticut																		
	State			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain			New Haven			Stamford		
1950: June	\$57.74	41.1	\$1.40	\$58.75	40.8	\$1.44	\$59.09	41.0	\$1.44	\$56.79	41.2	\$1.38	\$53.94	40.6	\$1.33	\$61.65	40.4	\$1.53
July	58.36	41.4	1.41	59.63	41.2	1.45	61.81	42.5	1.45	56.52	41.0	1.38	54.23	40.7	1.33	61.77	40.1	1.54
August	60.27	42.2	1.43	60.20	41.5	1.45	62.16	42.9	1.45	58.81	42.0	1.40	55.56	41.2	1.35	66.89	42.1	1.59
September	62.17	42.8	1.45	61.83	41.6	1.49	66.19	43.9	1.50	61.04	42.7	1.43	56.87	41.4	1.37	70.15	43.3	1.62
October	63.65	43.0	1.48	64.36	42.4	1.52	70.06	44.6	1.56	63.57	43.7	1.45	57.61	41.9	1.37	70.09	43.0	1.63
November	64.44	42.9	1.50	65.44	42.7	1.53	71.03	45.4	1.59	65.07	43.1	1.51	59.02	41.2	1.40	68.37	42.3	1.61
December	65.96	43.3	1.52	67.44	43.1	1.56	72.74	45.4	1.60	66.75	44.0	1.52	58.25	41.3	1.41	70.19	43.0	1.63
1951: January	65.65	43.0	1.53	67.48	42.9	1.57	73.15	45.4	1.61	66.43	43.7	1.52	59.60	41.8	1.42	69.02	42.1	1.64
February	65.86	42.8	1.54	66.77	42.4	1.57	73.86	45.3	1.62	67.35	44.2	1.53	59.70	41.9	1.42	71.91	42.9	1.68
March	66.77	43.0	1.55	66.86	42.1	1.59	73.90	44.9	1.64	68.64	44.3	1.55	59.33	41.2	1.44	70.29	42.4	1.66
April	67.09	43.1	1.56	67.69	42.6	1.59	74.47	45.3	1.64	68.78	44.2	1.55	59.90	41.6	1.44	69.23	41.8	1.66
May	67.10	42.9	1.57	67.68	42.3	1.60	74.75	45.3	1.65	69.00	44.1	1.56	59.71	40.9	1.46	69.08	41.7	1.66
June	67.34	42.8	1.58	67.90	42.0	1.62	75.67	45.5	1.66	69.26	44.0	1.57	60.56	41.2	1.47	68.90	41.4	1.66
Connecticut—con.																		
	Waterbury			State			Wilmington			State			Tampa-St. Petersburg			State		
1950: June	\$63.04	42.6	\$1.48	\$52.37	39.5	\$1.32	\$62.48	41.5	\$1.50	\$45.94	41.9	\$1.10	\$43.92	40.7	\$1.08	\$42.66	39.5	\$1.08
July	62.84	42.3	1.49	52.46	39.1	1.34	62.06	41.1	1.51	46.26	41.5	1.12	42.86	39.8	1.08	42.98	39.8	1.08
August	66.84	42.3	1.50	50.24	38.6	1.30	61.99	41.1	1.51	46.85	42.0	1.12	43.26	40.2	1.08	43.76	40.9	1.07
September	66.27	43.9	1.51	53.33	40.0	1.34	64.94	42.0	1.55	46.42	41.7	1.11	44.30	40.6	1.09	44.39	41.1	1.08
October	65.19	43.6	1.49	53.82	40.2	1.34	64.67	42.4	1.53	47.28	42.0	1.12	45.84	41.3	1.11	45.51	41.0	1.11
November	65.13	43.0	1.51	56.39	40.7	1.39	65.97	42.4	1.56	48.21	42.6	1.13	47.11	40.6	1.16	46.10	40.8	1.13
December	67.45	43.5	1.55	58.46	41.2	1.42	68.05	42.9	1.59	49.58	43.3	1.15	47.20	41.0	1.15	46.92	40.8	1.15
1951: January	65.60	42.8	1.53	57.05	40.1	1.42	66.76	41.8	1.60	48.71	42.8	1.14	46.36	40.9	1.13	46.46	40.4	1.15
February	65.60	42.7	1.54	*58.43	*40.2	*1.45	*68.43	41.6	*1.64	49.08	42.7	1.15	44.74	40.0	1.12	47.50	41.3	1.15
March	65.60	42.4	1.55	*58.83	*40.7	*1.45	*69.46	42.2	*1.64	48.96	42.5	1.15	46.94	41.5	1.13	*48.02	*41.4	1.16
April	67.20	43.2	1.56	58.31	40.4	1.44	68.95	42.3	1.63	48.57	41.8	1.16	46.95	41.3	1.14	47.33	40.8	1.16
May	66.68	42.5	1.57	58.44	40.9	1.43	69.64	42.7	1.63	49.59	42.9	1.16	47.80	41.8	1.14	46.80	40.0	1.17
June	67.62	42.9	1.58	57.67	40.0	1.44	68.27	41.9	1.63	49.83	42.9	1.16	47.46	41.3	1.15	46.92	40.1	1.17

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Georgia—Continued						Idaho			Indiana			Iowa							
	Atlanta			Savannah			State			State			State			Des Moines				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1950: June	\$49.29	40.4	\$1.22	\$51.29	41.7	\$1.23	\$62.31	40.2	\$1.55	\$64.96	41.4	\$1.57	\$58.19	41.7	\$1.40	\$60.05	41.0	\$1.47		
July	49.61	41.0	1.21	53.20	42.9	1.24	*68.00	42.5	1.60	64.87	41.3	1.57	58.12	41.3	1.41	60.29	40.7	1.48		
August	49.20	41.0	1.20	53.30	42.3	1.26	*64.40	40.5	1.59	65.41	41.7	1.57	57.64	40.9	1.41	61.96	40.9	1.52		
September	49.44	41.2	1.20	52.58	42.4	1.24	*67.36	42.1	1.60	65.43	41.8	1.57	58.62	42.0	1.40	61.49	41.5	1.48		
October	50.39	41.3	1.22	51.83	41.8	1.24	*66.18	40.6	1.63	66.58	42.0	1.59	59.42	42.3	1.41	60.69	41.1	1.48		
November	51.88	41.5	1.25	53.76	42.0	1.28	*64.88	40.3	1.61	67.53	41.8	1.61	60.11	42.4	1.42	60.60	40.4	1.50		
December	54.99	42.3	1.30	54.66	42.7	1.28	*67.81	41.6	1.63	70.58	42.5	1.66	63.66	43.8	1.45	64.47	41.7	1.55		
1951: January	51.03	40.5	1.26	53.02	41.1	1.29	71.14	42.6	1.67	70.64	42.1	1.68	63.96	42.8	1.49	65.61	41.4	1.59		
February	53.76	42.0	1.28	54.10	41.3	1.30	*67.97	41.7	1.63	70.60	42.1	1.68	61.68	41.2	1.50	62.37	38.8	1.61		
March	*53.28	*41.3	1.29	52.65	40.5	1.30	65.85	40.9	1.61	*71.89	*42.3	*1.70	61.67	40.8	1.51	*64.55	39.7	*1.63		
April	51.58	40.3	1.28	55.18	41.8	1.32	62.76	38.5	1.63	71.68	42.0	1.71	64.70	42.5	1.52	67.49	41.0	1.65		
May	53.04	40.8	1.30	53.97	41.2	1.31	67.89	39.7	1.71	72.26	42.1	1.72	64.82	42.3	1.53	66.89	40.8	1.64		
June	54.10	41.3	1.31	55.04	41.7	1.32	71.86	41.3	1.74	73.11	42.2	1.73	66.15	42.4	1.56	66.41	40.3	1.65		
Kansas Louisiana Maine																				
State						Topeka			Wichita			State			New Orleans			State		
1950: June	\$58.05	41.5	\$1.40	\$53.46	42.2	\$1.27	\$60.00	40.9	\$1.47	\$50.02	39.7	\$1.26	\$49.66	39.1	\$1.27	\$47.44	40.4	\$1.17		
July	58.79	41.6	1.41	54.05	42.0	1.29	59.14	40.2	1.47	52.32	41.2	1.27	52.07	41.0	1.27	47.66	41.0	1.16		
August	59.04	41.5	1.42	56.32	43.3	1.30	61.32	41.0	1.50	52.29	41.5	1.26	52.42	41.6	1.26	49.68	42.5	1.17		
September	60.76	41.9	1.45	59.17	43.2	1.37	62.38	40.8	1.53	51.25	41.0	1.25	49.25	39.4	1.25	49.38	41.6	1.19		
October	60.13	41.2	1.46	56.36	42.6	1.32	63.27	41.0	1.54	52.38	41.9	1.25	50.88	40.7	1.25	48.81	39.9	1.22		
November	62.34	42.2	1.48	54.91	41.2	1.33	63.81	41.2	1.55	52.54	41.7	1.26	49.00	39.2	1.25	51.56	41.1	1.25		
December	62.65	42.0	1.49	57.97	41.0	1.41	64.44	41.2	1.56	53.89	42.1	1.28	51.34	39.8	1.29	53.01	41.8	1.27		
1951: January	64.85	41.9	1.55	59.35	42.3	1.40	70.16	41.5	1.69	54.25	41.1	1.32	51.87	39.9	1.30	53.10	41.8	1.27		
February	63.93	41.2	1.55	59.57	41.4	1.44	68.80	41.7	1.65	54.54	40.7	1.34	52.14	39.2	1.33	53.97	42.3	1.28		
March	65.72	42.6	1.54	59.86	41.9	1.43	74.67	45.1	1.65	*56.44	*41.5	1.36	54.00	40.6	1.33	52.99	41.1	1.29		
April	65.34	42.9	1.52	55.13	40.1	1.37	72.83	45.1	1.62	56.44	41.5	1.36	53.60	40.3	1.33	53.56	40.7	1.32		
May	66.25	43.0	1.54	61.29	42.9	1.43	74.24	44.9	1.65	56.30	41.4	1.36	53.46	39.6	1.35	51.75	39.9	1.30		
June	66.77	42.7	1.56	61.84	43.4	1.42	75.76	45.0	1.68	55.90	40.8	1.37	51.22	39.1	1.31	51.60	39.7	1.30		
Maine—Continued Massachusetts																				
Portland						State ²			Boston			Fall River			New Bedford			Springfield-Holyoke		
1950: June	\$49.77	41.7	\$1.19	\$54.11	40.2	\$1.35														
July	50.36	41.7	1.21	55.17	40.6	1.36														
August	51.20	42.4	1.21	56.96	41.4	1.38														
September	49.93	40.5	1.23	56.59	41.1	1.38														
October	49.14	39.9	1.23	58.47	41.0	1.43														
November	51.81	41.0	1.26	59.90	41.6	1.44														
December	53.12	41.7	1.27	60.82	41.8	1.46														
1951: January	52.67	41.3	1.27	60.38	41.3	1.46	\$60.64	40.7	\$1.49	\$53.04	40.8	\$1.30	\$54.12	41.0	\$1.32	\$62.10	41.4	\$1.50		
February	53.90	42.1	1.28	61.26	41.4	1.48	60.90	40.6	1.50	53.71	41.0	1.31	54.80	41.2	1.33	61.20	40.8	1.50		
March	54.10	41.6	1.30	61.55	41.5	1.48	61.65	41.1	1.50	51.09	39.3	1.30	53.73	40.4	1.33	63.23	41.6	1.52		
April	54.21	41.5	1.31	61.73	41.4	1.49	61.76	40.9	1.51	51.35	39.5	1.30	54.40	40.6	1.34	64.37	41.8	1.54		
May	54.84	42.0	1.31	61.65	41.3	1.49	62.17	40.9	1.52	50.96	39.5	1.29	51.74	39.2	1.32	64.33	41.5	1.55		
June	54.30	41.1	1.32	61.73	41.0	1.50	62.68	40.7	1.54	50.96	39.2	1.30	50.56	38.3	1.32	64.90	41.6	1.56		
Massachusetts—Con. Michigan Minnesota																				
Worcester						State			State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul		
1950: June				\$70.13	42.0	\$1.67	\$58.56	41.2	\$1.42	\$60.18	40.0	\$1.50	\$59.50	41.3	\$1.44	\$62.05	41.6	\$1.49		
July				70.88	41.9	1.69	59.69	42.1	1.42	60.13	39.5	1.52	60.64	42.1	1.44	63.63	42.0	1.51		
August				72.34	42.6	1.70	59.49	42.1	1.41	60.96	40.2	1.52	60.37	41.4	1.46	60.73	40.6	1.50		
September				72.01	41.2	1.74	58.81	41.2	1.43	62.24	40.2	1.55	61.37	41.8	1.46	60.68	40.7	1.49		
October				74.60	42.0	1.75	61.32	41.7	1.47	62.05	40.6	1.53	62.19	42.1	1.48	62.47	40.9	1.53		
November				73.82	41.7	1.77	61.80	41.7	1.48	61.01	39.8	1.53	62.18	41.7	1.49	63.47	41.1	1.55		
December							62.61	41.9	1.49	60.84	39.4	1.54	62.16	41.5	1.50	63.32	40.5	1.56		
1951: January	\$69.11	42.4	\$1.63				62.69	41.5	1.51	61.31	38.8	1.58	63.24	41.5	1.52	64.51	41.0	1.57		
February	68.62	42.1	1.63				62.59	41.2	1.52	64.69	39.9	1.62	64.50	41.5	1.56	64.54	40.8	1.59		
March	68.79	42.2	1.63				62.85	41.0	1.53	65.47	40.2	1.63	64.40	41.4	1.55	66.45	41.4	1.61		
April	68.39	41.7	1.64				63.25	41.1	1.54	65.14	40.1	1.62	65.06	41.9	1.55	65.91	40.9	1.61		
May	68.64	41.6	1.65				63.81	41.3	1.55	65.82	40.2	1.64	64.77	41.5	1.56	65.10	40.3	1.62		
June	67.98	41.2	1.65				63.98	41.4	1.55	65.19	39.2	1.66	64.82	41.5	1.56	66.09	40.7	1.62		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Mississippi						Missouri						Nebraska			New Hampshire				
	State			State			Kansas City (including Kansas City, Kansas)			St. Louis			State ²			State				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1950: June	\$38.80	40.0	\$0.97	\$56.08	40.5	\$1.38	\$61.22	41.6	\$1.47	\$59.01	40.9	\$1.44	\$52.88	42.8	\$1.24	\$47.07	39.6	\$1.19		
July	39.65	41.3	.96	55.56	40.1	1.39	60.10	41.0	1.47	58.39	40.3	1.45	52.64	42.5	1.24	47.60	40.0	1.19		
August	39.94	41.6	.96	56.47	40.8	1.39	59.89	40.9	1.46	58.84	40.8	1.44	52.71	42.9	1.23	50.09	41.4	1.21		
September	40.93	42.2	.97	56.32	40.4	1.40	60.69	41.0	1.48	58.64	40.2	1.46	54.68	42.9	1.27	50.39	41.3	1.22		
October	41.65	42.5	.98	55.93	40.2	1.39	59.90	40.3	1.49	58.29	40.2	1.45	55.07	42.5	1.30	51.28	40.7	1.26		
November	41.45	42.3	.98	56.05	39.4	1.42	61.11	41.0	1.49	57.85	39.7	1.46	56.70	43.3	1.31	51.43	40.5	1.27		
December	41.90	41.9	1.00	57.88	40.2	1.44	65.25	42.6	1.53	59.03	39.8	1.48	60.66	44.7	1.36	52.74	41.2	1.28		
1951: January	40.89	41.3	.99	57.99	40.1	1.45	61.78	41.0	1.51	59.61	39.8	1.50	57.10	42.1	1.36	54.47	41.9	1.30		
February	41.61	41.2	1.01	58.49	40.0	1.46	60.45	39.7	1.52	61.34	40.3	1.52	56.50	42.0	1.35	54.44	42.0	1.32		
March	*41.20	*41.2	1.00	58.60	39.8	1.47	60.32	40.0	1.51	61.33	40.2	1.53	57.36	42.1	1.36	*54.65	*41.4	1.32		
April	42.33	41.5	1.02	59.04	40.2	1.47	60.98	40.4	1.51	61.59	40.2	1.53	56.96	42.1	1.35	53.33	40.4	1.32		
May	42.85	41.6	1.03	59.44	39.9	1.49	61.46	40.4	1.52	61.35	39.8	1.54	57.63	41.9	1.38	52.93	39.8	1.33		
June	42.74	41.1	1.04	60.01	40.2	1.49	61.98	40.1	1.55	62.37	40.1	1.55	59.18	42.7	1.39	53.33	40.1	1.33		
New Hampshire—Continued						New Jersey														
Manchester						State			Newark-Jersey City			Paterson			Perth Amboy			Trenton		
1950: June	\$43.59	36.9	\$1.18	\$60.74	40.6	\$1.50	\$62.49	41.2	\$1.52	\$59.50	40.7	\$1.46	\$60.45	40.3	\$1.50	\$61.39	40.9	\$1.50		
July	45.21	38.2	1.18	60.60	40.4	1.50	62.60	41.1	1.52	58.44	40.3	1.45	62.05	40.9	1.52	61.66	41.0	1.50		
August	47.67	39.4	1.21	62.31	41.4	1.51	64.48	41.9	1.54	61.59	41.7	1.48	62.27	41.4	1.50	61.44	41.1	1.50		
September	47.60	38.7	1.23	63.32	41.6	1.52	65.53	41.9	1.56	63.58	42.3	1.50	62.21	40.9	1.52	60.71	40.5	1.50		
October	48.98	38.5	1.27	64.12	41.5	1.55	66.21	42.2	1.57	67.42	42.7	1.58	63.64	41.3	1.54	65.23	42.0	1.55		
November	47.62	37.2	1.28	65.27	41.6	1.57	66.63	41.8	1.59	67.18	42.6	1.58	64.38	41.4	1.56	64.62	41.5	1.56		
December	49.79	38.9	1.28	66.58	41.9	1.59	68.48	42.4	1.62	68.36	42.7	1.60	66.54	41.9	1.59	67.20	42.4	1.59		
1951: January	52.26	40.2	1.30	66.85	41.6	1.61	68.71	42.1	1.63	68.56	42.4	1.62	66.25	41.2	1.61	*68.06	*42.3	*1.61		
February	53.87	40.2	1.34	67.06	41.6	1.61	*69.53	42.5	1.64	*67.55	*41.7	*1.62	66.50	41.2	1.61	66.49	41.4	1.61		
March	*54.00	*40.3	*1.34	*67.39	*41.6	1.62	*69.21	42.2	1.64	68.08	42.1	1.62	66.74	41.4	1.61	64.84	40.7	1.59		
April	50.92	38.0	1.34	67.19	41.5	1.62	68.58	42.1	1.63	68.59	41.9	1.64	66.66	41.2	1.62	65.60	41.0	1.60		
May	50.49	37.4	1.35	66.71	41.0	1.63	68.72	41.7	1.65	68.18	41.5	1.64	66.83	41.1	1.63	65.00	40.6	1.60		
June	50.92	38.0	1.34	67.20	41.0	1.64	69.10	41.5	1.67	67.20	41.1	1.64	67.69	41.4	1.64	65.53	40.5	1.62		
New Mexico						New York														
State						Albuquerque			State			Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo		
1950: June	\$57.52	42.2	\$1.36	\$56.20	45.0	\$1.25	\$58.57	39.1	\$1.50	\$59.76	39.3	\$1.52	\$55.98	38.2	\$1.47	\$66.19	41.3	\$1.60		
July	62.62	43.7	1.43	58.60	45.8	1.28	59.28	39.2	1.51	61.82	40.0	1.55	57.15	38.6	1.48	66.45	41.6	1.60		
August	60.21	43.1	1.40	59.70	45.2	1.32	61.03	40.0	1.52	64.26	41.1	1.56	59.46	39.5	1.50	66.98	42.0	1.61		
September	60.35	42.5	1.42	58.90	44.3	1.33	59.69	39.0	1.53	66.31	42.1	1.57	60.75	40.2	1.51	68.21	41.9	1.64		
October	60.20	42.7	1.41	57.80	43.1	1.34	61.75	40.0	1.55	66.28	41.8	1.59	59.87	39.9	1.50	68.42	41.6	1.65		
November	61.70	41.7	1.48	58.90	44.3	1.33	62.08	40.1	1.55	68.00	42.2	1.61	60.48	40.2	1.51	69.94	41.8	1.67		
December	63.70	43.6	1.46	59.50	43.1	1.38	63.65	40.3	1.58	69.38	42.4	1.64	63.23	41.2	1.54	72.23	42.2	1.71		
1951: January	64.50	42.7	1.51	64.10	43.9	1.46	64.24	40.0	1.61	68.99	41.9	1.65	61.11	40.4	1.51	71.35	41.6	1.71		
February	63.90	41.2	1.55	66.30	44.8	1.48	64.43	39.9	1.61	67.56	42.2	1.60	61.41	40.6	1.51	70.73	40.9	1.73		
March	67.30	44.0	1.53	69.00	46.6	1.48	64.58	40.0	1.61	70.26	42.0	1.67	59.77	39.8	1.50	*73.29	*41.9	*1.75		
April	64.95	43.3	1.50	65.83	43.6	1.51	64.23	39.9	1.61	71.63	42.3	1.69	61.17	39.4	1.55	72.98	41.6	1.75		
May	68.10	45.1	1.51	72.33	47.9	1.51	64.22	39.6	1.62	70.52	41.7	1.69	60.86	38.9	1.57	73.43	41.8	1.76		
June	65.41	44.2	1.48	69.70	47.4	1.47	64.58	39.7	1.62	71.43	41.8	1.71	59.04	37.6	1.57	74.19	41.9	1.77		
New York—Continued						North Carolina														
Elmira						New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica-Rome			State		
1950: June	\$57.73	40.1	\$1.44	\$57.94	37.7	\$1.54	\$60.51	40.2	\$1.50	\$58.22	40.6	\$1.43	\$56.94	40.0	\$1.42	\$41.74	38.6	\$1.08		
July	57.05	39.4	1.45	59.00	37.6	1.57	60.89	40.5	1.50	61.36	42.1	1.46	57.66	40.6	1.42	42.02	38.6	1.09		
August	59.82	40.6	1.47	60.90	38.4	1.59	62.43	41.1	1.52	63.11	43.1	1.46	58.51	41.4	1.41	44.31	40.6	1.09		
September	60.00	39.9	1.50	57.26	36.2	1.58	64.22	41.5	1.55	65.47	43.4	1.51	58.88	41.3	1.42	44.79	40.9	1.10		
October	61.72	40.8	1.51	60.63	38.1	1.59	65.49	41.7	1.57	66.84	43.8	1.53	61.02	41.5	1.47	46.48	40.8	1.14		
November	62.66	41.4	1.51	60.01	38.3	1.57	66.74	41.9	1.59	65.76	42.8	1.54	61.68	41.5	1.49	46.82	40.5	1.16		
December	64.82	42.0	1.54	61.83	38.4	1.61	67.41	41.9	1.61	67.17	43.3	1.55	62.18	41.5	1.50	47.53	40.9	1.16		
1951: January	63.82	41.0	1.56	63.66	38.3	1.66	67.15	41.5	1.62	67.92	43.3	1.57	61.85	40.9	1.51	47.45	40.6	1.17		
February	63.94	40.8	1.57	64.08	38.2	1.68	67.77	41.8	1.62	66.37	42.0	1.58	62.69	41.1	1.52	47.95	40.7	1.18		
March	64.01	40.5	1.58	63.40	38.3	1.65	67.40	41.3	1.63	68.13	43.0	1.59	62.20	40.5	1.53	*47.72	40.4	1.18		
April	64.67	41.0	1.58	61.79	37.9	1.63	69.11	41.4	1.67	68.23	43.0	1.59	62.50	40.7	1.54	46.80	39.8	1.18		
May	64.66	40.8	1.59	61.69	37.7	1.63	69.85	41.5	1.69	68.87	42.7	1.61	61.72	40.2	1.53	45.78	38.8	1.18		
June	65.70	41.3	1.59	62.25	37.7	1.65	69.95	41.4	1.69	69.58	43.3	1.61	63.08	40.9	1.54	45.60	38.6	1.18		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas ¹—Continued

Year and month	North Carolina—Continued			North Dakota			Oklahoma						Oregon					
	Charlotte			State			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: June	\$45.91	40.3	\$1.14	\$55.69	45.8	\$1.22	\$55.04	41.7	\$1.32	\$51.63	41.3	\$1.25	\$55.35	40.4	\$1.37	\$70.79	39.3	\$1.80
July	45.14	39.6	1.14	57.47	46.7	1.23	56.41	42.1	1.34	54.43	43.2	1.26	56.44	40.9	1.38	71.99	39.6	1.82
August	47.08	41.0	1.15	58.43	46.9	1.25	57.65	42.7	1.35	58.30	44.5	1.31	60.11	44.2	1.36	72.54	40.8	1.78
September	47.39	40.7	1.16	57.64	46.7	1.23	58.22	42.5	1.37	57.86	43.5	1.33	61.55	44.6	1.38	72.65	39.4	1.84
October	49.88	41.4	1.21	58.49	45.6	1.28	59.63	43.2	1.39	58.02	43.3	1.34	63.21	44.2	1.43	71.69	39.3	1.83
November	50.16	41.6	1.21	58.13	45.4	1.28	60.49	42.9	1.41	58.56	43.7	1.34	62.05	42.5	1.46	70.28	38.1	1.84
December	50.80	41.8	1.22	56.53	44.3	1.28	61.49	43.0	1.43	59.84	44.0	1.36	63.49	42.9	1.48	74.17	39.5	1.88
1951: January	*50.48	41.3	1.22	56.84	44.9	1.27	61.91	42.7	1.45	58.73	43.5	1.35	65.85	43.9	1.50	72.61	38.9	1.87
February	*50.65	41.0	1.24	56.72	44.2	1.28	59.13	40.5	1.46	57.26	42.1	1.36	61.84	41.5	1.49	72.09	38.4	1.88
March	*49.71	*40.6	1.22	57.14	44.0	1.30	*61.03	*41.8	*1.46	58.37	42.3	1.38	*64.82	43.5	*1.49	*68.64	*37.4	1.84
April	49.01	40.1	1.22	57.06	44.5	1.28	62.90	42.5	1.48	59.78	42.7	1.40	66.42	43.7	1.52	76.54	39.7	1.93
May	49.91	40.4	1.24	58.08	44.6	1.30	62.01	41.9	1.48	59.50	42.5	1.40	63.50	41.5	1.53	77.68	39.7	1.95
June	50.38	40.5	1.24	58.69	45.5	1.29	61.27	41.4	1.48	60.21	42.7	1.41	63.19	41.3	1.53	78.41	40.2	1.95
Oregon—Continued																		
Portland			State			Allentown—Bethlehem			Erie			Harrisburg			Johnstown			
1950: June	\$64.84	38.8	\$1.67	\$56.39	39.6	\$1.42	\$55.10	*38.3	\$1.44	\$64.51	43.6	\$1.48	\$52.04	39.3	\$1.33	\$55.70	35.9	\$1.55
July	66.62	39.0	1.71	56.64	39.7	1.43	56.12	38.8	1.45	63.06	42.6	1.48	51.58	38.9	1.33	58.54	37.1	1.58
August	66.69	39.9	1.67	57.47	40.2	1.43	55.87	39.1	1.43	59.10	39.8	1.48	53.11	40.2	1.32	56.84	36.5	1.56
September	66.35	39.7	1.67	58.26	40.2	1.45	58.47	40.2	1.46	60.15	40.1	1.50	56.39	41.5	1.36	61.28	38.7	1.59
October	66.55	39.8	1.67	59.54	40.8	1.46	58.37	40.0	1.46	63.69	41.8	1.53	56.44	41.4	1.36	59.43	37.9	1.57
November	66.50	38.9	1.71	60.55	40.9	1.48	60.69	40.7	1.49	68.12	43.1	1.58	54.69	40.0	1.37	63.69	39.4	1.62
December	69.25	39.7	1.74	61.87	40.6	1.53	64.57	41.0	1.58	65.46	41.5	1.58	56.62	39.5	1.44	65.97	40.1	1.65
1951: January	69.48	39.7	1.75	62.77	40.5	1.55	64.08	40.2	1.60	66.02	41.3	1.60	59.05	40.4	1.47	69.61	40.0	1.74
February	68.16	38.8	1.76	62.28	40.2	1.55	63.17	39.8	1.59	66.81	41.5	1.61	58.78	40.4	1.46	68.61	39.5	1.72
March	66.45	38.0	1.75	*63.52	40.7	1.56	*65.00	*40.6	*1.60	*65.48	40.6	1.61	*59.58	40.7	*1.47	*68.34	*39.7	*1.72
April	70.33	38.7	1.82	63.40	40.4	1.57	65.58	40.6	1.62	66.71	41.1	1.62	59.16	40.2	1.47	67.63	39.2	1.73
May	71.59	39.0	1.84	63.36	40.1	1.58	63.90	39.2	1.63	65.82	40.6	1.62	59.42	40.0	1.49	61.63	35.5	1.74
June				63.87	40.1	1.59	65.13	39.7	1.64	66.72	40.9	1.63	58.93	40.0	1.48	66.19	37.6	1.76
Pennsylvania—Continued																		
Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh ²			Reading—Lebanon			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton			
1950: June	\$52.70	41.4	\$1.27	\$58.80	40.0	\$1.47	\$64.28	39.9	\$1.61	\$56.15	40.0	\$1.40	\$45.67	39.0	\$1.17	\$46.19	37.8	\$1.22
July	53.31	41.6	1.28	58.84	40.0	1.47	65.00	40.0	1.63	56.71	40.5	1.40	45.30	38.8	1.17	46.08	37.9	1.21
August	54.75	42.4	1.29	60.97	41.0	1.49	64.28	39.9	1.61	58.35	41.3	1.42	46.35	39.1	1.19	48.35	39.3	1.23
September	55.64	42.1	1.32	61.76	40.9	1.51	65.92	40.1	1.64	57.80	40.8	1.42	46.89	39.4	1.19	48.94	39.4	1.24
October	56.84	42.5	1.33	62.48	41.0	1.52	67.16	41.2	1.63	60.01	41.3	1.46	48.63	39.9	1.22	49.19	38.9	1.26
November	57.83	42.2	1.37	63.84	41.4	1.54	67.82	41.1	1.65	61.64	41.3	1.50	48.88	39.8	1.23	50.45	39.6	1.27
December	59.21	42.8	1.38	64.75	41.4	1.56	69.88	40.3	1.73	61.63	40.8	1.51	48.09	39.1	1.23	50.12	38.6	1.30
1951: January	57.96	41.9	1.38	*64.74	40.9	1.58	72.07	40.6	1.78	62.39	40.5	1.54	49.39	39.3	1.26	49.45	38.3	1.29
February	59.01	41.9	1.40	*64.51	40.6	1.59	70.36	40.0	1.76	63.22	40.6	1.56	50.14	39.9	1.26	49.84	38.6	1.29
March	*59.68	*42.4	*1.40	*66.04	*41.3	*1.60	72.26	40.8	1.77	*63.96	40.6	1.58	*50.25	39.9	1.26	*50.38	38.9	*1.29
April	59.44	41.9	1.41	65.60	41.0	1.60	72.80	40.9	1.78	63.32	40.2	1.58	48.32	38.6	1.25	49.44	38.1	1.30
May	58.47	41.2	1.42	64.80	40.4	1.60	73.38	41.2	1.78	61.83	39.2	1.58	47.58	37.7	1.26	50.60	37.3	1.35
June	60.06	41.5	1.44	65.77	40.7	1.62	73.87	41.2	1.79	59.58	39.2	1.53	49.17	38.7	1.27	50.54	37.3	1.35
Pennsylvania—Con.																		
York-Adams			State			Providence			State			State			State			
1950: June	\$49.14	41.2	\$1.21	\$50.05	40.0	\$1.25	\$50.36	39.7	\$1.27	\$42.80	39.3	\$1.09	\$54.54	43.1	\$1.27	\$46.28	39.9	\$1.16
July	47.34	40.3	1.19	50.37	40.1	1.26	50.81	40.4	1.26	43.35	39.7	1.09	55.17	43.4	1.27	46.57	39.8	1.17
August	49.33	41.4	1.21	50.50	40.2	1.26	50.95	40.6	1.25	45.15	40.9	1.10	54.22	43.0	1.26	47.38	41.2	1.15
September	48.89	41.0	1.21	52.07	40.9	1.27	52.18	41.1	1.27	45.12	40.8	1.11	55.79	43.1	1.30	48.85	41.4	1.18
October	51.90	42.6	1.24	52.58	39.3	1.34	53.94	40.4	1.33	47.09	40.7	1.16	56.23	42.2	1.33	49.20	41.0	1.20
November	52.65	42.7	1.25	54.64	41.0	1.33	55.47	41.7	1.33	48.01	41.0	1.17	60.33	44.6	1.35	50.18	40.8	1.23
December	52.91	42.3	1.27	56.54	41.6	1.36	56.15	41.7	1.34	48.66	41.2	1.18	60.22	44.0	1.37	50.47	40.7	1.24
1951: January	53.43	41.7	1.30	56.18	41.3	1.36	56.50	41.7	1.35	48.83	41.1	1.19	58.43	43.9	1.33	50.47	40.7	1.24
February	54.09	41.8	1.31	56.34	40.8	1.38	57.18	41.7	1.37	49.09	41.3	1.19	57.53	43.1	1.33	50.62	40.5	1.25
March	*55.24	*42.0	1.34	56.78	41.3	1.38	56.77	41.9	1.36	*49.17	*41.3	1.19	*55.82	*42.0	*1.33	*51.28	*40.7	1.26
April	55.22	41.7	1.35	56.22	40.6	1.39	56.83	41.3	1.38	48.63	41.0	1.19	57.83	43.3	1.34	50.90	40.4	1.26
May	56.30	41.9	1.36	55.24	39.7	1.39	55.92	40.6	1.38	48.40	40.2	1.20	59.52	44.7	1.33	50.55	39.8	1.27
June	55.48	42.0	1.34	56.59	40.2	1.41	56.70	40.7	1.39	47.92	40.1	1.20	58.91	43.6	1.35	51.33	40.1	1.28

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas¹—Continued

Year and month	Tennessee—Continued									Texas			Utah		
	Chattanooga			Memphis			Nashville			State			State		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1950: June	\$47.60	40.0	\$1.19	*\$51.58	41.6	\$1.24	\$48.64	40.2	\$1.21	\$56.13	42.2	\$1.33	\$60.46	41.7	\$1.45
July	46.89	39.4	1.19	55.37	43.6	1.27	49.13	40.6	1.21	57.35	42.8	1.34	56.39	42.4	1.33
August	49.80	41.5	1.20	51.06	42.2	1.21	49.85	41.2	1.21	57.35	42.8	1.34	57.81	41.0	1.41
September	51.29	41.7	1.23	55.44	44.0	1.26	49.78	40.8	1.22	60.03	43.5	1.38	56.17	40.7	1.38
October	51.00	40.8	1.25	53.14	43.2	1.23	50.72	40.9	1.24	59.49	42.8	1.39	56.20	39.3	1.43
November	53.38	41.7	1.28	55.90	43.0	1.30	51.05	40.2	1.27	58.24	41.9	1.39	60.59	41.5	1.46
December	53.41	41.4	1.29	55.68	42.5	1.31	52.74	41.2	1.28	61.20	43.1	1.42	61.54	41.3	1.49
1951: January	52.74	41.2	1.28	55.18	41.8	1.32	51.31	40.4	1.27	60.63	42.7	1.42	64.06	41.6	1.54
February	53.56	41.2	1.30	54.65	41.4	1.32	52.22	40.8	1.28	59.48	41.6	1.43	64.43	41.3	1.56
March	*\$4.36	*41.5	1.31	57.19	43.0	1.33	52.12	40.4	1.29	60.91	42.3	1.44	*\$4.21	*40.9	*1.57
April	53.19	40.6	1.31	57.10	42.3	1.35	52.52	40.4	1.30	62.20	42.6	1.46	65.03	40.9	1.59
May	52.14	39.8	1.31	56.01	41.8	1.34	52.92	40.4	1.31	62.01	41.9	1.48	65.41	41.4	1.58
June	52.93	40.1	1.32	58.64	42.8	1.37	52.79	40.3	1.31	61.42	41.5	1.48	66.56	41.6	1.60
	Utah—Continued			Vermont			Virginia			Washington					
	Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			State					
1950: June	\$59.92	41.9	\$1.43	\$48.90	41.3	\$1.19	\$48.00	40.4	\$1.19	\$46.40	40.1	\$1.16	\$68.22	39.8	\$1.71
July	54.79	39.7	1.38	50.03	41.8	1.20	45.71	38.0	1.20	46.76	40.0	1.17	68.87	39.9	1.73
August	60.35	42.2	1.43	52.12	42.8	1.22	48.16	39.7	1.21	48.48	41.4	1.17	69.30	39.6	1.75
September	58.50	41.2	1.42	53.15	43.0	1.24	48.92	39.6	1.24	48.18	41.0	1.18	69.52	39.3	1.77
October	60.90	42.0	1.45	54.10	43.1	1.26	48.10	38.0	1.27	48.67	40.9	1.19	69.89	39.8	1.76
November	63.49	42.9	1.48	52.71	41.7	1.26	52.23	40.5	1.29	49.37	40.7	1.21	69.18	38.8	1.78
December	63.60	42.4	1.50	56.01	43.7	1.28	55.09	41.6	1.32	50.35	40.9	1.23	73.34	40.1	1.83
1951: January	64.90	42.7	1.52	56.40	43.7	1.29	54.84	41.4	1.33	50.59	40.8	1.24	71.26	38.9	1.83
February	64.57	42.2	1.53	56.94	43.7	1.30	56.03	41.4	1.35	50.75	40.6	1.25	72.92	39.5	1.85
March	*\$5.36	*41.9	1.56	*\$7.44	*43.8	1.31	*\$4.35	42.2	1.29	*\$1.53	*40.9	1.26	*\$7.46	*38.9	1.84
April	65.57	41.5	1.58	57.53	43.9	1.31	56.28	41.8	1.35	51.16	40.6	1.26	72.79	39.2	1.86
May	66.57	42.4	1.57	57.44	43.4	1.33	53.63	40.1	1.34	50.93	40.1	1.27	73.27	39.1	1.87
June	67.73	42.6	1.59	57.21	43.5	1.32	55.20	41.0	1.35	51.05	40.2	1.27	74.02	39.5	1.87
	Washington—Continued						Wisconsin								
	Seattle		Spokane		Tacoma		State			Kenosha					
1950: June							\$61.04	41.9	\$1.46	\$63.50	40.4	\$1.57			
July							59.55	41.5	1.43	54.97	35.1	1.57			
August							61.16	42.1	1.45	60.83	38.4	1.58			
September							62.49	42.2	1.48	63.82	39.9	1.60			
October							64.19	42.7	1.50	63.00	38.9	1.62			
November							65.18	42.5	1.53	71.31	42.0	1.70			
December	\$72.10	40.3	\$1.79	\$68.11	40.3	\$1.69	\$70.30	39.9	\$1.76	66.97	42.8	1.56	72.09	42.1	1.71
1951: January	71.14	39.5	1.80	68.44	40.5	1.69	68.27	38.7	1.76	67.08	42.4	1.58	65.47	38.4	1.70
February	75.19	41.0	1.83	68.57	40.5	1.69	66.46	37.4	1.78	68.20	42.7	1.60	78.53	44.2	1.78
March	*\$73.54	*40.1	*1.83	*\$67.56	40.0	1.69	*\$67.53	*38.0	1.78	69.65	43.1	1.62	84.04	46.0	1.83
April	73.82	40.1	1.84	70.92	41.4	1.71	70.77	38.8	1.82	69.26	42.8	1.62	71.85	41.2	1.74
May	74.67	40.1	1.86	68.99	40.3	1.71	69.44	37.8	1.84	69.09	42.6	1.62	72.25	41.2	1.75
June	72.97	39.4	1.85	69.93	40.1	1.74	69.05	37.9	1.82	69.62	42.7	1.63	69.71	39.2	1.78
	Wisconsin—Continued						Wyoming								
	La Crosse		Madison		Milwaukee		Racine			State					
1950: June	\$58.61	40.3	\$1.46	\$57.90	39.6	\$1.46	\$64.48	41.1	\$1.57	\$64.41	40.7	\$1.58	\$67.50	39.3	\$1.72
July	58.52	39.2	1.49	57.77	38.9	1.49	64.59	40.7	1.59	64.98	40.9	1.59	*\$68.18	40.9	1.67
August	57.86	39.1	1.48	57.73	39.1	1.48	65.00	40.6	1.60	65.71	41.4	1.59	*\$70.89	41.1	1.72
September	59.92	39.7	1.51	61.28	39.6	1.55	68.05	41.9	1.62	68.75	42.2	1.63	*\$69.08	39.7	1.74
October	68.48	42.5	1.61	60.08	39.7	1.62	68.48	42.0	1.63	69.55	42.1	1.65	*\$66.73	38.7	1.72
November	67.18	41.7	1.61	63.38	41.0	1.65	69.96	42.3	1.66	69.84	41.4	1.69	*\$67.70	38.8	1.74
December	62.19	40.3	1.54	72.51	44.3	1.64	70.92	42.2	1.68	72.42	41.9	1.73	*\$71.54	38.4	1.86
1951: January	61.37	39.5	1.56	70.45	43.4	1.63	71.38	41.9	1.70	72.00	41.7	1.73	71.50	39.1	1.83
February	61.76	39.9	1.55	63.45	39.3	1.62	72.66	42.2	1.72	74.83	42.5	1.76	69.70	39.0	1.79
March	62.39	39.4	1.58	65.11	40.7	1.60	74.70	42.6	1.75	75.03	42.3	1.78	*\$71.10	*38.8	*1.83
April	64.14	39.5	1.62	66.63	41.0	1.63	74.89	42.5	1.76	76.03	42.2	1.80	71.96	39.0	1.84
May	64.51	39.6	1.63	67.13	41.1	1.64	74.56	42.2	1.77	76.32	42.3	1.81	73.31	39.5	1.86
June	64.33	39.7	1.62	70.14	41.1	1.71	75.10	42.2	1.78	77.75	42.7	1.82	74.50	40.4	1.84

¹ Revised data in all except the first three columns will be identified by an asterisk (*) for the first month's publication of such data. Data for earlier years are available on request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooper-

ating State agency. State agencies also publish more detailed industry data. See table A-10 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

² Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

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 ³	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration ⁴				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	93.7	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
July 15	172.0	208.2	184.5	131.3	139.4	96.9	189.9	147.6	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	133.0	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	136.8	146.7	97.2	204.7	153.6	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	226.4	204.6	137.3	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	137.7	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	138.0	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	138.3	146.1	97.2	202.3	156.0	214.6	166.3
July 15	185.5	227.7	203.3	136.2	144.0	97.2	203.7	157.6	212.4	165.0
July 15	185.8	227.5	204.9	138.8	145.7	97.2	203.4	157.6	214.8	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	July 15, 1951	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	July 15, 1951
Average.....	185.5	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	185.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	³ 180.7	(2)	(2)	³ 177.9	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	174.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	189.2	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	189.9
Boston, Mass.....	176.9	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	178.3
Buffalo, N. Y.....	185.5	(2)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	174.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	185.3
Chicago, Ill.....	190.9	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	192.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	185.6	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	186.6
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	(2)	188.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	179.6	(2)	(2)	176.5	(2)	(2)	(2)
Denver, Colo.....	187.6	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)	178.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	172.6	184.1
Detroit, Mich.....	188.6	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	188.2
Houston, Tex.....	192.6	192.3	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	191.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	187.8	(2)	(2)	³ 187.5	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	178.9	(2)	(2)	174.4	(2)	189.7
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	190.6	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	181.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	176.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	179.7	(2)	(2)	178.5	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	166.9	(2)	173.8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	186.7	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	185.2
Manchester, N. H.....	184.4	(2)	(2)	182.9	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	172.1	(2)	186.3
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	186.5	(2)	(2)	182.7	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	172.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	180.3	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	183.6	(2)	(2)	183.2	(2)	(2)	177.7	(2)	(2)	172.8	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	183.5	(2)	(2)	181.9	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	173.9	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	(2)	188.5	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	180.1	(2)	(2)	179.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
New York, N. Y.....	181.2	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	181.3
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	187.1	(2)	(2)	179.3	(2)	(2)	178.8	(2)	(2)	(2)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	185.4	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	185.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	189.3	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	190.2
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	176.4	(2)	(2)	175.7	(2)	(2)	171.3	(2)	(2)	168.1	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)
Portland, Ore.....	195.7	(2)	(2)	194.1	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	184.3	(2)	(2)	179.3	(2)	196.5
Richmond, Va.....	181.3	(2)	(2)	181.2	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	170.0	(2)	180.2
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	185.0	(2)	(2)	185.2	(2)	(2)	178.8	(2)	(2)	174.0	(2)	(2)	168.8	(2)
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.7	(2)	(2)	181.5	(2)	(2)	175.3	(2)	(2)	172.4	(2)
Savannah, Ga.....	196.5	(2)	(2)	195.5	(2)	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	(2)	177.7	(2)	195.8
Scranton, Pa.....	(2)	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	173.1	(2)	(2)	171.2	(2)	(2)	(2)
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	177.3	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	(2)	180.0	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(2)	170.8	(2)	(2)	(2)

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Through June 1947, consumers' price indexes were computed monthly for 21 cities and in March, June, September, and December for 13 additional cities; beginning July 1947 indexes were computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951	July 15, 1951	June 15, 1951
Average.....	227.7	226.9	203.3	204.0	136.2	135.7	144.0	143.6	97.2	97.1	212.4	212.5	165.0	164.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	229.4	228.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	159.1	159.3	85.7	85.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	237.0	238.9	(1)	199.0	(2)	136.8	148.1	147.9	115.3	115.2	(1)	212.5	(1)	164.6
Birmingham, Ala.....	214.5	216.4	214.7	215.4	(2)	(2)	136.5	135.6	79.6	79.6	202.2	200.7	160.7	160.8
Boston, Mass.....	216.6	214.9	186.8	187.9	(2)	127.2	160.8	160.0	117.4	117.1	202.2	202.2	158.7	158.7
Buffalo, N. Y.....	222.1	224.3	201.7	(1) 1	138.8	(2) 1	153.4	153.4	110.0	110.0	212.8	(1)	170.2	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	235.3	233.4	205.1	205.6	(2)	149.9	137.8	137.8	83.5	83.5	197.9	198.8	167.4	166.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	229.2	226.9	203.5	204.2	(2)	125.9	148.2	146.7	100.3	100.3	201.7	201.6	164.4	164.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	236.7	236.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	148.9	148.9	105.6	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	230.6	232.6	204.3	(1)	161.3	(2)	113.8	113.8	69.7	69.7	243.2	(1)	160.0	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	229.1	229.4	196.1	196.8	140.0	(2)	154.0	154.2	89.2	89.4	232.4	232.7	177.4	176.7
Houston, Tex.....	235.2	235.2	221.5	222.4	(2) 1	(2) 1	98.6	98.6	82.1	82.1	205.5	205.9	169.1	168.1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	223.3	222.4	197.0	(1)	143.1	(2)	161.0	161.0	84.5	84.5	197.0	(1)	173.5	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	233.8	231.9	(1)	199.8	(2)	154.3	143.7	143.7	85.8	85.8	(1)	209.0	(1)	171.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	213.7	212.8	198.7	(1)	146.1	(2)	132.5	131.9	70.7	70.3	197.8	(1)	166.8	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	232.7	230.9	201.3	201.6	(2)	(2)	98.7	98.7	93.0	93.0	208.0	204.9	160.6	160.5
Manchester, N. H.....	221.6	221.0	192.8	(1)	129.4	(2)	162.3	161.9	102.1	102.0	216.0	(1)	157.7	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	232.3	233.0	(1)	217.9	(2)	155.7	141.4	141.4	77.0	77.0	(1)	182.3	(1)	154.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	231.9	229.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	149.9	149.2	99.2	99.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	219.0	219.4	(1)	208.9	(2)	145.2	136.2	136.2	72.7	72.7	(1)	200.2	(1)	168.8
Mobile, Ala.....	229.5	225.7	(1)	207.2	(2)	143.2	130.5	130.4	84.9	84.8	(1)	181.3	(1)	156.0
New Orleans, La.....	238.8	238.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	226.5	224.4	201.8	203.2	115.8	(2)	144.8	144.1	102.8	102.8	202.8	202.5	167.1	166.9
Norfolk, Va.....	229.1	229.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	159.2	159.0	100.1	99.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	223.6	222.2	200.0	202.4	(2)	(2)	149.1	148.9	104.2	104.2	217.9	220.6	167.4	168.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	232.9	230.3	235.7	233.5	126.5	(2)	150.5	150.2	114.4	114.0	217.1	216.5	163.3	162.4
Portland, Maine.....	217.0	213.9	(1)	209.9	(2)	118.4	155.6	155.2	105.9	105.7	(1)	200.4	(1)	157.6
Portland, Oreg.....	251.2	251.5	202.1	(1)	152.8	(2)	134.3	134.3	93.9	93.9	208.2	(1)	170.0	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	216.5	216.4	201.2	(1)	151.2	(2)	147.2	145.9	102.2	102.2	227.9	(1)	153.0	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	237.9	238.2	(1)	204.7	(2)	129.0	141.5	141.2	88.4	88.4	(1)	187.8	(1)	156.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	237.8	237.4	(1)	201.3	(2)	133.3	92.1	92.1	81.0	81.0	(1)	182.0	(1)	174.3
Savannah, Ga.....	241.2	239.6	205.3	(1)	162.9	(2)	164.5	164.5	116.0	116.0	217.7	(1)	169.9	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	225.5	225.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	156.8	156.0	98.3	98.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	233.8	233.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	132.1	132.1	92.6	92.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	221.9	224.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	148.6	148.4	105.3	105.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(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.

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	163.9	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	160.7	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	230.7	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	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
July	227.7	189.0	273.2	274.2	310.3	215.3	292.2	195.3	353.3	205.1	211.5	218.5	98.8	221.8	170.0	250.7	344.8	168.8	188.0

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes, based on retail prices of 50 foods through 1949 and 59 foods from January 1950 to date are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases

by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1948 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 965, "Retail Prices of Food, 1948," Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 7. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by months, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

² December 1950=100

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	July 1951	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	July 1951
United States.....	227.7	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	227.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	229.4	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	231.0
Baltimore, Md.....	237.0	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	236.1
Birmingham, Ala.....	214.5	216.4	218.1	218.3	220.5	220.8	210.8	212.3	208.0	202.7	206.4	201.5	199.8	192.2	217.4
Boston, Mass.....	216.6	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	217.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	226.0	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	226.7
Buffalo, N. Y.....	222.1	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	225.7
Butte, Mont.....	227.4	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	230.4
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	238.5	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	243.1
Charleston, S. C.....	218.9	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	217.9
Chicago, Ill.....	235.3	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	237.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	229.2	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	229.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	236.7	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	236.4
Columbus, Ohio.....	207.6	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	209.4
Dallas, Tex.....	227.0	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	227.5
Denver, Colo.....	230.6	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	226.5
Detroit, Mich.....	229.1	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	226.8
Fall River, Mass.....	222.2	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	223.7
Houston, Tex.....	235.2	235.2	237.1	238.3	238.5	235.6	236.0	227.5	222.1	222.3	223.3	221.9	212.8	208.1	237.2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	223.3	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	224.9
Jackson, Miss. ¹	222.6	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	222.1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	233.8	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	234.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	213.7	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	215.8
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	251.7	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	251.7
Little Rock, Ark.....	223.6	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	223.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	232.7	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	229.0
Louisville, Ky.....	216.0	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	218.1
Manchester, N. H.....	221.6	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	222.3
Memphis, Tenn.....	232.3	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	232.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	231.9	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	232.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	219.0	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	218.7
Mobile, Ala.....	229.5	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	229.0
Newark, N. J.....	225.7	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	222.2
New Haven, Conn.....	221.6	220.5	220.3	218.1	219.3	230.0	214.0	208.7	203.6	205.4	203.6	203.8	204.5	199.8	221.9
New Orleans, La.....	238.8	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	237.2
New York, N. Y.....	226.5	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	225.2
Norfolk, Va.....	229.1	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	229.7
Omaha, Nebr.....	219.1	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	219.8
Peoria, Ill.....	239.8	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	243.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	223.6	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	220.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	232.9	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	231.7
Portland, Maine.....	217.0	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	218.0
Portland, Oreg.....	251.2	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	249.8
Providence, R. I.....	231.8	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	235.1
Richmond, Va.....	216.5	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	219.0
Rochester, N. Y.....	221.5	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	222.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	237.9	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	238.9
St. Paul, Minn.....	216.5	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	216.3
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	228.3	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	228.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	237.8	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	241.6
Savannah, Ga.....	241.2	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	242.4
Seranton, Pa.....	225.5	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	224.3
Seattle, Wash.....	233.8	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	231.2
Springfield, Ill.....	238.6	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	240.5
Washington, D. C.....	221.9	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	222.5
Wichita, Kans. ¹	238.2	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	239.0
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	220.3	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	220.4

¹ June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price July 1951	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		July 1951	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
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds..	52.1	201.7	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
Corn flakes ¹13 ounces..	21.3	199.5	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
Corn meal.....pound.....	9.5	200.8	200.4	201.3	203.2	203.7	202.8	200.5	197.8	197.9	204.0	205.4	205.8	190.9	181.9
Rice ²do.....	18.2	101.5	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
Rolled oats ³20 ounces..	17.8	161.5	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
Bakery products:															
Bread, white.....pound.....	15.7	183.4	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
Vanilla cookies.....do.....	50.3	214.9	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
Layer cake ⁴do.....	50.1	108.6	106.9	107.3	107.9	106.0	105.8	103.1	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak.....do.....	109.2	323.1	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
Rib roast.....do.....	83.8	290.0	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
Chuck roast.....do.....	73.9	327.0	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
Frankfurters ⁵do.....	65.8	108.4	106.5	106.5	106.2	106.4	105.7	104.4	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hamburger ⁶do.....	66.1	215.9	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
Veal:															
Cutlets.....do.....	127.9	319.1	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
Pork:															
Chops.....do.....	78.2	236.9	235.3	234.2	233.4	235.7	235.6	228.1	216.6	221.8	229.9	261.2	253.5	208.6	243.5
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	67.8	177.8	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
Ham, whole.....do.....	67.3	229.0	228.1	228.3	228.0	230.1	229.7	224.9	212.7	204.9	210.7	233.6	236.4	229.7	215.8
Salt pork.....do.....	38.7	183.6	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
Lamb:															
Leg.....do.....	84.1	296.9	297.2	293.8	288.7	285.0	284.1	277.9	273.3	268.4	263.5	268.4	271.2	273.2	272.4
Poultry:															
Frying chickens:															
New York dressed ⁷do.....	49.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dressed and drawn ⁸do.....	62.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) ⁹do.....	(⁹)	288.1	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
Salmon, pink.....16 ounce can..	63.0	509.2	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
Dairy products:															
Butter.....pound.....	80.8	221.8	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
Cheese, American process.....do.....	58.8	260.0	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
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart..	23.0	187.2	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
Milk, fresh (grocery) ¹⁰pint..	21.6	188.5	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
Ice cream ¹¹do.....	31.3	105.1	104.9	104.7	105.2	104.9	105.4	104.2	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Milk, evaporated, 14½ ounce can..	14.5	203.3	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
Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	73.8	211.5	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
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries ¹²16 ounces..	57.1	97.4	97.0	98.7	100.5	101.3	101.3	100.8	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Orange juice ¹³6 ounces..	24.2	103.2	104.8	105.0	105.1	104.2	102.4	102.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas ¹⁴12 ounces..	24.6	98.2	98.0	98.3	98.3	100.1	99.9	99.1	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fresh fruits:															
Apples.....pound.....	12.8	240.2	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
Bananas.....do.....	16.2	268.9	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
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....	46.0	161.5	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
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green.....pound.....	16.0	149.1	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
Cabbage.....do.....	5.7	151.0	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
Carrots.....bunch.....	12.5	229.2	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
Lettuce.....head.....	15.9	192.6	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
Onions.....pound.....	8.5	205.7	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
Potatoes.....15 pounds.....	86.1	236.1	230.2	202.5	185.0	179.1	177.6	172.3	163.8	154.0	163.5	178.8	202.0	213.3	219.3
Sweetpotatoes.....pound.....	13.1	251.8	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
Tomatoes ¹⁵do.....	25.9	170.2	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
Canned fruits:															
Peaches.....No. 2½ can.....	33.6	174.8	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
Pineapple.....do.....	38.6	177.6	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
Canned vegetables:															
Corn ¹⁶No. 303 can.....	17.9	164.9	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
Tomatoes.....No. 2 can.....	20.4	228.0	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
Peas.....No. 303 can.....	21.8	119.2	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
Baby foods ¹⁷4½-4¾ ounces..	9.9	101.7	102.1	101.9	101.5	101.4	100.8	100.2	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dried fruits, prunes.....pound..	27.8	274.5	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
Dried vegetables, navy beans.....do.	16.6	224.4	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
Beverages:															
Coffee.....do.....	87.1	346.2	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
Cola drink ¹⁸6-bottle carton	28.3	108.0	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.3	107.9	107.8	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fats and oils:															
Lard.....pound.....	23.8	159.9	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
Shortening, hydrogenated.....do.....	39.3	190.4	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
Salad dressing.....pint.....	39.4	163.5	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
Margarine.....pound.....	184.2	194.3	197.8	199.9	199.9	199.1	199.5	193.9	179.9	173.0	173.8	174.5	173.7	164.2	161.1
Uncolored ¹⁹do.....	36.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colored ²⁰do.....	34.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar.....5 pounds.....	51.2	190.8	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
Grape jelly ²¹12 ounces..	23.8	100.0	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 Priced in 28 cities.⁴ February 1943=100.⁵ 1938-39=100.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities ²	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products ³	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products ³	All commodities except farm products ²	All commodities except farm products and foods ³
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	162.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.5	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
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	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.8	138.1	189.0	228.5	147.9	180.1	142.7	197.7	187.1	176.1	179.2	172.3
May	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.1	137.5	188.8	225.6	145.7	180.0	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June	181.8	198.6	186.3	230.6	178.2	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.4	141.7	194.7	180.3	175.6	177.8	170.6
July	179.5	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.5	137.8	188.0	223.8	139.4	178.9	138.8	189.8	174.1	175.1	176.0	168.7

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.

* Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities

[1926=100]

Group and subgroup	1951							1950							1946	1939
	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Aug.	
All commodities ²	179.5	181.8	182.9	183.6	184.0	183.6	180.1	175.3	171.7	169.1	169.5	166.4	162.9	112.9	75.0	
Farm products.....	194.0	198.6	199.6	202.5	203.8	202.6	194.2	187.4	183.7	177.8	180.4	177.6	176.0	140.1	61.0	
Grains.....	178.0	178.6	185.6	189.1	188.0	192.0	186.6	180.9	172.1	165.3	166.5	167.7	173.5	151.8	51.5	
Livestock and poultry ³	233.9	235.8	234.8	240.9	241.2	238.2	222.2	204.9	197.3	198.7	211.3	217.3	215.8	137.4	66.0	
Livestock.....	263.4	265.1	263.6	269.9	270.4	268.0	250.6	231.8	222.6	223.8	237.5	243.8	242.5	143.4	67.7	
Poultry ⁴	91.5	94.4	96.5	102.1	101.1	94.3	84.7	74.5	74.9	77.1	85.3	90.2	87.6	(3)	(3)	
Other farm products.....	173.1	180.4	181.0	181.7	184.3	182.8	178.2	177.4	177.4	167.4	164.4	155.3	151.8	137.5	60.1	
Eggs.....	137.3	137.1	128.6	125.1	124.7	117.0	116.5	149.5	148.2	141.0	128.8	110.1	103.8	97.3	47.5	
Foods.....	186.0	186.3	187.3	185.8	186.6	187.6	182.2	179.0	175.2	172.5	177.2	174.6	171.4	112.9	67.2	
Dairy products.....	167.5	163.4	164.9	166.6	170.3	173.0	171.5	164.4	164.1	160.8	154.7	148.0	141.8	127.3	67.9	
Cereal products.....	162.3	162.3	163.6	164.5	164.5	166.3	163.0	157.6	154.1	153.8	155.5	154.9	151.2	101.7	71.9	
Fruits and vegetables.....	144.3	146.3	146.5	140.0	139.9	142.4	136.1	138.0	140.4	129.5	131.0	132.0	137.0	136.1	58.5	
Meats, poultry, fish ⁵	254.6	255.2	257.2	255.1	254.5	255.2	242.7	233.7	223.4	223.7	241.0	240.2	240.7	110.1	73.7	
Meats.....	275.2	275.4	276.3	274.1	273.7	274.8	261.5	251.9	240.5	240.8	259.5	258.3	260.1	116.6	78.1	
Poultry.....	101.1	104.3	113.5	112.5	108.7	107.1	98.2	92.3	90.8	90.2	99.0	103.5	97.9	(3)	(3)	
Other foods.....	158.5	160.8	160.7	158.8	160.0	159.0	157.7	161.5	158.9	156.4	158.7	154.1	145.1	98.1	60.3	
Hides and leather products.....	221.9	230.6	232.6	233.3	236.2	238.2	234.8	*211.5	*211.5	*208.6	*203.0	195.6	187.2	122.4	92.7	
Shoes.....	222.4	223.3	223.8	223.5	222.0	224.6	219.4	*209.3	*203.7	*200.5	*194.9	191.4	185.8	129.5	100.8	
Hides and skins.....	250.7	284.3	293.8	297.8	313.0	317.8	318.2	*277.5	*269.3	*266.3	*264.7	238.2	219.8	121.5	77.2	
Leather.....	216.8	227.5	228.2	228.7	229.2	229.1	224.8	213.8	204.9	201.3	196.8	192.3	185.3	110.7	84.0	
Other leather products.....	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	188.2	188.0	188.0	173.9	164.9	164.9	151.3	151.3	143.1	115.2	97.1	
Textile products.....	173.5	*178.2	*182.1	182.8	183.2	181.1	178.2	*171.4	*166.8	163.1	158.3	149.5	142.6	109.2	67.8	
Clothing.....	164.8	*164.0	*164.0	163.9	163.9	163.9	161.6	155.4	151.4	147.7	146.7	145.2	144.3	120.3	81.5	
Cotton goods.....	217.8	*228.7	234.1	236.2	239.9	240.5	239.2	*236.6	231.7	225.7	221.6	206.8	199.7	139.4	65.5	
Hosiery and underwear.....	111.2	*112.9	*113.4	113.5	*113.5	113.8	115.2	113.7	111.4	109.2	105.3	101.2	99.2	75.8	61.5	
Rayon and nylon.....	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	41.7	41.3	40.7	30.2	28.5	
Silk.....	71.1	*73.2	76.3	85.2	90.8	90.8	86.1	75.0	69.0	65.3	64.9	65.6	60.3	(3)	44.3	
Woolen and worsted.....	221.6	*228.7	*244.5	245.7	240.2	227.3	217.4	*195.6	*192.7	*189.1	178.7	157.7	150.9	112.7	75.5	
Other textile products.....	239.6	*250.1	247.0	249.2	246.1	243.8	238.1	229.6	210.4	207.3	191.3	181.5	168.5	112.3	63.7	
Fuel and lighting materials.....	137.8	137.8	137.5	138.1	138.6	138.1	136.4	*135.7	*135.7	*135.3	*134.9	*134.2	*133.5	87.8	72.6	
Anthracite.....	153.5	152.5	151.0	152.8	156.1	156.5	145.8	145.7	144.7	143.9	142.8	142.1	141.0	106.1	72.1	
Bituminous coal.....	194.5	195.4	195.2	195.6	197.1	197.5	193.2	193.2	193.3	193.3	*193.2	192.5	191.9	132.8	96.0	
Coke.....	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.5	234.1	232.8	232.7	232.5	231.1	225.6	225.6	225.6	133.5	104.2	
Electricity.....	(3)	(3)	64.7	64.8	65.1	66.4	65.4	65.7	65.5	65.2	65.6	65.6	67.0	67.2	75.8	
Gas.....	(3)	92.9	92.9	93.3	93.8	92.2	90.0	90.2	90.5	89.9	89.0	88.1	88.3	79.6	86.7	
Petroleum and products ⁶	120.4	120.0	119.7	120.0	120.3	119.4	119.4	118.0	118.1	118.0	117.8	116.8	115.5	64.0	51.7	
Metals and metal products ⁷	188.0	188.2	188.8	189.0	188.8	188.1	187.5	*184.9	180.4	178.6	176.7	*174.4	172.4	112.2	93.2	
Agricultural machinery and equipment ⁸	158.9	159.1	159.1	159.1	*159.1	159.0	156.2	*155.7	*153.3	*152.1	150.3	*145.6	*144.0	104.5	93.5	
Farm machinery.....	160.9	161.1	161.1	161.1	*161.1	161.0	158.4	*158.2	*155.8	154.5	152.7	147.7	146.2	104.9	94.7	
Iron and steel.....	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.6	185.7	185.7	182.1	174.0	173.2	172.2	171.0	169.8	110.1	95.1	
Steel mill products.....	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.1	183.2	172.8	172.7	172.5	172.3	172.3	112.2	98.6	
Semi-finished.....	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	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	184.9	181.6	171.2	171.1	170.9	170.6	170.6	112.8	99.0	
Motor vehicles.....	184.6	184.3	184.1	184.1	184.1	179.0	178.8	178.4	176.9	176.8	176.5	176.1	175.1	135.5	92.5	
Passenger cars.....	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	187.1	187.1	187.1	187.1	187.0	187.0	186.6	185.2	142.8	95.6	
Trucks.....	145.2	*144.0	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	142.2	140.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.1	133.0	104.3	77.4	
Nonferrous metals.....	175.6	178.2	182.8	184.1	183.5	181.1	187.9	182.5	181.7	173.3	166.1	156.3	150.6	99.2	74.6	
Plumbing and heating.....	183.6	*183.6	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.6	182.5	177.2	166.9	164.6	156.5	106.0	79.3	
Plumbing ⁹	138.8	*139.3	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	137.3	132.0	125.4	123.9	116.9	(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	198.1	198.2	198.3	198.2	198.2	195.8	189.4	186.6	182.5	178.7	177.4	174.8	118.4	89.5	
Chemicals and allied products.....	139.4	*142.3	*145.7	147.9	146.4	147.3	144.5	139.6	*135.7	132.2	*128.7	122.5	118.1	96.4	74.2	
Chemicals.....	143.1	144.0	145.2	145.0	138.2	139.0	138.1	136.1	134.3	131.6	125.4	*121.9	*119.1	98.0	83.8	
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	184.7	185.3	185.2	184.5	185.1	185.2	184.4	175.1	163.8	161.1	153.4	135.0	129.1	109.4	77.1	
Fertilizer materials.....	119.0	115.1	117.1	117.8	118.1	118.1	118.1	115.6	112.0	111.2	111.4	112.1	110.1	82.7	65.5	
Mixed fertilizers.....	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.9	108.9	108.9	107.4	*105.1	*103.4	*103.4	*103.4	*103.4	86.6	73.1	
Oils and fats.....	139.3	*161.2	*181.0	198.7	214.6	217.3	200.4	180.9	171.5	160.3	163.9	*142.7	*126.0	102.1	40.6	
Housefurnishing goods.....	178.9	*179.4	180.0	180.1	178.8	175.4	174.7	*170.2	166.9	163.8	159.2	153.9	148.7	110.4	85.6	
Furnishings.....	194.6	196.0	195.9	195.9	193.4	186.9	186.2	*180.6	176.6	*173.6	168.1	162.8	156.2	114.5	90.0	
Furniture.....	162.3	161.5	162.9	163.1	163.2	163.2	162.7	159.2	156.7	*153.6	149.9	144.6	141.0	108.5	81.1	
Miscellaneous.....	138.8	141.7	141.7	142.7	142.5	142.7	142.4	140.5	137.6	131.3	127.4	124.3	119.0	98.5	73.3	
Tires and tubes.....	82.9	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.8	82.5	82.3	78.1	77.4	75.0	68.7	65.7	59.5	
Cattle feed.....	240.3	245.0	244.9	261.9	236.5	229.6	226.3	224.4	211.4	199.6	203.8	205.6	240.5	197.8	68.4	
Paper and pulp.....	197.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.3	196.5	196.5	189.0	178.7	173.4	167.1	163.9	*159.8	115.6	80.0	
Paperboard.....	221.0	221.1	221.0	221.0	221.0	221.0	221.0	214.0	193.0	184.3	171.6	165.5	152.8	115.6	66.2	
Paper.....	178.1	173.5	173.5	173.5	173.8	174.2	174.2	173.3	164.5	159.4	157.3	154.5	152.0			

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: 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
July ²	425	600	250,000	320,000	1,750,000	.23

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
	Aug. ²	July ³	June ³	May ³	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$2,802	\$2,770	\$2,716	\$2,556	\$2,387	\$2,188	\$1,973	\$2,100	\$2,234	\$2,569	\$2,773	\$2,848	\$2,817	\$27,902	\$22,584
Private construction.....	1,865	1,871	1,846	1,739	1,673	1,603	1,518	1,586	1,721	1,901	2,025	2,095	2,090	20,789	16,181
Residential building (nonfarm).....	920	937	939	881	882	852	827	902	1,003	1,131	1,247	1,322	1,322	12,600	8,267
New dwelling units.....	815	830	835	785	795	775	750	830	923	1,040	1,145	1,211	1,212	11,625	7,257
Additions and alterations.....	88	90	88	80	71	61	60	55	62	73	84	94	93	900	825
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	17	17	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	17	17	175	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	443	452	450	435	407	399	384	378	395	403	382	354	333	3,777	3,228
Industrial.....	184	177	165	162	150	142	135	129	125	120	112	101	91	1,062	972
Commercial.....	107	120	131	130	125	128	121	122	140	149	136	121	114	1,288	1,027
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	48	48	48	47	45	45	46	47	48	47	43	39	35	402	321
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	59	72	83	83	80	83	75	75	92	102	93	82	79	886	706
Other nonresidential building.....	152	155	154	143	132	129	128	127	130	134	134	132	128	1,427	1,229
Religious.....	43	42	41	38	35	35	35	37	39	40	40	39	37	409	360
Educational.....	32	31	29	27	26	26	27	28	29	29	29	28	26	294	269
Social and recreational.....	13	14	15	14	15	16	18	19	20	22	23	23	24	247	262
Hospital and institutional ⁷	37	38	38	37	34	32	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	344	202
Miscellaneous.....	27	30	31	27	22	20	17	13	12	13	12	12	11	133	136
Farm construction.....	140	134	126	113	95	83	76	72	71	81	95	115	127	1,170	1,292
Public utilities.....	357	343	325	305	283	264	226	229	247	279	294	297	297	3,130	3,316
Railroad.....	34	33	31	31	29	26	20	26	28	32	32	29	29	315	352
Telephone and telegraph.....	43	43	42	42	40	39	33	34	35	38	39	39	40	440	533
Other public utilities.....	280	267	253	232	214	199	173	169	184	209	223	229	228	2,375	2,431
All other private ⁸	5	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	7	7	7	11	112	78
Public construction.....	937	899	870	817	714	585	455	514	513	668	748	753	727	7,113	6,403
Residential building ⁹	58	52	50	46	44	42	36	33	30	31	30	28	27	345	359
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	317	316	313	312	292	251	210	224	216	228	247	230	213	2,402	2,068
Industrial.....	96	88	83	80	73	49	30	36	31	29	31	23	19	224	177
Educational.....	132	132	130	130	125	120	112	112	110	112	115	109	103	1,163	934
Hospital and institutional.....	49	51	52	52	48	42	36	39	39	42	42	42	42	476	477
Other nonresidential.....	40	45	48	50	46	40	32	37	36	45	59	56	49	539	480
Military and naval facilities ¹⁰	105	90	79	72	59	39	29	29	24	26	28	21	16	177	137
Highways.....	275	260	250	215	160	110	65	95	103	221	265	298	295	2,850	2,129
Sewer and water.....	68	68	66	64	61	58	52	55	56	60	65	64	61	671	619
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	21	21	21	20	17	14	9	12	13	19	21	20	20	186	203
Conservation and development.....	86	85	83	80	73	64	49	60	65	76	84	84	87	886	793
All other public ¹²	7	7	8	8	8	7	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	96	95

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction ¹

Period	Value (in thousands)															
	Total new construction ²	Air ports ³	Building								Conservation and development			All other ⁴		
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential					Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control	Highways			
					Total	Educational ⁵	Hospitals and institutional		Administrative and general ⁶						Other non-residential	
				Total	Veterans	Other										
1935	\$1,478,073	(7)	\$442,782	\$7,833	\$434,949	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	\$438,725	\$158,027	\$280,698	\$381,037	\$215,529
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	189,710	73,797	115,913	511,685	270,650
1937	990,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	133,010	69,051	73,959	360,865	151,968
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,809	644,733	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554
1939	1,586,604	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	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)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	197,589	69,028	128,561	364,048	79,808
1941	5,931,536	499,427	4,422,131	322,248	4,099,883	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	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)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	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)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	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)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	112,415	66,679	45,736	111,805	87,508
1945	1,092,181	41,219	806,917	60,535	746,382	(8)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	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	88,866	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	58,265	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	80,330	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	52,804	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	7,900	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	1,292	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	3,469	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	25,207	68,100	7,726	60,374	80,334	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	77,773	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	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	\$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	236,085	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	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 ¹¹	600,833	36,724	445,815	1,791	444,024	128	13,946	592	13,354	2,149	\$427,801	43,667	9,308	34,359	59,206	15,421
June ¹²	453,695	75,232	213,451	261	213,190	431	15,615	2,161	13,454	5,814	191,330	27,790	9,212	18,578	96,991	70,231

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 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. Subject to more than the usual upward revision because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded in June.

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—House-keeping only						
	Total all classes ²	New residential building								New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-house-keeping ³	Total	1-family			2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴			
		Privately financed dwelling units														
Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴													
1942.....	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946		
1946.....	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310		
1947.....	5,563,348	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: 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	6,699	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.....	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 ⁵	813,218	457,664	393,080	14,466	50,118	7,027	1,477	239,332	107,718	54,626	43,957	2,514	8,155	836		
June ⁷	986,643	388,187	335,958	15,587	36,642	298,421	1,454	202,036	96,545	47,057	37,860	2,629	6,568	35,007		

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 Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)																
	1951						1950						1950	1949			
	June ³	May ⁴	Apr. ⁴	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total		
All types	\$198,873	\$239,332	\$234,024	\$263,920	\$174,050	\$270,314	\$280,717	\$250,616	\$329,426	\$266,006	\$330,836	\$313,522	\$308,910	\$3,127,769	\$2,408,445		
New England.....	12,876	16,920	29,751	14,093	12,916	10,470	16,463	13,675	15,652	12,701	21,082	19,819	13,728	193,886	115,582		
Middle Atlantic.....	24,525	33,578	26,001	55,334	20,989	41,909	36,916	47,556	68,678	45,953	41,646	60,614	62,541	516,683	429,042		
East North Central.....	66,075	70,433	52,623	85,212	40,620	63,558	42,105	46,313	95,545	62,556	71,814	63,031	65,130	675,555	492,384		
West North Central.....	14,894	16,272	22,682	12,235	11,643	20,627	17,797	21,064	25,098	24,489	27,800	24,731	40,841	262,737	203,409		
South Atlantic.....	15,855	25,040	17,940	27,262	17,949	37,526	37,650	25,316	26,447	31,628	42,536	35,380	35,010	375,803	311,540		
East South Central.....	5,662	9,651	17,617	11,823	6,087	11,347	10,826	7,905	16,440	8,407	13,430	16,478	16,438	144,084	133,377		
West South Central.....	25,538	20,266	19,743	25,156	25,949	35,967	60,882	28,016	34,900	30,808	43,115	43,248	33,131	388,201	270,407		
Mountain.....	6,455	5,283	14,554	4,840	6,543	9,636	8,610	8,929	6,955	13,453	15,286	8,430	10,813	112,265	104,112		
Pacific.....	27,462	41,889	32,213	27,965	31,534	39,265	49,468	51,845	39,708	36,014	53,731	51,795	31,280	459,155	348,592		
Industrial buildings⁵	43,123	42,921	37,655	45,989	24,995	36,675	26,646	27,228	44,892	29,203	31,373	29,866	24,575	296,803	203,699		
New England.....	2,667	4,877	1,497	4,232	1,678	1,415	1,062	1,653	1,755	1,558	2,173	1,282	928	13,999	6,450		
Middle Atlantic.....	8,722	8,133	8,200	8,308	4,194	11,703	5,705	2,686	7,281	4,308	4,762	11,252	3,927	55,679	40,386		
East North Central.....	19,177	15,159	14,970	21,309	9,987	8,566	8,074	9,619	23,745	13,572	11,948	7,005	9,077	110,829	77,037		
West North Central.....	1,252	1,961	2,349	1,768	2,851	2,266	1,696	5,149	3,077	1,143	2,906	2,223	1,109	23,369	15,689		
South Atlantic.....	2,220	1,853	1,682	1,688	677	3,168	1,495	963	1,017	1,033	1,619	1,297	3,298	17,019	19,173		
East South Central.....	1,129	3,316	1,209	459	375	1,832	1,972	1,456	1,168	946	1,000	1,888	417	13,355	8,736		
West South Central.....	2,482	522	2,631	2,231	1,172	2,612	903	1,677	2,388	1,815	2,332	2,025	1,411	17,800	6,859		
Mountain.....	1,044	965	550	373	481	4,470	759	1,900	278	846	592	1,611	1,420	5,469	4,370		
Pacific.....	4,421	6,135	4,567	5,621	3,570	4,643	4,950	3,936	4,182	3,953	4,942	2,751	2,990	39,284	24,999		
Commercial buildings⁶	52,792	55,727	62,308	69,317	53,922	103,244	119,091	95,985	117,952	93,691	124,638	96,505	97,177	1,122,583	762,810		
New England.....	1,084	2,042	2,231	1,789	4,945	4,194	3,783	7,244	2,115	5,343	5,700	3,279	5,170	4,767	53,675		
Middle Atlantic.....	7,996	9,004	9,448	9,645	6,506	17,727	14,622	28,391	37,017	14,293	18,846	13,996	16,498	212,645	127,049		
East North Central.....	11,324	15,708	8,689	31,163	7,277	18,072	15,107	15,971	17,697	18,162	24,797	20,683	20,683	201,314	147,820		
West North Central.....	4,116	2,932	5,635	2,960	3,239	5,809	6,873	5,045	8,355	10,336	10,984	7,720	8,813	94,104	52,907		
South Atlantic.....	5,098	5,999	5,083	7,445	7,255	17,325	17,467	8,553	11,877	10,280	16,071	12,397	13,016	139,990	106,037		
East South Central.....	1,797	1,054	12,315	983	1,644	7,065	4,208	2,226	3,444	4,055	4,720	5,255	5,662	46,076	36,020		
West South Central.....	8,418	5,640	7,778	6,827	9,009	10,115	35,996	15,383	14,578	10,613	21,801	16,006	12,645	175,129	101,025		
Mountain.....	1,854	1,300	2,674	1,238	1,132	2,424	3,014	3,620	3,308	4,768	6,994	3,948	3,425	47,481	25,898		
Pacific.....	10,206	12,048	8,455	7,267	12,515	14,924	14,500	14,682	16,453	15,505	17,216	12,443	11,668	152,169	119,895		
Community buildings⁷	71,403	99,126	104,474	124,661	70,913	94,535	98,545	85,024	118,820	111,346	130,167	136,091	127,388	1,260,078	1,018,637		
New England.....	4,870	8,872	22,790	4,789	5,773	4,556	6,630	9,025	7,238	3,520	11,839	11,743	6,528	107,541	43,770		
Middle Atlantic.....	5,632	11,460	6,907	34,325	8,151	10,470	7,959	12,862	20,957	24,137	13,764	19,772	18,849	169,036	179,463		
East North Central.....	21,840	23,667	21,547	28,233	18,721	20,400	14,077	16,401	37,411	21,658	24,964	26,698	26,119	275,029	201,808		
West North Central.....	7,050	9,257	11,561	5,668	3,818	11,277	6,796	6,673	10,808	8,636	10,417	7,002	26,763	105,603	100,282		
South Atlantic.....	6,363	13,588	8,939	16,446	8,967	13,753	15,096	13,191	11,327	19,003	17,949	17,873	11,921	179,635	103,666		
East South Central.....	1,966	4,928	3,245	10,040	3,688	1,653	3,036	3,890	3,438	2,281	6,803	8,236	9,439	62,529	71,114		
West South Central.....	12,280	10,030	7,004	13,038	11,239	8,360	17,552	9,257	12,641	13,942	14,980	22,370	14,177	146,688	135,620		
Mountain.....	2,420	1,673	8,946	2,515	3,721	5,895	3,756	4,164	1,709	6,563	4,929	2,888	3,280	43,296	59,923		
Pacific.....	9,082	15,651	13,535	9,607	6,835	12,871	23,643	9,593	13,291	11,607	24,522	19,611	10,311	170,721	122,991		
Public buildings⁸	3,124	10,876	2,962	2,680	6,741	13,972	9,226	19,225	11,719	5,087	7,229	15,906	35,215	134,894	153,103		
New England.....	842	0	0	410	49	38	809	0	70	30	53	216	481	2,584	4,863		
Middle Atlantic.....	159	1,410	102	307	1,195	662	2,495	247	611	557	688	1,211	20,306	40,178	36,154		
East North Central.....	109	5,338	524	241	160	3,997	527	642	329	742	352	1,561	3,411	9,513	8,157		
West North Central.....	132	0	12	0	219	48	1,621	0	111	30	711	108	1,079	4,896	9,580		
South Atlantic.....	49	1,748	392	381	165	658	826	92	658	372	3,899	952	4,496	15,008	60,313		
East South Central.....	0	12	0	66	0	0	366	35	7,966	0	171	0	318	9,279	6,257		
West South Central.....	610	305	0	620	769	6,195	303	178	820	2,566	185	573	1,859	8,268	5,041		
Mountain.....	52	122	1,165	102	69	451	695	29	494	186	247	0	1,159	3,240	5,436		
Pacific.....	1,171	1,941	766	553	4,115	1,928	1,584	18,001	759	604	925	10,885	2,106	41,928	27,322		
Public works and utility buildings⁹	12,840	11,368	10,629	8,777	7,308	9,507	17,939	7,119	14,235	7,432	9,954	11,318	6,403	106,164	148,375		
New England.....	1,809	380	2,476	1,367	100	323	279	119	181	941	2,769	491	248	6,478	16,012		
Middle Atlantic.....	335	1,570	679	1,554	313	66	5,358	1,322	554	759	1,263	2,908	325	16,868	27,651		
East North Central.....	7,634	3,580	1,095	1,259	1,562	4,576	3,290	206	1,800	607	1,830	1,759	1,111	26,535	22,302		
West North Central.....	806	307	1,534	247	1,014	750	323	1,534	266	2,233	606	622	1,207	9,314	11,337		
South Atlantic.....	640	917	650	465	299	842	1,766	340	835	105	240	1,281	623	7,658	23,281		
East South Central.....	331	26	549	10	181	11	647	7	70	370	225	494	257	3,316	7,223		
West South Central.....	762	421	829	1,289	1,896	903	4,310	254	433	543	170	147	799	13,646	11,944		
Mountain.....	18	370	68	0	485	38	0	125	180	338	361	370	474	2,702	2,566		
Pacific.....	455	3,798	2,749	2,586	1,458	1,998	1,996	3,211	1,457	1,536	2,490	3,246	1,359	19,597	26,059		
All other buildings¹⁰	15,590	19,314	15,996	12,496	10,171	12,081	9,270	16,036	21,807	19,247	27,416	24,236	18,152	207,247	131,821		
New England.....	705	750	757	1,506	371	364	439	763	21,807	952	978	917	776	9,109	7,819		
Middle Atlantic.....	1,781	2,002	1,565	1,195	630	1,280	777	2,148	2,258	1,890	2,323	2,332	2,636	22,177	18,389		
East North Central.....	5,940	6,982	5,798	3,007	2,913	2,348	1,060	3,474	6,084	7,825	7,963	4,729	52,285	35,640			
West North Central.....	1,538	1,814	1,592	1,592	491	477	488	2,663	2,501	2,111	2,178	7,056	1,870	25,451	18,634		
South Atlantic.....	1,007	935	1,195														

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds ¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925.....	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ³	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁴	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944 ⁵	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946.....	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947.....	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948.....	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	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	11,788,696	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	630,430	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	743,859	722,208	21,651
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	44,800	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	673,232	662,197	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	689,997	681,497	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.....	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.....	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.....	323,200	198,000	143,000	273,700	158,000	143,000	15,700	15,000	700	2,946,500	2,844,549	101,951
April ⁸	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,298	828,339	37,959
May.....	97,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	93,800	(⁹)	(⁹)	3,200	(⁹)	(⁹)	870,837	845,620	25,217
June ¹⁰	130,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	87,600	(⁹)	(⁹)	42,400	(⁹)	(⁹)	790,590	790,590	(⁹)

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Depression low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

⁶ Housing peak year.

⁷ Less than 50 units.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Not available.

¹⁰ Preliminary.