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ILGWU Approach to Leadership Training
Occupational Wages in Five Cities
Union Status Under Collective Agreements
Merchant Marine Manpower Problems

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

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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

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This Issue in Brief . . .

THE PROBLEM of leadership training is a considerable one for the American trade-union movement. Many of the men who are or will historically be considered the architects and builders of the house of labor are aging. It is thus with some pertinence that the article on the ILGWU APPROACH TO LEADERSHIP TRAINING (p. 529) traces the origin and development of the Garment Workers' planned effort to build a trained corps of secondary leadership. In a combination of classroom and out-of-town, on-the-job field training, the unions' institute has taken the first step toward demonstrating that leadership can be brought forward systematically and that the institute methods can be utilized by most unions, although best employed by some joint effort. Most of all it demonstrates that business unionism is best promoted by a business-like union.

The epitome of business unionism is the American Federation of Labor, now nearly 9 million strong. At the SEVENTIETH AFL CONVENTION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1951 (p. 547), international labor affairs and international relations dominated the proceedings, as they have since the 1947 convention. The Federation speakers were critical of some aspects of the Marshall Plan (in a general sense, its productivity program) and of the employers' delegation to the ILO. A lengthy foreign policy declaration advocated, among other items, the inclusion of Greece and Turkey in the Atlantic Alliance. Domestically, the convention supported wage stabilization with an admonition anent escalator clauses. Strong political action with increased supporting funds were promised.

Across the Atlantic, THE 1951 MEETING OF THE BRITISH TUC (p. 559) stood firm against all resolutions introduced by its minority left wing, pledged solid support to the Labor Party, and took a firm stand for equal pay for women. Its international program was generally in consonance with that of the AFL.

With all its preoccupation with international matters, American labor was not relaxing its vigilance on the home front, as evidenced by the NEW YORK STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AMENDMENTS OF 1951 (p. 541). The Hughes-Brees amendment, regarded by labor as more than a local cause celebre, was unequivocally opposed by it as a "plot to kill unemployment insurance." The law now has new experience-rating provisions which will greatly increase each employer's interest in each benefit check drawn by an employee.

SOME MISCELLANEOUS clues to the progress of labor in the United States—especially the organized segment—is provided by UNION STATUS UNDER COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS, 1950-51 (p. 552) and OCCUPATIONAL WAGES IN FIVE MAJOR CITIES IN EARLY 1951 (p. 536). The union shop is apparently gaining. An analysis of some 2,650 labor-management agreements covering nearly 6 million workers showed that more than three-fifths contained union-shop provisions; about two-thirds provided for a check-off of dues. This compares with 50-percent union-shop coverage reported a year earlier. However, 13 States, widely dispersed geographically, now have laws outlawing this form of union security. Interarea wage differentials have long been characteristic of the American economy. A study of 77 jobs in San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Boston, and Atlanta show average occupational wage rates descending from city to city in the order named. The degree of unionization varied. In San Francisco nearly all nonoffice jobs were covered by union agreements. The other four followed in the order of the wage-rate trend (except for a transposition of Chicago and Boston), with Atlanta showing about 50 percent.

Some of the dangers which currently or shortly will beset collective bargaining are contained in REPORT ON WAGE STABILIZATION BY THE RETIRING WSB CHAIRMAN (p. 556), the valedictory of Professor George W. Taylor. In addition to wage stabilization, the Board has a threefold objective: preservation of industrial relations stability, safeguarding the concept and practice of free collective bargaining, and fostering of maximum defense production. Fundamentally and in essence, these objectives were what much of the AFL and TUC meetings in September and the CIO meeting early in November were all about.

The Labor Month in Review

DELEGATES TO THE CIO convention made plans for renewed drives to organize unorganized workers, to support the Administration's foreign policy, and for political action in 1952; however, hopes for achievement of labor unity dimmed. State and Federal mediators were called upon to arrange settlements in several disputes where agreements could not be reached by bargaining. The Wage Stabilization Board turned down a panel recommendation for maximum area rates for tool and die makers and took up consideration of a report on application of stabilization to health, welfare, and pension plans.

CIO's 13th Constitutional Convention

Organization of the unorganized, support of the Nation's foreign policy, and renewal of political action in 1952 were set as the major goals of the CIO at its annual convention early this month. Calling for a rebirth of "the Spirit of 1936," Vice President Allan Haywood outlined plans for an aggressive campaign to organize unorganized workers. To prevent competition in organizing workers, machinery for elimination of jurisdictional friction between affiliated unions was formulated by the CIO executive board.

President Philip Murray made it clear that in any negotiations for labor unity with the AFL, no CIO affiliate will forfeit any "rights and privileges"; and industrial unionism as an organizing principle will be preserved. The AFL was criticised sharply for "scuttling" the United Labor Policy Committee.

Much of the attention of the convention was focused on the Wage Stabilization Board and its regulations. Several Government officials addressing the convention touched on the dangers of inflationary wage policies. The CIO reiterated its belief in equality of sacrifice, but contended that in enacting the new Defense Production Act, the Eighty-Second Congress placed the chief burden on wage earners.

CIO-PAC Director Jack Kroll emphasized the necessity, from the CIO point of view, for greater labor political action in 1952.

President Truman's foreign policy was given firm support. The successes which have been achieved and the problems still ahead in labor's struggle against Communism were reported by J. H. Oldenbroek, general secretary of the ICFTU and by Victor Reuther, CIO representative in Europe. Continued support was given to the extension of civil rights; the urgency of squaring American democratic beliefs with actual practices, because of the world-wide exploitation of race-relations issues by the Communists, was underscored by Mr. Murray, by UAW-CIO President Walter Reuther, and by Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League.

Although the CIO went on record once more for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, immediate improvement of the act through elimination of the use of the injunction was also advocated.

Incumbent officers were re-elected for another term, while Mr. Haywood was appointed to the newly created post of executive vice-president.

Crucial Work Stoppages

There were several breakdowns in labor-management relations in crucial industries during October. Hearings began on the dispute between the UAW-CIO and the brass and copper rolling mill employers before the WSB disputes section on October 15. The union's objective was industry-wide bargaining.

President Truman refused to decertify the dispute between the UAW-CIO and the Borg-Warner Corp., despite union claims that the company's units were not a substantial part of the defense effort. Unionists finally suspended their strike in response to repeated pleas from WSB Chairman Feinsinger that they return to work. The primary objective of the union was establishment of company-wide bargaining.

The UAW-CIO was also involved in two disputes in the airplane industry. In New Jersey, two plants of the Wright Corp. were stopped briefly. On the west coast, the UAW struck at Douglas Aircraft. In both situations, the men returned to work when the disputes were turned over to the WSB.

A stoppage at Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Co., machine-tool makers in Rhode Island,

was ended after the AFL machinists had been on strike for nearly 3 months. A 2-year contract, providing wage raises of 8 cents an hour for hourly paid employees and 5 cents for incentive workers, with contract reopening at 6-month intervals, and fringe benefits valued at 4 cents an hour, was signed.

New York Longshoremen Strike

Insurgent dockworkers in the Port of New York led a 25-day strike in protest against an agreement negotiated by officials of the AFL Longshoremen. The stoppage ended on November 9. During the long and costly strike, adjacent facilities in New Jersey, and the port of Boston, were tied up. "Missionaries" from the insurgents attempted to spread the walkout to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Antiadministration rebels in five New York locals stopped work in protest against a 10-cent-an-hour wage increase agreed to by ILA President Joseph Ryan; they wanted a 25-cent an hour increase. Mr. Ryan's methods in securing ratification of his agreement were also questioned.

Both Federal and New York State mediators tried to arrange a settlement. When the latter failed, a three-man State board of inquiry was named. An injunction in New Jersey, together with dwindling resources of the strikers and a growing back-to-work movement, foreshadowed the strike's end. Upon assurance of the board of inquiry that investigation of the dispute within the union would be continued, the strikers decided to return to work. Sympathetic strikers in Boston quickly followed suit.

Disputes Settlement by WSB

In addition to four dispute cases certified to WSB by the President, the board accepted two cases on the voluntary submission of the parties. One of these involved "isolation pay" for construction workers at the Hanford Atomic Energy installation. In accepting voluntary submissions, the disputes section of WSB worked out new procedures; parties submitting disputes voluntarily agreed in advance to accept the recommendations of the board.

WSB arranged an acceptable settlement of the

CIO Steelworkers' dispute with American Smelting and Refining Co., Garfield, Utah, when a 3¼-cent-and-hour differential was recommended for the company's job evaluation program. This settlement was voted by labor and public members of WSB, with industry members dissenting.

WSB Policies

A proposal made by a tripartite Tool and Die Study Committee to establish ceiling wage rates for tool and die makers, with suggested maximum rates ranging to as much as 77 cents an hour over present pay levels, was rejected by WSB. The majority of the panel, labor and public members, advocated setting maximum rates for major areas to avoid labor pirating and to insure an adequate supply of skilled workers. Industry and public WSB members joined in rejecting the report, basing their rejection chiefly on fears of destabilizing existing collective-bargaining contracts.

The report of the public and labor members of the WSB tripartite panel on health, welfare, and pension plans was published late in October. Board review of the report was to follow. The majority recommended that health and welfare programs be virtually exempted from WSB controls. Pension plans, however, would be placed within stabilization limits set by the Board. While certain changes in existing pension plans might be allowed without application to the Board, alterations exceeding "accepted industrial practice" would be subject to WSB review, the panel majority recommended. Industry members of the panel dissented from the findings.

Miscellany

The 0.6 percent rise in the Consumers' Price Index, reported for September 15, brought escalated wage increases to employees of Sperry Gyroscope and General Electric. AFL international union heads met to make plans for accelerated political activity during 1952. Leon Jouhaux, leader of the CGT-Force Ouvriere, anti-Communist French union center affiliated with the ICFTU, was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. M. Jouhaux was the first official of organized labor ever to be so honored.

ILGWU Approach to Leadership Training

Careful Selection of Students,
Full-Time Field and Classroom Schedule, and
Union Employment on Graduation

M. MEAD SMITH*

KALAMAZOO

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EDITOR'S NOTE: The present article on the leadership training school of one union is to be followed from time to time by others on varied workers' education projects. In selecting schools for inclusion in this series, the Bureau's aim is to give Review readers a balanced view of activity in a significant field of education.

LABOR'S NEWEST full-fledged "college"—the Training Institute of the AFL International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union—graduated its initial class in May 1951 and placed its graduates in jobs with the union. In 12 months' intensive training, the Institute had successfully surmounted the major difficulties predicted by those who felt that union leadership could be developed only through years of rank-and-file experience. With the cooperation of Institute Director Arthur A. Elder and Assistant Director E. T. Kehrer, the writer made an intensive study of the school and its work in June 1951 and observed the early phases of its second year of operation.

The class and field work methods devised by the ILGWU for the Institute could readily be applied by other unions. However, the length of time for which such a project would be useful to any individual union would depend on the size of the organization, age of its leadership, turn-over of the labor force, labor relations in the industry, and other such variables. Because of these limiting factors, the conclusion is inevitable that a full-scale labor college could endure for an indefinite period only if supported by several unions acting jointly or by the labor movement as a whole.

Role of the Institute

ILGWU interest in a labor college dates back to its 1937 convention, when such an institution was urged for the labor movement as a whole. ILGWU president David Dubinsky, then and subsequently, pointed out the aging leadership of many of the major United States labor organizations, the failure to develop younger replacements, the increasing need for leaders who were skilled technicians capable of handling the increasingly complicated functions of the modern trade-union. Trade-union disunity ruled out any such general labor college, however; and at the 1947 convention an ILGWU training institute was authorized.

The Institute represents the first union effort to train young people, with or without union experience, for specific staff jobs.¹ Most large unions provide some training for members already elected to union office, as well as for new membership. For a number of years the ILGWU itself has maintained an Officers' Qualification Course, and only a member who had a year's experience as a paid union officer before the course was set up or had completed the course (if it was available) was to be eligible for paid union office. In practice, this requirement operated only in New York and few officers had either taken the course or received ILGWU scholarships to the special labor courses at such institutions as Harvard University. Neither the ILGWU nor any other union had previously made such a heavy financial commitment to leadership training,² had required

prospective officers to forego employment for so long, had set up such careful selection standards, or had guaranteed jobs on graduation.

Although the first year's operation convinced Institute officials of the practicability of the training, the permanency of the Institute in its present form is not assured. ILGWU needs for organizers, though larger than those of trade-unions in industries with a lower worker and establishment turnover, are not unlimited. In supporting the project at the 1947 convention, President Dubinsky called upon the ILGWU to "sponsor an educational project and attract to it other sections of the labor movement * * * for the purpose of training leadership for our union and for the trade-union movement in general." Queried in 1951 on whether the Institute could train trade-unionists from other industries, Institute officials thought it possible, through supplying such students with basic classroom courses and assigning them to unions in their own industry for field work. But this could better be handled by a separate Institute operated by the AFL or, in the event of labor unity, by the trade-union movement as a whole.

Meantime, Institute officials have undertaken a number of supplementary projects to utilize the facilities built up and the experience gained in the ILGWU program. One such is the use of Institute faculty and equipment for brief refresher courses for officers, held concurrently with the regular Institute classes; the first of these, on an experimental basis, was a 2-week course in July for 16 ILGWU staff members from 6 departments in various parts of the United States and Canada. Another is a new union song book, worked up by one of the students and utilizing current tunes and words of particular significance to the present-day labor force as well as some of the better-known traditional labor songs. On the basis of Institute experience in both class and field work, a new organizer's handbook is also being prepared to include techniques found effective for the problems of a well-established labor movement.

Selection of Students

As minimum standards, applicants for leadership training at the Institute must have completed high school or its equivalent, be between 21 and 35 years old,³ and provide doctors' certificates of health. Consideration is also given, both in the

application form and in personal interviews, to the applicant's union connections, his previous activities and interests, and his reasons for wanting to attend the Institute. No limitations are placed on home locality, marital status, sex, religion, or race. In keeping with the ILGWU leaders' belief that potential leadership is to be found in other industries and unions, and that many persons have never had the opportunity to serve the labor movement to the extent of their desire and ability, candidates need not have experience in the garment industry, although preference is given to those who have.

Candidates are interviewed exhaustively by a three-man Admissions Committee and the Committee on Education to determine two fundamental qualifications—leadership ability and "sticking power" or dedication to the trade-union movement. To this end, the negative aspects of union work are emphasized, as well as any personal handicaps the individual may have which would require extra effort on his part. Negro applicants are warned that, while they will be placed where their race will hamper their effectiveness as little as possible, they will inevitably have to resolve some difficult situations. A young German-born applicant for the second-year class was told he would have to get rid of his accent; even with the Institute's help, he would have to work hard.

The individual's political and social beliefs are also checked into in this connection and considerable weight is put on ambition. As stated by the Institute's Assistant Director:⁴ "The applicant had to have a mature, aggressive, out-going personality, with a rather well-developed desire to live a life of service. Progressive political ideas, familiarity with the objectives of the labor movement, a receptiveness to learning, were considered . . ."

Another factor carefully scrutinized is the applicant's family status. Union employment often entails considerable travel, irregular hours, and frequent evening and Sunday work. The student's wife (or parents) must be aware of this and in sympathy with the objectives of his work. Women applicants must recognize that permanent staff employment practically precludes a normal family life for them, according to staff officials.

The applicant must also be willing to work outside New York City. Due to the long-time concentration and high degree of organization of the women's garment industry in New York City, cur-

rent ILGWU staff needs are chiefly outside that city (particularly in the organizing "frontiers" of the South, Southwest, and West). Yet the majority of applicants, and those most familiar with the ILGWU and its objectives, have to date come from New York. Students sign no contracts, but agree that employment will be offered "in such place and capacity" as the ILGWU determines.

Finally a prospective student must be able to finance a year's maintenance. The course was set at 1 year in consideration of the organization's needs, on the one hand, and the length of time a student could be expected to be willing and able to interrupt his employment, on the other. No tuition is charged but neither is any remuneration provided students (except to meet field expenses), thus eliminating all but those sufficiently serious about the project to provide their own maintenance. For New Yorkers, who frequently can live at home without expense, this is less of a problem. Limited opportunity to earn small sums is given by the Institute in various forms, such as paying students to work up classroom notes for mimeographing. Thus far some students have been eligible for veterans' education rights. Others have relied on savings or, in some cases, support by their wives. Part-time work outside the Institute is discouraged, although necessary in some instances. The current emphasis on drawing students from outside New York would increase this consideration.

Advance publicity given the establishment of the Institute resulted in roughly a thousand requests for application blanks the first year, and close to 300 persons were interviewed. Estimates of the number of staff openings available in any 1 year, plus the importance of individual attention, limited the size of the class, and in the first year 35 students were finally admitted.⁵ More emphasis was placed the second year on obtaining applicants through ILGWU locals, which were urged to encourage promising young persons to apply. The second class started with 27 students.

In both classes the majority of students had substantially more than the minimum educational requirement, each group including a few who had done graduate work. Four-fifths of the first class were from the State of New York while nearly half of the second class came from outside that State; in each class, however, only two students came from States outside the New England and Middle Atlantic areas.

The ethnic composition of the New York industry's labor force was reflected in the large number of Jewish students participating, as well as several having Italian background. Only four women were included in the first class and three in the second, in spite of the preponderance of women in garment employment; far fewer women had applied, but those who did usually had above-average qualifications. Over half the students in each class were less than 25 years old.

In spite of the preference given applicants from the industry, only about a third of the students in the first class had garment experience—all of these being ILGWU members except one who had previously belonged to the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. A number of additional students had other union affiliations but roughly a third had had no previous connection with the labor movement. A stronger emphasis on obtaining persons from the garment industry, agreed to at the General Executive Board meeting in February 1951, plus the greater reliance on recruitment through ILGWU locals were reflected in the make-up of the second class. Of the 27 students, 14 had industry and ILGWU experience, 9 had some other union affiliation or former affiliation (including several from the CIO), and only 4 had no union affiliation whatsoever.

Students accepted in both classes reflected the emphasis placed on ambition, both in their evident interest in advancing in the ILGWU and in their definite ideas of what union programs should include. Students evinced much interest at the beginning of each class in working eventually into the Education Department. However, through their field experience, the first-year students gradually became absorbed in the local operations which were to be their work. Many realized that the opportunities for carrying out union programs, including education, were greatest in local staff work.

Class and Field Work

Flexibility and practicality are outstanding characteristics of both the formulation of the leadership training program and the methods which the students are taught. All aspects of the training are directed toward preparing the individual for the particular job he is to do—that of an organizer initially, but with the possibility of working into other union jobs. To this end the approach

of both faculty and staff is personalized, with considerable individual counseling, even on seemingly small points. Students from New York, for example, are helped in the speech workshop to get rid of any local accent they may have, and are advised that the stylized clothing popular in some parts of the city might prove a handicap in the field.

Alternating class and field work periods are provided—3 of the former, 2 of the latter. Field work is the most profitable part of the training, both students and staff agree. It serves a dual function: (1) Early job experience matures the students; gives them a more realistic approach and a more directed interest in class material than they would otherwise have; demonstrates any personality problems they may have to overcome; and shows in operation the techniques found effective by union officers after years of trial and error; (2) close relations with the field officers familiarize the Institute staff members with the needs of the locals, show them the “curriculum in action,” enable them to adjust the training accordingly, and clarify for local personnel the Institute’s function.

Class Work. Classroom work at ILGWU headquarters in New York runs from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., Monday through Friday. It is divided between lectures, attended by the whole student body, and workshops for which the class is broken up into three groups that meet concurrently and study the various workshop subjects in rotation.

Lectures cover general subjects and specific union and industry questions, including economics for workers; labor legislation and history; dynamics of the American community; international labor problems; comparative economic systems; the American corporation; management engineering; history, structure, and operation of the ILGWU; history, economics, and business practices of the garment industry, and garment construction; and problems of organization, union administration, collective bargaining and agreements, and political action techniques. Workshops provide instruction in speech; leaflet writing; public relations; audio-visual techniques; radio script-writing and broadcasting; mimeographing; and typing.

Instructors are drawn largely from academic and other professional circles in and around New York and from the ILGWU staff. To avoid some difficulties encountered in the first year, every effort is made to engage instructors who are prac-

ticing their profession as well as teaching its rudiments. Guest lecturers, including Government and local ILGWU officials, are worked in frequently. Both classrooms and workshops are informal. Students are vocal about experiences and opinions, even if at variance with the instructors.

In working out its leadership training program, the Institute staff stressed not only selection of appropriate subjects but treatment of the information in a manner calculated to prepare the students for their work. The economics course, for example, is not the standard academic beginning course but is “economics for workers,” and is taught with a sociological approach. When the Supreme Court decision, upholding the terms of the Smith Act governing conspiracy against the United States, was handed down early in the Institute’s second year, the labor law instructor interrupted his course to discuss the various Court opinions, as of particular interest to the students.

Lectures are integrated by the staff (one member of which sits in briefly on each lecture period) and through faculty meetings which were instituted in the second year. Thus, when the instructor in dynamics of the American community points out which groups usually lead in the community, the instructor in “how to organize” takes the opportunity to explain methods for reaching those leaders.

The difficulties of giving the students an intimate understanding of the various garment processes and trades—sufficient both to “speak the same language” as garment workers and to represent them skillfully—were repeatedly advanced against the labor-college type of leadership training. Proponents of the project were themselves skeptical of success in this regard. The problem is particularly important for unions in the garment industry. Because of the seasonal nature of the work as well as recurring fluctuation with style, garment workers generally are employed on “piece prices,” which must yield the average hourly minimum rate set by collective agreement. A major portion of the ILGWU business agent’s time is spent adjusting and checking the piece prices with changes in style or material used. He must be able to determine, for example, whether a worker complaint that she “can’t make out” (i. e., earn the minimum hourly rate) is caused by an employer attempt to get more time-consuming

work done without a commensurate rate increase or by a worker slow-down to obtain higher rates and thus raise earnings, as sometimes happens.

Suggestions by ILGWU officers and students alike that each student be placed temporarily in a shop were rejected when it became apparent that in a brief assignment he could not obtain rounded experience. Even a student with industry experience generally knew little about operations other than his own. The "trade" training evolved proved surprisingly successful, including:

(1) A detailed description, in the economics of the garment industry course, of every part of a garment shop and its operations.

(2) An evening course in garment construction. Here, an experienced operator demonstrated and explained the different operations of garment construction in detail, showing the students the effect on speed of different styles and materials, at what stage the operator must remove a piece, often to the other end of the shop, for pressing before continuing the operation, etc.

(3) A 1-week course in machines, which are most efficient, what type is in use in a particular shop and its effect on the worker. Each graduate received a list of these machines for use in discussions with management on shop efficiency.

(4) A sewing class for students without garment-shop experience. Under the supervision of an experienced student, they used sewing machines 2 hours on school nights for 2 weeks.

Another problem encountered in planning the classroom curriculum was the need to meet the requirements of both the students with industry experience, who wanted more general education, and those without such experience, who wanted industry and union information. The tailoring of the program to the specific job to be performed has contributed to solving this problem: college graduates discover that the economics course is substantially different from any they have had; and industry students receive information on unfamiliar aspects of the trade and see their own jobs described in relation to the industry as a whole. Interest is also maintained through continually drawing on the students themselves for their own ideas and experiences. The student who spoke for the first class at graduation concluded that it was impossible to satisfy fully all the varied needs, but that the Institute had gone a long way in that direction. The evaluation of

the Institute staff was that no difference existed in the caliber of the organizer, between those with and without industry experience.

Through the workshops, theory is converted into practice in the classwork periods as well as in the field. During the first year, students practiced their speech instruction from soap boxes in Union Square. During the second year, the student political committee was assigned briefly to get signatures for the election petition of an ILGWU-supported candidate.

Homework assignments for the workshops likewise consist of drafting leaflets, preparing radio programs, etc. In the leaflet lay-out workshop, for example, each student is hypothetically assigned to help organize a garment shop which the ILGWU has previously attempted to organize. Given a series of descriptions of campaign developments, the student drafts a leaflet appropriate to each new development. Workshop discussions of these leaflets point up the varied problems likely to confront an organizer, ranging from whether AFL affiliates cooperate with CIO unions in antiunion towns to whether it is practical to cite the protective provisions of the 1947 Taft-Hartley Act when the AFL favors repeal.

In the workshops stress is laid on learning the mechanics of equipment in order to prevent losses of equipment which frequently occur through improper use or neglect. Before instruction is given in the use of movies, for example, the students must learn to operate the equipment and service it. They may be called on, without warning, to run a movie for the class, having to handle breaks purposely put into the film. The students are cautioned that they are working under ideal conditions at the Institute, where any equipment needed is promptly obtained; and that they must be prepared frequently to improvise.

The efficacy of the curriculum is checked and rechecked by the Institute staff. Occasional written tests are used primarily to find out whether essential information is being put across to the students successfully. Regional and local officers are urged to make suggestions. The lecture series on time studies—a subject of considerable concern to the ILGWU at the present time—was included in response to field requests. The Institute staff feared that this course might lead the graduates to regard themselves as management engineers and to try to do work they were not

properly equipped to perform, but to date, this fear has proved unjustified and the course has been retained. Students are also encouraged to make suggestions. Additions to the Institute library have been made on the basis of student suggestions. In another instance, a recommendation (by a graduate who was trying to stop trucks servicing a struck shop) to include information on State trucking laws was vetoed by the ILGWU legal department as requiring too much time; information on a particular law could quickly be obtained locally, when needed.

Curriculum adjustments in response to students' field experience include shifting the dynamics of the American community course from the second to the first semester. Difficulties encountered by first-year students in their first field-work period, attributed by the staff to lack of understanding of community forces (particularly in the small town), diminished after the dynamics course.

Field Work. An attempt is made to expose the students to the widest possible variety of situations in their two periods in the field. Insofar as is feasible, students are assigned to large, well-organized locals, usually in large cities, for one period, and to small locals, usually in small towns in "frontier" areas, for the other. Regional directors, who are responsible for the students in the field (under the general supervision of the Institute staff), are requested to fit them into the day-to-day operations of the locals as much as possible, while at the same time exposing them to the maximum number of different operating functions. Ideally, each student would be assigned to a separate local, to avoid their clanning together and to force them to work into the community; to date, however, this has not always been possible and as many as six students were assigned to one local during the first year.

By and large, this system of field practice has worked out well, according to the Institute staff, who receive weekly reports from the students on each day's activities and who visit the various regions throughout the field periods to discuss problems with the students and their progress with the regional staff. Only in two or three instances have students been transferred because of personality conflicts or lack of opportunity for adequate experience.

In the more highly organized centers, such as Chicago or New York, where the union's service functions (e. g., resolving grievances) make up the bulk of union operations, the student gets a good sample of business agent work. He observes an agent in all his activities and is given occasional opportunities to speak at local meetings, do office work, and so on. The experience obtained by the student in this situation is extremely broad: he visits shops to receive complaints; observes piece-price settlements; participates in picket lines; sits in on contract committee, executive, local, and mass meetings; checks on overdue vacation payments or unemployment insurance rights; observes NLRB hearings; attends plant conferences on engineering problems; helps put on union shows.

In contrast, in the less organized areas the student often acts as a full-time organizer, with supervision frequently limited to occasional "strategy" conferences. Such assignments furnish a narrower but more concentrated experience. While he sees little of service operations, he participates in all phases of an organizing campaign. He drafts, mimeographs, and distributes leaflets; works out means of obtaining information on managerial activities in the shop and names of workers to contact; drives for long hours on bad roads to locate workers and sign them up; and may even be the target of eggs and bags of water tossed out plant windows by anti-union workers. One group of students was arrested during the first year for obstructing an entry way; they obtained a dismissal of the case by measuring the sidewalk at the entrance and demonstrating that side by side the students were not broad enough to achieve such a block.

Reluctance, in a number of instances, of both students and staff to have the students return to class demonstrates the degree to which students are integrated into local operations in this latter type of field situation. In one case, two students, who were the mainstays of a picket line, were permitted to stay an extra week to enable two full-time staff organizers to acquaint themselves with the situation and take over the work.

Placement of Graduates

The general allocation of graduates to various regions is determined by the over-all needs of the organization, as seen by top ILGWU officials,

and by the requests sent in by regional directors based on personal observation and brief descriptions sent out on each student toward the close of the school year. Individual assignments are then made by the Institute staff, giving as much weight as possible to student and regional director preferences, but also considering the organization's needs in a particular region, the abilities of the students, and the personalities involved.

A number of snags were encountered in placing the first group of graduates:

(1) Regional officers made commitments to particular students that they would be hired in their regions, and to local unions that they would be allocated a certain number of students, and even in some instances, specific students. All personnel have now been notified that no job commitments of any kind are to be made in the field.

(2) Regional directors requested more students than could be allocated and, in some instances, particular students by name. It was clear that the Institute's inability to meet all the requests would create considerable disappointment. Some of the students with the broadest experience and ability were requested for several regions.

(3) Students expressed predilections for or objections to particular areas. In spite of the students' initial commitment to accept any assignment, considerable discussion was needed to persuade some to take positions in the more remote or otherwise less desirable spots, especially since first-year students had been permitted to indicate preferences (both for field and final assignment). In future, students are to be given a choice of two or three locations previously determined as appropriate. Success in attracting students from more varied areas would minimize this problem, since the students would, in general, be most effectively placed in an area similar to their home locale.

Within a month after completion of the first course, all the graduates had been hired and were at work, largely as organizers and in some cases as business agents. Scattered reports received by the Institute during that period indicate that the new staff members were engaging in a wide variety of operations and were, with some exceptions, already closely integrated in their new work. Within the first month of employment, one reported negotiation of a piece-price increase; another, sufficient organization for a shop election. Others helped in organization campaigns which

failed. Still others worked on service operations.

Critics of the project doubted whether regional and local personnel would accept the students as staff members, predicting local fears and resentment of persons given responsible jobs without coming up through the ranks. However, the regional directors have demonstrated their support of the project by their enthusiastic requests for graduates. Personnel at the local level have cooperated also, but problems still exist in this regard.

Students of the first class reported some instances of resentment by local staff members in their field-work periods. But this came, they said, largely from persons already insecure, who were not doing the best possible jobs and who therefore feared replacement. The opinion was expressed by these students, however, that acceptance at the local level might have been at least partially due to the Institute's support by top ILGWU officers.

The experience of the students has carried over to the graduates. On the whole they have been accepted, although individual experience varies. One graduate was introduced to the owners' association representative (with whom he was to negotiate) as "a student from our Institute." At the other extreme, another has already run a shop meeting. One who regretted leaving New York comments that he is glad he did; he has a status and a sense of important responsibility he feels he would not have in the larger city.

Difficulty at the local level has not been as great as the Institute had anticipated. Both the staff and the graduates recognize, however, that the question of local acceptance, as well as the final demonstration of the value of training, can only be settled by time and the effectiveness of the individual's work. Time alone can also determine whether the graduates stay with the union long enough to make the cost of the training a worthwhile ILGWU investment.

*Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

¹ ILGWU locals have three types of full-time paid staff members—local managers, business agents, and organizers—as well as the elective offices of president, vice president, etc.

² The initial annual budget voted for the project was \$100,000; the first year's operation cost an average \$4,000 per student, though the total was expected to be smaller in subsequent years.

³ The maximum age was raised from 30 to 35 years after the first year.

⁴ E. T. Kehrer, *Training for Union Leadership*, The Standard, The American Ethical Union, New York, May 1951.

⁵ Final number graduated was 30. One student was dropped after 5 months on grounds he was unable to handle the work; another dropped out for personal reasons; five were drafted before the year was out, though two were so near completion of the course that they were formally graduated.

Occupational Wages in Early 1951, Five Major Cities

A. N. JARRELL*

INTERAREA VARIATIONS IN WAGES, which have long characterized American industry, are brought out in a recent study of occupational wage rates in five important labor markets. In general, early 1951 wage and salary levels in the five cities studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were highest in San Francisco, followed by Chicago, New York, Boston, and Atlanta, in descending order.¹ Some of the factors which have undoubtedly contributed to the differences are historical patterns, extent of unionization, industrial composition of the local economy, labor supply, and use of incentive systems of wage payments. However, interarea differences are subject to important qualifications and exceptions, as exemplified in the present article.

Of the 77 jobs selected for comparison in this analysis, San Francisco wage or salary levels were highest in only 53.² Although Boston ranked above Atlanta on an over-all basis, this order was reversed with respect to weekly salaries for clerical occupations. Office clerical worker salaries on a weekly basis in Chicago tended to exceed those in New York; on an hourly basis, however, New York outranked Chicago.

Unionization varied considerably in extent among the five areas. Nearly all workers in non-office jobs in San Francisco were covered by union agreements. Workers (other than in office jobs) employed in establishments with union agreements made up about four-fifths of the total in New York; three-fourths in Boston; two-thirds in Chicago; and nearly half in Atlanta. Comparatively few

office workers, even in the highly unionized areas, were employed in establishments having collective-bargaining agreements with labor organizations representing office workers. Office workers employed under terms of union contracts ranged from a sixth of the total in the San Francisco Bay area to about a tenth in Atlanta.

The influence of industrial composition of a city on community wage levels and the relative importance of the various industry groups within an area should be considered in any discussion of inter-city rankings. For example, Chicago, with its great concentration of heavy manufacturing industries, was the only city in the survey with over half of its workers employed in manufacturing establishments (mostly durable goods). In contrast, seven-tenths of the workers in Atlanta and San Francisco were employed in nonmanufacturing industries. Boston and New York tended to be more representative of the Nation's cities with a 3 to 2 ratio of workers employed in non-manufacturing and manufacturing establishments, respectively. New York, as a financial center, had a greater proportion of its workers employed in banks and insurance companies than the other four cities. Atlanta's position as a distribution point for the Southeast was reflected in a high proportion of workers employed in wholesale trade.

Wage and salary levels tend to be higher in manufacturing than in nonmanufacturing establishments. Yet, wages for comparable jobs in transportation, communication, and other public utilities and the wholesale trade group (which are usually the highest in the nonmanufacturing industries) exceed those in manufacturing, in many cases. Generally, the intercity rankings by industry group did not differ appreciably from the over-all rankings, but there were quite a number of exceptions. For example, San Francisco has the highest over-all earnings for the maintenance trades but Chicago ranked higher when nonmanufacturing was considered separately.

The wage range for individual workers for the different jobs studied was much smaller in San Francisco than elsewhere. For example, 350 of the 464 production machinists reported in the machinery industry in San Francisco were earning \$1.805 an hour; the over-all range on this job was from \$1.80 to \$2.05, contrasted with a range of \$1.60 to over \$2.60 an hour for the same job in Chicago.

Several factors contributed to this concentration of rates in San Francisco. Employers in this area usually bargain with the unions through an association of employers in the same industry or a confederation that unites various industry associations. By contrast, unions ordinarily bargain with individual firms or establishments in the other four areas and this type of bargaining tends to result in a wider variation in individual earnings. As a result of area-wide standards of bargaining in San Francisco, nearly three-fourths of the plant workers were employed in establishments having a single rate for each job and only about a fifth in plants with rate ranges.³ This concentration contrasted sharply with the situation in Atlanta where less than a fourth of the plant workers were employed in plants having a single rate for each job and about half in plants with rate ranges.

Incentive pay is another factor contributing to a dispersion of employees' earnings. San Francisco had no incentive systems of pay in effect in the 77 jobs selected for comparison, but they were quite frequent in some of the other cities.

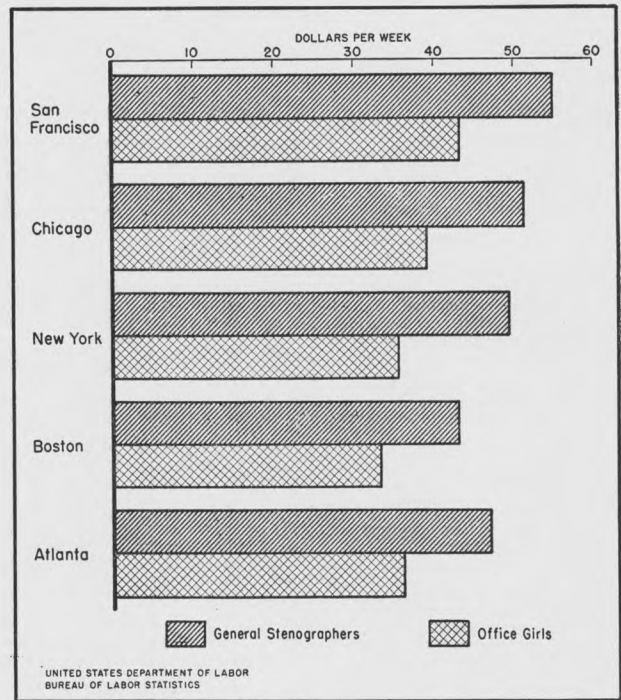
The Bureau's community wage studies provide two types of data, namely, for jobs which have a high degree of transferability of skill and knowledge among industries, and for specialized jobs in important local industries. Cross-industry methods of sampling were utilized in compiling earnings data for the first type of job, which includes office clerical, maintenance and power, custodial, warehousing, and shipping jobs.⁴ The following discussion covers both these types of data together with information on supplementary wage practices.

Cross-Industry Occupations

Average weekly salaries paid to office workers ranged from a high of \$74.50 for men hand bookkeepers in Chicago to a low of \$33.50 for office boys and girls in Boston (table 1). Salaries in San Francisco were the highest in 5 of the 6 men's jobs and in all 24 of the women's jobs. They averaged \$10 or more a week higher than in Boston or Atlanta.

Low salaries in some industry groups were at least partially offset by short hours. In the finance, insurance, and real-estate industry group in most cities, weekly salaries usually ranked low in a comparison with other industry groups, but scheduled weekly hours were often relatively lower.

Chart 1.—Average Weekly Earnings for Women in Selected Office Occupations in Five Cities, Early 1951



Lowest scheduled weekly hours on an all-industry basis were found in New York where the average for office jobs ranged from 36½ to 38½ hours per week compared with 39 to 43½ in Atlanta. Adjustment of salaries to reflect differences in hours worked resulted in the following rankings according to average hourly earnings: San Francisco, New York, Chicago, Boston, and Atlanta in descending order.

In routine office jobs, salaries were about the same for both men and women in a given city, but in those involving a substantial amount of training or experience, men in all areas had a salary advantage over women that usually amounted to \$12 or more a week. Boston showed the greatest over-all difference between salaries for men and women, and New York, the smallest.

In an over-all cross-industry comparison of maintenance and power jobs (table 2), earnings in manufacturing were generally higher than in nonmanufacturing establishments, except in Chicago and Atlanta. In Chicago maintenance and power men in nonmanufacturing earned more than in manufacturing in nearly all jobs, and in

TABLE 1.—Average weekly salaries¹ in selected office occupations in 5 areas, early 1951

Sex, occupation, and grade	Atlanta	Boston	Chicago	New York	San Francisco-Oakland
<i>Men</i>					
Bookkeepers, hand.....	\$68.00	\$68.50	\$74.50	\$73.50	\$74.00
Clerks:					
Accounting.....	53.00	55.00	61.50	59.00	67.00
Order.....	52.00	58.50	65.50	63.00	70.00
Payroll.....	57.00	59.50	61.50	62.50	67.00
Office boys.....	34.00	33.50	40.00	35.50	41.50
Tabulating-machine operators.....	55.00	55.50	60.50	58.00	66.50
<i>Women</i>					
Billers, machine:					
Billing machine.....	42.00	41.00	50.00	48.50	51.50
Bookkeeping machine.....	40.00	41.50	46.50	52.00	53.50
Bookkeepers, hand.....	46.00	52.50	62.50	65.00	66.50
Bookkeeping-machine operators:					
Class A.....	49.00	49.50	58.50	53.50	61.00
Class B.....	40.50	40.50	48.00	45.50	51.00
Calculating-machine operators:					
Comptometer type.....	46.00	41.50	51.50	50.50	54.00
Other than Comptometer type.....	42.50	38.50	50.50	48.00	56.00
Clerks:					
Accounting.....	46.00	41.50	49.50	49.00	53.00
File, class A.....	42.50	42.00	46.50	48.50	53.00
File, class B.....	35.00	34.50	40.50	38.00	42.50
Order.....	42.00	41.00	47.00	47.00	53.50
Payroll.....	48.50	45.50	53.50	53.50	55.50
Duplicating-machine operators.....	36.00	39.00	44.50	42.50	48.50
Key-punch operators.....	40.50	42.00	49.00	47.00	52.00
Office girls.....	36.00	33.50	39.00	35.50	43.00
Secretaries.....	56.00	53.00	61.00	62.50	64.50
Stenographers, general.....	47.00	43.00	51.50	49.50	55.00
Stenographers, technical.....	47.00	46.00	57.50	57.00	57.50
Switchboard operators.....	42.00	43.00	48.00	49.00	50.50
Switchboard operator-receptionists.....	41.00	42.50	49.50	48.00	50.00
Tabulating-machine operators.....	48.00	47.50	49.50	53.00	57.50
Transcribing-machine operators, general.....	43.50	39.50	48.00	48.00	53.00
Typists, class A.....	42.00	43.00	50.00	48.50	51.00
Typists, class B.....	36.50	36.50	44.00	41.00	44.50

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

Atlanta wages were about the same for both types of establishments. Carpenters were paid more in nonmanufacturing in all five cities; general maintenance men were consistently the higher paid in manufacturing; but in the other jobs covered in the study variations occurred from city to city.

Workers in San Francisco had the highest average earnings in 10 of the 12 maintenance and power jobs covered with average earnings exceeding \$2 an hour in 6 occupations. Chicago was the only other city in which averages of \$2 or over were recorded for any of the 12 job classifications. The greatest intercity range was in the general maintenance man category with hourly earnings from \$1.32 in Atlanta to \$1.90 in San Francisco. Electricians had the narrowest range, averaging \$1.76 an hour in Boston and \$2.05 in San Francisco.

New York ranked third in the intercity comparisons ordinarily. It had higher rates than

Chicago in most of the custodial, warehousing, and shipping jobs covered in the study. In the latter job category, manufacturing rates exceeded those for nonmanufacturing in all cities except New York, where the relationship was reversed in 6 of the 10 jobs studied. Packers received the same average earnings in both broad industry divisions.

Characteristic Industry Occupations

Three industries—machinery manufacture, auto repair shops, and power laundries—were selected for interindustry comparison of earnings. Chicago had the highest earnings for most production workers in two, machinery and auto repair (table 3).⁵ However, San Francisco ranked highest in jobs such as janitors and tool-and-die makers in machinery manufacture; washers and greasers in auto repair shops; and in all occupations in power laundries. Workers in San Francisco were all paid on a time basis, whereas in the four other cities some of the jobs studied were paid primarily on an incentive basis. For example, over half of the class A auto mechanics in each of the four other cities were paid on an incentive basis, whereby they received a percentage of amounts charged customers for labor. Mechanics paid on

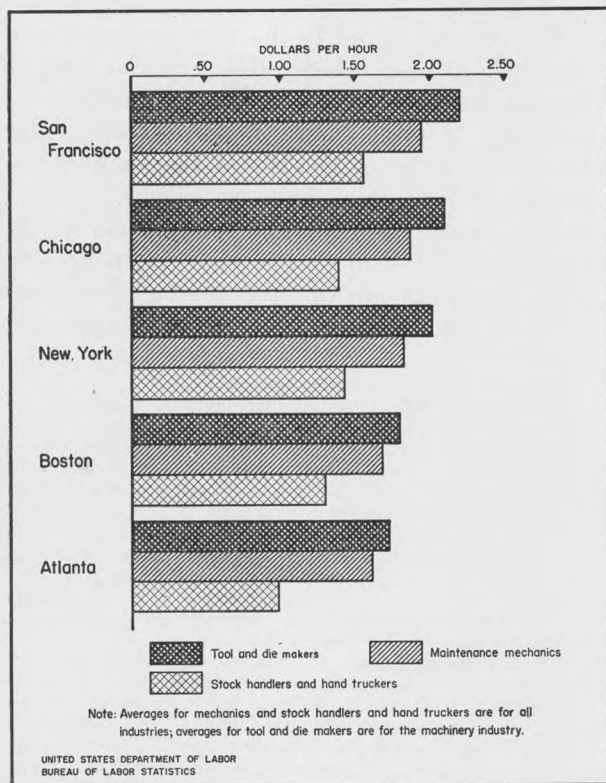
TABLE 2.—Average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected plant occupations in five areas, early 1951

Occupation	Atlanta	Boston	Chicago	New York	San Francisco-Oakland
<i>Maintenance and power:</i>					
Carpenters.....	\$1.56	\$1.67	\$2.00	\$1.81	\$2.12
Electricians.....	1.85	1.76	1.98	1.92	2.05
Engineers, stationary.....	1.47	1.68	2.04	1.95	1.90
Firemen, stationary boiler.....	1.21	1.51	1.61	1.58	1.74
Machinists.....	1.67	1.75	1.98	1.92	1.99
Maintenance men, general utility.....	1.32	1.46	1.65	1.65	1.90
Mechanics.....	1.62	1.68	1.88	1.83	1.96
Mechanics, automotive.....	1.51	1.60	1.98	1.75	2.07
Oilers.....	1.11	1.39	1.55	1.51	1.62
Painters.....	1.80	1.53	2.09	1.67	2.01
Pipe fitters.....	1.82	1.66	1.96	1.87	2.05
Sheet-metal workers.....	1.91	1.66	1.95	1.83	2.01
<i>Custodial, warehousing, and shipping:</i>					
Janitors, porters, and cleaners.....	.90	1.09	1.22	1.22	1.30
Order fillers.....	1.13	1.26	1.44	1.41	1.55
Packers.....	.99	1.20	1.33	1.27	1.51
Stock handlers and truckers, hand.....	.99	1.30	1.40	1.44	1.57
<i>Truck drivers:</i>					
Light (under 1½ tons).....	.84	1.54	1.78	1.92	1.78
Medium (1½ to and including 4 tons).....	.98	1.44	1.88	1.77	1.89
Heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type).....	1.15	1.68	1.92	1.90	1.89
Truckers, power (fork lift).....	1.11	1.56	1.53	1.70	1.67
Truckers, power (other than fork lift).....	1.39	1.43	1.55	1.73	1.61
Watchmen.....	.95	1.14	.98	1.20	1.41

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

this "flat-rate" system averaged about 30 cents an hour more than hourly rated workers in the four cities. Nevertheless average earnings on this job in San Francisco were \$2.04 an hour and individual earnings were within the narrow range of \$1.80 to \$2.30 an hour, contrasted to Chicago's average of \$2.06 an hour and a range of from \$1.15 to over \$3.40 for individual earnings.

Chart 2.—Average Hourly Earnings for Men in Selected Plant Occupations in Five Cities, Early 1951



Boston usually ranked fourth and Atlanta fifth in the intercity comparisons. However, only minor differences existed in earnings for skilled workers such as tool-and-die makers, machinists, auto-body repairmen, and class A mechanics in the two cities. In the less skilled jobs, auto greasers in Boston averaged \$1.09 compared with 93 cents in Atlanta; auto washers were paid 17 cents more an hour in Boston and janitors in Atlanta machinery plants earned 20 cents less per hour than Boston janitors. The abundance of unskilled as contrasted with skilled workers in the South accounts, in part, for the difference in pay

for the unskilled and the consistency in pay for the skilled between the two areas.

Minimum wage rates negotiated for the major building trades in New York exceeded the scales in effect in the other four cities (table 4). Painters and building laborers were the only occupations with rates below \$3 an hour in New York. San Francisco had the second highest general level of construction rates, but ranked as low as fourth for building laborers. The greatest differential in rates among cities was found in the latter job; rates ranged from \$1.05 an hour in Atlanta to \$2.15 in New York. The greatest intercity difference for a skilled job was \$1; the union scale for carpenters was \$2 an hour in Atlanta and \$3 in New York. The lowest union wages listed for any of the skilled trades in the five cities was \$2.

In newspaper printing (day work), New York had the highest scales for hand compositors and web pressmen. San Francisco listed the highest scale, \$2.439, for mailers; among stereotypers, Boston, with \$2.734 an hour, had the highest rate.

Supplementary Wage Practices

Information on such benefits as paid holidays, vacations and sick leave plans, nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans shows that the most liberal supplementary wage prac-

TABLE 3.—Average hourly earnings¹ for characteristic occupations in selected industries in five areas, early 1951²

Industry, occupation, and sex ³	Atlanta	Boston	Chicago	New York	San Francisco-Oakland
Machinery manufacture:					
Assemblers, class A.....	\$1.46	\$1.76	\$1.85	\$1.94	\$1.79
Drill-press operators, single and multiple-spindle, class B.....	1.15	1.44	1.67	1.53	1.53
Janitors.....	.91	1.11	1.27	1.20	1.38
Machinists, production.....	1.57	1.55	1.89	1.80	1.84
Tool-and-die makers (other than tool and die jobbing shops)...	1.73	1.80	2.11	2.02	2.21
Auto repair shops:					
Body repairmen, metal.....	1.74	1.76	2.33	1.93	2.23
Greasers.....	.93	1.09	1.41	1.26	1.63
Mechanics, automotive, class A.....	1.60	1.63	2.06	1.87	2.04
Washers, automobile.....	.76	.93	1.17	1.20	1.61
Power laundries:					
Extractor operators.....	.73	1.02	1.15	1.12	1.37
Finishers, flatwork, machine (women).....	.39	.73	.85	.85	.99
Markers (women).....	.57	.77	.95	.98	1.19
Pressers, machine, shirts (women).....	.53	.93	1.06	1.04	1.09
Washers.....	.87	1.13	1.34	1.41	1.41

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
² Data for machinery manufacturing relate to December 1950 in New York, January 1951 in Atlanta, Boston, and San Francisco, and March 1951 in Chicago; data for auto-repair shops and power laundries relate to March 1951 in Atlanta, Boston, and New York, April 1951 in Chicago, and January 1951 in San Francisco.
³ Data relate to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

TABLE 4.—Union wage scales¹ for selected building and printing trades in five cities, April 1951

Occupation	Atlanta	Boston	Chicago	New York	San Francisco-Oakland ²
<i>Building construction</i>					
Bricklayers.....	\$2.500	\$2.775	\$2.650	\$3.250	\$3.250
Carpenters.....	2.000	2.375	2.550	3.000	2.375
Electricians.....	2.500	2.750	2.625	3.200	2.750
Painters.....	2.000	2.250	2.600	2.600	2.450
Plasterers.....	2.500	2.850	2.750	3.300	3.000
Plumbers.....	2.600	2.695	2.600	3.000	2.750
Building laborers.....	1.050	1.750	1.850	2.150	1.650
<i>Printing: Newspapers</i>					
Compositors, hand.....	2.533	2.674	2.759	2.828	2.715
Mailers.....	1.975	2.120	2.187	2.085	2.439
Pressmen, web presses.....	2.453	2.484	³ 2.520	2.713	2.608
Stereotypers.....	2.533	2.734	2.600	2.560	2.597

¹ These scales represent the minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions. The day rate is shown for newspaper printing.

² Minimum rates shown are for San Francisco; Oakland rates were the same except for electricians (\$2.60), plasterers (\$3.167), and plumbers (\$2.625).

³ Rate of \$2.500 reported in one agreement.

tices were not always granted in the cities with the highest wage and salary levels. Three-fourths of the office workers in Boston and half of those in New York were in establishments providing either 10 or 11 paid holidays a year. In Atlanta, four-fifths of the office workers were employed in concerns with from five to six paid holidays; and three-fifths of the office workers in San Francisco were in establishments with seven or eight holidays.

Half of the office workers and about a third of the plant workers in San Francisco were employed in establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave. Only about a fourth of the office workers in New York and a twelfth of the plant workers in Boston were employed in such establishments.

The proportion of office workers in establishments with nonproduction bonuses was about the same in all cities, but in San Francisco only a tenth of the plant workers, compared with a fourth or more in the other cities, were in establishments supplementing basic pay of plant workers with

nonproduction bonuses. These bonuses were usually in the form of a Christmas or year-end bonus.

Generally, office workers received more liberal benefits than plant workers. For example, office employees' vacations usually were scheduled for 2 weeks after 1 year's employment in the same establishments that gave plant employees 1 week after similar service. Approximately three-fifths of the office workers in each city were employed in establishments with retirement pension plans; only about two-fifths of the plant workers had such coverage.

Workers employed in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities and the finance, insurance, and real estate industry groups generally received more liberal supplementary benefits or a larger percent of the workers were covered than in other industry groups. Nonproduction bonuses were an exception, however. The largest proportion of workers receiving nonproduction bonuses, usually in the form of a Christmas or year-end bonus, were in retail and wholesale trade.

*Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

¹ Data were collected from 201 establishments in the Atlanta area; 430 in Boston; 503 in Chicago; 651 in New York; and 427 in the San Francisco-Oakland area. Further detail on salaries, work schedules, and supplementary benefits is available in individual bulletins for each of the five cities. These bulletins may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., as follows: San Francisco (BLS Bulletin No. 1028, 50 cents); Atlanta (BLS Bulletin No. 1031, 30 cents); Boston (BLS Bulletin No. 1033, 40 cents); Chicago (BLS Bulletin No. 1034, 40 cents); New York (BLS Bulletin No. 1037, 45 cents).

² Uniform job descriptions were used in classifying workers by occupation.

³ A small percentage of the workers were paid according to individual merit or other considerations rather than on a job basis.

⁴ Office, maintenance, power, custodial, warehousing, and shipping jobs reported in tables 1 and 2 were studied in establishments having more than 100 workers in manufacturing, retail trade, and transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities, and in establishments with more than 20 workers (more than 50 in New York and Chicago) in wholesale trade, finance, insurance, real-estate, and service industries.

⁵ Characteristic jobs reported in table 3 were studied in machinery plants and power laundries with more than 20 workers, and in auto repair shops with more than 4 workers. Establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories with 8 or more workers were included in the machinery study.

The New York State Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1951

RUTH RETICKER*

THOUGH THE NEW YORK UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAW has been amended 117 times since its enactment in April 1935, no amendment has aroused as much controversy as the Hughes-Brees Act of 1951 (Ch. 645, 1951). The bill had been recommended by the majority of the Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment Insurance, with two members of the seven-man committee dissenting. The amendments were urged by many employer groups and by the State Commerce Commissioner, but the Welfare Commissioner of New York City and labor groups whose members are among the beneficiaries of the program opposed the bill.

An AFL-CIO Joint Committee issued a folder condemning the Hughes-Brees bill as a "Plot to Kill Unemployment Insurance." Over 200 members of AFL unions attended the legislative hearings on the bill and further opposition to the Hughes-Brees amendments was voiced at the State Federation's convention, June 20-22. The New York State Advisory Council on Placement and Unemployment Insurance¹ reported February 21 that it was "unable to arrive at solutions acceptable to both labor and management" on the bill. The AFL representative resigned from the Advisory Council after 11 years of service because he did "not want to be a part of any administration which is responsible for enacting so retrogressive a piece of legislation."

The act amends the experience-rating provisions and the benefit and entitlement provisions of the law and establishes relationships between benefits and employers' contribution rates that did not exist before in New York. Although most

elements of the New York formula have been tried in one form or another in one or more States, the New York law represents new combinations of provisions. Since 13 percent of the covered workers of the country are covered by this law, it is timely to analyze the significance of the controversial 1951 amendments. What does the new law provide? What does it mean to employers who finance the program and to workers who are its beneficiaries?²

Many employers will have "reduced rates" in 1952, although not the zero rate which will be effective later for those who meet certain requirements if the unemployment-insurance fund reaches a stated percentage of payrolls. Under the old law, many employers would have had "credit certificates" to reduce their contributions payable in 1952; some might have had credits equal to the full amount of contributions payable. However, the employers' publicity about the changes stresses that employers will know in advance what their tax rate for the next year will be. If their payrolls are rising, this fixed rate will be to their advantage. Moreover, the new law emphasizes the individual employers' accounts. It provides a greater incentive for securing good experience-rating records than did the old unemployment tax credit plan.

As to the workers, some will get higher benefits because of the new maximum weekly and annual amounts; some will get lower benefits (or none) because of new qualifying provisions and benefits based on average rather than highest weekly wages. What happens on balance depends on economic conditions, especially on wage levels and patterns of employment and unemployment. The new law will cut out some "repeaters." Although repeaters of certain types should be eliminated, the new law may make it so difficult for claimants to requalify that unemployment insurance in New York will become a once-only program for anyone with a period of extensive unemployment.

Workers are apprehensive about the increased employers' interest in each benefit paid. Under the new experience-rating provisions each check paid to a former employee influences the "reserve" of the employer to whom it is charged and his resulting rate of contributions. Under disqualification amendments, which failed of passage this year but may be urged again next year, it would be even more profitable than at present to

employers to challenge benefit payments to their former workers. While benefits should not be paid to claimants under disqualifying conditions, an increase of alleged disqualifications can defeat the purposes of the law by clogging administration and discouraging claimants from filing.

The Experience-Rating Formula³

The New York unemployment insurance program is financed entirely by a tax on employers' payrolls. From 1938 to 1945 all subject employers (those employing 4 or more persons on 15 or more days in a calendar year in employment subject to the law) paid 2.7 percent to the State Government; in 1945, employers who met certain requirements were relieved of part of the State tax by a system of experience rating unique to New York. Instead of reducing employers' contribution rates, it allowed qualified employers credit against their future payments of contributions. At the end of each year, any surplus over the reserve required by law was distributed in the form of credit certificates which an employer could apply against his next year's contributions, figured at 2.7 percent of his payroll. The unprecedented amount paid in benefits during 1949 meant that there was no "surplus" to distribute, though the fund balance has not gone below \$847 million in any recent quarter. Thus all employers in New York have been paying the standard rate, 2.7 percent, since the beginning of 1950. Pressures were therefore inevitable for the amendment of the experience-rating provisions, particularly the requirement of a balance equal to the lesser of \$900 million or 3 and a half times the preceding years' contributions. The result is a new experience-rating system.

Under the old law, employers' "experience with unemployment risk" was measured by three factors which determined their share of the surplus: (1) a benefit-experience index; (2) a quarterly-decrease quotient, measuring quarterly decreases in payrolls over the past 3 years; and (3) years of liability for contributions. The benefit factor represented 12 of a possible 23 points. It was called a benefit-wage ratio because it measured that part of the wages paid by an employer on which benefits were based against all wages paid by him. The employer was charged not for the

exact amount of benefits paid his former employees but for the wages of any such workers who drew benefits equal to four times their weekly benefit. Thus, the payment of 1, 2, or 3 weeks of benefits to a former employee did not influence an employer's rate, excepting as it reduced the total fund available for benefits. Similarly, once a claimant had drawn 4 weeks of benefits and the employer had been charged with the wages concerned as "benefit wages," the payment of additional benefits did not influence the employer's benefit-wage ratio and hence his contribution rate.

Because the benefit-wage system did not give the employers as much control over their rates as the reserve-ratio system used in the majority of States, the benefit-wage system has been under attack in recent legislative sessions.⁴ New York has now substituted a reserve-ratio factor, while continuing the quarterly-decrease-quotient factor and the employer's age-of-business factor, and adding an annual-decrease-quotient factor. Each of these latter factors counts for a maximum of only 2 points compared with the maximum of 16 points for the reserve-ratio factor; thus the reserve ratio is the principal determinant of employers' contribution rates. The reserve ratio is figured by subtracting benefits charged to an employer's account from his contributions and expressing the resulting balance as a percentage of his taxable payrolls, in order to facilitate comparisons between large and small employers. Each employer's reserve ratio is translated into a benefit factor, 0 if the reserve is less than 5 percent of payrolls, 1 if it is 5 but less than 5.5 percent, and so on up to 16 if the reserve is 12.5 percent or more.

The law provides eight different tax rate schedules, the one effective for a particular calendar year depending on the total funds available for benefits on the preceding July 1 as a percentage of taxable payrolls in the State. The percentage is figured on the preceding calendar year's payrolls or the average of the preceding 3 years' payrolls, whichever is greater. When the fund is less than 4 percent of payrolls, all employers with aggregate experience factors of less than 17 (out of the possible 22 points) pay the standard rate of 2.7 percent and the lowest rate any employer can be assigned is 1.7 percent (for 20 points or more). At the other extreme, when the size-of-fund index is 12.5 or over, only employers with an experience factor

of less than 2 (out of the 22 points) pay 2.7 percent and those with an experience factor of 20 or better have a zero rate. This most favorable schedule includes 18 intermediate rates from 0.2 to 2.5 percent. The existing fund (over \$975 million as of June 30, 1951) represents more than 6.5 percent of taxable payrolls for 1950 and, under the schedule, give employers with good records rates as low as 0.8 percent. However, the law specifically provides that with respect to wages paid in the year 1952 no employer can have a rate below 1.7 percent.

Individual Employer Accounts

To start such a system, it was necessary to give each employer a reserve balance, intended to approximate his tax payments and benefit-charge experience in the past. Employer accounts were set up, as of July 1, 1951, with specified percentages (0 to 2.9 percent) of their last 3 years' payrolls, according to their experience under the old experience-rating system. It was expected that about \$600 million would be assigned in this way. Naturally, employers with large payrolls get the larger initial account balances; the better their recent experience with unemployment, the larger the initial balance. It was estimated that about \$300 million would be left in a "general account" to which will be charged benefits which are not chargeable to individual employers' accounts. If this general account falls below 1.5 percent of total taxable payrolls (which State officials do not expect to happen), all employers will be assessed an emergency contribution of 0.5 or 1.0 percent (depending on how much the account drops). The net earnings on moneys in the fund, interest and penalties collected from employers, balances in employers' accounts which lapse, and moneys improperly paid to claimants and recovered will be credited to the general account. Any negative balance of an employer's account on any computation date will be wiped out by debiting the amount to the general account.

Each week of benefits paid is charged against a week of employment, the latest weeks first. If a claimant had two or more employers in his most recent 26 weeks of employment, the employers will be charged in turn, except that if he had 26 or more weeks of employment with his last employer

within the past 52 weeks, no charge is made to any other employer. If a claimant who had 20 but less than 26 weeks of employment (with one or more employers) remains unemployed, his benefits in excess of his weeks of employment—up to the maximum of 26 weeks in a benefit year—will be charged to the general account.

New York has always had what is called a pooled-fund law. It continues to have a pooled-fund law in that "all moneys in [the unemployment insurance] fund, from whatever source derived and to whatever account credited, shall be pooled and available to pay benefits to any individual entitled thereto" (sec. 581.1 (d)). However, each individual employer's reserve will be influenced by the amount of benefits paid his former employees and charged to his account. While many economic factors beyond an individual employer's control influence the duration of unemployment suffered by his former workers and the total charges to his account, the amendments emphasize factors within the employer's control. Each employer is notified currently of each experience-rating charge against his account. These are only bookkeeping accounts, but each such charge represents what he considers his own money because it may affect his contribution rate for the next year. Thus, the experience-rating amendments provide incentives to employers not only to stabilize employment and prevent unemployment but also to prevent the payment of benefits for unemployment which cannot be prevented.

The Weekly Benefit Formula

Under the New York formula, to be eligible for benefits, any claimant must have had at least 20 weeks of employment in his base period (the 52 consecutive weeks preceding the week in which he filed a valid original claim) and must have earned an average of at least \$15 per week in at least 20 such weeks. If the last employer gave him 20 or more weeks of employment in the base period, his weekly benefit is figured on his average weekly wage with that employer in all these weeks (20 to 52). If he did not have 20 weeks of employment with the last employer, his weekly benefit is based on his average weekly wage with all his base-period employers in 20 to 52 weeks. Weeks of less than \$15 earnings are excluded in

these computations unless their exclusion reduces the total weeks of employment to fewer than 20.

This represents a great change from the high-quarter formula in effect from the time that benefits first became payable in New York in 1938, under which a claimant's weekly benefit was 1/23 of his wages in "that quarter of his base period in which his wages were highest."⁵ The qualifying requirement emphasizes length of employment more than the former requirement of earnings equal to 30 times his weekly benefit (i. e., \$300 to \$780) within a calendar year and at least \$100 in one calendar quarter. A low-wage worker can qualify as formerly on 20 weeks of employment with wages totaling \$300; a high-paid worker with only 19 weeks of employment and wages totaling \$1,900 can no longer qualify. A report of the Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment Insurance to the Legislature estimated that enactment of the bill would take away entitlement from 100,000 claimants a year, including 40,000 who cannot meet the 20-week test.

The claimant's weekly benefit, in dollar amounts from \$10 to \$30, is set forth in a weighted table in terms of average weekly wage. The following selected amounts show the weights:

<i>Average weekly wage (in dollars)</i>	<i>Weekly benefit rate</i>
Less than 16.....	\$10
16 but less than 17.....	11
17 but less than 19.....	12
23 but less than 25.....	15
33 but less than 35.....	20
43 but less than 45.....	25
45 but less than 48.....	26
51 but less than 54.50.....	28
58 or more.....	30

The increase of the maximum weekly benefit to \$30 continues adjustments which New York, like other States, has been making to take into account higher wages and higher cost of claimants' non-deferrable expenses since the program started with a maximum \$15 weekly benefit.⁶ The former maximum was \$26 but opponents of the amendments point out that it was easier to get \$26 per week under the old law than now. Such \$26 benefit required high-quarter wages of at least \$586, or an average weekly wage of about \$45 for claimants with 13 weeks of work in the high quarter, and base-period wages of \$780. To get \$26 under

the present law requires average weekly wages of \$45 to \$48, i. e., at least \$900 if a claimant had wages in 20 weeks only from one or more subject employers up to at least \$2,340 if his benefit is based on wages of at least \$15 in each of 52 weeks, averaging at least \$45 per week. To get \$30 per week requires average weekly wages of \$58, at least \$1,160 if a claimant qualifies on 20 weeks' wages only, up to \$3,016 if he qualifies on a full 52-weeks period. The average weekly wage formula counts as a full week of employment any week of underemployment occurring in the period used (unless it was a week of less than \$15 wages). As a result, for some claimants the average will not represent normal weekly earnings and benefits will be less than formerly when they were based on the best segment of a worker's base-period experience.

Benefits are continued on the day-base plan in that unemployment is measured in effective days, which are defined as "full days of total unemployment." This system is unique in New York. The day-base plan has no effect on workers who are totally unemployed throughout a week, but "partially unemployed" workers are paid in terms of days of unemployment. One-fourth week's benefit is paid for each day of total unemployment in excess of 3 days in a week beginning on Monday in which the claimant earns no more than \$30 (formerly \$24). To illustrate with a claimant whose weekly benefit amount is \$25 (based on an average weekly wage of \$43 to \$45): If, in a given week, he is unemployed 4 days (which may include Saturday and Sunday), and if he earned no more than \$30 in his 3 days of work, he gets benefits of \$6.25. If he is unemployed 5 days, he gets \$12.50; 6 days, \$18.75; and the full week, \$25. Formerly, benefits for weeks of unemployment which included only 1 to 3 effective days were not paid until 4 effective days had been accumulated and a full week's benefit could be paid. By this change, the Legislature has eliminated a bad feature of the day-base plan under which claimants did not get prompt payment for weeks of partial unemployment and might lose benefits for 1, 2, or 3 effective days at the end of a benefit year. But the day-base plan still rules out benefits for individuals who have partial employment, however slight, on given days.

Base Period and Benefit Year

The law changes substantially the framework of the benefit year in which benefit rights are measured and the base period in which they are earned. Since April 1938, New York has used a uniform base period and benefit year, a device still followed by 10 States. The benefit year for all claimants began the first Monday in June. For any claimants initiating a claim between that date and the Sunday following the last Monday in May of the next calendar year, benefits were computed on the basis of wages in the calendar year preceding the beginning of the benefit year. Now the benefit year is related to an individual claimant's own date of unemployment; it begins the first Monday after he files a valid original claim. This makes the definition of "valid claim" of crucial importance.

A valid original claim is defined by the statute as one filed by a claimant who not only meets the qualifying wage and employment requirements for benefits (the most frequent definition) but who also is not disqualified from benefits. If a claimant is disqualified for 7 weeks because he lost his employment on account of a strike or through misconduct or for 6 weeks because he left his employment voluntarily without good cause, he cannot file a valid claim until the disqualification period ends. Then some of the early weeks of employment will have passed out of the base period; in some cases the benefit rights will be eliminated; and in others, reduced. This provision will have a limited effect as long as the present disqualification provisions, which merely postpone benefits for a specified period, remain in the law. It would have a far more serious effect if the law were amended to provide more severe penalties for the claimants who are disqualified. Assembly Bill 3307, designed for this purpose in 1951, was introduced by the Committee on Rules in the last days of the Legislature, but did not pass. It would have extended disqualification for voluntary leaving and discharge for misconduct to the duration of the unemployment and would have canceled benefit credits with the separating employer. Then a claimant who was disqualified could not start a benefit year until he had returned to covered employment and had worked long enough to qualify on wages earned after his

disqualification, together with any prior employment and wages within the new 52-week period from some employer other than the one from whom his wage credits were canceled.

Most States with individual benefit years allow a disqualified worker to establish a benefit year, although he cannot immediately begin to draw benefits. After the disqualification period has expired, if he is still unemployed and otherwise eligible, he can draw benefits on the assumption that his continuing unemployment is due to the condition of the labor market, not to his own disqualifying act. If the proposed disqualification provisions were enacted, the New York definition of benefit year and valid claim would mean that many disqualified workers are out of the system until they have returned to covered employment and have worked long enough to qualify all over again.

For the claimant who is not disqualified, the change in the benefit year and base period is not necessarily adverse. Benefits based on recent wages in a base period related to the beginning of a claimant's own unemployment may be more realistic as a measure of wage loss and more equitable as between claimants than the old system under which one claimant's benefits were based on a quarter beginning 8 months earlier and another on wages in a quarter beginning 2 years before. New entrants into the labor market may qualify for benefits more quickly (i. e., after 20 weeks of work) and more equitably than under a system whereby no one could qualify short of 9 months and some had to have worked 20 months earlier in order to qualify, depending on the dates of the start of their employment and their unemployment.⁷

Waiting Period

The waiting period, 4 effective days of uncompensated unemployment, was changed in accordance with the changes in the benefit year. The waiting period may be served either wholly within the week in which a claimant establishes a valid claim or, if he does not have 4 effective days in that week (i. e., 7 days of unemployment beginning on Monday), it may be served partly within that week and in 1 to 3 weeks of the benefit year established by that claim. Thus the New York

law requires a waiting period of 1 week of total unemployment or 2 to 4 weeks of partial unemployment; this is more than is required in 40 other States.⁸

Potential Duration of Benefits

The new law continues the provision of uniform potential duration of benefits for all eligible claimants and, with the new individual benefit year, each eligible claimant has 52 weeks in which he can draw the 26 weeks of benefits if he continues unemployed and otherwise eligible. New York has been a pioneer in providing uniform potential duration and in improving the adequacy of such protection.⁹

It was possible under the old law for some claimants who remained in the labor force and continued to be able to work and be available for work to draw benefits in 2 benefit years without any employment after they became unemployed in the first benefit year. Some of these claimants could draw benefits for 52 consecutive weeks, except for an intervening week of waiting period for the second benefit year. Thus, a claimant becoming unemployed in November 1949 could serve a waiting period and draw benefits for 26 weeks on 1948 wage credits; after June 4, 1950, he could, if otherwise eligible, serve another waiting period and draw 26 weeks' benefits on his wages January to November 1949.

This so-called "double dip" is impossible under the new law. A claimant beginning a benefit year in January 1952 uses all his wage credits up to his benefit year. He cannot start a new benefit year until January 1953 and he must then have worked at least 20 weeks in covered employment in the preceding 52 weeks. If his unemployment is seasonal and is repeated in January 1953, he will not be eligible for any benefits unless he returned to work for at least 20 weeks in 1952

and earned an average of at least \$15 in at least 20 such weeks. Twenty weeks of employment in the last 52 weeks seems a reasonable measure of attachment to the covered labor force so long as high employment continues, but it may prove to be a harsh requirement for claimants who have had 1 year's benefits. If they remain unemployed for the full statutory period, they have only 26 weeks in which to qualify with 20 weeks' employment before the possible start of a new benefit year. In a period of declining employment opportunities, the result may well be that many claimants are out of the system after 1 year's benefits.

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¹ By law the Governor appoints an advisory council of nine men and women, three each representing employees, employers, and the public, to advise the Industrial Commissioner on all matters of major policies and procedures connected with the administration of the unemployment insurance law and to make an annual report to the Governor and the legislature.

² Various amendments described here go into effect gradually. To simplify the presentation, the intermediate steps are omitted and the discussion is limited to the law as it will be fully in effect in 1952.

³ For background information on the Federal-State system of financing unemployment insurance, see *Insurance Against Unemployment in the United States*, by William H. Wandel, in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1950 (p. 9) and *The Financing of Unemployment Insurance*, by Ruth Reticker, in the March 1950 issue (p. 257).

⁴ Pennsylvania changed from a benefit-wage ratio to a reserve-ratio system in 1949 and legislation to effect such a change has been enacted by the Massachusetts Legislature and approved November 5, 1951. In Michigan also, employer groups have been urging a change from a so-called benefit-ratio system to a reserve-ratio system.

⁵ The new formula follows in part a pattern established by Wisconsin in 1936 and adapted by Michigan in 1947. In New York, however, one benefit amount applies throughout a benefit year, in contrast to Michigan and Wisconsin where successive determinations of the weekly benefit are made whenever there is a change in the employer to be charged for benefits paid.

⁶ The maximum in New York was successively increased to \$18 in 1942, \$21 in 1945, and \$26 in 1948 without changing the formula for determining benefits. Five other States have adopted a \$30 maximum in 1951.

⁷ Under the old law, a claimant who started work in September 1949 and was unemployed in June 1950 could meet the qualifying wages; one whose unemployment began in May 1950 could not qualify unless he had wages in 2 quarters of 1948 or \$780 in 1 quarter of that year.

⁸ Three States require no waiting period and 37 States require 1 week of total or partial unemployment.

⁹ In 1939 the New York law provided for 13 weeks of uniform potential duration; in 1942, 20 weeks; and in 1945, 26 weeks. At present two other State laws include uniform duration of 26 weeks; 12 other State laws provide uniform duration of less than 26 weeks; and 15 States which vary duration with base-period wages have a maximum of 26 or 26½ weeks.

Seventieth AFL Convention, San Francisco, 1951

NELSON M. BORTZ*

REFLECTING THE CRITICAL COURSE of world events, much of the American Federation of Labor's seventieth convention in San Francisco dealt with international labor affairs. The approximately 700 delegates also reviewed the past year's developments on the home front at the September 17-25, 1951, sessions. Continued support, coupled with constructive criticism, was expressed for the national defense effort in obtaining greater production, more equitable taxation, and fair price and wage stabilization. Mindful of the forthcoming 1952 national elections, the delegates agreed to bolster by funds and active grass-roots support the work of Labor's League for Political Education. Organic unification of the bona fide American labor movement, the Federation resolved, was now more urgently needed than at any time since the partition a decade and a half ago.

Attack on Communism

Demands for continued, unceasing war on communism at home and abroad dominated much of the convention's time and activities. As in preceding years the AFL's international representatives as well as fraternal delegates from other countries described the progress—and problems—in the world-wide struggle to buttress the free and democratic labor movements against threats of Communist infiltration and subversion.¹

Irving Brown, AFL European representative, reported that although economic difficulties have

complicated the tasks of the democratic world "the growing strength of the Atlantic Pact nations is beginning to have an effect on the morale and psychology of the masses." He warned, however, that the Communists, having been set back in frontal political attacks (as in the recent French elections), are now seeking to ensnare the trade-union movement "in a phony international united front." Prompt and vigorous rejection of such overtures were taken by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions which, Mr. Brown reported, now represents over 52,000,000 workers from 80 national trade-union affiliates in over 60 countries.

All speakers affirmed the value of the Marshall Plan in rehabilitating the economic life of the free world. Major stress, in the year ahead, will be to increase the productivity—the output—of European mines, mills, and factories. This effort, several speakers warned, must be accompanied by raising the present very meager living conditions of the masses. Standards to aid employers and unions in shaping productivity programs and for sharing in the greater output will be developed, Nelson Cruikshank, director of the European Labor Division of the Economic Cooperation Administration, told the delegates. Approval will not be given, he added, to any productivity drive that "fails to provide for the sharing out to wage earners and consumers the rewards of the increased production achieved."

In similar vein, AFL Vice President Charles J. MacGowan, returned from a 2-month tour of Western Europe, spoke critically of the rise of "iniquitous cartels" which, he charged, were "skimming off all the fat from the industries" to the detriment of the workers' living standards. Mr. MacGowan was likewise critical of what he described as the practice of ECA missions in various countries of "making unilateral decisions" without consulting the labor advisers attached to the missions.

The "practical job" of assuring that the benefits of ECA's Productivity Assistance Program accrue equitably to the workers, the stockholders, and the consumers, William H. Joyce, Jr., Assistant ECA Director, told delegates "belongs to the free trade-unions in each country." ECA, he advised them, cannot intervene in the internal affairs of foreign countries. He added: "You can bring to your fellow trade-unionists in Europe the advantages

American labor has reaped through being not the opponents of but the champions of more effective and efficient production and the independent militant use of their economic power as an agency of social justice and social progress." At the conclusion of his address, Mr. Joyce presented to the Federation a "Freedom's Scroll" plaque in recognition of the AFL's "dynamic support of the ECA program of strength for the free world, its unswerving and vigorous fight against slavery, its historic endeavors to give strength to the world's Free Trade Unions and its unselfish efforts to bring to all the workers in the world a more abundant life."

George P. Delaney, international representative of the Federation and chief labor delegate to the International Labor Organization, spoke out sharply against the employer representatives to that body with respect to "tactics . . . in their operations both within and outside" the ILO. It was the first time the AFL has openly and officially criticized the actions and utterances of the employer delegation. He accused them of continuing "to profess their sympathy with the aims of ILO" while seeking "to neutralize [it] as an effective ally" of social programs.

Program of Action

A comprehensive policy declaration "towards preserving and promoting international peace and freedom, furthering social justice, and fostering national independence and individual freedom" was adopted. Significant portions of this statement recommended:

(1) Negotiation of a treaty with the Federal German Republic guaranteeing its unconditional sovereignty and complete national independence.

(2) Greater support of the genuine democratic forces in Germany—especially the 6,000,000-member German Federation of Labor.

(3) Conclusion of a treaty of peace and friendship with Austria.

(4) Revision of the present "unjust" Italian treaty which will permit that nation to play its appropriate and rightful role in the European collective-security system.

(5) Strengthening of the Atlantic Alliance by inclusion of Greece and Turkey.

(6) Development of a Middle East Regional

Security and Prosperity Pact which would include Iran, Israel, and Turkey.

(7) Resumption, under appropriate conditions, of Korean peace negotiations.

(8) Continued support of the democratic resistance movement on the Chinese mainland and furtherance of democratization of the constitutional regime on Formosa and the strengthening of its Nationalist military forces.

(9) Establishment of a commission, including representatives of labor, management, farmers, and the public, to plan for the orderly readjustment of the domestic economy, once the peak of armament production has been passed.

(10) Continued support of the Point Four Program with full agreement and participation of the peoples involved.

(11) Steps to make the Voice of America more effective, assuring it adequate funds.

Strong endorsement was voted to the Government's mutual military-assistance and economic-aid programs. With respect to the Marshall Plan the resolution warned against "cunning short cuts or model efficiency-unit factories," or "mere speed-up systems." Increased productivity, it was pointed out, is only a means to an end, the ultimate objective being a strong, rearmed Europe with constantly rising living standards.

Attack on Inflation

Defeat can come from within as well as from without, Eric Johnston, Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency, told the convening delegates, as he urged them to combat the twin "horsemen of communism and inflation." These perils were likewise stressed by President Truman whose message to the convention also warned of a third threat—the danger of reaction spurred by those "who want to strike down all the social and economic progress we have made, and by people who are using the threat of communism as a screen for their attacks on the very foundations of our civil liberties." The President praised the efforts of organized labor in promoting all-out production.

The Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, Nathan P. Feinsinger, in his address to the convention declared that wage stabilization had

become a necessary part of the Government's anti-inflation program but that there is "ample room" for real collective bargaining under wage stabilization. It is not the Board's job "nor is it our desire to reform the world of industrial relations under the guise of wage stabilization." He warned, however:

"If collective bargaining is to be preserved within the framework of wage stabilization, labor and management must not expect the Board to enter the collective-bargaining room to tell you what you can or should negotiate in a particular case. We do not wish to encourage agreements which the parties know themselves cannot be approved under any circumstances. But employers and unions have the right to make any agreement which they believe in good faith is not unstabilizing, if they are prepared to defend it before the Board, and provided it is clearly understood that the agreement cannot be placed into effect prior to Board approval."

A convention report, unanimously adopted, urged support of a wage stabilization program "even though it is clear that the key to an effective program of inflation control lies elsewhere than in the device of wage restraint." Allowance must be made, the report continued, for the negotiation of wage increases based on increased productivity. As to escalator clauses: "Labor has never accepted the concept of the cost of living as the sole criteria for wages, and it never will." Unions were cautioned against "hasty or unnecessary recourse" to the Wage Stabilization Board for the settlement of disputes. All the "potentialities" of collective bargaining should be exhausted, the delegates were told, so that the "traditional processes of free collective bargaining will emerge from this era of controls unimpaired."

Likewise stressing the need for "free and responsible collective bargaining between free and responsible parties," Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin advocated a "fresh substitute" for the Taft-Hartley Act.

While urging a completely rewritten law with a return to the spirit of the Wagner Act, Mr. Tobin emphasized the desirability for labor and management in key industries to work out their own machinery for handling emergency disputes. If the Government must intervene, Secretary Tobin added, the method of intervention should be

flexible, uncertain, and unattractive to the parties, thereby stimulating their own efforts to attain an amicable adjustment.

Political Activity in 1952

The delegates listened to a serious analysis of the work of Labor's League for Political Education, established 4 years ago in the same convention hall. George Meany, League secretary, in reviewing the 1948 and 1950 political campaigns, warned against "over-optimism after victory" (in reference to the 1948) and "defeatism after taking a few political bruises" (1950). He outlined four essential steps for a political program which was subsequently approved by the delegates: (1) A national drive for a minimum \$1 voluntary contribution by each AFL member; (2) separate fund-raising campaigns by State leagues (in contrast with the former practice of \$2 contributions, with half of the amounts collected remitted to the State LLPE); (3) a "seeking out" of worthy candidates for State office by the State AFL units; and (4) prompt launching of "registration committees" to see to it that all workers register and vote. This latter point was stressed by Mr. Meany who declared that the past record of union members in this respect was "very disappointing." In some localities fewer than 50 percent of the AFL membership were registered and eligible to vote.

Both Mr. Meany and Joseph D. Keenan, the retiring director of LLPE, mindful of past experiences in the endorsement of candidates for political office, emphasized the necessity of exercising greater caution in advancing AFL support. Mr. Keenan declared that straight trade-union issues and politics should be paramount, with no commitments until after next summer's national presidential conventions. Repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act—which gave the impetus to the creation of the LLPE in 1947—still remains as a Federation objective in its political program.

James McDevitt, president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor, was selected by the Administrative Committee as the new director of the LLPE.

Labor Unity

As in preceding years, the AFL urged the "organic unification" of all bona fide trade-union

organizations. The need for a united labor movement is "urgent," the AFL asserted, if organized labor is to meet fully its grave responsibilities both at home and abroad. Resumption of conferences with the CIO was called for.²

The delegates also approved, without discussion, the withdrawal of the AFL representatives, on August 28, 1951, from the United Labor Policy Committee. They accepted the report of the AFL executive council which stated that the ULPC "had performed a valuable service in securing for Labor representation in the vital agencies having to do with the national defense." Since the ULPC had "adequately fulfilled the purpose for which it was created" its work, in the words of the executive council's report, was "brought to a satisfactory conclusion."

Convention Business

During the year several changes occurred in the AFL's official family, which now numbers 110 national and international affiliates. The most significant of these was the reaffiliation—as of January 1, 1951—of the International Association of Machinists. Traditionally a part of the Federation, IAM withdrew in 1946 because of jurisdictional difficulties with a member union of the Building and Construction Trades Department. With its reaffiliation, the AFL's membership was boosted by over a half-million.

The granting of a charter to the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, however, was protested on the floor of the convention by the United Textile Workers, claiming that jurisdiction over hosiery workers had previously been accorded them. After extended debate, the convention voted to uphold the action of the executive council in chartering the 30,000 member Hosiery Workers Union last August.

Other jurisdictional conflicts, which did not reach the convention floor, however, involved the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees against the teamsters and building service unions; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees, which continued to protest encroachments by the building trades unions in connection with the construction of buildings on railroad properties.

Also chartered since the Federation's last convention was the Insurance Agents Interna-

tional Union comprising several thousand white-collar employees of large insurance companies. Two amalgamations of AFL affiliates witnessed the merger of the United Leather Workers International Union with the larger Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, and the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers with the more powerful International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America. In both instances the AFL approved the mergers with the understanding that the amalgamated unions would not extend their previous jurisdictions.

Largely but by no means entirely as a result of the reaffiliation of the Machinists union, the reported per capita paid-up membership of the Federation rose to 7,846,245—the highest on record.³ This compares with 7,142,603 in 1950 and 7,577,716 in 1947, the previous peak.

As in the past, the report of Secretary-Treasurer Meany also presented in detail the Federation's finances. During the year ending August 31, 1951, the AFL had receipts totaling over \$3,800,000 and expenses of \$4,060,000. Of this latter amount, about 45 percent went for organizing purposes. Per capita taxes to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions amounted to \$58,100 with another \$37,000 paid to the Inter-American Regional Organization of the ICFTU. A further indication of the AFL's concern with international affairs was manifested in its largest contribution—\$20,000 to the Free Trade Union Committee. This committee was established in 1944 by the Federation as part of its world-wide efforts to combat totalitarianism and encourage free, democratic trade-unions.

A unanimously approved constitutional amendment increased the per capita dues of AFL affiliates from 3 to 4 cents per member per month. This increased revenue of approximately \$1,000,000 a year will offset higher organizational and administrative costs experienced by the Federation and provide funds for expanding the educational activities of Labor's League for Political Education.

Re-election of Officers

President William Green was re-elected for his twenty-eighth term and Secretary-Treasurer Meany for his thirteenth successive term. Also

re-elected unanimously were the AFL's thirteen vice presidents: William L. Hutcheson (Carpenters); Matthew Woll (Photo-Engravers); George M. Harrison (Railway Clerks); Daniel J. Tobin (Teamsters); Harry C. Bates (Bricklayers); W. C. Birthright (Barbers); W. C. Doherty (Letter Carriers); David Dubinsky (Ladies' Garment Workers); Charles J. MacGowan (Boilermakers); Herman Winter (Bakers); D. W. Tracy (Electrical Workers); William L. McFetridge (Building Service Employees); and James C. Petrillo (Musicians).

New York City was selected as the site for the 1952 convention which, according to the Federation's constitution, will begin the third Monday in September.

*Chairman of the Railroad and Airline Wage Board. At the time this article was written, the author was Assistant Chief of the Division of Wages and Industrial Relations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ Fraternal union delegates and foreign labor representatives addressing the convention were: Francisco Aguirre, General Secretary, Inter-American

Regional Organizations, ICFTU; Bernard Shane, Fraternal Delegate, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress; Tom Yates and James Kelly, Fraternal Delegates, British Trades Union Congress; Paul Finet, former president, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Christian Fette, President, German Trade Union Federation; Tetsu Katayama, first postwar prime minister of Japan and leader of the Social Democratic Party; Ismail Aras, General Secretary, Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union of Turkey; Olav Lindblom, Secretary, Finnish Trade Union Federation; C. P. Dave, Assistant Secretary-General, All-Pakistan Confederation of Labor; Wang Chung, (underground) Free Trade Union Movement in Communist China; Reg. R. Broadby, Secretary, Australian Council of Trade Unions; Farhat Hatched, General Secretary of General Union of Tunisian Labor.

² One delegate, a representative of the Seattle newsboy's union, spoke on the labor unity report urging inclusion of the United Mine Workers in the negotiations.

³ Actually, the total membership of unions affiliated with the AFL exceeds 8,000,000. Although article X of the Federation's constitution states that a per capita tax of 3 cents per member per month (increased to 4 cents by amendment of the convention) shall be paid upon "the full paid-up membership", some unions follow a practice of not remitting per capita tax for their entire membership. Thus, a number of the larger affiliates have maintained a constant level of per capita payments during the postwar period despite reported substantial gains in membership. In addition, the AFL per capita figure of 7,846,245 for 1951 does not reflect the full membership of the Machinists which rejoined during the year. Another factor, which also has the effect of understating the full membership strength of the AFL, was the protest action of the dissatisfied Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union in reducing their per capita payments from 318,100 to 175,400 members. This union, which feels that its president has been bypassed several times in filling vacancies on the executive council, refused to send delegates to the convention for the second successive year.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Union Status Under Collective Agreements, 1950-51

UNION-SHOP clauses in collective-bargaining agreements increased in prevalence during 1950-51, compared with 1949-50,¹ while those providing for maintenance of membership or merely sole-bargaining recognition decreased. Significant contracts in which union-shop or modified union-shop provisions were incorporated during the past year were: Chrysler-United Automobile Workers (CIO), Crucible Steel-United Steelworkers (CIO), and United Rubber Workers (CIO) agreements with Firestone, Goodyear, Goodrich, and United States Rubber Co. In addition, union security was affected by passage of State and Federal legislation and by legal interpretation of the Labor-Management Relations Act. The Railway Labor Act was amended in January 1951 to permit negotiation of union-shop agreements in the railroad and air transport industries, and by midsummer, several large railroad companies had signed such agreements. Two States, Texas and Nevada, enacted laws during the first half of 1951, which, in effect, ban union-security agreements, bringing to 17 the number having statutes regulating or prohibiting such agreements.²

Legal interpretations of union-security provisions were noticeably affected by a decision of the United States Supreme Court; in May 1951 the Court held that the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947 required non-Communist affidavits from national officers of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations as well as from officers of their affiliated unions. On the basis of this decision, the National Labor Relations Board ruled in July 1951 that union-shop agreements signed by AFL and CIO affiliates were illegal if such agreements had been negotiated in the period between the effective date of the Act and

the subsequent filing of the affidavits. Later the Board reversed its ruling, and a law was also enacted by Congress affirming the legality of these agreements. This law also amends the 1947 Act by eliminating the requirement that a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit must vote in favor of the union shop before such a provision can be incorporated in an agreement. Generally, workers have voted approval of the union shop in these elections. In 1950, for example, the union shop was approved in 5,718 out of 5,938 NLRB elections.

The relative importance of the union-shop over other union-security provisions is revealed in a recently completed survey of 2,651 agreements, covering 5,581,000 workers, and in effect in late 1950 and 1951: 61 percent of these contracts had union-shop clauses, 13 percent provided for maintenance of membership and 26 percent gave only sole-bargaining recognition; in addition to these union-security provisions, check-off clauses were included in 67 percent of the agreements. By comparison, a survey of 2,150 agreements, in effect a year or so earlier and covering an estimated 4 million workers, showed that the union shop was provided by 50 percent of the contracts; maintenance of membership, by 21 percent; sole bargaining, by 29 percent; and check-off, by 64 percent.

Union Shop. Of the 2,651 agreements analyzed in the 1950-51 period, 1,612, covering nearly three-fifths of the workers provided for the "union-shop"; i. e., all or nearly all employees in the collective-bargaining unit are required to be members of the union (table 1).

The most common of the several types of union-shop provision³ specifies that present employees must be union members and that new employees, not union members at the time of hiring, must join within a specified time after starting work. This type of clause was found in 62 percent of the 1,612 union-shop agreements. Some agreements (14 percent of all union-shop contracts) further

provided that preference must be given union members in filling vacancies.

A modified union shop (i. e., providing specific exemption of certain groups of employees from the membership requirement) was stipulated in an additional 14 percent of the union-shop agreements. The most important of these, in terms of number of workers involved, were the agreements incorporating the General Motors-type of provision. Under such contracts, employees hired after the effective date of the agreement are required to join the union and maintain membership for at least a year; those who were union members when the agreement became effective are also required to maintain their membership; but employees who were not members at that time are not required to join. Another interesting—although not necessarily new—modification, found mostly in contracts of the American Newspaper Guild (CIO), requires a specified proportion of new employees (e. g., nine out of every ten) to become union members within a specified time or face discharge. None of these agreements indicate by what process those workers who do not have to join the union are to be selected.

The remaining 10 percent of the union-shop agreements required that employees must be members of the union before beginning work. Although some of these contracts did not state specifically that an employee must be a union

Chart 1.—Union Status Provisions in Collective-Bargaining Agreements, by Region, 1950-51

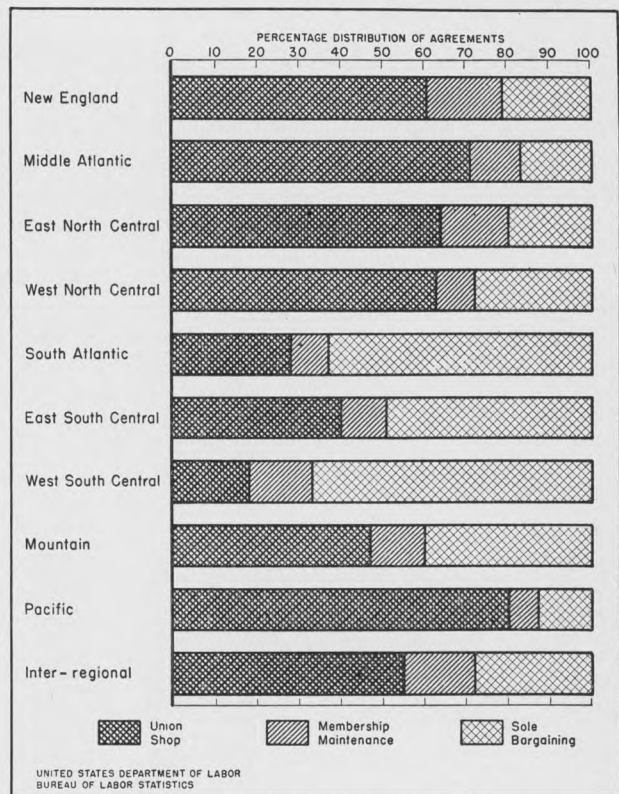


TABLE 1.—Types of union-status provisions established by collective-bargaining agreements

Types of union status	All agreements in sample ¹		Agreements with employment data	Workers covered	
	Number	Per-cent		Number	Per-cent
Total.....	2, 651	100	2, 448	5, 581, 000	100
Union shop.....	1, 612	61	1, 469	3, 231, 000	58
Membership maintenance.....	343	13	327	912, 000	16
Sole bargaining.....	696	26	652	1, 438, 000	26

¹ Not included in the final sample of 2,651 agreements were 26 contracts with no union-status clause and 80 in which union-status provisions could not be definitely classified. Most of these agreements made the type of union security contingent on developments and interpretations of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, or various State laws. The most significant of these are the national anthracite and bituminous-coal mining agreements, covering approximately 475,000 workers, which provide for a union shop "to the extent and in the manner permitted by law."

² Includes a few agreements which provided that the union shop would become effective after a union-shop election, as required by the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. Also included are the company-wide contract between the Ford Motor Co. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO), and several other company-wide contracts which provide for a union shop except in States where the union shop is banned by law. Since the number of workers who are covered by the contracts and employed in such States is not known, the number of workers under union-shop contracts is overstated to a minor extent.

member before starting work, the stipulated conditions of employment were such that the great majority of workers hired would be union members. For example, a few agreements provided that graduates of a union-sponsored training school would be given preference for employment.

Analysis of union-shop provisions in the 1950-51 agreements showed that at least three-fourths of the workers in 10 of the 26 industry groups were covered by union-shop clauses. They were apparel, paper and allied products, rubber, printing and publishing, transportation equipment, construction, wholesale and retail trade, services, hotels and restaurants, and transportation (table 2). Union shops were provided for in three-fourths of the agreements negotiated by unions affiliated with the AFL, compared with a half of the contracts of CIO affiliated unions, and a third of the agreements of unaffiliated or independent unions (table 3). In the Pacific region (California, Oregon, and Washington), four-fifths of the agreements analyzed called for a union shop (table 4 and chart 1). By contrast, the proportion

of such clauses was lowest (18 percent) in the West South Central States (Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas).

Maintenance of Membership. Union security by means of maintenance-of-membership clauses became important during World War II, when this provision was adopted by the National War Labor Board as a compromise between labor's demands for the union-shop and employer opposition

to it. Under a maintenance-of-membership clause, an employee need not join the union, but if he is a member on the effective date of the contract, or later becomes a member, he must maintain his membership for the duration of the agreement as a condition of continued employment.

This type of union status has declined in importance since the end of World War II hostilities, and was provided by only 13 percent of the 1950-51 agreements studied. It is most prevalent

TABLE 2.—Union status provisions, by industry

Major industry group	Total in sample		Type of union status						Check-off	
	Agreements	Workers ¹	Union shop		Membership maintenance		Sole bargaining		Percent of agreements	Percent of workers
			Percent of agreements	Percent of workers	Percent of agreements	Percent of workers	Percent of agreements	Percent of workers		
Total.....	2,651	5,581,000	61	58	13	16	26	26	67	78
<i>Manufacturing</i>	1,797	4,051,000	59	57	16	20	25	28	75	85
Food and kindred products.....	195	330,000	67	59	8	5	25	36	61	76
Tobacco.....	18	40,000	22	17	28	9	50	74	94	89
Textile mill products.....	189	249,000	51	66	12	7	37	27	96	98
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	93	345,000	97	99	1	-----	2	1	45	48
Lumber and timber basic products.....	73	47,000	57	69	7	6	36	25	62	38
Furniture and finished wood products.....	52	37,000	65	74	8	3	27	23	79	71
Paper and allied products.....	87	110,000	82	93	7	5	11	2	56	48
Printing and publishing.....	89	51,000	85	87	6	6	9	7	17	19
Chemicals and allied products.....	85	97,000	40	32	18	39	42	29	93	94
Petroleum and coal products.....	30	59,000	20	7	30	17	50	76	80	82
Rubber products.....	22	124,000	78	90	18	7	4	3	86	95
Leather and leather products.....	61	75,000	57	74	17	9	26	17	74	80
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	72	98,000	61	68	13	24	26	8	89	78
Primary metal industries.....	112	542,000	45	14	38	80	17	6	89	98
Fabricated metal products.....	145	193,000	65	51	19	38	16	11	80	79
Machinery (except electrical).....	191	275,000	41	42	27	19	32	39	82	92
Electrical machinery.....	85	323,000	47	22	18	8	35	70	84	95
Transportation equipment.....	106	979,000	59	77	23	8	18	15	83	95
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments.....	31	35,000	48	53	23	14	29	33	84	78
Miscellaneous ²	61	42,000	66	65	11	13	23	22	75	80
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>	854	1,530,000	64	60	7	6	29	54	50	62
Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural-gas production.....	66	38,000	20	10	28	55	52	35	80	93
Transportation ³	228	309,000	67	82	4	2	29	16	46	48
Communications.....	72	467,000	7	8	12	11	81	81	97	100
Utilities, electric and gas.....	69	142,000	56	61	16	9	28	30	64	78
Wholesale and retail trade.....	172	133,000	76	91	3	3	21	6	40	48
Hotels and restaurants.....	43	121,000	98	99	2	1	-----	-----	18	46
Services ⁴	141	115,000	82	95	4	-----	14	5	43	53
Construction.....	41	199,000	90	94	-----	-----	10	6	-----	-----
Miscellaneous ⁵	22	6,000	59	72	5	1	36	27	55	62

¹ These workers are covered by 2,448 agreements for which employment data are available.

² Includes jewelry and silverware, buttons, musical instruments, toys, athletic goods, ordnance and ammunition.

³ Excludes rail and air carriers.

⁴ Includes financial, insurance, and other business services, personal services, automobile repair shops, amusement and recreation establishments, medical and other health services.

⁵ Includes farming, fishing, educational institutions, nonprofit membership organizations and governmental establishments.

in the primary metal industries, in which four-fifths of the employees were covered by such provisions.

Sole Bargaining. About a fourth of the agreements, covering 1,438,000 workers, grant sole bargaining rights to a union without the protection of a union-shop or maintenance-of-membership clause. Under such contracts, the employer is not permitted to deal with a rival union or group of employees during the life of the agreement, and

the union bargains for all employees in the unit, irrespective of whether they are or are not members of the union. A provision of this type is significant only if the union has not utilized the services of the NLRB for certification.

A few agreements containing sole-bargaining clauses also included "harmony" provisions such as the following:

The company adopts the policy of encouraging union membership for all its employees, both new and

TABLE 3.—Union status provisions, by affiliation, and by type of recognition

Item	Total in sample	American Federation of Labor	Congress of Industrial Organizations	Independent	Item	Total in sample	American Federation of Labor	Congress of Industrial Organizations	Independent
All agreements.....	2,651	1,363	973	315	Percent of workers covered by—	58	79	51	25
All workers ¹	5,581,000	1,973,000	2,987,000	621,000					
Total percent.....	100	100	100	100	Union shop.....	16	8	24	6
Percent of agreements with—	61	76	50	33	Membership maintenance.....	26	13	25	69
					Union shop.....	13	9	19	10
					Membership maintenance.....	26	15	31	57
					Sole bargaining.....	67	46	90	86
Covered by check-off:	78	47	96	92	Percent of agreements.....	78	47	96	92
					Percent of workers.....	78	47	96	92

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.

old, and will cooperate with the union in advising its employees that a contract exists between the company and the union, so that all employees (except those excepted) may be properly informed and thereby afforded a suitable opportunity to join the union within a reasonable time, and to remain therein in good standing during the life of this agreement.

The company recognizes the right of the union to know of the employees newly employed or recalled to work and will furnish their names to the union.

Industries in which sole bargaining was most prevalent, in terms of number of workers involved, were tobacco, petroleum products, electrical machinery, and communications.

Check-Off Provisions. Two-thirds of the agreements, covering over three-fourths of the workers, had "check-off" provisions; i. e., union dues, and, in some instances, such items as initiation fees, and assessments are deducted from the worker's pay by the employer.

Under the LMRA of 1947, employees who wish their dues checked off are required to sign authorizations which may not continue for more than a year or the life of the agreement, whichever is shorter, without an opportunity for withdrawal. Many contracts provide that the authorization would be automatically renewed for another year unless revoked by the employee during an "escape" period:

Authorization shall be irrevocable for the period of 1 year, and shall automatically renew itself for yearly periods thereafter; provided, however, that it may be revoked by giving written notice to the company and the union at least 60 days and not more than 90 days before the expiration of any such yearly period.

Many unions favor the check-off as a method of dues collection, not only because of its convenience, but also because it assures dues payment by employees who might otherwise fail to

TABLE 4.—Union status provisions, by region

Region ¹	Total in sample		Type of union recognition						Check-off	
	Agreements	Workers ²	Union shop		Membership maintenance		Sole bargaining		Percent of agreements	Percent of workers
			Percent of agreements	Percent of workers	Percent of agreements	Percent of workers	Percent of agreements	Percent of workers		
Total.....	2,651	5,581,000	61	58	13	16	26	26	67	78
New England.....	226	297,000	61	57	18	13	21	30	80	84
Middle Atlantic.....	641	1,234,000	71	76	12	9	17	15	71	64
East North Central.....	664	933,000	64	54	16	18	20	28	72	83
West North Central.....	191	162,000	63	47	9	20	28	33	49	76
South Atlantic.....	200	201,000	28	20	9	11	63	69	80	89
East South Central.....	96	86,000	40	26	11	34	49	40	79	79
West South Central.....	97	95,000	18	15	15	10	67	75	78	85
Mountain.....	60	35,000	47	30	13	29	40	41	57	64
Pacific.....	290	552,000	50	75	7	8	13	17	27	45
Inter-regional ³	186	1,986,000	55	50	17	22	28	26	77	92

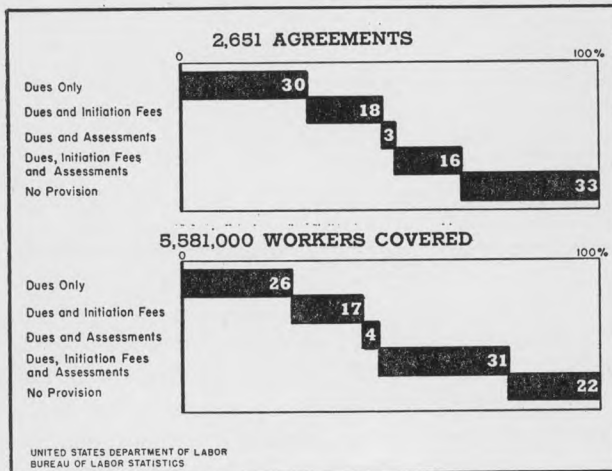
¹ Regions referred to in this article include the following States: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania; *East North Central*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin; *West North Central*—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota; *South Atlantic*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Vir-

ginia; *East South Central*—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee; *West South Central*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Oregon, Washington.

² See footnote 1, table 2.

³ Each of these agreements covers two or more plants located in different regions.

Chart 2.—Percent Distribution of Agreements and Workers Covered by Type of Payment Checked off



pay. Others, however, prefer to have shop stewards collect dues, as one method of keeping in close touch with the membership.

Generally, employers feel that it is the responsibility of the union to collect its dues. However, some employers prefer the check-off because it eliminates the confusion and loss of working time sometimes caused by shop stewards collecting dues in the plant.

Industry groups in which 80 percent or more of the workers were covered by check-off provisions were primary metal industries, fabricated metal products, machinery, transportation equipment, tobacco, textiles, chemicals, rubber, leather, petroleum, and communications.

In general, the prevalence of check-off provisions was greater among agreements without union-security clauses than among those with such clauses. Only about three-fifths of the contracts which provided for some form of union security—either union shop or maintenance of membership—also provided for check-off, compared with over four-fifths of the contracts having no union-security clause. Less than 5 percent of the agreements provided for neither union security nor check-off.

This comparison between check-off provisions and the type of union status or recognition was reflected in the industry, region, and union affiliation data. Thus, for example, in tobacco, petroleum products, chemicals, and communications, the proportion of agreements providing for the check-off was relatively high but union-shop pro-

visions were not widespread. In such industries as apparel, printing, and construction, on the other hand, the relatively high frequency of union-shop agreements was accompanied by a considerably smaller proportion of check-off clauses (table 2).

A third of the agreements provided for the check-off of initiation fees as well as dues (chart 2) and nearly a fifth required check-off of general assessments. A few contracts also provided for check-off of fines, reinstatement fees, and payments to the union welfare or death benefit fund.

—JAMES NIX

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

¹ Union-Security Provisions in Agreements, 1949-50, Monthly Labor Review, August 1950 (p. 224). Some of the agreements used in this study were long-term contracts which were also included in the present survey.

² Closed and union shop and maintenance of membership are banned by the laws or constitutions of Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. In Colorado, Kansas, and Wisconsin, agreements requiring union membership as a condition of employment are prohibited unless an election has been held and a specified percentage of employees have voted in favor of the agreement. In Massachusetts, it is an unfair labor practice to discharge employees for nonmembership in a union, unless they are ineligible for membership because of occupational disqualification or breach of discipline.

³ For examples of various types of union-status and check-off clauses, see Bulletin 908: Union Security Provisions in Collective Bargaining, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Report on Wage Stabilization By the Retiring WSB Chairman

AN OUTLINE of the development of wage stabilization policies, from initial regulations that were designed to "unscramble 1950's tangled wage situations" to present and contemplated policies aimed "for the long pull," was presented in a report¹ by Dr. George W. Taylor upon his resignation as Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board in late August. In addition, the report defines the Board's jurisdiction in disputes, its enforcement policies, and the purpose, problems, and progress in wage stabilization. The cooperative nature of the wage stabilization program resulting from the tripartite composition of the Board

is also explained. Dr. Taylor submitted his report to the Economic Stabilization Administrator. While covering activity from May 8, the date the Board was reconstituted, to August 29, 1951, the report, in essence, gives the background of WSB activity from its origin.

Aspects of Program

"Wage stabilization presented itself as a two-part job, both to the existing 18-member Board and to its predecessor, which ceased to function after the withdrawal of the labor members on February 15, 1951," according to the report. "The task was (1) to unscramble the mess which the country's wage structure had gotten into during the turbulent year of 1950; and (2) to draft policies which would insure long-range stability in the wage field and contribute to the Nation's anti-inflation and mobilization effort."

Through policies developed by the original WSB and administered by the reconstituted Board, the first part of its assignment has been virtually completed; and "significant progress" has been achieved during the 4 months covered by the report in the development of a long-range program. In addition to the basic objective of wage stabilization, Dr. Taylor listed three other objectives of WSB policy making: (1) the preservation of industrial relations stability; (2) the preservation of collective bargaining to the fullest possible extent; and (3) the fostering of maximum defense production. Policies developed by the Board must represent a balancing of the four objectives, according to the report.

The reconstituted Board's limited jurisdiction in the field of labor disputes may only be utilized after collective bargaining, mediation, and conciliation have failed, and only if the parties agree to submit their dispute or if the President refers it to the Board. "Voluntarism is the keynote in this process," the report emphasizes. "Collective bargaining is subject to necessary restraints during a national emergency and under wage stabilization," the report continues; that the dispute authority of the Board serves as an "additional arm in resolving industrial disputes in an emergency period; and that "it does not bypass nor replace existing procedures established by law."

Cooperation of labor and management is stated to be essential in the wage stabilization program.

The current wage stabilization effort, according to Dr. Taylor, is based on "voluntary compliance with policies and regulations hammered out in the give-and-take atmosphere of a tripartite Board composed of experienced representatives of labor, management, and the public." Indicative of this, he cites that "less than 1 percent of the Board's rulings were not unanimous. None of the dissents occurred on major issues of basic policy and only one, in the meat packing case, related to a matter of general policy."

Progress of the Board

Activity of the Board was concentrated on disposing of a backlog of cases during the period covered by the report. Various WSB administrative actions which helped to expedite the processing of these cases are noted in the report. Among these was the appointment of a tripartite Review and Appeals Committee, the formation of several subcommittees to deal with particular cases, the establishment of the tripartite Construction Industry Stabilization Commission, and the appointment of other panels and commissions. In addition five new General Wage Regulations were issued and two previous regulations were amended.

In the performance of its function in the field of labor disputes, the President has referred two labor disputes (up to the time of the report), both in the copper industry, to the Board.

To facilitate its work, 14 regional Board offices, each staffed by 12 members equally representing labor, management, and the public, have been established. New wage adjustment petitions are now being sent to regional offices. These offices will help speed up processing of cases and provide necessary informational services.

A three-member National Enforcement Commission has also been established and plans are being completed to create similar commissions at the regional level. The WSB, according to Dr. Taylor, looks on its enforcement job "not primarily as a punitive undertaking but as a program designed to insure that those who comply with wage regulations are not put at a disadvantage."

According to the retiring Chairman, "the year 1950 was characterized by an unstabilizing of wage relationships. Employees sought and many employers granted wage increases in anticipation of rises in the cost-of-living, tightening of manpower

and other factors." During 1950, wage adjustments were made ranging "from 5 to 15 cents an hour and even higher and when about 40 percent of the wage earners received no increase."

The 10-percent "catch-up" formula, base date abnormality policy, and the tandem regulation, all issued prior to May 8, "were developed to unscramble 1950's tangled wage situations." Dr. Taylor anticipates that the tandem regulation and the abnormality policy will soon have completed their function, and that the 10-percent formula will soon be replaced.

During late July and August, the Board issued regulations affecting long-range policies designed to maintain stable and reasonable wage relationships. Among these were regulations concerned with (1) wage increases to help solve critical labor shortages; (2) certain intraplant adjustments, such as merit and length-of-service benefits; (3) cost-of-living adjustments applicable to all workers; and (4) deferred increases.

Other aspects of wage stabilization in which some progress has been made but for which specific policies have not yet been formulated are listed as (1) standards under which pension, health, and welfare plans will be allowed; (2) adjustments covering interplant inequities (for recent action on this policy, see Sept. 27 item on p. 589); (3) problem of applying wage stabilization to commission earnings; and (4) plan covering productivity or annual improvement factor adjustments.

¹ Entitled, "A Report on Wage Stabilization," WSB, Aug. 31, 1951.

Defense Mobilizer's Third Quarterly Report

PRODUCTIVITY, stability, and free-world unity are the three keys to strength cited by Director of Defense Mobilization Charles E. Wilson in his third quarterly report¹ to the President. They are described by Mr. Wilson as the great problem areas that will dominate the coming months of the defense mobilization effort.

A recapitulation of the economic position at the end of the quarter refers to the Nation's emergence from the "tooling up" stage on many military items and its readiness to undertake volume production. Output of important types of civilian goods, though substantially reduced, remained high by any normal standard; and virtually all civilian-goods demand was being met, according to the report.

Manpower shortages were still limited to a few areas and occupations. Inflationary pressures were stated to be heavy on prices and wages in some areas of the economy but relatively light in others. Both the extensive buying and sharp increases which followed the Korean invasion had run their course. The effects of heavy military expenditures still lay ahead.

Allocation of Production

Deliveries of military goods in the July-September 1951 quarter were expected to reach \$5 billion—over a third more than in the previous quarter and over four times the rate of deliveries of a year earlier. However, the rate of deliveries should equal \$10 to \$11 billion a quarter at the same time next year. Some military production is now starting on an assembly-line production basis and major problems from now on will be concerned with the breaking up of any bottlenecks. Since the Korean conflict began, \$45 billion has been obligated for military procurement and construction. Combined with the 1951 appropriation, this figure amounts to nearly \$100 billion.

Basic industrial expansion which supports military output doubled within the past year. "This means that the period of greatest stringency has now begun for metal-using industries," the report states. Industrial requests for the last quarter of this year for various types of steel, copper, and aluminum exceeded the supply by from 50 to 100 percent. Thus, the capacity to produce aluminum and the other basic materials is being scheduled ahead of programs designed to increase capacity in industries consuming these materials. Allocation of metals for consumer goods was being maintained at about 60 percent of the rates for the first half of 1950. Any further consumer-goods reduction would cause many plants to close at a time when military-program needs were being met.

Manpower

Almost no lags have occurred in defense production because of manpower shortages, which developed in only a few localities, industries, and occupations. However, it is anticipated by the Defense Mobilizer that more widespread shortages will appear as we go into mass production of military goods. Currently, engineers, machinists, and skilled metal workers are in greatest demand. From a long-range viewpoint, shortages of highly skilled technical and professional workers is anticipated as the Nation's mobilization program develops.

An all-time high in total civilian employment was achieved in August with 62.6 million employed according to the Defense Mobilizer's report. Total unemployment during the same month amounted to 1.6 million. A sharp rise in lay-offs in the consumer-goods industries occurred in July and August, but in most cases, unemployment was of short duration.

Maintenance of Economic Stability

Uncertainties dominated price control, according to the report, due primarily to legislative developments relative to administration of price control. However, the Office of Price Stabilization has made some progress in the issuance of a number of "tailored" regulations designed to fit each industry's particular business conditions, accounting methods, and trade practices.

Substantial achievement toward the development of a long-range wage stabilization program has been accomplished by the Wage Stabilization Board. Policies developed by the Board provide for (1) wage changes related to changes in the cost of living; (2) correction of interplant inequities under certain conditions; (3) limited adjustments for merit, length of service, and other specified benefits; and (4) increased wages to relieve manpower shortages.

The quarter period analyzed has been relatively stable, but the danger of strong inflationary pressure, as defense spending grows and personal and business incomes increase was stressed. The importance of labor, industry, and the public in upholding fair policies for wage stabilization as well as in supporting fair policies for price control during the next few months was stressed

in the report. In addition, continued reliance was urged on "indirect measures" of control, such as increased taxes, credit restriction, and measures designed to stimulate greater savings.

Free-World Unity

The report emphasizes that the safety of the United States depends on the creation of strength on a free-world basis, not only in America, but in Europe, The Middle East, The Far East, and elsewhere. Mr. Wilson stated that progress has been made in the task of world-wide defense mobilization, but much still remains to be done. United States military shipments to foreign countries amounted to a value of \$1.5 billion. Since the invasion of Korea, economic assistance to other free nations has reached about \$3.4 billion.

Defense expenditures of European North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries for 1952 are likely to total more than 50 percent above those in 1951 and 80 percent over 1950. However, even this planned build-up is still insufficient, according to the Defense Mobilizer.

The great continuing problem, according to the report, is "creation and maintenance of an effective system of cooperation throughout the world so that each nation can maximize its contribution to the common cause."

¹ Source: Third Quarterly Report to the President, Three Keys to Strength, transmitted by the Director of Defense Mobilization, October 1, 1951.

The 1951 Meeting of the British TUC

The TRADES UNION CONGRESS, representing almost 8 million British workers, voted solid support for the domestic and international policies of its General Council, the Labor Party, and the Labor Government at its annual meeting held at Blackpool in September 1951.¹ In the voting no left-wing resolution carried.

Several explosive issues had been placed beyond controversy before the Congress convened. In

its report to the Congress, the General Council, omitting its former pleas for restraint, recognized the need for wage increases to offset the rise in the cost of living; the Government had revised the compulsory arbitration order—a target of criticism last year—and in July had announced its intention of introducing statutory limitation of dividends.

Equal pay for men and women received the unanimous support of the delegates, as it had last year. The General Council announced that it planned to press for immediate application of this principle in the Government service. Production problems of the basic industries, which include the nationalized industries, were also discussed at the TUC annual meeting.

International Action

President Alfred Roberts centered his opening address upon the need for defense against totalitarian aggression. He told the delegates that it was worth paying a high price in terms of material comforts for such defense.

Three resolutions, which the General Council considered critical of the Government and which had the support of the Communists, were defeated by large majorities. The first, a composite resolution on peace, asking that Britain take the initiative to end the arms race, was defeated by a show of hands. This defeat followed a statement by Sir Vincent Tewson (general secretary) expounding the necessity of Western defense in view of specific Soviet acts of belligerence and intransigence. The National Union of Railwaymen was the only large union which supported the resolution; the basis for its stand was that Britain should disarm first as a reassuring gesture. Delegates for the miners, transport, and building workers spoke against the resolution. The second left-wing resolution opposed rearmament of Germany and Japan, and was defeated by almost a two to one vote. Advocates of a return to non-discriminatory trading with Russia and China, and freedom from American interference with British trading policy met with an even greater defeat.

A resolution condemning the arrival and "recognition" of the Spanish Ambassador was, however, adopted without dissent.

Domestic Economic Issues

In his address to the Congress, Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell reviewed the present economic situation and stressed the need for moderation in presenting wage claims. Wage freezing or rigid restraint, he considered, were undesirable even as emergency measures as they prevented changes in relative rates, which are necessary to relieve hardship or to attract labor to a particular industry. Predicting a further (slight) rise in the cost of living, he told the Congress that subsidies could not restrain the index because additional taxing of incomes and profits would not raise the £ 600 million required to offset the higher cost of food and raw-material imports. The existing level of profits, he said, was not an important cause for the rise in living costs. He suggested that trade-unions might include in their program of securing a more even distribution of wealth a demand that individual firms (or industries) issue to workers a portion of their currently held undivided profits in the form of bonus stock certificates. He also attacked "fear and inertia on both sides of industry" which were making life in Britain harder than necessary.

After debate the Congress rejected a left-wing resolution demanding all-round wage increases which was aimed at not only maintaining but also improving living standards at the expense of profits. The General Council's report had pointed out the impossibility of such action, while re-arming, and both its report and the presidential address had strongly upheld the priority of defense. Among other things, the General Council's spokesman objected to any link between wages and profits which would imply a downward wage adjustment if business incurred losses. A suggestion that the Council formulate a national wage policy was also rejected.

Finally, the Congress adopted a resolution, approved by the General Council, asking the Government to adopt five measures for checking the rise in living costs: (1) to improve price controls for goods domestically produced; (2) to reconsider its attitude toward extension of subsidies; (3) to investigate methods of distribution; (4) to tighten up profit control; and (5) to remove the purchase tax from household necessities.

The resolution alluded to the need for greater productivity in British industry.

A narrow majority defeated a resolution condemning the Government's imposition of charges under the National Health Service (for false teeth and spectacles). A left-wing resolution calling for the reduction in compensation payments to former owners of nationalized industries was lost after amazement was expressed at a proposal which would constitute a dishonoring of contracts.

Problems of the unorganized workers, particularly women, and of the role of women in the

labor movement were discussed. Some women delegates complained that only 3 percent of the Congress delegates were women; in their view, the annual women's meetings staged by the TUC tended to prevent rather than promote women's full participation in the Congress.

—JEAN A. FLEXNER
Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

¹ Based on reports in the British press, Preliminary Agenda of the 1951 Congress, and the General Council's Report to the 83d Annual Congress. Amicable consultation with Churchill Government on economic problems is indicated by post-election statement of the TUC.

Operations of Credit Unions in 1950

CREDIT UNIONS in the United States, continuing the steady progress which they have been making

since the end of World War II, established a new all-time high in 1950. Assets, for the first time, exceeded \$1 billion, and loans made during the year closely approached that figure. Further, the rate of progress was greater in 1950 than in 1949, with membership increasing 12.7 percent,

TABLE 1.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1949 and 1950, by State
[Some revisions in 1949 figures on basis of later information]

State and type of charter	Year	Number of associations		Number of members	Number of loans made during year	Amount of loans		Paid in share capital	Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares ²
		Total active	Reporting ¹			Made during year	Outstanding end of year					
All States.....	1950	10,581	10,569	4,609,362	3,301,595	\$995,959,441	\$679,596,474	\$850,207,504	\$68,989,420	\$1,005,000,855	\$35,510,509	\$12,572,954
State.....	³ 1949	10,073	9,897	4,090,721	3,010,352	781,632,983	504,132,805	700,936,568	43,348,044	827,088,969	26,012,471	17,696,100
Federal.....	³ 1949	5,507	5,585	2,482,539	1,741,872	529,170,807	415,860,636	488,282,726	39,351,379	599,165,879	19,751,954	12,572,954
	1950	4,984	4,984	2,126,823	1,670,685	432,720,696	329,485,441	415,935,634	33,379,746	510,726,465	14,971,767	10,137,517
	1949	4,646	4,495	1,819,606	1,339,667	466,788,634	263,735,838	361,924,778	29,638,041	405,834,976	15,758,555	(⁴)
						348,912,287	174,647,364	285,000,934	9,968,298	316,362,504	11,040,704	7,558,583
Alabama.....	⁵ 1950	90	89	47,049	79,737	15,761,974	7,534,176	8,263,079	994,266	10,238,383	486,003	285,000
	1949	87	83	43,022	80,142	13,950,217	6,535,232	7,424,854	796,291	9,085,173	398,179	260,244
Alaska ⁶	1950	11	11	1,855	1,499	423,037	179,215	215,329	11,070	233,434	9,698	(⁴)
	1949	12	12	1,372	760	153,529	69,336	99,028	775	101,508	1,846	1,531
Arizona.....	1950	29	29	8,750	6,842	2,672,211	1,608,895	1,658,826	150,821	1,849,972	90,909	2,722
	1949	30	29	7,376	5,398	1,937,812	1,088,939	1,141,482	39,032	1,303,535	59,051	40,508
Arkansas.....	⁵ 1950	34	34	7,301	5,978	1,075,258	628,156	836,005	70,316	911,462	52,967	25,000
	⁵ 1949	33	33	6,002	4,953	869,396	481,792	714,505	39,919	783,393	33,880	22,883
California.....	1950	603	601	367,706	279,468	99,165,472	69,407,481	74,974,405	4,816,977	87,709,472	3,578,432	962,804
	³ 1949	565	553	310,892	233,308	74,492,079	49,306,759	57,015,448	2,070,037	66,234,330	2,362,422	1,643,212
Canal Zone ⁶	1950	5	5	2,949	2,882	111,825	58,752	83,119	3,048	86,315	1,915	(⁴)
	1949	5	5	1,984	1,757	53,485	25,806	44,547	703	45,225	790	(⁴)
Colorado.....	1950	124	124	47,509	34,896	12,715,434	8,706,576	9,579,792	563,103	11,189,260	446,111	173,697
	1949	115	113	37,352	22,641	8,895,610	6,184,447	7,600,865	322,520	8,771,540	313,308	179,094
Connecticut.....	1950	293	293	124,482	⁸ 87,349	27,962,974	14,255,185	25,710,508	1,690,318	29,260,578	858,929	11,116
	1949	274	271	108,614	78,467	20,413,173	9,430,600	20,712,449	629,936	23,145,940	626,075	417,568
Delaware ⁶	1950	8	8	3,830	2,975	855,949	592,269	607,467	53,137	734,821	31,276	(⁴)
	1949	10	9	3,349	2,393	643,597	372,112	482,987	21,264	537,044	21,010	16,163
Dist. of Columbia.	1950	121	121	113,736	⁸ 74,209	22,300,676	13,707,713	16,945,185	1,395,981	18,965,493	723,051	60,460
	1949	120	118	95,772	64,859	16,932,034	9,409,640	12,537,051	669,496	13,973,079	491,782	358,587
Florida.....	1950	218	217	71,762	68,808	20,135,051	12,215,678	13,991,045	1,061,389	16,142,239	776,277	204,048
	1949	203	197	62,710	58,250	15,679,230	8,875,035	11,244,448	488,075	12,608,618	⁸ 445,294	⁸ 334,418
Georgia.....	1950	155	158	64,542	⁸ 46,420	⁸ 12,449,603	9,184,577	3,699,155	1,165,186	12,333,761	⁸ 486,267	⁸ 200,000
	1949	151	150	58,101	⁸ 44,895	⁸ 10,638,648	7,581,855	2,991,270	772,293	10,737,088	⁸ 358,391	⁸ 273,531
Hawaii ⁶	1950	106	106	43,220	28,551	13,942,742	8,050,890	15,393,933	1,064,654	17,704,185	524,188	(⁴)
	1949	105	103	40,529	22,823	9,635,441	5,061,446	13,340,834	459,221	14,979,573	404,641	314,394
Idaho.....	1950	36	36	7,087	⁸ 4,129	1,260,755	849,803	⁸ 924,940	75,600	1,045,199	43,183	115
	⁸ 1949	35	33	6,221	⁸ 4,812	1,110,995	688,424	782,933	⁸ 25,702	884,868	⁸ 31,220	23,392

TABLE 1.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1949 and 1950, by State—Continued
 [Some revisions in 1949 figures on basis of later information]

State and type of charter	Year	Number of associations		Number of members	Number of loans made during year	Amount of loans		Paid in share capital	Reserves (guaranty fund general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares ³
		Total active	Reporting ¹			Made during year	Outstanding end of year					
Illinois.....	1950	928	928	472,055	376,279	\$97,844,864	\$64,058,083	\$97,632,467	\$7,294,289	\$107,341,119	\$4,337,494	\$2,305,960
	1949	888	882	438,032	360,419	79,802,480	49,139,861	84,665,754	5,320,103	92,631,537	3,407,044	2,147,738
Indiana.....	1950	327	327	⁵ 147,197	⁵ 97,740	⁵ 29,157,434	18,646,360	26,915,306	2,153,472	29,729,055	⁵ 1,005,554	⁵ 200,000
	1949	327	318	136,088	⁵ 87,080	⁵ 23,775,176	14,201,708	22,973,858	1,096,454	25,476,174	⁵ 700,648	527,900
Iowa.....	1950	212	205	52,896	43,010	10,587,857	7,827,788	10,104,456	499,445	11,990,912	⁵ 324,669	⁵ 240,391
	1949	205	203	⁵ 51,378	⁵ 40,958	⁵ 7,691,860	5,804,259	8,879,789	412,368	10,266,207	⁵ 255,336	⁵ 153,243
Kansas.....	1950	142	142	44,524	27,923	9,662,362	6,849,147	8,258,535	373,629	9,219,287	404,211	181,722
	1949	134	132	38,961	35,257	8,105,296	5,323,146	6,895,395	218,122	7,627,366	298,095	161,198
Kentucky.....	1950	122	123	⁵ 36,102	⁵ 27,983	⁵ 7,681,558	6,778,216	8,170,666	442,279	9,165,118	⁵ 262,000	⁵ 180,000
	1949	114	118	⁵ 31,808	⁵ 27,640	⁵ 7,571,900	5,213,917	6,952,539	614,379	7,732,201	⁵ 247,855	⁵ 200,803
Louisiana.....	1950	182	182	⁵ 64,196	⁵ 51,881	⁵ 13,711,117	8,149,129	8,863,262	944,630	10,194,492	⁵ 476,884	⁵ 5,070
	1949	173	168	⁵ 56,825	⁵ 44,312	⁵ 10,080,221	5,901,025	7,065,377	557,071	8,104,923	⁵ 342,159	⁵ 224,797
Maine.....	1950	50	50	19,285	13,388	3,305,372	2,043,963	2,323,120	248,093	2,960,933	117,120	42,437
	1949	45	42	16,119	10,316	2,281,424	1,336,237	1,833,675	133,561	2,366,687	76,178	122,943
Maryland.....	1950	96	96	48,289	⁵ 27,867	⁵ 5,699,136	4,642,921	5,439,958	455,532	6,436,793	212,245	127,098
	1949	80	77	39,071	⁵ 28,553	⁵ 4,640,307	3,125,187	4,136,031	317,332	4,877,490	165,472	100,000
Massachusetts.....	1950	552	552	343,606	⁵ 185,096	⁵ 66,952,198	49,260,430	64,641,953	7,903,313	81,051,409	⁵ 1,751,269	⁵ 1,250,000
	1949	539	537	324,861	⁵ 217,307	⁵ 60,156,018	40,436,270	56,538,983	6,647,681	72,231,355	1,593,276	1,378,204
Michigan.....	1950	378	379	231,875	172,035	56,871,161	42,460,155	51,144,530	3,790,996	61,149,443	2,225,724	996,208
	1949	322	316	185,534	141,189	43,975,863	31,514,764	39,854,626	2,428,524	48,952,218	1,595,682	977,640
Minnesota.....	1950	335	335	104,953	70,719	27,513,068	23,233,343	21,726,615	1,915,469	29,128,372	988,499	584,251
	1949	338	334	94,716	65,576	15,643,012	18,197,652	18,913,649	1,449,609	24,536,748	637,055	503,658
Mississippi.....	1950	37	37	10,098	12,980	1,936,626	1,153,419	1,255,546	147,530	1,458,193	67,753	33,203
	1949	35	35	8,321	14,293	⁵ 1,553,190	830,081	943,638	89,196	1,153,166	47,047	30,000
Missouri.....	1950	416	416	⁵ 131,967	⁵ 88,669	⁵ 25,174,338	21,543,658	26,375,667	1,265,661	30,056,996	163,703	⁵ 50,000
	1949	393	393	⁵ 120,593	⁵ 82,463	⁵ 19,699,307	16,260,016	22,499,507	1,003,557	25,235,184	98,391	32,651
Montana.....	1950	46	45	9,952	⁵ 5,729	⁵ 1,974,353	⁵ 1,344,965	⁵ 1,600,914	130,782	1,775,053	77,731	35,923
	1949	46	46	9,800	5,248	⁵ 1,532,117	⁵ 995,312	1,386,984	40,840	1,506,685	63,351	25,000
Nebraska.....	1950	98	98	27,794	20,578	6,775,929	4,034,414	5,116,048	323,315	5,643,286	221,709	100,000
	1949	86	84	25,142	18,511	⁵ 5,134,299	⁵ 3,992,781	3,992,781	195,399	4,364,752	118,411	(⁵)
Nevada.....	1950	11	11	2,506	1,807	465,593	310,990	299,987	24,915	338,631	16,180	7,161
	1949	10	10	1,468	327,685	179,985	179,985	204,132	5,403	235,794	13,140	13,140
New Hampshire.....	1950	16	16	8,262	⁵ 5,272	⁵ 2,049,545	2,051,183	942,686	219,425	2,793,533	88,437	19,733
	1949	13	13	7,211	⁵ 4,445	⁵ 1,558,238	1,568,442	853,288	169,416	2,509,310	69,449	132,985
New Jersey.....	1950	299	299	142,685	90,966	23,488,657	13,068,213	22,905,672	1,580,225	26,320,775	800,439	132,985
	1949	272	264	120,459	77,497	17,051,548	8,421,213	19,131,622	718,216	21,397,249	620,418	423,028
New Mexico.....	1950	39	39	5,713	2,846	⁵ 837,945	558,788	582,338	50,949	666,844	36,687	13,277
	1949	38	37	5,168	2,308	646,386	376,490	434,690	10,942	487,872	25,561	14,341
New York.....	1950	790	790	364,824	223,238	71,689,907	44,862,069	59,459,341	6,454,352	67,658,719	2,369,215	563,044
	1949	788	767	331,092	203,889	59,684,550	34,834,582	50,911,886	4,186,301	58,104,198	1,656,500	1,195,965
North Carolina.....	1950	226	226	50,323	37,775	8,034,676	6,052,734	7,320,790	356,748	8,925,747	252,839	196,894
	1949	223	223	47,852	35,110	7,281,224	5,379,523	6,702,472	284,749	8,388,605	215,609	100,000
North Dakota.....	1950	91	91	15,957	5,407	2,278,111	2,807,731	4,520,245	135,510	4,826,465	111,608	40,294
	1949	90	82	14,783	4,661	2,426,183	2,684,360	4,475,792	83,036	4,575,993	95,419	29,691
Ohio.....	1950	663	661	301,821	214,945	67,238,210	40,428,700	53,964,647	3,182,418	60,170,587	2,328,973	777,166
	1949	636	613	267,250	190,001	53,888,417	29,832,346	44,054,811	1,602,796	48,729,121	1,717,874	1,081,599
Oklahoma.....	1950	82	79	⁵ 32,470	⁵ 22,372	⁵ 8,425,198	6,255,567	3,803,411	578,255	7,513,510	⁵ 295,896	⁵ 80,000
	1949	81	77	30,344	20,531	6,249,459	4,313,022	3,022,173	300,256	6,002,709	⁵ 180,314	⁵ 127,595
Oregon.....	1950	74	74	26,398	21,001	7,232,100	4,961,883	5,326,723	297,078	6,119,141	253,295	90,638
	1949	72	71	23,231	18,408	5,308,012	3,594,507	4,139,251	155,271	4,671,203	173,409	107,428
Pennsylvania.....	1950	664	664	317,254	218,259	60,905,915	33,336,260	50,391,146	3,973,112	57,388,553	2,038,073	236,874
	1949	639	627	287,899	199,301	49,051,756	23,873,863	41,354,725	1,702,304	47,424,783	1,558,654	1,093,128
Puerto Rico.....	1950	56	56	8,333	8,892	808,473	441,693	418,060	10,386	447,526	16,177	10,000
	1949	40	40	6,730	6,655	665,686	314,786	324,937	379,625	8,244	899	271,245
Rhode Island.....	1950	52	52	51,344	20,573	9,775,346	14,833,985	10,760,516	1,223,930	21,342,094	412,919	208,685
	1949	48	47	42,330	16,013	6,824,136	11,669,089	8,203,320	1,047,365	17,700,648	58,288	6,697
South Carolina.....	1950	31	31	10,949	10,662	1,991,079	999,657	1,120,785	116,875	1,404,920	37,632	25,885
	1949	30	29	8,067	8,115	1,334,297	672,784	922,484	44,497	1,036,203	48,733	30,000
South Dakota.....	1950	36	36	6,953	4,972	1,256,255	806,825	1,170,124	92,764	1,289,820	48,733	30,000
	1949	36	36	6,533	4,611	1,006,397	524,330	1,007,850	34,366	1,092,264	34,824	26,185
Tennessee.....	1950	161	161	74,547	64,759	16,297,417	11,451,081	13,312,738	1,287,570	15,938,068	626,814	158,960
	1949	150	147	63,041	⁵ 55,427	⁵ 11,395,261	7,324,347	10,294,587	834,427	11,731,355	294,677	165,100
Texas.....	1950	484	484	179,956	159,536	54,807,954	35,125,039	38,447,257	3,065,489	44,216,347	2,110,578	442,611
	1949	436	423	151,122	138,423	41,089,433	23,839,440	29,250,398	1,594,736	33,258,096	1,398,747	1,034,478
Utah.....	1950	82	82	22,758	16,332	5,774,959	4,934,555	4,807,747	303,223	5,595,592	188,345	45,581
	1949	68	69	18,827	⁵ 12,962	⁵ 4,752,061	3,902,514	3,862,044	183,913	4,547,295	⁵ 191,966	⁵ 146,602
Vermont.....	1950	29	29	4,451	3,295	345,074	225,971	289,531	13,415	322,795	13,051	2,795
	1949	30	29	3,402	⁵ 3,151	⁵ 247,664	150,061	193,915	5,649	220,114	⁵ 3,703	⁵ 49,360
Virginia.....	1950	119	119	44,428	35,993	8,253,619	4,584,382	4,462,518	468,326	5,851,951	362,151	⁵ 206,254
	1949	108	105	⁵ 37,227	⁵ 31,501	⁵ 6,067,414						

loans 27.4 percent, and assets 21.5 percent. The corresponding figures for 1949 were 6.9 percent, 22.9 percent, and 18.0 percent, respectively.

Statistics of Operation

Illinois retained its position of leadership on all points except loans made, in which it was surpassed by California. Pertinent 1949 and 1950 data are given in table 1 for the 48 States, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia; in a few instances, 1949 data, published in a previous study, have been revised on the basis of new information.¹

Some information on the extent of the real-estate loans in 1950 was supplied by 23 States (table 2). Mortgage loans made in that year formed 15.4 percent of the total credit-union business in the 10 States supplying such data. Of the total loans outstanding at the end of the year on the books of credit unions in 23 States which furnished information on the subject, mortgage loans constituted 28.6 percent.

Trend of Development, 1925-50

Progress of the credit unions chartered under State laws and of those organized under the Federal

TABLE 2.—Real-estate loans of State-chartered credit unions in 1950

State	Loans made in 1950		Loans outstanding, end of 1950	
	Total	Secured by real estate	Total	Secured by real estate
Total.....	¹ \$72,228,480	\$11,012,022	\$231,454,754	\$66,238,582
Arizona.....	150,317	5,122	118,910	6,815
California.....	(2)	(2)	32,853,474	6,942,565
Colorado.....	8,692,648	617,235	6,322,633	1,353,579
Florida.....	8,732,757	(2)	5,799,970	1,011,853
Iowa.....	10,331,018	495,228	7,695,267	1,304,036
Kansas.....	6,939,853	(2)	4,741,713	237,661
Maine.....	1,601,117	13,892	1,072,579	21,090
Massachusetts.....	(2)	(2)	45,747,725	19,107,996
Minnesota.....	25,939,688	3,585,523	22,170,761	8,753,168
Mississippi.....	192,160	17,406	135,137	28,188
Missouri.....	(2)	(2)	20,320,932	2,211,295
Montana.....	(2)	(2)	197,716	12,013
Nebraska.....	3,117,484	² 155,000	1,616,091	³ 95,000
New Hampshire.....	(2)	(2)	1,743,431	1,193,439
North Dakota.....	1,587,519	(2)	2,239,023	351,812
Ohio.....	37,419,300	(2)	23,986,201	2,739,873
Oklahoma.....	(2)	(2)	2,745,320	124,409
Oregon.....	4,276,002	137,632	3,336,935	389,699
Rhode Island.....	9,195,289	5,984,984	14,525,398	9,272,962
Utah.....	(2)	(2)	3,857,128	619,547
Vermont.....	(2)	(2)	132,392	4,685
West Virginia.....	901,138	(2)	740,405	144,898
Wisconsin.....	28,192,315	-----	29,055,626	³ 10,311,999

¹ Total loans made in States reporting on both total loans made and total secured by real estate.

² No data.

³ Real estate loans are permitted to be made by credit unions in this State only from their surplus funds, and such loans are regarded as "surplus investments." The figure here given is not included in the amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year, shown here and in table 1.

statute, through 1950, is shown in table 3. As it indicates, the organizations operating under the Federal law are fast overtaking the State-chartered associations.

TABLE 3.—Relative development of State-chartered and Federal-chartered credit unions, 1925-50

Year	Total number of credit unions			Credit unions reporting			Members			Amount of loans made			Assets		
	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
1925.....	419	419	-----	176	176	-----	108,000	108,000	-----	\$20,100,000	\$20,100,000	-----	(1)	(1)	-----
1929.....	974	974	-----	838	838	-----	264,908	264,908	-----	54,048,000	54,048,000	-----	(1)	(1)	-----
1931.....	1,500	1,500	-----	1,244	1,244	-----	286,143	286,143	-----	21,214,500	21,214,500	-----	\$33,645,343	\$33,645,343	-----
1932.....	1,612	1,612	-----	1,472	1,472	-----	301,119	301,119	-----	32,065,000	32,065,000	-----	31,416,072	31,416,072	-----
1933.....	2,016	2,016	-----	1,772	1,772	-----	359,646	359,646	-----	28,217,500	28,217,500	-----	35,496,668	35,496,668	-----
1934.....	2,450	2,450	-----	2,028	2,028	-----	427,097	427,097	-----	36,200,000	36,200,000	-----	40,212,112	40,212,112	-----
1935.....	3,506	2,600	906	3,351	2,589	762	716,274	597,609	118,665	39,172,308	36,850,000	\$2,332,308	50,332,589	47,964,068	\$2,368,521
1936.....	5,348	3,490	1,858	4,459	2,734	1,725	1,162,126	854,475	307,651	100,199,695	84,541,635	15,658,060	82,802,080	73,659,146	9,142,934
1937.....	6,219	3,792	2,427	5,424	3,128	2,296	1,055,736	482,441	141,399,790	110,625,321	30,774,469	116,337,733	97,087,995	19,249,738	
1938.....	7,158	4,299	2,859	6,730	3,977	2,753	1,868,262	1,236,826	631,436	175,342,541	129,058,548	46,283,993	147,293,893	117,672,392	29,621,501
1939.....	8,077	4,782	3,295	7,849	4,677	3,172	2,309,183	1,459,377	849,806	226,491,867	155,473,287	71,018,580	193,599,722	145,803,444	47,796,278
1940.....	9,152	5,267	3,885	8,914	5,175	3,739	2,826,612	1,700,390	1,126,222	305,930,051	200,943,260	104,986,791	253,149,629	180,649,090	72,500,539
1941.....	10,042	5,663	4,379	9,650	5,506	4,144	3,304,390	1,907,694	1,396,696	362,291,005	227,959,046	134,331,959	322,214,816	216,557,977	105,656,839
1942.....	10,099	5,622	4,477	9,470	5,400	4,070	3,144,603	1,797,084	1,347,519	249,999,771	158,463,317	91,536,454	340,347,742	221,114,849	119,232,893
1943.....	9,549	5,285	4,264	8,983	5,124	3,859	3,023,603	1,721,240	1,302,363	208,807,382	131,542,506	77,265,382	355,262,808	228,314,723	126,948,085
1944.....	9,041	4,993	4,048	8,702	4,907	3,795	2,933,507	1,629,706	1,303,801	209,955,399	131,621,502	78,333,897	397,929,814	253,663,658	144,266,156
1945.....	8,882	4,923	3,959	8,615	4,858	3,757	2,842,989	1,626,364	1,216,625	211,355,783	133,086,939	78,268,844	434,627,135	281,524,015	153,103,120
1946.....	8,968	5,003	3,965	8,715	4,954	3,761	3,019,748	1,717,616	1,302,132	291,194,360	176,432,535	114,761,825	495,249,012	322,082,553	173,166,459
1947.....	9,168	5,155	4,013	8,942	5,097	3,845	3,339,859	1,893,944	1,445,915	455,833,601	271,324,497	184,509,104	591,126,677	380,751,106	210,375,571
1948.....	9,497	5,273	4,224	9,329	5,271	4,058	3,749,047	2,120,708	1,628,339	633,783,555	360,546,180	273,237,375	701,461,389	443,049,653	258,411,736
1949.....	10,073	5,427	4,646	9,897	5,402	4,495	4,090,721	2,271,115	1,819,606	781,632,983	432,720,696	287,088,969	827,088,969	510,726,465	316,362,504
1950.....	10,581	5,597	4,984	10,569	5,585	4,984	4,609,362	2,482,539	2,126,823	995,959,441	529,170,807	466,788,634	1,005,000,855	599,165,879	405,834,976

¹ No data.

¹ For the State-chartered associations the statistical data on which the present report is based were furnished to the Bureau of Labor Statistics in each instance by the State official—usually the Superintendent of Banks—

charged with supervision of credit unions. All of the Federal credit unions was supplied by the Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, Federal Security Agency.

Manpower Problems in the American Merchant Marine

MERCHANT MARINE EMPLOYMENT increased from a total of about 75,000 seamen in June 1950 to 100,000 in July 1951. This expansion has sharply reduced the pool of unemployed seamen that existed when Korean hostilities started in mid-1950; in some instances sailings have been delayed because of crew shortages. While the merchant fleet can be expanded rapidly by reconditioning some of the 1,600 vessels in the reserve pool, it would be extremely difficult to recruit experienced workers to man the ships.

If the present tempo of the limited mobilization program continues through 1952, economic and military requirements throughout the world probably will require the employment of another 5,000 to 10,000 American seamen. Currently our basic foreign trade is being augmented by the Economic Cooperation Administration's heavy coal-shipment program and seasonal world-grain shipments. In addition to these factors, the military requirements for a European build-up will strengthen the industry's position. By early 1952 the American fleet will begin to level off at about 2,000 ships. It might continue to grow slowly to about 2,100 vessels in 1952, which would probably represent the peak of maritime expansion under current mobilization plans. In the event of full mobilization the number of ships and men required would of course greatly exceed this estimate. Therefore, it is imperative to utilize manpower in the maritime industry effectively and to provide for a supply of trained seamen to meet the needs of varying degrees of mobilization.

Although employment levels are expected to remain high for the next few years in light of unsettled international relations, the long-range employment trend probably will be downward. Any reductions in military shipping needs and Economic Cooperation Administration requirements would cut down the size of the active Government-owned fleet. Moreover, any expansion of foreign merchant fleets would intensify world-shipping competition and force rates down. Any substantial drop in the current rate structure would have a definite impact upon the privately owned American flag fleet.

Size and Characteristics of the Merchant Fleet

The United States built the greatest merchant fleet in world history during World War II. The fleet skyrocketed from 1,165 vessels of about 10 million dead-weight tons in June 1941 to a wartime peak of 4,385 vessels of 45,500,000 dead-weight tons in September 1945. In this period merchant-marine employment increased threefold.

Much of this fleet was either scrapped, sold, or laid up in reserve anchorages in the postwar period. By June 1950, just prior to the outbreak of Korean hostilities, the active fleet numbered 1,400 vessels.¹ By August 1, 1951, it had increased to 1,910 vessels (ocean-going ships 1,000 gross tons or more), as follows:

<i>Fleet status</i>	<i>Number of vessels</i>
Total.....	3, 564
Active fleet.....	1, 910
Privately owned.....	1, 304
Government-owned.....	603
Under bareboat charter.....	218
General agency agreements.....	225
Military Sea Transportation Service owned and operated vessels.....	160
Panama Railroad Vessels.....	3
Reserve Fleet.....	1, 654

Since 1939 there has been a sizable shift from domestic to foreign shipping. Foreign trade accounted for the largest proportion of activity of the active fleet in August 1950. The National Federation of American Shipping, Inc., has issued the following comparative data based on privately owned ship tonnage, which reflects this change:

<i>Year and type of trade</i>	<i>Percent of total vessels</i>		
	<i>Freighter</i>	<i>Combination-passenger</i>	<i>Tankers</i>
<i>1939</i>			
Domestic.....	70	30	85
Foreign.....	30	70	15
Total.....	100	100	100
<i>1951</i>			
Domestic.....	15	5	60
Foreign.....	85	95	40
Total.....	100	100	100

American ship operators are at a disadvantage in the highly competitive world market, because their operating costs are comparatively high. Labor costs, which comprise a large proportion

of the total, are more than twice those of our chief competitors. Mass-production techniques and protective tariffs which enable other industries to meet foreign competition cannot be utilized in the operation of a merchant vessel. When there is a heavy demand for shipping space, as there is currently, existing shipping rates are high enough to allow profitable operations.

The level of activity in the merchant marine is sharply influenced by Government policies regarding subsidies, foreign aid, ship sales, charters, transfers to foreign registry of Government-built vessels and tariffs. Shipping subsidies are particularly important, even though a very small percentage of our merchant marine receives such Government aid. Under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, the Federal Government provides financial aid to American-flag operators on essential foreign trade routes to offset lower foreign costs in ship construction and operation. Such subsidies are paid to maintain a merchant fleet adequate for national defense and for foreign and domestic commerce. Another factor affecting the size of the merchant marine currently is the foreign-aid program requirement that at least 50 percent of Economic Cooperation Administration cargo must be carried in American bottoms.

Korean hostilities created a sharp demand for shipping space. This increased volume of world trade resulted in a shortage of available ships and a sharp accompanying increase of freight rates, particularly in the unscheduled service. For example, in July 1951 coal was transported to Europe at a rate of \$12 per ton compared with \$4 per ton before the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. To meet the demand for shipping space the active American flag oceangoing fleet increased from about 1,400 vessels in June 1950 to about 1,900 in July 1951 and is still continuing to increase.

Size and Characteristics of Work Force

Wide fluctuations in Merchant Marine employment necessarily follow the ups and downs of the ocean-shipping industry. The accompanying chart shows that at the peak of World War II average monthly employment² on American flag merchant vessels rose to almost 160,000 compared with 55,000 prior to Pearl Harbor.

In the postwar period employment declined steadily to a level of about 75,000 in June 1950,

the lowest point since World War II. Since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, employment has increased substantially to about 100,000 seamen in July 1951.

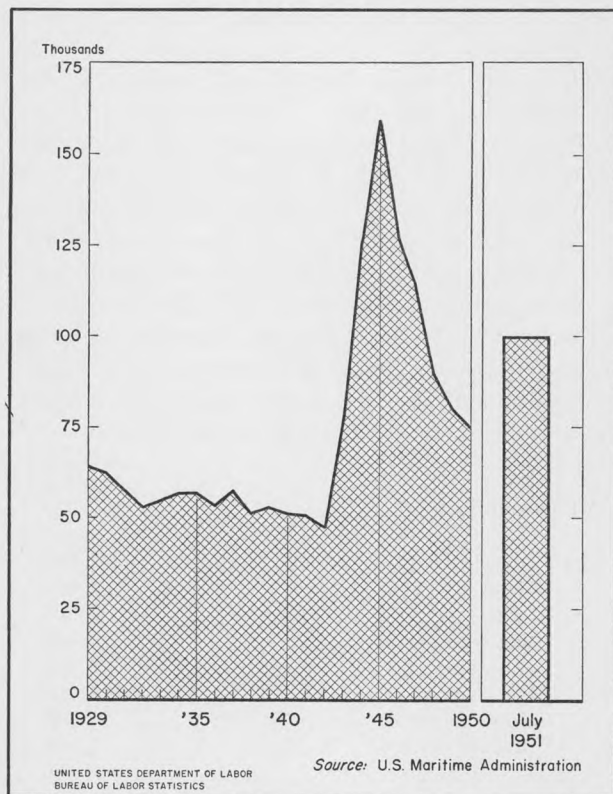
These men were employed in 28 key shipboard occupations in July 1951. About 20 percent were in professional and managerial positions; about 46 percent in skilled and semiskilled jobs, while less than 6 percent were in unskilled jobs; and about 28 percent were employed in service occupations. Few industries have as high a proportion of professional and managerial workers. The work force is predominantly male, however, a small number of women are employed on passenger ships. The composition of the Merchant Marine work force by occupation as of July 1951 is as follows:

	<i>Number of workers</i>
All occupations.....	100,000
Deck department.....	37,000
Master.....	1,900
Mates.....	7,200
Radio operator.....	2,250
Boatswain.....	2,100
Able seamen.....	13,000
Ship's carpenter.....	4,000
Ordinary seamen.....	6,550
Engine department.....	35,000
Chief engineer.....	1,900
Assistant engineers.....	8,000
Refrigerating engineer.....	700
Deck engineer.....	1,800
Electrician.....	2,200
Maintenance utility.....	1,200
Fireman-water tender.....	6,100
Oiler.....	6,500
Pumpman.....	1,050
Wiper.....	5,550
Steward's department.....	28,000
Chief steward.....	3,350
Cooks and bakers.....	4,600
Assistant cooks.....	1,800
Messman, utility, etc.....	18,250

More than a third of the active work force held jobs which require periods of training ranging from 3 to 6 or more years. About a third held skilled or semiskilled jobs which require minimum periods of training ranging from 6 months to 1 year, while about 30 percent of the maritime employees held entry jobs requiring little or no previous training.

The nature of seafaring life makes a high labor turn-over inevitable. Ocean voyages are generally long, confining, and hazardous so that

Estimated Average Monthly Employment on American Flag Merchant Vessels



seamen customarily take time off between trips for relaxation ashore. Others leave the sea for short periods of time because of illness or for personal or business reasons. Many more tire of sea life and the frequent spells of unemployment and permanently leave the industry for shore employment. An independent study of employment in the merchant marine covering July 1945 through June 1946 illustrates the great volume of turn-over in the industry.³ During that year an estimated 383,000 persons were employed at some time aboard ship. This figure is well over twice the average monthly employment reported for the period.

To replace men who temporarily or permanently leave the industry a reserve of seamen is needed for manning purposes amounting to roughly 25 to 30 percent of the number of men employed. Actually this reserve force varies from time to time. In bad times it may exceed 30 percent because of the number of men looking for work. It is generally much smaller than 25 percent when maritime employment rises sharply. Over the

past year this reserve force has been sharply reduced, and at the same time turn-over probably has been rising. Jobs are plentiful and earnings high so that after one or two voyages seamen take time off before returning to work.

Manpower Supply

The active work force and the pool of potential seamen are far greater than was available at the outset of World War II. But during the present period of limited mobilization in which jobs are generally plentiful, it has been extremely difficult to persuade experienced men who left the industry to return. They can be given no assurance of long-term employment and are thus naturally reluctant to give up secure year-round shore jobs. As a result, whenever ship sailings are stepped up it is difficult to recruit experienced men. Most of the shortages have been in the following key shipboard occupations: radio operator; marine engineer, particularly high pressure engineers; able seaman; qualified members of the engine department in such jobs as oilers, firemen, water tenders, and electricians; and steward.

Selective Service call-ups have been heavier than in many other industries because young men make up a large proportion of the work force. In 1941, over 30 percent of the work force were less than 30 years old, and 80 percent less than 45. Over the war years, many young men entered the industry and were able to stay there because of Selective Service deferments. By 1944, men under 30 made up 58 percent of the maritime work force, and by April 1946, more than 60 percent. In the postwar period, many of these young men left the industry so that the proportion of men under 30 years of age is now estimated to be back to the prewar level.

Under an arrangement with Selective Service established early this year, men in essential ratings are given special consideration for deferment by local draft boards, provided the men keep their local boards continuously informed of their whereabouts and employment status. In each case, the local board makes the decision as to whether or not a man should be deferred. Currently, it is more difficult for merchant seamen to get deferments than it was during World War II.

In the event of stepped-up mobilization many

experienced seamen could be persuaded to return to the sea to help meet wartime shipping needs. However, it is unlikely that enough men would be available to meet the greatly expanded manpower requirements. Some of the measures developed to solve manpower problems in World War II may have to be used in any future manpower program. Following is a brief summary of the World War II experience in recruiting men for the merchant marine.

About 55,000 merchant seamen and officers were employed in December 1941. Thousands of experienced seamen were ashore, many of them in permanent, well-paying jobs. Upon America's entry into World War II, the fleet, augmented by foreign vessels acquired by negotiation, requisition, and seizure, totaled about 1,340 vessels. By the end of hostilities with Japan, the total merchant fleet exceeded 4,000 vessels. There were not nearly enough men actively employed in the pre-war merchant marine to man the rapidly expanding fleet. To handle the job of providing ships and men, the War Shipping Administration was established.

Therefore, the first step was to bring back into the industry ex-merchant seamen not vitally needed ashore. A Nation-wide registration of seamen was undertaken with the aid of the United States Employment Service in September 1942. A direct personal recruitment program followed. To help the recruitment program, Public Law 87 was passed by Congress in mid-1943, guaranteeing seniority and reemployment rights to men who went back to sea. The War Shipping Administration reported that in all, nearly 100,000 men with previous sea experience working ashore were recruited into the wartime merchant marine.

Despite this program many more men were needed to man the thousands of new ships as they came off the ways. The War Shipping Administration expanded the maritime training program begun in 1938 by the Maritime Commission. From 1938 to December 1, 1945, the training program graduated and made available to the merchant marine more than 250,000 seamen.

In order to prevent the loss of trained seamen, the Selective Service System delegated to the War Shipping Administration authority to certify active seamen to their local draft boards for occupational deferments. These measures helped

to provide a peak seagoing force of about 250,000 seamen in 1945.

—EUGENE P. SPECTOR

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

¹ This figure included about 160 vessels owned by the military and operated with civilian crews and about 75 privately-owned vessels temporarily inactive for lack of cargo.

² Estimate is based on the number of personnel employed on active merchant steam and motor vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, engaged in deep-sea trades from data compiled by the United States Maritime Administration. It includes only workers on combination passenger and freight, freight, and tank vessels. Employees on vessels under bareboat charter, or owned by the military through 1947 are excluded. (Civilians on military vessels after 1949 are included in these estimates.)

³ The tabulation below from "Stability of Employment in the American Merchant Marine" by Herman M. Sturm (unpublished thesis, American University, 1949) shows the duration of employment of merchant seamen from July 1945 to June 1946. Following is a definition of terms used in the tabulation: Regularly—seamen employed before and after the period studied and at sometime during the year; Irregularly—seamen employed at some time during the year but not employed before or after the period studied; Withdrawals—seamen employed before and during the period studied but not afterward; New entrants—seamen not employed prior to the period studied; but employed at sometime during the year and afterward. The sharp drop in employment in the postwar period accounts for the large number of withdrawals. In a period of rising employment entrants outnumber withdrawals and in a period of stable employment entrants and withdrawals nearly balance.

<i>Employment status</i>	<i>Number employed during the year</i>	<i>Average number of months worked</i>
Total.....	382,700	5.5
Regularly employed.....	125,800	7.9
Irregularly employed.....	53,809	3.4
Withdrawals.....	141,200	4.4
New entrants.....	61,900	5.1

Maximum Utilization of Employed Manpower

EMPHASIS on the individual worker rather than on equipment and material as the prime asset of a company is stressed as a means of raising productivity, in a recent study issued by Princeton University.¹ Need for a "free man" approach in attaining the maximum utilization of employed manpower is stated to be the key, and to that end a check list is furnished as a guide for plant management.

The survey of hundreds of plants during World War II and subsequent close observation of developments in industry provided the basis for the original formulation of the check list and its recent revision. "The suggested remedies for losses in manpower potential come in large measure from the day-to-day experience of thousands of executives, supervisors, and foremen." Changes

that take place in a plant's personnel problems in times of emergency, sudden increased production, and a resultant tight labor market are stressed in the revision.

Manpower problems in 1951 differ from those encountered between 1939 and 1945 in the following respects: (1) The available labor reserve is relatively smaller. (2) The psychology of the times has changed. Short of outright war, it is more difficult to get workers to sacrifice on patriotic grounds. (3) Many adults—especially young women who were once in the labor market and are now busy rearing families—are not available. (4) Extensive unionization and the widening scope of collective bargaining suggest the need for closer union-management cooperation.

These changed conditions make it necessary for each worker to produce more. "Full in-plant utilization of labor means that each worker is employed full-time at his highest skill under the best possible working conditions, and is producing at the highest rate per hour or per day that can be maintained indefinitely by the individual."

Relatively little attention is given to the effects of managerial conditions on plant operations in the study. However, losses in plant efficiency, attributable to management, are identified as resulting from the failure to select and train supervisors and executives; poor plant lay-out; lack of balance between plant processes; interruption in the flow of incoming parts and materials; insufficient labor-saving tools and equipment; unavoidable suspensions of work caused by breakdowns and design changes; and the overmanning of plants in terms of current needs or possible economies.

Emphasis is placed upon the instability of the work force, ineffective labor management, and subjective factors affecting the individual employee. Attention is directed toward varied conditions affecting the worker and to the steps needed to increase productivity. Excessive turnover is to be expected when individuals not permanently a part of the labor force are hired. "Management will need to create conditions of employment within a plant which will minimize the tendency to quit." Personnel departments should keep complete records and should find out why workers leave. Similarly, excessive absenteeism should be checked for causes, and remedies

should be instituted such as exit interviews, active union-management committees, visiting nurses, and arrangements for employee shopping and recreational conveniences.

Ineffective management of labor can reduce productivity, the report notes. In this connection, a first major fault concerns the selection and placement of workers. More marginal people must be employed because of the existing tight labor market, and greater care must be taken in matching the worker and the work. Other pitfalls to be avoided include inadequate training; a lack of continuous upgrading to obtain the highest individual potential; ineffective supervision; unduly short or long working schedules; lack of adequate medical, sanitary, or safety programs; ineffective wage and salary administration; and inadequate flow of ideas and information between employer and employees.

Within the plant much can be done to adjust the worker to the specific job, the group in which he works, and the plant organization, according to the report. He may experience a sense of grievance over wages, hours, individual status, or working conditions. Grievance procedures should be understandable and available to every employee. The worker who is not informed about the importance of his job may have no feeling of participation in the national effort. He may be physically and psychologically affected by noise, confusion, monotony, boredom, undue physical strain, and bad air and light on the job. Dangerous operating conditions in a plant can cause worker anxiety and require careful explanation.

Management cannot afford to overlook the conditions of life outside the plant that affect the worker, such as bad housing conditions resulting in a sleepless and tired employee; bad transportation facilities to and from the plant resulting in great loss of time and energy; personal difficulties of the family and its finances resulting in a tense and unnerved worker. Management should seek every means of cooperating with local authorities in extending those public and personal services to the worker that make for his satisfactory adjustment to both his community and job.

¹ Maximum Utilization of Employed Manpower—A Check List of Company Practice. Princeton University, Department of Economic and Social Institutions, Industrial Relations Section, 1951. (Research Report Series No. 83; revision of Research Report No. 63).

Housing Characteristics in 34 Large Cities

OWNERS outnumber renters of both existing and new residential dwellings in urban areas, according to recent Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys.¹ These findings are similar to those of the United States Bureau of the Census for the country as a whole which, in addition disclose a substantial shift from renting to home owning since 1940.

Surveys conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 34 large urban areas from December 1949 to February 1950 showed that in 24 centers the majority of dwellings were owner-occupied. This information was obtained as a part of the Bureau's general program of revising the Consumers' Price Index. The area surveys covered a sample of all residential dwellings, both old and new, located in all types of neighborhoods. Single-family houses were most prevalent in 24 of the 34 cities. Owner-occupied houses were generally larger and of better quality than rented dwellings.

Among the cities with the highest rates of owner-occupancy were Detroit, Philadelphia, and Seattle, where at least three out of every five dwellings were owned by the occupants. In New York City, only one out of every five dwellings was occupied by the owner; the next lowest rates of owner-occupancy were in Boston, Chicago, and New Orleans. The distribution of cities by percent of owner-occupancy is as follows:

	<i>Percent of total dwellings</i>
Detroit, Philadelphia, and Seattle	60 and over.
Atlanta, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Denver, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City (Kans. and Mo.), Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Portland, Oreg.	55 and under 60.
Birmingham, Cincinnati, Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee, Mobile, Pittsburgh, Richmond, St. Louis, and Scranton	50 and under 55.
Manchester, N. H., Norfolk, Portland, Maine, San Francisco, and Washington, D. C.	40 and under 50.
Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, and Savannah	30 and under 40.
New York City	21.5.

Type of Structure

About four out of every five dwellings in Birmingham and Mobile were single-family homes.

In Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Manchester, and Milwaukee, 2- to 4-family structures were predominant. Apartments (five or more units in a structure) prevailed in New York City, where 60 percent of the dwellings were so classified; Chicago and Washington also ranked high in this type of structure, with almost a third of the units located in apartment houses.

Among the tenant-occupied dwellings, the single-family house constituted more than half of all rented dwellings in only four cities, all in the South—Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans, and Savannah. Only 2 percent of the rented dwellings in New York City were of this type. Three out of every four rented dwellings in Buffalo were located in 2- to 4-family structures, and this type of structure also predominated among rented dwellings in 14 of the 34 cities. Apartments constituted half or more of the rented units in Chicago, Kansas City, New York City, Seattle, and Washington.

In all 34 cities, single-family dwellings were customary for owner-occupancy, although the proportion ranged from 97 percent in Mobile to about 54 percent in New York City and Boston. More than half of the owners in Philadelphia and Baltimore occupied single-attached homes and one out of four in Washington was of this type.

Brick or stone was the principal building material used in 9 cities; in 19 cities, including all of the Southern cities, frame prevailed.

The median number of rooms for owner-occupied dwellings was 5 rooms in 22 cities, and 6 in the 12 remaining cities. In no city was the median room count for owner-occupied dwellings less than 5 rooms. In contrast, 30 of the 34 cities reported a median size of 3 or 4 rooms for rented units. In only Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, and Scranton was the room count among rented dwellings relatively larger—five rooms.

Facilities in Units

Availability of complete private bathroom facilities in residential dwellings located in urban areas is considered a sensitive indicator of housing quality. In only 10 of the 34 cities were more than 90 percent of the dwellings (both owner and tenant occupied) equipped with complete private bathroom facilities. Los Angeles (98 percent) and San Francisco (97 percent) led all the cities in

this characteristic. Southern cities, including Birmingham, Memphis, Mobile, and Savannah, had the smallest proportion of units equipped with complete bathroom facilities.

Nine out of every 10 owner-occupied dwellings in 28 cities had complete private bathrooms, and in only 3 cities—Birmingham, Memphis, and Mobile—did fewer than 8 out of 10 owner-occupied dwellings have this facility. On the other hand, one out of every three rented units in nine cities did not have complete private bathrooms; and these nine cities were scattered throughout the United States (e. g., Denver, Indianapolis, and Pittsburgh). Birmingham, Memphis, and Savannah reported less than half of the rented dwellings having this facility.

Gas was the predominant cooking fuel used in 29 of the 34 cities. Electricity was the second most important cooking fuel. More than 40 percent of the units in Jacksonville, Portland, Oreg., and Seattle used electricity for cooking. Among the units built or created by conversion after 1946, a definite trend toward the use of electricity in cooking was shown by the survey. However, about one out of every three of all occupied units in Birmingham, Jacksonville, Mobile, Portland, Maine, Savannah, and Scranton, used fuels such as wood, kerosene, or gasoline for cooking.

Electric refrigeration was the principal type used in all 34 cities, although 1 out of every 5 occupied dwellings in New York City used gas refrigerators. No mechanical refrigeration was reported for at least a fifth of the dwellings in 9 cities.

Because of the mild winters, the Southern and West Coast cities reported lower percentages of homes using central heating equipment than the North. In Philadelphia and Washington, more than 9 out of 10 occupied units had central heating equipment. In virtually all cities, a higher proportion of owner-occupied units were equipped with gas or electricity for cooking, with mechanical refrigeration, and with central heating, than was the case for tenant-occupied units.

Average Monthly Rent

Contrary to a widespread impression, the average rent for single-family dwellings was less than the average for all rented dwellings in 28 of the 34 cities. This reflects not only differences in quality,

age, and similar factors, but also the tendency for single-family dwellings to have fewer facilities included in the rent. The average monthly contract rent for single-family dwellings ranged from \$19 in Birmingham to \$61 in Washington. For apartments, the monthly rent ranged from \$27 in Manchester to \$65 in Washington. In 8 cities, the average monthly rent for apartments exceeded the average monthly rent for single homes by at least \$20.

Monthly rent, in general, increased with the number of rooms. In some cities, however, average monthly rents were higher for the smaller than for the larger units, partly because new rental construction has been concentrated in small-unit apartment dwellings. Among the 34 large cities, average monthly rents ranged from \$16 for units of less than 3 rooms in Birmingham, to over \$100 for units of 7 rooms or more in New York City and Washington.

—THELMA KEIM

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

¹ Detailed information on existing housing for each of the 34 areas which are discussed in this article is available in individual releases which can be obtained free, upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In addition, the Division of Construction Statistics has prepared a report on housing characteristics of new dwellings in 15 standard metropolitan areas, which is also available.

Ceiling Price Regulations Numbers 69-77

CEILING PRICE REGULATIONS issued by the Office of Price Stabilization during the month of September 1951¹ are here shown in tabular form. Previously, these regulations were covered in text form. The new procedure was adopted in order to facilitate use of the information. The tabular procedure shows the general coverage and outlines the major provisions of the ceiling price regulations; for complete provisions regarding the com-

modities covered by the regulations, original documents should be consulted. Continuance of tabular presentation in preference to text treatment will depend upon the number of regulations

issued in any one month.

¹ Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 16, No. 174, Sept. 7, 1951, pp. 9079 and 9084; vol. 16, No. 175, Sept. 8, 1951, pp. 9160 and 9163; vol. 16, No. 179, Sept. 14, 1951, p. 9310; vol. 16, No. 187, Sept. 26, 1951, p. 9759; vol. 16, No. 190, Sept. 29, 1951, pp. 9962, 9965, and 9974.

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted in September 1951

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provisions
69	Sept. 6	Sept. 11	Certain food commodities sold in the Territory of Hawaii.	Wholesale-----	Allows increased prices for packaging and delivery beyond customary free-delivery zone. Indicates factors which may be included in landed cost. Provides specific categories of foods and an appropriate uniform margin for each.
70	Sept. 7	Sept. 12	Passenger automobiles, taxicabs, busses (other than school), trucks, truck tractors, commercial trailers, and semitrailers.	Lease or rental basis--	Establishes ceiling rates at the levels prevailing during the period Dec. 19, 1950, to Jan. 25, 1951.
71	---do---	Sept. 10	Sintered tungsten carbide products and mixed powders.	Manufacturers-----	Sets forth specific dollars-and-cents ceilings for various standard or base products. In calculating ceilings, manufacturers are permitted to use the applicable extras and quantity and other differentials in effect on Jan. 25, 1951. Does not apply to export sales or sales for export.
72	Sept. 5	Sept. 5	Mixed fertilizer and fertilizer materials sold in Puerto Rico.	Mixers and packagers.	Establishes formula for determining ceiling prices. Permits periodic adjustments in prices to reflect increases in material costs since the period of Dec. 19, 1950-Jan. 25, 1951.
73	Sept. 12	Sept. 14	Certain food and food products sold in the Virgin Islands.	Various levels-----	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for the sale of live cattle, sheep, and goats, and for the sale at retail and wholesale of locally produced, uninspected beef, veal, beef byproducts, sheep mutton, and goat mutton.
74	Sept. 25	Oct. 1	Pork-----	Wholesale-----	Establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceilings for most sales of pork at wholesale. Defines and standardizes the pork products which may be sold.
75	Sept. 28	Oct. 3	Canned and frozen soups--	Processors-----	Covers all kinds of soups both seasonal and nonseasonal. Does not cover dried soup, dried soup mixes, "baby" or "junior" soups. Outlines methods for determining ceiling prices.
76	---do---	---do---	Glassine and greaseproof paper.	Manufacturers-----	Establishes specific dollars-and-cents f. o. b. mill-ceiling prices for 25 pound No. 1 bleached glassine paper and 25 pound No. 1 bleached greaseproof paper. Provides method for calculating ceilings of related grades and new grades.
77	---do---	Oct. 1	Agricultural liming materials.	Producers, wholesalers, and retailers.	Fixes ceilings for all sales of agricultural liming materials except imports.

Auto Repair Shops: Earnings, April-June 1951

AVERAGE hourly earnings of class A automotive mechanics employed in auto repair shops and repair departments of dealer establishments in April-June 1951, ranged from \$1.56 to \$2.26 in 34 large cities representing all sections of the country. Earnings in this occupation averaged at least \$2 an hour in nine cities and less than \$1.65 an hour in five cities.

Body repairmen, with average hourly earnings ranging from \$1.49 in Providence to \$2.44 in Detroit, ranked highest among the 6 occupational classifications surveyed.¹ (See table.) In the 34 cities as a group, about a third of the class A mechanics and about half of the body repairmen earned \$2 an hour or more.

Hourly earnings were lowest, generally, for automobile washers, their various area levels ranging from 69 cents to \$1.61. Greasers' earnings averaged from 79 cents to \$1.81 an hour. Averages under \$1 were reported for washers in 14 areas and for greasers in four areas.

Varied methods of incentive wage payments determine earnings in this industry to a substantial extent. The most common of these is the "flat rate" system, under which a worker receives a percentage of the labor cost charged to the customer. This pay method accounts partly for wide fluctuations in individual earnings.

Earnings usually averaged highest in the Pacific coast or Great Lakes areas, and lowest in New England or the southeastern sections of the Nation.

Comparison of earnings in April-June 1951 with those reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics study conducted in July 1948 showed that in most areas occupational averages increased at least 10 percent.²

A weekly work schedule of from 44 to 48 hours was most common in almost three-fourths of the areas. All workers in San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle and about 90 percent of those in St. Louis and Toledo were, however, on a 40-hour week. Workweeks of 50 or more hours were reported for some workers in a majority of the areas studied, but in only 3 areas was the longer work schedule applicable to half or more of the workers.

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ of men in selected occupations in automobile-repair shops in 34 areas, April-June 1951

Area	Body repairmen, metal	Electricians, automotive	Greasers	Mechanics, automotive		Washers, automotive
				Class A	Class B	
Atlanta ²	\$1.74	\$1.87	\$0.93	\$1.60	\$1.14	\$0.76
Baltimore.....	1.84	1.68	1.00	1.64	1.17	.79
Birmingham.....	1.72	1.59	1.15	1.72	1.06	.76
Boston ²	1.76	1.78	1.09	1.63	1.31	.93
Bridgeport.....	1.89	(3)	1.19	1.70	1.35	1.18
Buffalo.....	1.85	2.27	1.40	1.88	1.38	1.10
Chicago.....	2.33	(3)	1.41	2.06	1.48	1.17
Cincinnati.....	1.87	(3)	1.08	1.70	1.26	.93
Cleveland.....	2.28	(3)	1.46	2.25	1.59	1.46
Dallas.....	2.08	1.97	1.33	1.73	1.22	.84
Denver ²	1.81	(3)	1.18	1.77	(3)	1.06
Detroit.....	2.44	(3)	1.54	2.26	1.75	1.19
Houston.....	2.26	2.06	1.18	2.11	1.23	.86
Jacksonville.....	2.37	2.08	1.57	1.96	1.36	1.01
Kansas City.....	1.77	(3)	.98	1.62	(3)	.78
Los Angeles.....	2.00	2.68	1.41	1.98	1.41	.99
Louisville.....	2.25	2.52	1.81	2.06	1.44	1.31
Memphis.....	1.97	(3)	1.37	1.65	1.15	.90
Minneapolis.....	1.84	(3)	1.22	1.77	1.38	.69
Milwaukee.....	2.11	1.86	1.23	1.85	1.39	1.15
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	1.86	1.43	(3)	1.78	(3)	1.38
Newark-Jersey City.....	1.58	1.79	1.16	1.82	1.46	1.12
New Orleans.....	1.86	(3)	1.11	1.82	(3)	.78
New York ²	1.93	1.94	1.26	1.87	1.46	1.20
Philadelphia.....	1.75	(3)	1.06	1.69	1.31	1.03
Pittsburgh.....	1.95	1.89	1.20	1.94	1.44	1.05
Portland-Vancouver.....	1.94	2.09	1.57	2.01	(3)	1.29
Providence.....	1.49	(3)	1.19	1.56	1.22	(3)
Richmond.....	1.86	(3)	.79	1.79	1.09	.71
St. Louis.....	2.06	(3)	1.45	1.93	(3)	1.26
San Francisco-Oakland ²	2.24	2.18	1.58	2.03	(3)	1.58
Seattle.....	2.09	2.02	1.68	2.01	(3)	1.61
Toledo.....	2.26	(3)	1.65	2.05	1.61	1.43
Washington.....	2.03	1.86	.94	1.81	1.16	.95

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Relates to a period in 1951 prior to April.

³ Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

Auto repair workers received paid holidays in practically all areas. The most typical arrangement was for six holidays, but in the Southeast, five paid holidays were most common. Over 95 percent of the St. Louis workers received pay for seven holidays, and all Seattle workers were paid for eight holidays.

Paid vacations of 1 week after a year of service were customary. A 2-week vacation after 5 years of employment was the prevailing practice in about three-fourths of the areas studied. In each area, however, some workers received paid vacations of 2 weeks after 2 years' service.

Insurance plans for which employers pay at least part of the cost were in effect in auto-repair establishments employing half or more of the workers in over three-fourths of the areas studied. In only one area were insurance plans applicable to less than a third of the workers. Life insurance, the most prevalent plan, was provided by establishments employing from 10 to 98 percent of the workers in individual areas. In about a third of the areas, less than half the workers were covered

by life-insurance plans. Hospitalization and other health-insurance benefits were also reported by some establishments in practically all areas. A majority of the workers in about half the areas were employed in establishments providing hospitalization plans; in only two areas were such plans entirely lacking. Retirement pension plans were relatively uncommon and applied only to a small percentage of the workers in 10 areas.

—ALEXANDER MOROS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

¹ The study of earnings and related wage practices was limited to auto repair shops and repair departments of dealers having 5 or more workers. Approximately 175,000 workers were employed in establishments of this size in the 34 areas studied. The data were collected by field representatives under the direction of regional wage analysts of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and are exclusive of premium pay for overtime and night work.

More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

² See Monthly Labor Review January 1949 (p. 37) for earnings in July 1948.

trousers. In the other areas, earnings of men operators averaged from \$1.72 to \$2.09 on coats and from \$1.56 to \$1.81 on trouser fabrication.

Among the selected hand-sewing operations on coats, men basters of body lining and facing had average hourly earnings ranging from \$1.42 in Baltimore to \$2.21 in Los Angeles. Women hand sewers in coat departments averaged from \$1.07 as finishers in St. Louis to \$1.85 an hour as basters of body lining and facing in Newark-Jersey City. In eight areas for which data are shown, women hand sewers in trouser making had average hourly earnings from \$1.08 in Rochester to \$1.47 in Los Angeles.

Cutting and finish pressing, usually performed by men, were among the higher paid occupations. Earnings averaged above \$2 an hour for cutters and markers in eight of nine areas. Body-lining cutters and finish pressers also received, on the average, more than \$2 an hour in most areas.

In Los Angeles, Newark-Jersey City, New York City, and Rochester, none of the occupations for which data are presented had averages below \$1 an hour. In the other areas, janitors and work distributors most commonly averaged below that level.

More than three-fourths of the total workers studied in the industry were employed in 4 of the 10 areas which are the leading centers in the manufacture of men's and boys' suits and coats; the four areas were New York City, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Rochester. Of these, occupational average earnings ranked highest in New York and next in Philadelphia.

Contract shops predominated in the men's and boys' suit and coat industry in Newark-Jersey City. In three other areas substantial proportions of the workers were also employed in contract shops—about two-fifths in New York, a third in Philadelphia, and a fourth in Baltimore.

Comparison of average hourly earnings in March 1951 with those reported in a similar study for August-September 1948 shows that most occupational averages for plant workers had advanced during that period, generally from 5 to 15 percent.

Of the occupations studied in March 1951 for women office workers, hand bookkeepers had the highest earnings, ranging from \$1.22

Men's and Boys' Suit and Coat Industry: Earnings, March 1951

WOMEN SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS in the men's and boys' suit and coat manufacturing industry in 10 leading areas had average hourly earnings on coat fabrication in March 1951 ranging from \$1.37 in Baltimore to \$1.68 in Los Angeles and the Newark-Jersey City area. On trouser fabrication, they averaged from \$1.24 in St. Louis to \$1.61 in Los Angeles. Average earnings for this occupational group amounted to more than \$1.50 an hour, in half of the areas.

The accompanying table shows straight-time average hourly earnings in March 1951 for men and women workers in selected occupations in 10 areas, according to a recent Bureau of Labor Statistics survey.¹

In New York City over two-thirds of the sewing-machine operators were men; their earnings averaged \$2.14 an hour on coats and \$1.93 on

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in men's and boys' suit and coat manufacturing, in 10 areas, March 1951

[M=men; W=women]

Occupation and grade	Baltimore		Boston		Chicago		Cincinnati		Los Angeles		Newark-Jersey City		New York		Philadelphia		Rochester		St. Louis	
	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.	M.	W.
<i>Plant Occupations</i>																				
Cutting:																				
Cutters and markers	\$2.16		\$2.36		\$2.18		\$1.96		\$2.28		\$2.55		\$2.48		\$2.22		\$2.07			
Cutters, body-lining	2.14		2.22		1.87		1.81		2.03		2.57		2.47		2.18		1.97			\$2.05
Cutters, inner-lining	2.07														2.15		1.76			
Spreaders	1.33												2.33		1.76					
Coat fabrication:																				
Basters, body-lining and facing, hand	1.42	\$1.41	1.75		1.61	\$1.49		\$1.41	2.21	\$1.66	1.92	\$1.85	1.87	\$1.59	1.86	\$1.64	1.66			\$1.21
Basters, canvas, hand		1.43			1.62		1.51		1.51		1.51	1.83	1.56	1.93	1.66					\$1.29
Basters, collar, hand	1.64	1.33	1.82		1.66	1.42	1.57	1.52	2.02	1.68	1.89	1.90	1.55	1.86	1.31	1.64				
Button sewers, hand		1.20	\$1.34		1.37		1.33			1.56		1.48		1.47		1.31				1.31
Buttonhole makers, hand		1.27	1.43		1.75	1.37	1.49		1.64		1.37		1.55		1.31					1.31
Finishers, hand		1.22	1.27		1.22		1.31		1.44		1.38		1.27	1.66	1.25					1.17
Fitters	1.54	1.24		.96	1.90						2.08		2.71		2.39		1.60			1.09
Pairers and turners		1.18	1.13	1.30	1.37		1.04		1.34	1.54	1.48	2.05	1.23	1.52	1.21					1.25
Pressers, finish, hand	2.02	1.34	1.86		1.76		2.18		2.48		2.53		2.14		2.05		1.74			.94
Pressers, finish, machine	1.85	1.52	2.02		1.95		2.19		2.48		2.25		2.11		2.15		1.89			2.09
Sewing-machine operators ²	1.72	1.37	1.88	1.39	1.74	1.52	1.91	1.47	2.09	1.68	1.96	1.68	2.14	1.64	1.98	1.55	1.78	1.46		1.38
Baste edges		1.45		1.41	1.51	1.42	1.91	1.37		1.91		1.74	2.11	1.98	1.97	1.82				1.45
Baste, jump stitch machine		1.32		1.50	1.68	1.60		1.37		1.61		1.74	2.12	1.83	1.88	1.66	1.85	1.54		1.42
Button sewing				1.29									1.30							
Buttonhole making		1.34	1.51	1.16		1.54		1.53					2.47	1.44	2.10	1.87				1.46
Fell body-lining, bottom and side		1.35	1.36		1.59		1.57		1.60		1.91	2.29	1.72	2.03	1.53		1.57			1.48
Join shoulders, cloth	1.52	1.49	1.69	1.31	1.77	1.59	1.53	1.97	1.56	2.26		2.13	1.77	1.82	1.69	1.54				1.30
Join side seams	1.80	1.34	1.92	1.44	1.66	1.62	1.40	2.11				2.05	1.66	2.01	1.49					1.42
Join under-collar, join sleeve lining, or piece pockets	1.75	1.26	1.95	1.30		1.47	1.53	2.37	2.06		1.50	1.93	1.57	1.74	1.53		1.33			1.29
Pad collar and lapels		1.30		1.37		1.48	1.43		1.83		1.64	2.26	1.35		1.64		1.44			1.40
Pipe edges		1.31		1.42	2.11	1.62	1.35				1.75	1.16	1.56		1.58		1.41			1.59
Sew darts (cloth)		1.23		1.43		1.55	1.41	1.54	1.63		1.44	1.79	1.71	1.73	1.50		1.46			1.25
Sew edge tape	1.59	1.38	1.84	1.54	1.81		1.67			2.16		2.28		2.06	1.52	1.74				1.55
Sew in sleeve	1.74	1.53	2.05	1.45	1.88	1.53	2.17	1.76	2.12		2.51	2.38	2.18	2.21	1.76	1.95				1.48
Stitch edges		1.34	1.77	1.46	1.64	1.46	1.49			1.83		2.06	1.64	2.05		1.71				1.21
Tape armholes		1.60		1.57		1.56	1.57					1.86	1.76	1.81	1.67		1.52			
Shapers, edge and bottom	1.61	1.43	1.97		1.70		1.99		2.13		2.10		2.32	1.66	2.02		1.84			1.53
Shapers, under collar	1.90	1.53	2.00		1.69	1.55	1.63				2.39		2.01	1.81	2.02		1.89			1.29
Tailors, all-around	1.64	1.28	1.65		1.66	1.56	1.59	1.55	2.18		2.30		1.78	1.54	1.53					1.47
Thread trimmers (cleaners)		1.07		1.10		1.22	1.29		1.23		1.25		1.12	1.12		1.22				1.16
Under-pressers	1.75	1.43	1.79		1.76		1.76		2.27		1.93		1.96		1.88		1.80			1.73
Trouser fabrication:																				
Pressers, finish	2.23		2.26		2.24		1.97		2.16				2.20		2.19		1.87			2.02
Sewers, hand (bench workers, finishers)		1.23		1.30	1.50	1.30	1.15		1.47				1.36		1.32		1.08			
Sewing-machine operators ²	1.66	1.35	1.78	1.53	1.72	1.51	1.37		1.61			1.93	1.59	1.81	1.53	1.56	1.40			1.24
Attach fly		1.44		1.79	1.52		1.36		1.75			1.82	1.57	1.63	1.61		1.41			
Attach waistband		1.50		1.68	2.25	1.45	1.38					1.95	1.76	1.97	1.69		1.54			1.27
Attach zipper		1.21		1.53		1.76	1.44					2.19	2.04	1.75		1.64				
Join inseams	1.60	1.46			1.57		1.43		1.78			1.77	1.73	1.80	1.61		1.44			1.34
Join outseams	1.74	1.33			1.57		1.36					1.95		1.88	1.59		1.47			1.32
Join seatseams	1.75				1.69	1.47	1.34					2.03		2.09		1.63				
Make pockets	1.57	1.43		1.57	1.63	1.47	1.43		1.56			1.91	1.75	1.73	1.62		1.39			1.29
Piecing flys		1.31			1.45		1.35					1.82	1.80	1.85	1.48		1.48			
Serging		1.29		1.51		1.57	1.38		1.66			1.85	1.32	1.35		1.30				1.14
Sew on waistband lining		1.31		1.54		1.73	1.45					2.03	1.59	1.73	1.53					
Stitch pockets		1.21		1.44	1.43	1.52	1.48					1.93	1.38	1.64	1.39		1.34			1.22
Tacking		1.45		1.61		1.52	1.49					2.01	1.67	1.67	1.39		1.37			1.21
Thread trimmers (cleaners)		1.11		1.22	1.65	1.21	1.35		1.30				1.31							
Under-pressers	1.76		1.83		1.74	1.63	1.75		2.23				1.89		1.69		1.76			1.36
Other selected jobs:																				
Adjusters (repairmen), sewing machines	1.88				1.98								2.28		2.25		1.82			
Inspectors, final (examiners)	1.42	1.13	1.45	1.19	1.58	1.13	1.61	1.27			1.97		1.81	1.24	1.43	1.22	1.78			
Janitors and janitresses	.84	.77	1.02		1.23		.90	.94	1.21		1.32		1.08		.90	.80	1.17			.99
Maintenance men, general utility					1.92		1.72					1.65		1.85						
Packers	.95		1.17		1.39	1.12	1.13		1.51			1.64		1.40		1.47				1.10
Stock clerks, garments	1.19		1.16		1.23		1.41					1.41		1.51		1.42				1.01
Stock clerks, piece goods	1.12		1.17		1.39		1.13					1.61		.98		1.40				
Truck drivers											1.31		1.71		1.64					
Watchmen	.83											1.01					1.21			
Work distributors (bundle carriers)	.94		.98		.96						1.30		1.14	1.04	.88		1.11			
<i>Office Occupations</i>																				
Bookkeepers, hand		1.32		1.36		1.45		1.23		1.68		1.49		1.69		1.58				1.22
Clerks, payroll		1.02		1.06		1.32		1.29		1.34		1.20		1.39		1.19				1.23
Stenographers, general		1.18		1.15		1.30		1.23		1.48				1.27		1.15				1.19
Typists, class A		1.05						1.12						1.15		1.15				
Typists, class B		.88				1.12		1.00						1.21		.92				

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Data relate to all sewing-machine operators including those shown separately.

an hour in St. Louis to \$1.69 in New York. Average hourly earnings in other office occupations also varied by area, ranging from \$1.02 to \$1.39 for payroll clerks and from \$1.15 to \$1.48 for general stenographers. Class B typists had the lowest average earnings in each of five areas for which data are available.

Related Wage Practices

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours was in effect in establishments employing a large majority of the workers in nearly all areas. In Newark-Jersey City, however, slightly more than half of the men were in plants reporting a 36-hour week.

Most workers were employed in establishments having collective bargaining contracts with the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO). Insurance and retirement benefits provided through these agreements include life insurance, accident and health insurance, hospitalization, surgical (including maternity) fees, and retirement pensions. These benefits are financed by employer contributions of 2 percent of gross weekly payrolls to the Amalgamated Insurance Fund and 3 percent to a retirement fund. In Chicago, workers also contributed 1 percent of their earnings to the insurance fund.

Paid vacation provisions were also included in all contracts. Plants normally shut down

in most areas for a 1- or 2-week vacation period each year. The amount of vacation pay varied with length of service. The most common provisions were a half-week's pay after 6 months of employment; three-fourths of a week's pay after 9 months; and a week's pay after 1 year. Vacation pay was usually based on the average hourly earnings of each worker for the 4-week period of the preceding year in which earnings were highest. In Baltimore and Philadelphia, workers with 1 year's employment or less received 2 percent of their gross earnings during the previous 12-month period as vacation pay. Additional benefits of 1 and 2 percent of the preceding year's earnings were provided in most areas for employees with 2 and 3 years of service, respectively.

Paid holidays were granted by almost all establishments. The most common practice was 6 days a year.

—FRED W. MOHR

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

¹ Data in this study were collected by field representatives under the direction of the regional wage analysts of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

The study included cutting shops, which have sewing operations performed by contractors and employ 5 or more workers, and regular (inside) and contract shops employing 21 or more workers. Approximately 88,000 workers were employed in establishments of this size in the 10 areas studied.

Earnings in Power Laundries, April-June 1951

MEN OPERATING WASHING MACHINES in power laundries in 32 representative cities studied¹ had average earnings in April-June 1951 ranging from 78 cents to \$1.62; in the same period, extractor operators earned 64 cents to \$1.45 hourly. Within the same area average earnings of washing machine operators were generally from 10 to 20 cents an hour higher than those for extractor operators.

Workers operating washing machines earned, on an average, between \$1.00 and \$1.30 an hour in half of the areas studied, less than 90 cents in four areas, and more than \$1.50 in two areas. In about two-thirds of the cities, the hourly average for extractor operators was between 80 cents and \$1.10.

Among the plant occupations studied (table 1), earnings were highest for stationary boiler firemen in 13 of the 23 areas for which comparisons could be made. They varied from 74 cents an hour in Birmingham to \$1.59 in Milwaukee.

Average earnings for women, among the areas

TABLE 1.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in power laundries in 32 areas, April–June 1951

Area	Men			Women					
	Extractor operators	Firemen, stationary boiler	Washers, machine	Clerks, retail receiving	Finishers, machine, flatwork	Identifiers	Markers	Pressers, machine, shirts	Wrappers, bundle
Atlanta ²	\$0.73	\$0.78	\$0.87	\$0.67	\$0.39	\$0.59	\$0.57	\$0.53	\$0.45
Baltimore.....	.84	1.18	.98	.67	.65	.67	.64	.71	.62
Birmingham.....	.64	.74	.83	.52	.43	.63	.52	.50	.45
Boston ²	1.02	1.14	1.13	(³)	.73	.85	.77	.93	.80
Bridgeport.....	.89	(³)	1.05	.88	.74	(³)	.76	.88	.76
Buffalo.....	1.03	1.14	1.18	.77	.83	.86	.86	.98	.85
Chicago.....	1.15	1.56	1.34	.93	.85	1.03	.95	1.06	.87
Cincinnati.....	.88	1.32	1.02	.81	.74	(³)	.78	.79	.73
Cleveland.....	.98	1.27	1.15	.84	.69	.84	.83	.88	.68
Dallas.....	.80	(³)	.99	.81	.47	.61	.65	.57	.54
Denver ².....	.87	1.04	1.07	.70	.66	.72	.78	.72	.66
Detroit.....	1.05	1.34	1.36	.91	.82	.88	.88	1.01	.83
Houston.....	.81	(³)	1.02	.71	.44	.55	.65	.56	.58
Indianapolis.....	.97	1.06	1.17	.84	.71	.86	.81	.88	.76
Jacksonville.....	.76	.90	.90	.71	.43	.61	.59	.49	.51
Kansas City.....	.89	1.29	.98	.81	.66	.72	.74	.73	.67
Los Angeles.....	1.14	(³)	1.28	.99	.87	1.03	1.05	1.01	.98
Louisville.....	.90	1.27	1.14	.71	.62	.72	.71	.82	.65
Memphis.....	.73	(³)	.83	.68	.45	.58	.52	.52	.47
Milwaukee.....	1.15	1.59	1.43	.89	.84	.89	.87	.89	.83
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	1.03	1.38	1.11	.86	.76	.78	.80	.81	.77
Newark-Jersey City.....	1.02	1.35	1.16	(³)	.79	.92	.87	.97	.84
New York ²	1.12	(³)	1.41	.83	.85	.96	.98	1.04	.90
Philadelphia.....	.90	1.48	1.29	.76	.71	.81	.80	.85	.77
Pittsburgh.....	1.00	1.44	1.24	.77	.76	.78	.83	.83	.76
Portland (Oreg.).....	1.42	(³)	1.52	1.04	1.01	1.04	1.05	1.04	1.03
Providence.....	1.00	1.12	1.25	.79	.74	.74	.98	1.02	.84
Richmond.....	.72	.78	.78	.68	.47	(³)	.51	.59	.46
St. Louis.....	.87	.90	1.03	.71	.65	.67	.72	.75	.67
San Francisco ²	1.37	(³)	1.41	1.15	.99	1.17	1.19	1.09	1.20
Seattle.....	1.45	(³)	1.62	1.20	.99	1.11	1.14	1.04	1.04
Washington.....	.90	1.03	.96	.86	.76	(³)	.85	.85	.77

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and nightwork.

² Relates to a period in 1951 prior to April.

³ Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

studied, tended to concentrate between 70 and 90 cents an hour. About half of the averages in each of six occupations for which data are presented in table 1 were within this relatively narrow range. In the two finishing occupations, hourly earning in three-fourths of the areas averaged 60 cents or more for flat-work finishers, and at least 70 cents for machine shirt pressers. Workers in the latter occupation in April–June 1951 averaged from 3 to 28 cents an hour more than machine flatwork finishers, numerically the most important occupation studied. The differential amounted to 5 cents or less in five areas and to 20 cents or more in four areas.

The four Pacific coast cities included in the study usually had the highest averages for plant workers; and the southeastern region, the lowest.

Average earnings of plant workers generally advanced from 5 to 15 percent² between June 1949, the date of the previous Bureau of Labor Statistics study, and April–June 1951.

Average weekly earnings, including commissions, for retail routemen in power laundries in April–June 1951 ranged from \$58.55 to \$99.75 in the 32 areas studied. In four areas, they

amounted to \$90 or more weekly and in only two areas were they lower than \$65 (table 2).

Related Wage Practices

Scheduled workweeks generally ranged from 40 to 45 hours for plant workers. Weekly schedules in excess of 45 hours were of major importance in only two areas; in each instance they applied to over three-fifths of the plant workers. Workweeks of 40 hours were reported for all plant workers in Cincinnati and Seattle.

Paid holidays were granted to power-laundry workers in all but two areas. The most common practice was to grant six days a year. In about a sixth of the areas, holiday pay for 4 days was general and affected a majority of the workers. In three areas over four-fifths of the workers were not granted paid holidays; however, from a tenth to a sixth of the employees in these areas received compensation for six holidays.

A paid vacation of 1 week after 1 year's service prevailed in the power-laundry industry. Two-week vacations after 2 years' employment were common in a third of the areas. The majority of

TABLE 2.—Straight-time average weekly earnings¹ for retail routemen in power laundries in 32 areas, April-June 1951

Area	All workers	Workers having scheduled work-week of—		
		5 days	5½ days	6 days
Atlanta ²	\$65.69	(3)	\$65.03	\$72.54
Baltimore.....	70.94	\$69.64	(3)	75.66
Birmingham.....	68.47	.....	(3)	68.47
Boston ²	68.17	60.02	69.15	82.21
Bridgeport.....	69.20	(3)	64.10	77.99
Buffalo.....	78.15	(3)	64.71	84.34
Chicago.....	99.45	.....	94.29	102.55
Cincinnati.....	77.48	77.48	.....	.....
Cleveland.....	78.86	55.35	65.40	79.70
Dallas.....	58.55	.....	(3)	58.55
Denver ²	62.50	.....	(3)	62.77
Detroit.....	99.75	102.82	(3)	100.69
Houston.....	73.33	.....	(3)	73.33
Indianapolis.....	86.03	.....	77.16	89.01
Jacksonville.....	67.11	56.19	(3)	72.83
Kansas City.....	77.00	.....	.....	77.00
Los Angeles.....	79.48	87.58	77.35	68.48
Louisville.....	76.92	(3)	78.73	75.74
Memphis.....	66.13	(3)	75.85	63.93
Milwaukee.....	91.09	.....	78.18	97.79
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	81.15	81.29	74.92	85.69
Newark-Jersey City.....	78.52	78.99	(3)	63.70
New York ²	69.45	69.78	(3)	(3)
Philadelphia.....	81.29	81.29	.....	.....
Pittsburgh.....	78.72	78.85	(3)	75.99
Portland (Oreg.).....	81.55	.....	81.55	.....
Providence.....	70.44	74.03	50.49	.....
Richmond.....	75.61	74.59	(3)	78.16
St. Louis.....	72.82	(3)	(3)	(3)
San Francisco ²	90.41	90.41	.....	.....
Seattle.....	84.12	84.12	.....	.....
Washington.....	74.05	77.92	(3)	69.45

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Relates to a period in 1951 prior to April.

³ Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

workers, however, were employed in establishments granting vacations of 2 weeks after 5 years' service.

Insurance or pension plans, financed at least in part by the employer, were in effect in 30 of the 32 areas. In only a third, however, were a majority of the workers employed in establishments having such plans. Life insurance was the most prevalent type of coverage, although hospitalization and other health-insurance benefits were also in effect in about three-fourths of the areas studied. Retirement pensions were reported by establishments in only two areas and covered a small percentage of the workers in the industry.

—ALEXANDER MOROS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

¹ This study of power laundries by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was limited to establishments employing 21 or more workers; approximately 110,000 workers were employed in establishments of this size in the 32 cities. The data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts and are exclusive of premium pay for overtime and night work.

More detailed information on wages and related practices in each of the selected areas is available on request.

² For earnings in June 1949, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1949 (p. 665).

Federal Programs Affecting Children and Youth

THE BREADTH of Federal Government participation in programs which benefit children and youth is indicated in a report¹ of the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth, which brings together for the first time a description of this work. Health, education, recreation, social welfare, protection against child labor, vocational counseling, and guidance in finding suitable employment are included in the report. Special services for certain groups are also described.

The real value of Federal participation in these programs is the partnership established—with parents, professional workers, voluntary groups, and local and State governments. This partnership is engaged in a most extensive and productive activity: in effect, it is insuring the future of this Nation.

Responsibility for the welfare of children centers in the home, the report points out, but recognition is ever widening that some services and opportunities essential for children are best achieved through common action. Such action gradually has been translated into governmental programs benefiting children and youth. Young people under 21 years of age constitute approximately a third of the population of the United States (in 1950) and command a variety of services from State and local governments as well as Federal agencies.

Under the Constitution, the role of the Federal Government in promoting the welfare of youngsters—as indeed of the entire population—is chiefly supplementary and advisory to that of the States. The extent and method of Federal participation varies with each program; in 1949 various units of 8 executive departments and 20 independent agencies were involved.²

Program Areas

Child health becomes a Federal concern in the prenatal period and continues throughout infancy and youth. Federal activity encompasses research on the growth and development of children, on prevention and treatment of illness, and on food, clothing, and home management; financial assistance for maternal and child health services, care of crippled children, and school lunches; and

public health services. In addition, Federal contributions are made for construction of hospitals and health centers, and the quality of food and drugs moving in interstate commerce is regulated. A comprehensive Federal housing program is directed toward the achievement of the goal of "a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

Educational contributions of the Government include land grants to States for common schools and for certain colleges and universities; a share in research essential to the development of education; advice on all phases of education affecting children and youth, including apprentice training; and financial assistance for certain types of education and extension work as well as direct responsibility for education of some special groups.

Federal participation in child and youth welfare and development also involves provision of recreational facilities on public lands and recreational opportunities and advisory service in educational programs.

A share of responsibility for social service to help meet individual problems of children and youth falls on the Federal Government: e. g., direct service to American Indian children; research and consultation on the problems of the handicapped; financial aid to States in developing child welfare services; contributions toward the support of children; and a variety of Federal laws designed to sustain (family) income.

Federal controls of child labor ban employment of children in production of goods purchased by the Government and in production of goods and services involved in interstate commerce. With respect to employment of children in other activities, Federal efforts center on the promotion of desirable standards in State and local labor legislation and labor law administration.

Vocational education and vocational counseling and guidance to young people in preparing for and finding suitable employment are partly financed through Federal assistance to States.

The Future

These programs are not static; they cannot be. It is impossible to count the youngsters benefited by them, but present programs do not—and cannot, owing to financial and personnel limitations—

reach all those who need such help. Constant efforts are directed toward increased protective measures, and many improvements have been effected recently. Awareness of these problems is evidenced by the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, held in December 1950.³

Nor is the interest of the Federal Government confined only to the welfare of children in the United States. Through such programs as technical assistance to underdeveloped countries and through internationally sponsored programs, the United States seeks to better the lot of children everywhere.

¹ See Programs of the Federal Government Affecting Children and Youth, Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth, Washington, 1951.

² Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, Justice, Labor, State, and Treasury; Administrative Office of United States Courts, Atomic Energy Commission, Civil Service Commission, Displaced Persons Commission, Economic Cooperation Administration, Federal Security Agency, Housing and Home Finance Agency, Institute of Inter-American Affairs, Railroad Retirement Board, Selective Service System, and Veterans' Administration.

³ For discussion, see Monthly Labor Review, February 1951 (p. 188).

Senate Committee Report on Voluntary Medical-Care Insurance

AN ESTIMATED 75 MILLION—about 50 percent—of the Nation's population had some measure of voluntary insurance protection against the costs of illness at the end of 1950; at the same time, there is a definite trend toward growth in the number of persons covered by medical-care insurance programs and in the items for which they are insured. These are among the findings of a report made by a special staff for the United States Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.¹ Describing its efforts as "introductory rather than definitive," the staff recommended that the study of medical-care insurance be continued by the Senate committee with the collaboration of both governmental and nongovernmental agencies.

A breakdown of estimated medical-insurance coverage follows:

Type of coverage	Persons covered	
	Number	Percent of total population
Hospitalization only.....	23, 000, 000	15
Hospitalization and surgical care..	31, 000, 000	21
Hospitalization, surgical, and limited medical care.....	17, 000, 000	11
Comprehensive medical care (including hospital, surgical, and relatively complete medical care)..	3-4, 000, 000	3

The other half of the population, except for special groups, were not covered by medical-care insurance. Exceptions included recipients of public assistance, certain veterans and other individuals with some public resources for medical care, as well as an unknown number of persons whose economic status eliminated the need for such insurance.

Voluntary medical-care insurance is most common among people who are "easily accessible to group insurance," according to the findings in the study. The reasons given for this tendency are that it is difficult and expensive (1) to reach persons (such as the self-employed and much of the rural population) who do not fall into groups for which payroll deductions and employer contributions can be made; (2) to insure, by nongroup methods, persons regarded as "poor risks" such as the disabled, the aged, and the very young. Medical-care insurance is also far more highly concentrated in industrial urban areas and in high-income States than elsewhere. Twice as many people (per unit of population) have hospital insurance in urban as in rural States; the same proportion exists between high-income and low-income States.

Existing medical-care insurance, for the most part, is limited to hospital care, surgery, and in-hospital physicians' services, according to the study. Prolonged illness (hospitalized or non-hospitalized) such as chronic disease, preventive care, and physicians' care for short-term non-hospitalized illness, sickness in its early stages, and ailments requiring nursing service, expensive diagnostic service, and prolonged hospitalization are not covered by the benefits allowed by most medical-care insurance programs.

A most significant disadvantage in most existing medical-care programs, according to the Committee report, is that they place great emphasis upon hospitalization, surgery, and in-hospital

physicians' services only, thus furnishing an incentive to physicians and patients alike to increase the use of such benefits to an extent greater than is medically necessary. At the same time, utilization of preventive medicine and early diagnosis and treatment are discouraged. The potentialities of medical-care insurance for effecting improvement in the health of beneficiaries, the report states, will be greater if comprehensive plans which stress preventive medicine and provision for services outside the hospital are encouraged.

Costs and Coverage

Medical-care insurance accounted for benefits of about \$755 million or 8 percent of an estimated total of \$9 to \$10 billion spent for public and private medical care in the United States in 1949. Individual private payments and taxes² accounted for 70 and 20 percent, respectively; and private gifts, income from hospital endowments, and the like, accounted for only 2 percent of the total medical-care expenditures.

Private expenditures for medical care in 1949 were estimated at \$6,350 million.³ About 12 percent of these private costs were paid for by insurance benefits which were distributed as follows: \$530 million for general hospital care; \$225 million for physicians' services; less than \$1 million for other services (dental and nursing care, and a proportion of the cost of drugs or medical supplies outside the hospital together with net costs of insurance).

Insurance benefit payments for general hospital care in 1949 constituted 26 percent of private expenditures for this item; benefits paid for physicians' care, 10 percent; and benefits for other services and supplies, only about a tenth of 1 percent.

Voluntary medical-care insurance is provided or sponsored by three major groups: (1) nonprofit Blue Cross and Blue Shield organizations; (2) casualty, life, and other insurance companies; (3) a number of other organizations independent of the first two categories, which include sponsors of industrial and trade-union plans, consumer cooperatives, private medical groups, some medical societies, community organizations, and others.

Half of the 75 million persons in the United States having some form of medical-care insurance in 1950 were insured for hospitalization by the 84 nonprofit Blue Cross plans. These plans ap-

pear to have paid from 70 to 80 percent of the average hospital bills of their subscribers in 1949. In all, Blue Cross plans paid \$303 million in hospital-care benefits in that year.

About 34 million persons held policies issued by insurance companies protecting them against the costs of hospital expense at the end of 1950; 20 million were insured under group policies and 14 million under individual policies. In 1949, insurance companies appear to have paid 45 to 55 percent of the average hospital bills of their policyholders or an estimated \$192 million.

Insurance against the costs of physicians' services (mostly surgery and in-hospital expenses) was held by 48 million of the 75 million persons having medical-care insurance at the end of 1950; 66 non-profit Blue Shield and similar plans had about 18 of the 48 million enrollees in 1950. It is estimated that in 1949 these plans paid 45 percent of the average total physicians' charges for their subscribers, with total benefits of \$79 million.

Of the approximate 30 million persons holding insurance company policies for protection against

the costs of surgical and limited medical services by physicians at the end of 1950, 21.5 million had group policies and over 8 million had individual policies. Benefits in 1949 totaled \$103 million.

More than 4 million persons in 1950 had medical-care insurance through "independent" organizations; of these over 3 million were insured for comprehensive benefits. More than 80 percent of the average costs of both physicians' and hospital services—an estimated total of \$78 million—were paid in all for these comprehensive plans.

The national average per capita private expenditure in 1949 for general hospital care was \$13.70 and for all services of physicians, \$15.35, according to the Senate Committee's report.

Hospital-care benefits paid in 1949, according to the study, averaged \$6.90 from insurance companies and \$10 under Blue Cross and comprehensive plans, respectively. Benefits paid for physicians' services averaged \$4.10 from insurance companies for surgical services only and \$7 for both surgical and medical services, \$7 from Blue Shield, and \$14.25 under comprehensive plans.

Estimated number of persons¹ insured for medical care in the United States, by type of insurance and sponsor, and by region
December 31, 1949

[In thousands]

Type of insurance and sponsor	United States	Geographic region ²								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Hospital insurance.....	65,444	5,422	16,688	17,601	5,723	7,342	2,555	3,822	1,594	4,697
Insurance companies.....	28,201	1,610	4,887	9,162	2,064	4,079	1,320	2,540	610	1,890
Group policies.....	15,927	1,293	3,504	5,122	1,066	1,953	702	853	237	1,198
Individual policies.....	12,274	357	1,383	4,040	998	2,126	618	1,687	373	692
Blue Cross.....	33,381	3,740	11,011	7,917	3,381	3,006	1,019	1,120	844	1,343
Other organizations ³	3,862	31	791	523	278	257	216	162	140	1,465
Surgical insurance.....	36,537	2,732	7,118	10,389	2,875	5,038	1,516	2,657	1,025	3,187
Insurance companies.....	23,352	1,485	4,064	7,038	1,647	3,513	1,204	2,064	496	1,841
Group policies.....	15,590	1,262	3,180	4,972	1,049	1,995	698	893	223	1,318
Individual policies.....	7,762	223	884	2,066	598	1,518	506	1,171	273	523
Blue Shield and affiliated Blue Cross plans.....	12,842	1,246	2,990	3,218	1,196	1,514	311	593	481	1,292
Other organizations ⁴	343	(⁵)	65	133	31	11	(⁵)	(⁵)	48	54
Limited medical insurance.....	11,510	1,340	2,491	2,023	1,590	1,150	354	810	493	1,260
Insurance companies.....	4,694	377	1,059	1,142	428	690	151	243	127	477
Group policies.....	2,736	273	647	645	215	269	88	174	65	360
Individual policies.....	1,958	104	412	497	213	421	63	69	62	117
Blue Shield and affiliated Blue Cross plans.....	6,816	963	1,432	881	1,162	460	203	567	366	783
Comprehensive medical insurance ⁶	3,170	31	786	176	267	191	158	151	94	1,317

¹ Duplication has been eliminated by deducting a tenth of the insurance-company group hospital-expense certificates under hospital insurance, and by deducting a sixth of the insurance-company individual policies under hospital, surgical, and limited medical insurance.

Because of rounding totals may not equal sums of items.

² The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; *Middle Atlantic*—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; *East North Central*—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; *West North Central*—Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas; *South Atlantic*—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; *East South Central*—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and

Mississippi; *West South Central*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada; *Pacific*—Washington, Oregon, and California.

³ Includes 208 nonaffiliated plans and 5 Oregon plans (Blue Shield), the California Physicians Service (Blue Shield), and the Washington State Medical Bureau.

⁴ Includes 33 nonaffiliated plans offering limited surgical insurance.

⁵ Less than 1,000.

⁶ Includes 184 plans. Persons having comprehensive medical insurance through 5 Oregon plans (Blue Shield) and the Washington State Medical Bureau appear in this column. Benefits of comprehensive medical insurance include surgical care.

Regional Distribution

Regional estimates (using available 1949 data) of the number of persons covered by each major type of medical-care insurance—hospital, surgical, limited medical, and comprehensive—and by the type of insurer or sponsor were compiled in this report⁴ for what the Senate Committee believes to be the first time (see table).

On the basis of population, 437 persons of every 1,000 in the United States had hospital insurance in 1949; 244 had surgical insurance; 77 had limited medical protection; and 21 had coverage for comprehensive medical care. The total number of persons insured against illness is not necessarily the sum of those having different types of insurance; for example, many people having hospital insurance also have surgical or other types of insurance. Of the 4 geographic regions of the United States having the highest income per capita and greatest percentage of urban population, 3 had the greatest number of persons per 1,000 population with some form of insurance coverage: The New England States led in both hospital and limited medical-care insurance; the East North Central States led the other regions in surgical coverage; and the Pacific Coast States exceeded all others in comprehensive medical care. The East South Central States, lowest in terms of per capita income and urban population, ranked lowest of all regions in three of the four forms of medical-care insurance coverage.

¹ Health Insurance Plans in the United States. Report of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, 82d Congress, 1st session (No. 359, pts. 1-3). Washington, 1951.

The study is based primarily on data furnished by the principal groups concerned with medical-care insurance: the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Commissions; insurance companies; the Social Security Administration, which surveyed a large body of "independent" plans outside the above groups, and the Cooperative Health Federation of America.

Information was furnished on the 84 Blue Cross and 62 Blue Shield plans of 1949 as well as related plans, some 250 nonaffiliated plans assembled by the Social Security Administration, and operations of insurance companies in the medical-care field, supplied by 7 insurance associations having some 200 companies as affiliates.

The term "medical-care insurance" was used throughout the study in preference to "health insurance." It is used in the broad sense, and includes coverage for services of hospitals, physicians, dentists, nurses, laboratories, and related services.

² Includes State and local governmental general hospitals, State tuberculosis and mental institutions, Federal expenditures for veterans, merchant seamen, etc., public medical care for the needy. Does not include Armed Forces.

³ This estimate is based on private expenditures for physicians, hospitals, dentists, nurses, a third of the cost of drugs and medical supplies outside the hospital, and the net cost of insurance.

⁴ Statistics for the individual States are given in the original study (pt. 1).

Congressional Report on The Consumers' Price Index

A SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, was appointed on April 26, 1951, to investigate the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The subcommittee consisted of Representative Tom Steed, of Oklahoma, chairman; and Representatives Roy W. Wier, of Minnesota; Charles R. Howell, of New Jersey; Thruston Ballard Morton, of Kentucky; and Richard B. Vail, of Illinois.

In his letter establishing the subcommittee, Chairman Barden of the Committee on Education and Labor stated:

"(1) The Consumers' Price Index has become an extremely important factor in maintaining harmonious labor-management relations.

"(2) The Consumers' Price Index affects, in numerous ways, all of the citizens of the country.

"(3) Since the index is a statistic promulgated by a governmental agency, it should be the best and most accurate available.

"(4) Any governmental statistic of such paramount importance as the Consumers' Price Index should be understood by the public so that it will receive proper confidence and respect."

With these facts in mind, the subcommittee held extensive hearings in May and June 1951. Over 30 witnesses were heard, including the officials responsible for computing the index and a "large representative group of users of the index from both labor and management." The subcommittee also heard members of the American Statistical Association's Technical Advisory Committee to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The report of the subcommittee was released on October 29. It contains a nontechnical discussion of what the Consumers' Price Index is, how it is made, its major uses, and the history of its development, together with the subcommittee's conclusions and recommendations. These conclusions and recommendations, presented in the form of answers to a series of 14 questions, are abstracted below:

1. *Is the Consumers' Price Index a good index?*

"On the basis of all the testimony presented to the subcommittee, we believe that the Consumers'

Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is an excellent index and that it enjoys widespread confidence among labor and management groups and the general public. The fact that more than 3 million employees and their employers have tied wages to the Consumers' Price Index in contracts arrived at by collective bargaining indicates its widespread acceptance as a fundamentally sound index.

"All witnesses, with the exception of those representing the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America, were unanimous in expressing confidence in the integrity of the personnel who work in the Bureau on the Consumers' Price Index. The subcommittee was impressed with the competence and integrity of the staff of the Bureau."

2. *Is the Consumers' Price Index a good measure of the changes in living costs?*

"One of the most fundamental issues which the subcommittee noted in the course of the testimony was the distinction made by many witnesses between a consumers' price index and a cost-of-living index. It was clearly brought out by the staff of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, as well as by many other witnesses, that the present index is a price index designed to measure solely the influence of price changes upon the cost of living. It measures the changes in the price of a fixed 'market basket' of goods and services from one period of time to another.

"An index so constructed serves very well as a rough measure of changes in living costs for the great majority of American industrial workers who continue to live and work in the same city for long periods of time.

"While the subcommittee is convinced that the purposes served by the Consumers' Price Index are so important that it should be continued on its long-established basis as an index designed to reflect price changes, it is convinced that there is need for periodic estimates of changes in living costs due to changes in nonprice factors. . . . Such changes should not be included in the Consumers' Price Index, and we therefore recommend to the Commissioner that he and his staff prepare and submit to the Congress a separate plan for estimating periodically the extent of changes in prices paid by wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers who moved from one

community^m to another, and the relative importance of such changes to the group as a whole.

3. *How frequently should the Consumers' Price Index be revised?*

"The subcommittee favors a policy of keeping the index continuously under review, with revisions as required when important changes in buying habits occur, rather than infrequent complete revisions as has been the practice in the past.

"On the other hand, the subcommittee believes that the Bureau should be extremely cautious against making too frequent changes in the index which are minor in character. The Bureau should plan a program for assembling the necessary information from American families for an annual review of the buying habits of American consumers so that it can see whether significant changes have occurred. Revisions in the index should then be made only when they are clearly required."

4. *Should the Bureau construct and publish additional indexes?*

"The suggestions made by witnesses before the subcommittee involving the publication of additional indexes fall into two categories: (1) It was suggested that the Bureau should publish indexes for special groups in the population; and (2) it was suggested that the Bureau should publish indexes for cities and geographical regions not covered by the national index.

"Under the first suggestion . . . the subcommittee believes that while such indexes might serve a useful purpose, they should rank very low on the priority list of projects to be undertaken by the Bureau. . . .

"The second category of additional indexes includes city indexes for some of the larger cities which will be dropped from the new index, indexes for key economic areas which are expanding rapidly under the impact of defense activities, or indexes for areas such as Alaska or Hawaii which have particular military significance. The subcommittee believes that the Bureau should pay particular attention to the needs for such indexes, and that the Bureau should be encouraged to present such needs to the Appropriations Committee so that funds may be made available if sufficient reason can be shown therefor. . . .

"The subcommittee approves the expansion

which will be undertaken in the new index to include medium-sized and small cities. We believe that this will make the index a more representative one for all the low-salaried clerical employees and wage earners in the country. We believe that under the new program the national index will be technically better and will be available faster than the old index."

5. *Should taxes be included in the Consumers' Price Index?*

"The subcommittee recommends that the Bureau continue its present practice of including excise and sales taxes, but excluding income taxes from the index.

"Most democratic nations of the world use income taxes as their principal source of revenue to finance government operations, and collect such taxes from their citizens in accordance with their ability to pay. We do not believe that it is advisable for any one occupational group of the public to have an automatic offset for such payments. This is especially important when the Consumers' Price Index is used for wage-escalation purposes, either by private contract or by Government policy. The effect of incorporating income taxes in an official index used for this purpose would be to relieve those workers covered by the escalation from the burden of all further increases in income taxes and would, as a result, throw a larger burden of the cost of Government upon other segments of the population. The subcommittee believes that the burdens of taxation should be distributed as equitably and fairly as possible, and that this is a matter which should be determined by the tax laws, and not indirectly by private collective bargaining. The final determination on these matters rests with the Congress, and it should be left there. Furthermore, if escalation of this kind were permitted to exist and spread throughout the economy, it would constitute an instrument of inflation which would be difficult or impossible to control."

6. *Criticisms of the Consumers' Price Index by the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America.*

"The subcommittee does not believe that the UE's attack on the integrity of the staff of the Bureau is justified; nor does the subcommittee believe that their technical criticism of the index merits a detailed discussion in this report."

7. *How long should the index based on the 1934-36 survey be continued after the new index is published?*

"The subcommittee is not in a position to recommend a fixed period of time for which the old index should continue to be published after the new figures are available; but, we urge the Bureau to give special study and consideration to the problems of parties who have long-term collective-bargaining contracts so that no confusion in collective-bargaining relationships will result from a too abrupt cessation in the publication of the old index. At the same time, we believe that the parties should make every effort to accommodate their existing contracts to the new index."

8. *Should the index be compiled and issued more promptly?*

"While the subcommittee recognizes that budget considerations enter into the problem it is urged that the Bureau make provision for the speediest possible time schedule on the construction of the monthly index. We suggest that the Bureau set a goal of having it regularly available by the middle of the month."

9. *Should the Bureau organize a tripartite advisory committee?*

". . . In view of the fact that a tripartite committee must necessarily have the cooperation of all the parties [i. e., labor, management, and the public], the subcommittee is not impressed with the advisability of creating such a committee at this time. However, we believe that this is a matter for the Bureau to work out along lines that will secure the maximum understanding of those most concerned with the index."

10. *Should the ultimate responsibility for determining methods and procedures used in constructing the Consumers' Price Index remain, as it has in the past, in the Bureau of Labor Statistics?*

"The subcommittee feels that in the technical aspects of constructing the index the Bureau personnel should be free of interference or control from officials in the executive branch of the Government, from the advisory committees, and from the Congress. The high reputation which the Consumers' Price Index enjoys is, in our opinion, a direct reflection of the degree of freedom exercised by the officials of the Bureau of Labor Statis-

tics at both the policy and technical levels from outside interference.

"The subcommittee believes that the Commissioner of Labor Statistics must be the responsible official who answers for the technical accuracy, correctness, and honesty of the Consumers' Price Index. He can only be held responsible if he is given full responsibility.

"The subcommittee heartily approves the present system of advisory committees. We believe, however, that the advisory committees should remain just that: in an advisory capacity. . . . Likewise, we do not believe that it is the function of Congress to dictate to the Bureau on the technical aspects of the index . . ."

11. *Does the Bureau make sufficient effort to develop techniques to maintain and identify quality standards?*

"The subcommittee believes that the Bureau has made an honest effort in the past to develop techniques to measure such changes. However, we also believe that there is a change both upward and downward in quality which the Bureau has not been able to measure in the past. We, therefore, urge that the Bureau make all possible efforts, perhaps in cooperation with organizations such as the Bureau of Standards, to develop techniques which will more adequately reflect the quality changes which take place in the goods priced for the index."

12. *Should the Bureau attempt to improve pricing procedures to reflect the effect of forced uptrading, deterioration of quality, etc.?*

". . . We believe that the Bureau should make every effort to develop techniques to take into account these unusual factors, realizing at the same time that such problems frequently demand new techniques, additional funds for experimentation, and additional personnel."

13. *Does the rent component of the index need revision?*

". . . We believe that most of the criticisms of the rent component will be taken care of in the new index to be published in 1952; nevertheless, the subcommittee believes that the Bureau should take all precautions to assure the accuracy of the rent component.

"The subcommittee further believes that the Bureau should give very serious study to the problem of developing methods to directly measure changes in home-owner costs. We do not believe that the present system of estimating changes in home-owner costs on the basis of the movement of rents accurately measures the changes in such costs."

14. *Should the Consumers' Price Index receive the support of the Congress?*

"In the opinion of the subcommittee, the Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics is the most important single statistic issued by the Government. We believe that the index merits the widespread confidence which the users of the index have expressed in it. The subcommittee received overwhelming testimony . . . that the importance of the index is constantly increasing.

"In view of the importance of the index, the subcommittee feels strongly that it is imperative that adequate financial support be given to the Bureau of Labor Statistics for this work by the Congress. In addition, it is clear that the technical perfection of the index depends to a large extent upon an adequate budget.

"The subcommittee believes that the Consumers' Price Index has become so important that it must be regarded as a fixed charge upon the Government; it should not be subject to yearly fluctuations in budget and at the same time be required to do the same amount of work.

". . . We feel it is of vital importance that when the Congress has indicated the scope of the work which they wish the Bureau to undertake, the Bureau must then be given adequate funds to properly do the work and that funds must be available from year to year. . . .

"It is abundantly clear to the subcommittee that the technical perfection of the index depends to a large extent upon the availability of money. The Bureau must have sufficient financial support so that it can undertake the various studies that are necessary to insure the technical accuracy of the index. There are hundreds of checks which must be constantly made on a sampling basis to insure the technical accuracy of the index. Such a program must be adequately financed if it is to succeed."

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Company Engaged in Vending Cigarettes Exempt from FLSA. A United States district court in Maryland held³ that a company which bought cigarettes and cigarette-vending machines outside the State and installed the machines in various stores and restaurants was exempt from the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, as amended in 1949.

Three employees of the company brought suit for unpaid overtime compensation under the provisions of the FLSA. The company, a subsidiary of an out-of-State firm, purchased vending machines, cigarettes, and matches both from the parent company and directly from the manufacturers who were also located outside Maryland. Under written or oral agreements with the owners of restaurants and taverns, the company rented space in the various establishments and made installation of the vending machines, retaining ownership and agreeing to service them. The duties of the three employees were to find suitable places for the machines in Maryland; to see that they were properly serviced; to collect the money "earned" and deposit it to the company's account; and also to supervise the work of other employees, in addition to being in charge of the company's motor vehicles used in Baltimore.

Arguing that its employees were exempt from provisions of the act, the company stated that (1) it was engaged in a "local retail and service establishment within the provisions of section 13 (a)" of the FLSA; and (2) its employees worked in an administrative capacity within the meaning of section 13 (a) (1).

As to the company's first contention, the court stated it was "satisfied by the clear weight of the testimony heard that the company was a retail, if not a service establishment and therefore was expressly exempted from the operation of the act." Conceding that the "servicing" performed was different from that furnished by a gasoline station or a laundry, the court maintained that the vending machines' sales were made only to retail customers and only in Maryland. Discussion of the company's second contention was unnecessary, the court stated.

The three employees contended that the company was engaged in commerce within the meaning of the act, since it bought its machines and cigarettes outside the State of Maryland. The court did not think that fact "sufficient to prevent the exemption" as provided in the act from applying to the three employees. The act "does not become inoperative merely because a business selling

intrastate makes its purchases interstate," the court stated, and in conclusion quoted from a decision⁴ of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, which had been presented with a similar problem under the act, involving cigarette machines, prior to the 1949 amendment of the act. That decision had stated: "The machine is the mechanical arm of the operator who sells directly to the customer. Such sales may not otherwise be considered than as retail sales." Accordingly, the employees' complaint was dismissed.

Employees Not Covered by FLSA When Working in Canada for a U. S. Contractor. The FLSA does not apply to a commissary helper, a camp steward, a canteen manager, or field clerks employed by a Government contractor engaged in constructing air strips and buildings along the Alcan Highway, was the decision⁵ of a United States district court in Nebraska. The court pointed out that the FLSA applies to the "territorial boundaries of the United States, its Territories and possessions," and that all the work, with one exception, performed by these employees was within the territorial limits of Canada. Therefore, the work done by the employees did not come within the scope of the act.

Three construction companies were engaged in the original construction of buildings, flight strips, and other work supplemental to construction of the Alcan Highway. They took no part in building the highway nor in its maintenance or repair; nor did they operate any of the base installations which they constructed. Such projects were turned over to the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, as soon as they were completed.

The court was also of the belief that the employees could not recover their claim for overtime compensation, giving the following reasons: (1) The employees were not engaged in commerce, since they were erecting "new facilities" and were not improving, repairing, or reconstructing existing instrumentalities of commerce. (2) Although the coverage of the act depends upon the employees' activities rather than upon the employer's business, the evidence established that the activities of these employees acting as camp stewards, cooks, and field clerks, were not "an essential part of the stream of commerce." (3) The employees were not engaged in the production of goods for commerce, since the buildings and installations were not "goods" within the meaning of the act.

Labor Relations

Assaulting Attorney Barred from NLRB Practice. An attorney, John L. Camp, was ordered⁶ by the NLRB to cease practicing, "directly or indirectly," or appearing before the Board, for a period of 2 years, because of his assault upon E. Donald Wilson, attorney for the NLRB General Counsel. Two Board members dissented from the majority ruling.

The assault occurred during the sixth day of a hearing in an unfair-labor-practice proceeding in Houston, Tex. A company attorney had been questioning two company witnesses, when an argument arose over their credibility. Mr. Camp, aroused by Mr. Wilson's statement that the witnesses had been lying, struck him. The assault was stopped when one of the other company attorneys pulled Mr. Camp away.

In a proceeding brought by the Board to determine whether Mr. Camp should be excluded from further practice before the NLRB, he contended (1) that the Board had no authority to conduct the proceeding; (2) that it had invoked all the authority it possessed in this matter, since its published rules provided that "contemptuous conduct at any hearing" shall be ground for exclusion from the hearing, and he had been excluded from the hearing.

The NLRB found no merit in either of Mr. Camp's arguments. It said that ". . . the Board possesses, as it must, an inherent power reasonably to control practice before it, in the interest of preventing disruption of its proceedings . . ." The majority opinion also stated that it believed the Board had power to conduct such proceedings "as may be necessary to that end," and that such power was as necessary to the Board as to the proper administration of a court.

With respect to the "contemptuous conduct" rule which it had established, the majority opinion pointed out that use by the NLRB of some of its rule-making power did not mean that it "exercised all of its valid power to impose disciplinary measures for unruly conduct."

Attempting to stop the proceeding, Mr. Camp brought an action in the United States District Court in the District of Columbia. The court, however, denied his application for an injunction and ruled that "basically administrative agencies have inherent power to control practice before them."

Board member Reynolds dissented because he felt that the action of the Board was too stringent. He thought the assault was not entirely unprovoked and that Camp previously had a good reputation as a "peacefully disposed citizen." Barring Mr. Camp from further participation in the case was, in his opinion, "a sufficiently corrective remedy."

Disagreeing entirely with the above view, Board member Houston thought that his colleagues showed "unwarranted leniency in remedying the situation." He thought the gravity of the situation called for at least a 5-year suspension of NLRB practice.

Employer Association's Lock-out for Economic Reasons Legal. With Chairman Herzog not participating, a 4-man Board unanimously ruled⁷ that a shut-down of operations by members of an employers' association did not violate sections 8 (a) (1) and 8 (a) (3) of the Labor Management Relations Act, when such action (1) was taken because of the economic uncertainty caused by a union's threat to strike without notice, and (2) was not in reprisal against the strike action, nor motivated by union animus.

The ruling was made in an unfair labor practice case filed by a union against 19 new car dealers in Des Moines, Iowa, all of whom were members of the Des Moines Automobile Dealers' Association.

Both the union and the association had given notice that they wished to make changes in their existing contract, which was to expire on July 15, 1949. Negotiations were entered into and both parties bargained in good faith but without reaching an agreement on either the union's demand for higher wages or the association's demand for

establishment of an incentive or bonus plan. The union received notice on July 11 from its international that it could strike.

On July 15, the union membership rejected the association's last offer; on that date the association was informed of this rejection and of the probability that a strike would be called. When the association's representative asked which companies would be struck, the union representative would not give that information. On July 16, a strike was called at the shops of 2 of the 21 dealers who were members of the association; the remaining 19 dealers closed their repair shops.

The Board adopted the findings and conclusion of the trial examiner, which held that the union had pursued a strategy of holding a strike threat over the 19 dealers whose shops were not struck. The union's strategy was lawful, the trial examiner stated, and "it was entitled to pursue it; but, having set out to produce an uncertain operating situation, it cannot complain now because it succeeded, or be heard to say that it should not have been taken seriously." The Board and the trial examiner made it clear that the "uncertain" operating conditions were very real. The dealers had stopped taking auto repair jobs that they could not finish in a day, when they thought a strike might be possible before July 16. The Board's final conclusion, therefore, was that the shut-down was motivated by economic considerations and was not in retaliation for the union's strike against two of the association's members.

In reviewing earlier Board decisions, the trial examiner stated: "An employer is not prohibited from taking reasonable measures, including closing down his plant, when such measures are, under the circumstances, necessary for the avoidance of economic loss or business disruption attendant upon a strike. This right may, under some circumstances, embrace the curtailment of operations before the precise moment the strike has occurred. The pedestrian need not wait to be struck before leaping for the curb."

This case was distinguished by the Board from the ruling it made in the *Davis Furniture Co.* case.⁸ In the *Davis* case, the Board found that the lay-off of employees by 11 employer members of an association violated the act, because the lay-offs, unlike those in the present case, were made in reprisal against the strike, which was against one employer. Also, in the *Davis* case, the union had not threatened to strike against all the rest of the association members.

Retail Clerks Union Can Strike for Supervisors. A California court of appeals, in one of the first decisions made regarding the right of supervisors to bargain collectively, held⁹ that a union representing both retail clerks and store managers could not be enjoined from peaceful picketing even when the object of the picketing was to secure bargaining rights for the store managers.

The Safeway Corp. operated 76 retail food stores in two California counties. Each store employed from 4 to 23 clerks in addition to the store manager, all of whom belonged to the retail clerks' union. Since 1937 the union had bargained collectively with Safeway for the managers'

wages and working conditions. When, in the summer of 1949, the company and the union were negotiating for a new contract to replace the existing one, the company refused to bargain concerning working conditions of its store managers. Moreover, a prepared statement, sent by the company to all store managers, said in part: ". . . if a supervisor insists upon retaining his union membership, or having the union bargain for him the company will be within its right in discharging him for such action . . ."

Shortly thereafter the local unions went out on strike and many of the store managers joined them. The position of the company and of the trial court was summed up when the upper court quoted the language of Matthew vi, 24: "No man can serve two masters." The right of the store managers to join the union was not disputed by the company, but, it argued, since they represented management, "sound public policy" dictated that they should not be allowed to enforce their demands through a rank-and-file union.

The upper court did not agree. It pointed out that section 14 (a) of the LMRA allowed supervisors to join a union, but that they were expressly exempt from the protection of the act. It also pointed out that Congress did not intend that supervisors should not have the right at common law to serve their own interests by joining a union. Continuing, the upper court said that this was also implied by Mr. Justice Jackson's majority opinion in the Packard case,¹⁰ which stated: "Though the foreman is the faithful representative of the employer in maintaining a production schedule, his interest properly may be adverse to that of the employer when it comes to fixing his own wages, hours, seniority rights, or working conditions. He does not lose his right to serve himself in these respects because he serves his master in others."

By being barred from having the union bargain on their behalf, the court pointed out, the store managers would be in the position of Poland during the last war—"overrun from both sides by forces which under the normal circumstances of labor disputes would be more likely to be arrayed against one another." Further, the court thought that since for 60 years unions had been bargaining for their supervisor members, this bargaining experience should not be considered as contrary to public policy.

California Supreme Court policy, the court said, dictated that "dogmatic and sweeping declarations of public policy" should not be made by the courts but should, instead, be formulated by the legislative body. Accordingly, the court held that insofar as the injunction enjoined unlawful acts (force and violence) it was proper and affirmed. But insofar as it prevented the unions "from attempting to bargain, by strike and picketing, for the terms of employment of its store-manager members it should be modified."

Union's Dispute Must Be Clearly Disclosed To Avoid Secondary Boycott. In a unanimous decision the NLRB rules¹¹ that a union which did not clearly disclose that its dispute was with the primary employer when it picketed at a secondary employer's premises, was guilty of violating

the secondary-boycott provisions (section 8 (b) (4) (A)) of the LMRA.

Richfield Oil Corp. (the secondary employer) had contracted with Superior Tank and Construction Co. to install certain vapor-recovery systems on its oil wells. Superior, the primary employer, was a nonunion organization, and the boilermakers' union had been unsuccessful for 12 years in attempts to unionize its employees. When the AFL Bakersfield Council (with which the boilermakers' union was affiliated) failed to come to an agreement with a representative from Superior, it placed pickets at the entrance to Richfield oil fields, where Superior was working. The pickets carried signs reading "Superior Tank Co., Unfair to Building Trades Department, AFL."

The trial examiner recommended dismissal of Richfield's complaint, since he found that the picketing in this instance measured up to the tests set out by the Board in the case of *Moore Dry Dock Co.*¹² The Board, however, disagreed with the trial examiner's recommendation and, stated that only one of the four tests set up in the *Moore Dry Dock Co.* case need be considered. "Did the picketing at the secondary employer's premises", the Board asked, "disclose clearly that the union's dispute was not with that employer, but only with another employer who was engaged in a work project there?" The Board concluded that it did not, since the strikers allowed the first truck drivers for Richfield to cross a picket line but implied that they could not thereafter cross picket lines.

Although the pickets carried signs stating that only Superior was unfair, their actions were "designed to carry far beyond Superior alone," the Board noted. It stated that it was "convinced" that "the picketing was designed, at least in part, to force Richfield to cease doing business with Superior by inducing third parties to refuse to enter Richfield's premises. "Thus", the Board continued, "the picketing had a proscribed objective and was violative of section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the act."

Proof Needed by Employer in Discriminatory Hiring. Fifty men sought construction jobs with the Whittenberg Construction Co. Of these men, 34 belonged to the Paducah Building and Construction Trades Council (AFL), and 16 belonged to the International Association of Machinists (then independent). The company hired the 34 AFL men and said it was a "mere coincidence" that none of the IAM men were hired. The NLRB ruled¹³ that though such coincidence was possible, the mathematical chance for its happening was 1 in 5 trillion. The Board therefore found that the company had tacitly entered into a closed-shop agreement, thereby violating the provisions of the LMRA.

The company contended that it had told its hiring foreman to employ men without regard to race, color, creed, or religion, and without inquiry as to their membership in a labor organization. However, the NLRB pointed out that even though the foreman (himself an AFL member) could not interrogate each applicant personally as to his union membership or affiliation, he could obtain that information in other ways. The Board concluded that the

company had applied a discriminatory hiring policy and ordered it to reimburse the IAM men for loss of pay.

Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Unaccepted Volunteer Before 1951 Amendment Held Without Statutory Reemployment Rights. A district court held¹⁴ that an employee who, after he had left his position to enlist in the United States Navy, was not accepted by the Navy, had no statutory rights under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.¹⁵

The employee was 17 years old when he resigned a position as locomotive fireman on June 19, 1945, in order to enlist. His parents refused the consent which was required because of his age. On June 30, 1945, he was once more employed, but as a new employee. He therefore lost his seniority date of May 24, 1945, and was given a date of June 30, 1945. When he brought action to change his seniority, the court held that he had acquired no statutory rights, because he was not a "veteran" on June 30, 1945. He had not been in "active military service," and had not earned a certificate of satisfactory service, as required by the act.

On April 16, 1946, this fireman was inducted into military service, and he was honorably discharged and reemployed thereafter. The court decided that his statutory rights arising from this service could not aid his claim for the earlier seniority date, and suggested that the situation of rejectees should have the attention of Congress.¹⁶

Unemployment Compensation

Actively Seeking Work. An Ohio common pleas court held¹⁷ that a claimant who had registered at his union hall was "actively seeking work," as required by the statute. The claimant was a plasterer's helper and there was testimony that substantially all employment in the construction trade was obtained through the union. The court stated that contact with contractors through the union as his agent was the legal equivalent of contact by claimant with those same employers. The Board of Review's denial of benefits was reversed by the court as being against the weight of evidence, unlawful, and unreasonable.

Agency's Duty To Investigate Facts. An Ohio court of common pleas¹⁸ remanded a case for further investigation after the Board of Review had held the claimant ineligible for benefits because of insufficient wages in covered employment. The issue was whether one of claimant's employers had employed a sufficient number of persons to make the employer subject to the unemployment compensation act. The file disclosed a letter from a coworker and another from a customer showing that there were sufficient employees. No subpoena for one witness had been issued; a subpoena to the other had been returned "unfound"; and a subpoena to the employer was returned marked "Moved. Left no address." The court stated: "The Board was under an affirmative duty either to compel the appearance of these witnesses or to take their depositions wherever they were or to remand the matter back to the administrator for similar action."

Company Pension Held Compensation for Loss of Wages. A Connecticut superior court¹⁹ held that a claimant who was receiving a weekly pension under a voluntary retirement plan of his former employer was not eligible for unemployment compensation. Reversing the commissioner, the court found that the pension was "payment by way of compensation for loss of wages" within the meaning of the statutory declaration of ineligibility for receipt of unemployment-compensation payments.

Good Cause for Voluntary Leaving. The Washington Supreme Court held²⁰ that a claimant, when transferred from a job paying \$1.63 an hour to work of the same general type at \$1.43 an hour, did not have good cause for quitting and was consequently ineligible for benefits. The court affirmed the trial court in reversing the decision of the commissioner, holding that good cause is a question of law and is not within the principle that findings of fact by the commissioner, if supported by the evidence, are conclusive on the courts.

Labor-Dispute Disqualification. An Alabama circuit court held²¹ that a railroad engineer employed in the railroad department of a coal and iron company was disqualified for benefits when he became unemployed due to a strike of the company's steel workers. The Alabama labor-dispute disqualification, unlike provisions in the statutes of most States, does not except individuals who are not participating in or directly interested in the dispute and are not members of a grade or class of workers participating in or directly interested in the dispute.

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 *Bogash v. Baltimore Cigarette Service* (D. C. Md., Aug. 16, 1951).

⁴ *Walling v. Sanders* (136 F. 2d 78).

⁵ *Byrne v. Metcalfe Construction Co.* (D. C. Neb., Sept. 10, 1951).

⁶ *John L. Camp* (90 NLRB No. 7, Sept. 10, 1951).

⁷ *Betts Cadillac Olds, Inc.* (96 NLRB No. 46, Sept. 23, 1951).

⁸ 94 NLRB No. 52, May 3, 1951.

⁹ *Safeway Stores v. Clerks Assn.*, 28 LRRM 2583 (Cal. C. A. Aug. 14, 1951).

¹⁰ 330 U. S. 489, 490.

¹¹ *Boilermakers Union (Richfield Oil Corp.)* (95 NLRB No. 160, Aug. 21, 1951).

¹² 92 NLRB No. 93, 27 LRRM 1108.

¹³ *Whittenberg Construction Co.* (96 NLRB No. 9, Sept. 10, 1951).

¹⁴ *Sanders v. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific R. R. Co.* (W. D. Okla., May 28, 1951).

¹⁵ 50 U. S. C. App. 308.

¹⁶ See Sec. 9 (g) (3) of the Universal Military Training and Service Act, added by the 1951 Amendments to that act, by which limited rights were conferred on rejectees.

¹⁷ *Nelson v. Van Horn Construction Co.* (Ohio Common Pleas, July 9, 1951).

¹⁸ *Kepts v. Board of Review* (Ohio Common Pleas, July 9, 1951).

¹⁹ *Kneeland v. Administrator* (Conn. Super. Ct., Aug. 27, 1951).

²⁰ *In re Anderson* (Wash. Sup. Ct., Sept. 6, 1951).

²¹ *Usher v. State Department of Industrial Relations* (Ala. Cir. Ct., May 23, 1951).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

September 12

THE SALARY STABILIZATION BOARD adopted General Salary Stabilization Regulation 3 permitting employers, who pay on a rate-range basis, to give merit and length-of-service increases, without Board approval, in accordance with (1) past practices, (2) an established plan, or (3) a 6-percent option. Such increases may not exceed 6 percent of the aggregate annual payroll. Employers using random or personal rates may use the 6-percent method. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 183, Sept. 20, 1951, p. 9564.)

The Office of Price Stabilization issued Ceiling Price Regulation 73, effective September 14, establishing ceiling prices for certain articles of food at various levels of distribution in the Virgin Islands. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 179, Sept. 14, 1951, p. 9310.)

On September 25, CPR 74 established specific ceiling prices for most sales of pork at wholesale; it is to become effective October 1. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 187, Sept. 26, 1951, p. 9759.)

On September 28, CPR's 75, 76, and 77 were issued. CPR 75, effective October 3, establishes methods for calculating ceiling prices for sales by processors of canned and frozen soups. CPR 76, effective October 3, fixes specific dollars-and-cents ceilings for bleached glassine paper and bleached greaseproof paper and provides a method of calculating ceilings for related grades and new grades. CPR 77, effective October 1, outlines ceiling prices for all sales of agricultural liming materials. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 190, Sept. 29, 1951, pp. 9962, 9965, and 9974; for further data, see p. 570 of this issue.)

On October 1, CPR 78 set basic price procedures for all sales of both domestic and imported distilled spirits and wines; it became effective October 8. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 192, Oct. 3, 1951, p. 10078.)

On October 2, CPR 79 established dollar-and-cent ceiling prices for all sales of processed duck items, except at retail. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 192, Oct. 3, 1951, p. 10073.)

On October 8, CPR 80, effective October 13, established ceiling prices for used machine tools and used machine tool extras. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 196, Oct. 9, 1951, p. 10254.)

On October 11, CPR's 81 and 82 were issued, effective October 25. CPR 81 establishes ceiling prices for sales of the 1951 pack of all frozen vegetables by processors and base distributors. CPR 82 fixes tailored ceilings for

sales by processors and base distributors of the 1951 pack of all frozen fruits. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 199, October 12, 1951, pp. 10447, and 10454.)

September 13

THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD submitted to the President its report concerning the dispute between American Smelting and Refining Co., Garfield, Utah, and United Steel Workers of America (CIO) (see Chron. item for July 26, 1951, MLR Sept. 1951), recommending an 8-cent an hour general wage increase and the resumption of negotiations on pensions and intraplant inequities. (Source: WSB release 107, Sept. 13, 1951.)

On September 14, the company and union accepted the Board's proposals. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 15, 1951, and WSB release 125, Oct. 11, 1951.)

September 17

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR opened its 70th annual convention at San Francisco, Calif. (Source: AFL News, Sept. 18, 1951; for discussion, see p. 547 of this issue.)

September 19

THE WSB approved 6.2 percent of an 8-percent wage increase, a reduction in the workweek, and various fringe benefits negotiated by unions and maritime companies on the East, West, and Gulf Coasts (see Chron. item for June 16, 1951, MLR Aug. 1951). (Source: WSB release 111, Sept. 19, 1951.)

September 21

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD in the case of *Betts Cadillac Olds, Inc. et al. (Des Moines, Iowa)* and *Lodge No. 254 of the International Association of Machinists (AFL)*, ruled that a lock-out by a member of an employer association was permissible because the action was taken owing to economic uncertainty caused by the union's threat to strike without notice and was not in reprisal against the concerted action itself. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 28, No. 144, Oct. 1, 1951, LRRM p. 1509.)

September 24

A STRIKE of approximately 30,000 members of the United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) in the copper and brass fabricating industry was averted following the President's certification of the dispute to the WSB. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 22, 1951, and WSB release 121, Oct. 5, 1951.)

September 27

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR approved a resolution adopted unanimously by the WSB on September 14, concerning an interplant inequity policy. The resolution permits low-paying firms in an appropriate

industry or area to petition the Board for wage increases to correct proven inequities. (Source: WSB release 117, Sept. 28, 1951.)

The 2-month strike, which involved approximately 22,000 members of the United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) at the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., was settled. The agreement provides for a 13½-cent hourly wage increase and a cost-of-living wage adjustment. (Source: New York Times, Sept. 28, 1951.)

September 28

THE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION ADMINISTRATOR established a Railroad and Airline Wage Board to handle wage stabilization for railroad and air transport workers who are subject to the provisions of the Railway Labor Act, and named Nelson M. Bortz, of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, as chairman. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 190, Sept. 29, 1951, p. 10010 and ECA release, Sept. 28, 1951.)

October 1

THE ADMINISTRATOR of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division announced, effective November 5, 1951, a minimum rate of 60 cents an hour for employees in the alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol industry in Puerto Rico, under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 194, Oct. 5, 1951, p. 10159.)

October 2

THE NLRB, in the case of *Bonwit Teller Inc.* (New York, N. Y.) and *Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO)* and *Retail Clerks International Association (AFL)*, ruled that an employer who delivers an anti-union speech on company time and premises may not deny a union's request for a similar opportunity to give the employees

the other side of the issues. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 28, No. 46, Oct. 8, 1951, p. LRRM 1547.)

October 4

A PENDING STRIKE of about 70,000 members of International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) in 55 General Electric Co. plants was averted by an agreement providing for a general wage increase of 2½ percent, a cost-of-living wage adjustment, and other benefits. (Source: IUE-CIO News, Oct. 8, 1951.)

October 5

THE WSB unanimously adopted General Wage Regulation 16A exempting employees in the Panama Canal Zone from wage stabilization regulations. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 16, No. 198, Oct. 11, 1951, p. 10386.)

October 8

The Supreme Court of the United States denied review in the case of *Boeing Airplane Co. v. Aeronautical Industrial District Lodge No. 751 of International Association of Machinists (AFL)*, thereby upholding a lower court's decision (see p. 370, MLR Sept. 1950) that a strike called by a union in violation of a no-strike clause was a breach of contract, but the employer's refusal to negotiate with the union after rescinding the contract precludes him from recovering damages. (Source: U. S. Law Week, Oct. 9, 1951, 20 LW, p. 3083.)

October 11

THE NLRB, in the case of *Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co. Inc.* and *Commercial Cable Co.*, and the *American Communications Association (Ind.)*, ruled that employees who strike to force an employer to adopt an illegal union-security contract forfeit their rights to reinstatement or other protection under the Labor Management Relations Act. (Source: NLRB release No. R-386, Oct. 14, 1951.)

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

ESSENTIAL AND CIVILIAN PRODUCTION was hampered during September by major strikes involving aircraft companies and atomic energy installations and the continuation of a prolonged stoppage in the critical machine-tool industry. The situation was brightened, somewhat, with the settlement of the 2-month Caterpillar Tractor Co. strike, postponement of a threatened walk-out in the copper and brass fabricating industries, and the negotiation of agreements in the electrical products, textiles, shipping, and steel industries. Contract goals in forthcoming negotiations were announced by oil and shipbuilding unions. The Wage Stabilization Board announced a policy permitting adjustment of interplant wage inequities.

Strikes and Strike Settlements

Among the important strikes in effect in September, those in the aircraft and machine-tool industries were still unsettled at the end of the month.

Aircraft. Approximately 10,000 production and maintenance workers at the Long Beach, Calif., plant of the Douglas Aircraft Co. were made idle beginning September 5, the expiration date of their contract, by a strike called by the United Automobile Workers (CIO). The firm produces Air Force cargo and troop transport planes. Union demands include a pay increase, part of it to be retroactive, an automatic progression plan, an escalator wage clause, union shop, and additional shop stewards.

Airplane production at the Long Beach, Santa Monica, and El Segundo, Calif., plants of the company were also curtailed by a wage strike of some 300 welders of the independent United Aircraft Welders' Union.

At the Garfield and Woodridge, N. J., plants of the Wright Aeronautical Corp., the Nation's larg-

est producer of gasoline and jet aircraft engines, about 10,000 UAW (CIO) production workers walked out on September 26. An additional 5,000 to 6,000 UAW white-collar and AFL construction workers observed picket lines. A key union demand for a wage increase, reduced from 15 cents to 12 cents an hour, was rejected by the company, which offered hourly increases ranging from 3 to 9 cents. Other important issues in the dispute centered on union proposals for rehiring of plant cafeteria workers, laid off when a private cafeteria firm was engaged, and recognition of the union as bargaining agent for new cafeteria employees. Increased vacation pay, pensions, life insurance, and hospitalization, and a re-evaluation of job classifications were other union demands.

Atomic Energy. At the Paducah, Ky., atomic plant construction project, approximately 10,000 workers were idled for 3 days beginning September 20, when some 300 members of the Sheet Metal Workers (AFL) set up picket lines to reinforce their demand for travel and subsistence pay. Information was not immediately available on the nature of the settlement whereby workers were scheduled to return to work on September 24.

Strikes involving construction workers also occurred at atomic energy installations in Dana, Ind., Los Alamos, N. Mex., and Oak Ridge, Tenn.

Machine Tools. A strike at the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Co., Providence, R. I., which began August 1 and continued in effect in September, idled some 8,000 employees and completely curtailed the company's production of critical machine tools. Proposals by the International Association of Machinists (AFL), including a union shop, increased wages, fringe benefits, and the right to negotiate on working hours and shift differentials, precipitated the walk-out.

Farm Equipment. Settlement of the prolonged strike which affected some 22,000 production workers at the Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Ill., beginning on July 30, was announced by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service on September 27. The agreement, ratified by members of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) on September 30, provided for a general 13½-cent hourly wage increase and a cost-of-living adjustment, effective February 1, 1952. The stoppage had caused a complete suspension of the company's

production of tractors, diesel engines, electric generators, and other products.

Significant Negotiations

Nonferrous Metals. The American Smelting and Refining Co. and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), on September 24, accepted the Wage Stabilization Board's recommendation to the President for settlement of the wage dispute that had caused a 27-day strike beginning in July² at the company's Garfield, Utah, copper smelting plant. The Board recommended (1) a general wage increase of 8 cents an hour; (2) settlement of intraplant inequity problems through collective bargaining; and (3) further negotiation on issues of improved pension, health and welfare, and holiday benefits. All differences except differentials between various job classifications have been settled and discussion on pensions was deferred, pending formulation of WSB policy on this issue.

The protracted Nation-wide dispute involving the copper and other nonferrous metals industry and the International Union of Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers (Ind.) came a step nearer settlement with the announcement, on September 27, that the Phelps Dodge Corp. and the union had reached an agreement. Terms of the settlement were withheld, pending ratification by the union's membership. The firm is the second of the four major copper companies to negotiate a contract with the union since a Nation-wide strike was called last August 27.³ Negotiations between the union and the other two leading firms in the industry continued during September.

The President's certification to the WSB of a dispute between the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and copper and brass rolling mills and fabricators, located largely in the Connecticut Valley and the Middle West, led to the postponement of a strike scheduled for September 24 by some 30,000 members. The certification followed a Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service report that there was no immediate prospect of settling the dispute and a statement of the Director of Defense Mobilization that the threatened strike "would have a serious impact on the defense program." Union demands include a

15-cent hourly wage increase, company-financed pensions, and fringe benefits.

Electrical Products. Following prolonged negotiations,^{2,3} the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (CIO) and the General Electric Co. reached an agreement on October 4 providing for a general wage increase and an escalator arrangement for about 70,000 employees. It called for a 2½-percent general wage rise, with a guaranteed minimum of 3½ cents an hour and was effective September 15, 1951. Under the escalator provision, wages were increased by 1 percent for each 1-percent rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index for the period March 15, 1951, to September 15, 1951, effective as of the latter date. Under a clause that permits reopening of the contract for general wage negotiations on March 15, 1952, a further wage adjustment will be calculated for the period between September 15, 1951, and March 15, 1952.

Provisions were also made for a reopening of negotiations on the present pension and insurance program on September 15, 1952 and for a 3-week vacation after 15 years of employment.

The Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions declared that it would request a cost-of-living wage increase of about 5 cents an hour and improved vacation, pension, and insurance benefits for about 15,000 Westinghouse Electric Co. employees upon the expiration of its contract on November 1.

A 1-year agreement, signed by the CIO Electrical Workers and the Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., on September 11, provides wage increases averaging nearly 10 percent for about 4,500 employees.⁴

Textiles. The American Federation of Hosiery Workers (re-affiliated with the AFL in August) signed a 2-year contract with the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., which affects some 11,000 workers employed by 35 firms in Northeastern States on September 17. The agreement provides for wage increases ranging from 7 to 13 cents an hour in certain departments and for liberalized holiday and vacation benefits.

Several days earlier, the union had announced completion of negotiations with 40 mills, employing 11,000 workers, for payment of employer-financed pensions through a newly-formed Hosiery Industry Employees Fund. Most participating mills are reported by the union to be members of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc. Under the plan, eligible workers without dependents will be able to retire at 65 with pension benefits ranging from \$30 to \$65 a month, exclusive of Social Security benefits, depending on length of service. A worker employed by any of the participating mills will be eligible for benefits regardless of job transfer.

Ratification of an agreement covering 18,000 workers in about 400 textile processing plants in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania was announced by the Textile Workers Union (CIO) on October 1. The contract⁴ calls for an immediate wage increase of 6 cents an hour, an additional 6-cent increase on October 1, 1952, Blue Cross and Blue Shield benefits for employees and their families, and an increase (from \$2 to \$4 a month per worker) in employer contributions to the industry's pension fund.

Maritime. The Masters, Mates, and Pilots Union (AFL) reached tentative agreements with West Coast, and East and Gulf Coast shipowners on September 30 and October 2, respectively. Terms of the agreements⁴ include a 6.2-percent increase in base pay, a 40-hour workweek at sea and in port (beyond which overtime is paid), doubled employer contributions to the union pension fund, and increased vacation benefits. The East and Gulf Coast settlement provided for the employment of all but first mates and captains through union hiring halls.

Negotiations, involving the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (AFL) on the West Coast, continued beyond the September 30 expiration dates of their contracts.

Steel. Surgical benefits for some 130,000 steel workers and several hundred thousand dependents were provided by agreements, effective September 1, reached by the United Steelworkers (CIO) and the Bethlehem Steel and the Jones and Laughlin Steel companies. Union members will receive these benefits without additional payments; how-

ever, contributions not exceeding 50 cents a month per worker may be required in the future, should reserve funds fall below stipulated minimum amounts.

Oil. Following its recent convention, the CIO Oil Workers Union announced that it will seek wage increases averaging 25 cents an hour for every member in forthcoming negotiations with major oil producers. The union, which represents about a third of the oil industry's 300,000 workers, will also seek to standardize pensions and the wage differentials paid to workers on the 4 p. m. to midnight and the midnight to 8 a. m. shifts at 6 cents and 10 cents, respectively.

Shipyards. In negotiations between the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) and the Bethlehem Steel Co. on November 1, the union intends to submit demands covering every major provision of the present contract, due to expire on December 31, according to a union announcement. Workers in the company's eight East Coast shipyards will be affected by the union's proposals which include an hourly wage increase of about 11 percent higher pay for "dirty" work and increased night differentials.

WSB Actions

A unanimous statement intended to clarify WSB functions in relation to the processes of collective bargaining was adopted by the Board on September 21. Although recognizing that collective bargaining is not as free as before the institution of economic controls, the Board noted that there still remained a considerable area for genuine collective bargaining. In order to effectuate such bargaining, the Board emphasized, it cannot, and will not, undertake to advise negotiators in advance as to the permissible "limitations" within which they can, or must, bargain. The Board cautioned, nevertheless, against agreements which clearly exceed existing wage stabilization regulations and which tend "to raise false hopes among workers and provoke industrial unrest."

An interplant inequity policy under which the lowest-paying firms in an appropriate industry or area will be permitted⁴ to adjust wages and salaries up to "stabilized levels" in order to correct proved inequities, was announced by the Board

on September 28. The policy had previously been approved by the Economic Stabilization Administrator.

Partial approval was granted by the Board on September 19 to agreements concluded in June and early July by East, Gulf and Atlantic Coast ship operators and the National Maritime Union, the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, and the American Radio Association, all CIO-affiliated, as well as the independent Marine, Firemen, Oilers, Watertenders, and Wipers Association.^{2 5} The Board, with labor members dissenting, approved 6.2 percent of the 8-percent general wage increase agreed upon by the companies and the unions; approval was given under authority of General Wage Regulations 6 (10-percent catch-up formula) and GWR 8 (cost-of-living regulation). With industry members dissenting, the Board approved provisions in the agreements calling for a 2-step reduction in the number of hours after which overtime is paid, from 48 to 40. Fringe benefits agreed to by the parties were approved unanimously.

Other Board action included unanimous approval of pay increases of about 13 cents an hour for some 23,000 workers at the Lockheed plant in Los Angeles and the establishment of a tri-

partite division to study the problem of exempting small business from wage regulation.

Rules and procedures under which salary adjustments for individuals may be made without approval of the Salary Stabilization Board are set forth in General Salary Regulation 3, issued on September 19. The regulation, an interim adaptation of the WSB's General Wage Regulation 5, limits the total amount of merit and length-of-service salary adjustment that an employer may grant in a calendar year to 6 percent of the total base salaries of his employees.

A special board to handle wage stabilization problems in the railroad and air transport industries was established on September 28 by the Economic Stabilization Administrator. The board supersedes the Temporary Emergency Railroad Wage Panel appointed in August. Nelson M. Bortz, formerly chief of the Industrial Relations Division of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, was named to the chairmanship of the new board.

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² See September issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 318).

³ See October issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 473).

⁴ Subject to WSB approval.

⁵ See August issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 192).

Publications of Labor Interest

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

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

The Impact of the Union: Eight Economic Theorists Evaluate the Labor Union Movement. Edited by David McCord Wright. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1951. 405 pp. \$4.

The scope of this volume is somewhat narrower than its title would suggest; it is concerned basically with the impact of large-scale unionization on wages, prices, output, and employment. The authors do not deal, to any substantial extent, with the noneconomic consequences of union organization and power.

Eight recognized general economic theorists produced the book: J. M. Clark, Gottfried Haberler, Frank H. Knight, Kenneth E. Boulding, Edward H. Chamberlin, Milton Friedman, David McCord Wright, and Paul Samuelson. Nine formal papers (two by Wright) are presented as revised by the authors in the light of joint oral discussions. Interwoven with the formal papers, and lending a certain piquancy to the volume, are lengthy excerpts from the discussions themselves, which were held without the distractions of an audience.

The institutional importance of unionism has become sufficiently great to warrant the most rigorous inquiry into its implications for the economy. Labor economics in the traditional sense, with its focus on "problems" and its preoccupation with collective-bargaining techniques and procedures, clearly needs to be supplemented by more general analysis. With respect to unionism, the central question for economic theory is its influence on the level and structure of wages. It is predominantly through its influence on wages that unionism can affect resource allocation, and hence levels and patterns of employment and output.

This whole field of inquiry is immensely complex. Our empirical knowledge is limited. Analysis, in the nature of the case, will be somewhat influenced by general economic and political perspectives. The most that we can ask for at this stage is careful definition and exploration of the issues. The insights thus gained may prove important in terms of public policy and for the union movement itself. As Clark remarks, "labor unions are beginning to think in terms of economic theories, as distinct from the arts of

power and bargaining pressure, and to mix their cultivation of these arts with concern about external forces which set limits on what sheer bargaining power can accomplish."

The range of questions considered in the present volume may be briefly indicated. Clark and Haberler, more directly than the other contributors, are concerned in their formal papers with union wage action in relation to price stability and full employment. Haberler deals particularly with the relation of union wage policy (characterized as continuous upward pressure and downward rigidity) to cyclical fluctuations. Friedman's paper presents the view that the wage effects of unions have been exaggerated. Knight discusses some ethical aspects of the wage problem. Chamberlin is especially concerned with the monopoly position that he believes unionism affords workers in the struggle for income. Boulding analyzes wages as a share in national income. Wright's two papers argue essentially for the creation of attitudes and policies which, in his view, are essential for continued economic expansion. Samuelson contributes a review of wage theory.

In general, the symposium is highly provocative and undoubtedly will stimulate additional analytical work on the role of unionism in the economy. —H. M. DOUTY.

Occupational Choice—An Approach to a General Theory. By Eli Ginzberg and others. New York, Columbia University Press, 1951. 271 pp., bibliography. \$3.75.

The conclusions arrived at by Dr. Ginzberg and his colleagues in their search for a general theory of occupational choice are briefly: (1) That occupational choice is a developmental process rather than a single decision; (2) that this process is largely irreversible in that later decisions are limited by earlier ones; and (3) that the crystallization of choice has the quality of a compromise to effect a balance between subjective elements and reality.

These conclusions are not new to vocational counselors, who have arrived at them empirically over the more than a quarter of a century since vocational guidance emerged as a distinct specialty. In fact, a vocational counselor would have called the book "Occupational Planning" to avoid the title's implication of a single choice. But it is valuable to have the tenets presented in terms of a general theory by an economist concerned with the conservation of human resources. It is to be hoped that suggestions made in the book will carry weight with administrators of educational programs and with all those concerned with social and economic planning. One of the book's recommendations, however, warrants challenge: That the "arithmetic of personnel resources" foreshadows a shift to more contact of the counselor with parents and teachers and less with youngsters. It is true that more parent and teacher cooperation in vocational guidance is needed, but this should be in addition to, not in lieu of, more counselor interviews with youngsters. A continuing waste of human resources may be prevented by helping young people make realistic educational and vocational plans. But, the man-hours society must spend in giving such help will be fewer if the counseling is done by experts especially trained for the purpose. As in a health program, parent and teacher cooperation are essential, but this should be supplementary to, and not a substitute for,

periodic interviews and "check-ups" by a competent expert.

The analyses and the excerpts from interviews presented in the book are of interest to all concerned with the welfare of young people, although based on brief study of very small and atypical groups. But an experienced vocational counselor is likely to find overemphasis on the freedom of choice among high-income groups and on restrictions of choice among low-income groups. Both these groups are subject to pressures from which the middle-income group generally is free. The book's stress on the hazards of "irreversibility" also implies more rigidity in school curricula and less allowance for shifts in student plans than are customary. Undue reliance on aptitude tests and interest inventories, a fault attributed to counselors, is more likely to be made by psychologists, and by parents and students seeking quick solutions, than by counselors who have learned the need for a variety of data collected from many sources over a long period of time.

The emphases on the preventive aspects of vocational guidance will be welcomed by counselors. They wish to see all the children in a given grade in which pupils are making subject choices, but often are handicapped by administrators and teachers who tend to load them down with problem cases requiring clinical attention.

An extensive bibliography covering related literature published in Europe and in the United States is a valuable addition to the book. —MARGUERITE W. ZAPOLEON.

Child and Youth Employment

Programs of the Federal Government Affecting Children and Youth. Washington, 1951. 126 pp., charts, map. 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A summary prepared by the Interdepartmental Committee on Children and Youth. Important phases of the programs are outlined in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 577).

Hazardous Employments Prohibited to Minors Sixteen and Over by State and Federal Laws and Rulings. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1951. 111 pp.; processed. (Publication No. B-45.)

Mining Other Than Coal: Occupational Hazards to Young Workers, Report No. 9. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1951. 65 pp. (Bull. No. 144.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Where to Obtain Employment and Age Certificates: State Agencies and Local Officials Responsible for Employment and Age Certificate Issuance. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1951. 12 pp.; processed. Free.

Cooperative Movement

Educational Activities of Cooperatives. By Emory S. Bogardus. Chicago, Cooperative League of the U. S. A., [1951?]. Folder.

Outlines 25 different types of educational work that might be done by cooperatives.

Federal Credit Unions: Report of Operations for the Year 1950. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, 1951. 24 pp., map, charts.

Largely statistical, but includes an analysis of various aspects of credit-union operations (membership, assets, income and expenses, dividends, liquidations).

Cooperation in Canada, 1950—Nineteenth Annual Summary. By J. E. O'Meara. Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, 1951. 19 pp.; processed.

Annuaire de la Coopération, 1951. Paris, Fédération Nationale des Coopératives de Consommation, [1951?]. 218 pp., charts.

Contains statistical data relating to the members of the National Federation of Consumers' Cooperatives in France and general information on the central federations and other bodies in the various branches of cooperation.

Cooperative Milk Marketing in Norway. By John C. Norby and Oddvar Aresvik. (In *Journal of Farm Economics*, Menasha, Wis., August 1951, pp. 320-335. \$1.25.)

Cooperative Ideas in the Eastern and Western Worlds. By Laszlo Valko. Pullman, State College of Washington, Department of Agricultural Economics, 1951. 15 pp.; processed.

Explains how the Communists took over the cooperative movement in the Iron Curtain countries and discusses the sharp differences and the antagonism between true cooperation and communism.

Housing

Characteristics of Occupied Dwellings in 34 Large Cities. (In *Construction*, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, July 1951, pp. 5-40. Free.)

Some of the significant characteristics are analyzed in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 569).

Expenditures for New Construction, 1915-1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 35 pp.; processed. Free.

Housing Volume and Construction Cost of One-Family Houses, 1946-50, 15 Metropolitan Areas. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 36 pp.; processed. (Supplement to *Construction*, May 1951.) Free.

Fourth Annual Report of U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, Calendar Year 1950. Washington, 1951. xvii, 467 pp., charts, maps. \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Housing Statistics—Special Midyear Issue, with Annual Statistics. Washington, U. S. Housing and Home Finance Agency, July 1951. 66 pp., charts; processed.

Survey of Problems of Low Cost Rural Housing in Tropical Areas. New York, United Nations, Secretariat, Department of Social Affairs, 1950. 93 pp., bibliography; processed. (General, ST/SOA/2.)

A preliminary report with special reference to the Caribbean area.

Income

National Income and Product of the United States, 1929–1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, National Income Division, 1951. 216 pp., charts. \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

State Income Payments in 1950. (In Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Washington, August 1951, pp. 11–21, charts. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

1951 Survey of Consumer Finances, Part III: Distribution of Consumer Income in 1950. (In Federal Reserve Bulletin, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, August 1951, pp. 920–937, chart; also reprinted.)

Making Ends Meet on Less Than \$2,000 a Year (Case Studies of 100 Low-Income Families). Washington, U. S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Economic Report, 1951. 143 pp. (Joint Committee Print, 82d Cong., 1st Sess.)

Communication to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report from the conference group of nine national voluntary organizations convened by the National Social Welfare Assembly.

Income of Physicians, 1929–49. By William Weinfeld. (In Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Washington, July 1951, pp. 9–26, charts, maps; also reprinted.)

Income Analysis. By Richard V. Clemence. Cambridge, Mass., Addison-Wesley Press, Inc., 1951. 182 pp., bibliography, charts. \$2.50.

Introductory text for college-level students of economics.

Taxes and the Human Factor. By Theodore J. Kreps. Washington, Public Affairs Institute, 1951. 48 pp., charts. 50 cents.

Focuses attention on the effects of present tax rates on individuals in the lower income brackets.

The National Income [in Great Britain] in 1950 and Future Prospects. By Dudley Seers. (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, March 1951, pp. 88–100. 3s. 6d.)

Data on personal income and savings are included.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Accident Facts, 1951 Edition. Chicago, National Safety Council, 1951. 96 pp., charts. 75 cents.

Contains a variety of data on occupational and non-occupational accidents in the United States.

Disabling Work Injuries to Carpenters, California, 1949. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1951. 6 pp.; processed.

Injuries and Accident Causes in the Manufacture of Clay Construction Products. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 49 pp., charts. (Bull. No. 1023.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Reducing Industrial Accidents. By G. Roy Fugal. (In Harvard Business Review, Boston, July 1951, pp. 82–90, charts. \$1.50.)

Describes the successful plan of a large company which utilizes individualized, rather than group, safety education by the foreman to develop better work habits.

Safety Standards, Volume 1, No. 1. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, August 1951. 20 pp., illus. \$1.50 per year, 15 cents per single copy.

A new periodical combining the Safety Bulletin of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation and the Federal Safety News of the Federal Interdepartmental Safety Council.

Some Roof-Control Practices in Coal Mines of the United Kingdom. By John W. Buch and Andrew Allan, Jr. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 7 pp., charts, diagrams; processed. (Information Circular No. 7599.)

Industrial Health and Hygiene

Cardiovascular Disease in Industry. By S. Charles Franco, M.D. (In Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, July 1951, pp. 308–315, bibliography, charts, illus.)

Summary of a large utility company's selective-employment and preventive medical program for cardiac workers, with detailed statistics of cases. The findings showed a "relatively large percentage of employees with heart disease who are capable of doing their regular work."

Cardiovascular Disease in Cotton Workers, [England and Wales]: Part I. By Richard Schilling and Nancy Goodman. (In British Journal of Industrial Medicine, London, April 1951, pp. 77–90, bibliography, charts, illus. 7s. 6d.)

Epidemiology of Beryllium Intoxication. By James H. Sterner, M.D., and Merrill Eisenbud. (In A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, August 1951, pp. 123–151, charts. \$1.)

Notes increase in number of chronic cases reported from beryllium-using industries, and summarizes current

knowledge of the "relationships between acute and chronic beryllium poisoning" and environmental and pathologic factors.

Occupational Diseases Transmitted via Contact with Animals and Animal Products. By Herbert K. Abrams, M.D., and Patricia Warr. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, August 1951, pp. 341-351, bibliography. 75 cents.)

Industrial Hygiene [and Safety] in West Germany. By Ludwig Teleky, M.D. (In *American Industrial Hygiene Association Quarterly*, Chicago, June 1951, pp. 73-82. 75 cents.)

Authoritative account of programs, both before and after World War II.

Industrial Relations

Characteristics of 12,000 Labor-Management Contracts. By Nelson M. Bortz and Alexander Moros. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 5 pp., charts. (Serial No. R. 2047; reprinted from *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1951.) Free.

Cooperation in Industry—Workers, Employers, Public Authorities. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1951. 238 pp., bibliography. (Studies and Reports, New Series, No. 26.) \$1.50. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Government-Labor in Action (Labor Meets Government). By Conley H. Dillon. Washington, National Capitol Publishers, Inc., 1951. 64 pp., bibliography, illus.

Exclusions of Employees Under the Taft-Hartley Act. By Robert J. Rosenthal. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1951, pp. 556-570; also reprinted.)

Union Security Elections in the Building and Construction Industry Under the Taft-Hartley Act. By J. E. Covington. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1951, pp. 543-555. \$1.25.)

Pattern Bargaining and the United Steelworkers. By George Seltzer. (In *Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, August 1951, pp. 319-331; reprints of article are available from Industrial Relations Center, University of Chicago.)

Industry Reports (General)

Subsidies for Farmers. Compiled by Robert E. Summers. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1951. 208 pp., bibliography. (Reference Shelf, Vol. 23, No. 1.) \$1.75.

The editor presents nearly 70 selected readings on current economic problems of American agriculture, including the role of prices, price supports, the parity concept, subsidies, the Brannan plan, and the current crisis.

The Ready-to-Wear Industry, 1900-1950. By Florence S. Richards. New York, Fairchild Publications, Inc., 1951. 32 pp., illus. \$2.

Popular history of the women's ready-made garment industry. Covers labor aspects, changes in production methods and organization, unionization, prosperity or lack of prosperity in the industry, and a wide variety of related subjects. The background of the industry from 1849 through 1900 is traced in an introductory chapter.

Conditions of Employment in Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, May 1951, pp. 537-570. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Earnings and Conditions of Employment in Agriculture [in England and Wales]. By H. Palca and I. G. R. Davies. (In *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Series A*, Vol. CXIV, Part I, London, 1951, pp. 50-58. 15s.)

First Report of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Board, with Financial Accounts, Year Ended June 30, 1950. Sydney, 1951. 141 pp., map, charts, illus.

Contains a brief historical summary of the Australian stevedoring industry. Includes an analysis of causes of waterfront disputes, and gives data on manpower, methods of recruitment, and training schemes. Appendixes show average weekly hours and wages, and employment, at specified ports.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

An Annotated Bibliography of Group [Medical] Practice, 1927-1950. Chicago, American Medical Association, Bureau of Medical Economic Research, 1951. 72 pp. (Bull. No. 85—revision of Bull. No. 63.)

Cost of Medical Care: The Expenditures for Medical Care of 455 Families in the San Francisco Bay Area, 1947-1948. By Emily H. Huntington. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California Press, 1951. 146 pp., charts. \$2.50.

This study, published under the auspices of the Heller Committee for Research in Social Economics, University of California, covered families of grocery clerks, milk-wagon drivers, and painters.

The First Tennessee Regional Industrial Health Conference, December 7-8, 1950, Nashville, Tenn. Nashville, Tennessee Department of Public Health, Industrial Hygiene Service, [1951?]. 55 pp., charts.

Symposium on (1) whether medicine in industry can meet the needs of the American worker, and on (2) services available for a health and medical program in industry.

A Survey of Accident and Health Coverage in the United States [as of December 31, 1950]. New York (488 Madison Avenue, Room 800), Health Insurance Council, 1951. 24 pp., bibliography, charts, map.

Training and Certification of Industrial Physicians. By A. G. Kammer, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, July 1951, pp. 299-304, charts. 75 cents.)

Impressions of Industrial Medicine and Social Legislation in England, France, and Holland. By Leonard J. Goldwater, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, July 1951, pp. 316-322; August 1951, pp. 369-375. 75 cents each.)

England is dealt with in the first article, and France and Holland in the second.

Occupations

Occupational Information: Its Nature and Use. By Max Baer and Edward C. Roeber. Chicago, Science Research Associates, Inc., 1951. 603 pp., bibliographies, forms. \$5.75.

A textbook and basic reference volume for vocational guidance. It discusses types and sources of occupational data, appraisal of such information, techniques of making local surveys, and uses of occupational information in counseling interviews and in group activities, especially with students.

Occupational Outlook Handbook: Employment Information on Major Occupations for Use in Guidance. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 574 pp., charts, illus. (Bull. No. 998—revision of No. 940.) \$3, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Employment Outlook in Department Stores. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 23 pp., charts, illus. (Bull. No. 1020.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Metallurgist in the Federal Civil Service. Washington, U. S. Civil Service Commission, 1951. 43 pp., illus. (Pamphlet No. 42.)

Pensions

An Evaluation of Negotiated Pensions. By Stuart L. Knowlton. (In *Personnel*, New York, July 1951, pp. 61-67. \$1.)

Trends in Pensions and Retirement with Their Implications for [Community] Welfare Planning. Cleveland, Ohio, Welfare Federation of Cleveland, [1951?]. 19 pp.; processed.

Commonwealth [Pennsylvania] Retirement Systems: Structure and Costs. Harrisburg, 1951. 37 pp., charts.

Report of the Joint State Government Commission to the Pennsylvania General Assembly. Covers public-school, State-employee, and State-police retirement systems.

Amounts of [Railroad] Retirement Annuities [as of December 31, 1950]. (In *Monthly Review*, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, July 1951, pp. 118-122, 128-133, chart.)

Long-Range Cost Estimates for Old-Age Insurance. By Charles C. Killingsworth and Gertrude Schroeder. (In *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Cambridge, Mass., May 1951, pp. 199-213. \$1.25.)

Appraisal of estimating techniques developed by the Social Security Administration.

Prices and Cost of Living

Consumers' Price Index. Report of a Special Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Pursuant to H. Res. 73 . . . Washington, 1951. 39 pp. (Subcommittee Report No. 2, 82d Cong., 1st sess.)

The subcommittee's conclusions and recommendations are abstracted in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 581).

Typical Electric Bills, Cities of 50,000 Population and More: Typical Net Monthly Bills as of January 1, 1951, for Residential, Commercial, and Industrial Services. Washington, Federal Power Commission, 1951. 40 pp., charts; processed. (F.P.C., R.42.) 25 cents.

Mode de Vie des Ouvriers, 1938-1949: I, Revenus et Dépenses d'un Ménage "Moyen." By G. Jacquemyns. Brussels, Institut Universitaire d'Information Sociale et Économique, 1951. 63 pp.

Summary data from this report on incomes and expenditures of wage-earning families in Belgium are given in an article in *Notes on Labor Abroad*, July-August 1951 (p. 2), published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor.

Household Expenditure in France and in England, [1948]. By T. Schulz. (In *Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics*, Oxford, England, August 1951, pp. 229-242.)

L'Alimentation Humaine et le Coût des Denrées. (In *Études et Conjoncture, Économie Française*, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Paris, March-April 1951, pp. 12-36, charts.)

Reviews the principal results of recent French nutrition studies, and attempts to evaluate the physiological usefulness of various foodstuffs and to calculate the cost of a well-balanced nutrition program.

Social Security (General)

Financial Policy in Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, 1935-50. By James S. Parker. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, June 1951, pp. 3-10. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Relief Rolls in Prosperity. By Roma K. McNickle. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1951. 18 pp. (Vol. II, 1951, No. 7.) \$1.

Bibliographie Internationale de Droit Social: [Volume I], Droit du Travail; [Volume II], Assurances Sociales, Sécurité Sociale, Droit International du Travail. By R. Geysen. Brussels, Aux Éditions "Erasmé" S.A., 1950. 139 and 76 pp.

Les Charges Sociales dans les Pays de l'O.E.C.E. (In Études et Conjoncture, Économie Mondiale, Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Paris, March-April 1951, pp. 66-100, charts.)

Comparative analysis of social-security charges upon employers, workers, and governments in European countries receiving Marshall-plan aid.

Unemployment Insurance

Number of Claimants Who Exhausted Benefit Rights Slightly Less in 1950 than in 1949. (In Labor Market and Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, July 1951, pp. 46-51, charts. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Review of Experience Rating, 1950. (In Labor Market and Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Washington, June 1951, pp. 28-30, 39-49, charts. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Covers changes in provisions of State unemployment-insurance laws affecting experience rating and in program operation.

Unemployment Benefit Allowances for Dependents. By Olga S. Halsey. (In State Government, Chicago, August 1951, pp. 214-217, 220. 50 cents.)

Unemployment Benefits and Labor Disputes. By John B. Moore. (In CCH Labor Law Journal, Chicago, June 1951, pp. 414-424. 50 cents.)

New York State Unemployment Insurance Law: Article 18 of the New York State Labor Law as Amended by the Legislature in the Regular 1951 Session. Albany and New York, Department of Labor, 1951. 36 pp.

An analysis of this law as amended in 1951 is given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 541).

The Role of Unemployment Compensation in Maintaining Family Income and Expenditure in an Area of Critical Unemployment. Chicago, National Opinion Research Center, 1951. 37 pp. (Survey No. 274, Report No. 43.)

Survey, made early in 1950, of the financial status of 545 families among unemployment-compensation claimants in an Illinois county.

A Study of People Who Have Exhausted Unemployment Benefits in an Active Labor Market, [Detroit, Mich.]. By Ronald S. Johnson. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Bureau of Business Research, 1951. 61 pp., charts. (Michigan Business Report No. 19.)

Vacations and Other Leave

Paid Vacation Practices. By Harold Stieglitz. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 20 pp., charts. (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 116.)

Summary of vacation practices of 303 manufacturing and nonmanufacturing companies in the United States.

Long-Service Leave—A Study of Practice in Relation to Australian Conditions, with Special Reference to the Development of Industrial Pension Funds and Cumulative Sick Leave. Melbourne, Raymond Baxter & Co. and James Baird & Sons, 1951. 25 pp.; processed.

Annual Vacations with Pay in the Canadian Manufacturing Industries, October 1950. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, September 1951, pp. 1216-1227. 10 cents.)

Statutory Holidays in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, October 1950. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, August 1951, pp. 1078-1087, charts. 10 cents.)

Wage Stabilization

A Report on Wage Stabilization. By George W. Taylor. Washington, U. S. Wage Stabilization Board, 1951. 12 pp.; processed.

Report submitted to the Economic Stabilization Administrator by Dr. Taylor upon his resignation as chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board, effective August 29, 1951. A summary of the report is published in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 556).

Collective Bargaining in a Defense Economy. By George W. Taylor. (In General Management Series, No. 153, American Management Assn., New York, 1951, pp. 13-22. \$1.25.)

In this paper, presented at a meeting of the American Management Association in New York in June 1951, Dr. Taylor discusses the wage stabilization problem and describes the Government's wage stabilization program as carried out by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Cost of Living Wage Adjustments in Collective Bargaining. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1951. 21 pp.; processed.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Wages: An Introduction. By H. M. Douty. Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1951. 61 pp., bibliography, charts. 25 cents.

This pamphlet deals briefly with certain wage concepts, including rates of pay, premium pay, supplementary benefits, and money and real wages. It then illustrates some of the more important types of wage statistics.

The author points out that no specific attention is given to the theory of wages, and that many current wage problems are either referred to obliquely or not at all. For example, the growth of union power has raised numerous important issues. Again, economic intervention by government to maintain high-level employment raises basic questions on wages and their determination, but no attempt was made to analyze the reasons for governmental control over wage changes in World War II or in the emergency which started in 1950.

Occupational Wage Survey: New York, N. Y., April 1951.

Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 61 pp. (Bull. No. 1037.)

45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Reports in this occupational wage series for 1951 are also available for San Francisco-Oakland, Denver, Atlanta, Boston, and Chicago (BLS Bulletins Nos. 1028, 1029, 1031, 1033, and 1034, respectively). Summary data for all these areas except Denver are given in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 536).

Wage Chronology No. 17: North Atlantic Longshoring, 1934-51. By Albert A. Belman. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1951. 7 pp. (Serial No. R. 2048; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, August 1951.) Free.

Salary Rates of Officials and Employees in 66 Oregon Cities Over 1,000 Population. Eugene, University of Oregon, Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, 1951. 19 pp.; processed. (Information Bull. No. 83.)

Wages, Hours and Working Conditions in the Nonferrous Metal Products Industry, [Canada], October 1950. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, August 1951, pp. 1143-1148. 10 cents.)

Women in Industry

About 60,000 More Women Needed to Fill Ranks in Armed Services. (In Career News, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, Washington, June 1951, pp. 1-4. Reprints of article are available at 20 cents each.)

General discussion of employment opportunities for women in the major branches of the armed services, with a list of specific occupations.

Employment of Women in Defense Production. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, September 1951. 4 pp. (Selected References, No. 41.)

The Outlook for Women in Social Group Work. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1951. 41 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. No. 235-7.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Final number in a series of bulletins on the need for women in the social services.

Digest of State Equal Pay Laws, July 1, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1951. 14 pp.; processed. Free.

Employment of Married Women and Mothers of Families [in Various Countries]. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, June 1951, pp. 677-697. 50 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Miscellaneous

The Human Resources of the United States. (In Scientific American, New York, September 1951, pp. 27-46, 65-68, et seq., charts, map. 50 cents.)

Special issue containing articles, by noted contributors, on population, labor force, intellectual resources, engineers, scientists, doctors, mobilization, and youth.

Labor-Personnel Index, 1951. Detroit, Information Service, Inc., 1951. Various pages; loose-leaf. Yearly subscription, \$24.75.

Selected bibliography of material on labor and personnel relations, brought up to date semimonthly.

Review of Economic Conditions in Africa—Supplement to World Economic Report, 1949-50. New York, United Nations, Department of Economic Affairs, 1951. 119 pp., map. (1951, II, C.2.)

One chapter deals with the labor force and wages.

Annuario di Statistiche del Lavoro, Supplemento 1950. Rome, Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro, 1951. 280 pp., charts.

This supplement contains data for Italy on the same topics as the earlier (1949) edition—employment and unemployment, wages and hours, labor disputes, social security, vocational education, prices, and cost of living. In addition, it has a section on labor organizations, not carried in the 1949 volume.

Soviet Labor. By G. R. Barker. Birmingham, England, University of Birmingham, Department of Economics and Institutions of the U. S. S. R., 1951. 28 pp. (Bulletins on Soviet Economic Development, Series 2, No. 6.)

Uncritical description of Soviet controls over the labor force, ways and means of increasing production, wages and earnings, and welfare and living standards.

Vinster, Utdelningar, Skatter, Löner m. m. inom Industrien 1946-1950. Stockholm, Industriens Utrédningsinstitut, 1950. 42 pp., charts.

Report on profits, dividends, taxes, wages, and salaries in Swedish manufacturing industries.

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¹ Beginning with the January 1951 issue payroll data in table A-6 have been combined with table A-5.

² Beginning with September 1950 issue, omitted for security reasons.

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F.—Building and Construction

- 644 Table F-1: Expenditures for new construction
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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			
	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept. ⁴
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force ⁵	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	64,674	65,453	65,438	65,020
Civilian labor force.....	63,186	64,208	64,382	63,783	62,803	61,789	62,325	61,313	61,514	62,538	63,512	63,704	63,567
Unemployment.....	1,606	1,578	1,856	1,980	1,609	1,744	2,147	2,407	2,503	2,229	2,240	1,940	2,341
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,004	870	1,122	1,216	862	825	966	1,039	1,184	1,153	1,240	955	1,107
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	280	390	408	358	342	366	502	640	677	498	475	420	464
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	128	102	92	141	91	173	215	276	208	167	147	128	201
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	78	104	100	150	163	237	298	241	251	217	175	183	272
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	116	112	134	116	153	145	167	213	183	194	204	257	299
Employment.....	61,580	62,630	62,526	61,803	61,193	60,044	60,179	58,905	59,010	60,308	61,271	61,764	61,226
Nonagricultural.....	54,054	54,942	54,618	53,768	53,753	53,400	53,785	52,976	52,993	54,075	53,721	53,273	53,415
Worked 35 hours or more.....	29,204	43,656	42,312	44,088	45,055	43,996	44,053	42,911	43,505	44,177	43,546	42,720	28,042
Worked 15-34 hours.....	20,070	5,080	4,898	5,061	4,931	5,651	5,476	5,806	5,561	6,002	6,417	7,023	20,827
Worked 1-14 hours ⁶	1,818	1,558	1,570	2,082	2,071	2,185	2,311	2,236	2,251	2,319	2,331	1,999	1,984
With a job but not at work ⁶	2,962	4,648	5,838	2,537	1,697	1,667	1,945	2,022	1,676	1,577	1,427	1,531	2,661
Agricultural.....	7,526	7,688	7,908	8,035	7,440	6,645	6,393	5,930	6,018	6,234	7,551	8,491	7,811
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,724	5,658	6,110	5,960	5,799	4,809	4,412	3,790	3,895	3,983	5,487	6,547	5,259
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,436	1,592	1,468	1,699	1,335	1,351	1,418	1,415	1,467	1,505	1,594	1,611	2,028
Worked 1-14 hours ⁶	224	238	206	280	215	239	268	370	308	348	306	245	356
With a job but not at work ⁶	142	200	124	97	91	246	297	353	348	399	163	88	170
	Males												
Total labor force ⁵	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	45,644	45,934	45,978	46,155
Civilian labor force.....	43,672	44,720	44,602	44,316	43,508	43,182	43,379	42,894	43,093	43,535	44,019	44,268	44,726
Unemployment.....	842	956	1,098	1,167	950	1,028	1,277	1,594	1,659	1,459	1,309	1,172	1,482
Employment.....	42,830	43,764	43,504	43,149	42,558	42,154	42,102	41,300	41,433	42,076	42,710	43,096	43,244
Nonagricultural.....	37,050	37,604	37,234	36,862	36,596	36,349	36,463	35,980	36,072	36,585	36,554	36,507	36,877
Worked 35 hours or more.....	22,174	31,554	30,492	32,021	32,134	31,420	31,346	30,284	31,054	31,308	31,175	30,826	21,103
Worked 15-34 hours.....	12,240	2,726	2,614	2,578	2,457	3,029	2,877	3,355	2,947	3,217	3,447	3,823	18,273
Worked 1-14 hours ⁶	760	656	608	815	893	897	975	984	961	998	980	800	817
With a job but not at work ⁶	1,876	2,668	3,520	1,448	1,062	1,003	1,265	1,357	1,110	1,062	952	1,058	1,683
Agricultural.....	5,780	6,160	6,270	6,287	5,962	5,805	5,639	5,320	5,362	5,491	6,156	6,589	6,367
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,810	5,128	5,346	5,301	5,107	4,583	4,226	3,644	3,724	3,751	4,982	5,605	4,875
Worked 15-34 hours.....	680	724	680	724	619	659	939	1,077	1,066	1,134	842	766	1,131
Worked 1-14 hours ⁶	154	132	122	175	156	165	220	300	253	268	200	146	219
With a job but not at work ⁶	126	176	122	87	80	198	255	298	310	338	133	82	143
	Females												
Total labor force ⁵	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	19,030	19,519	19,460	18,865
Civilian labor force.....	19,514	19,488	19,780	19,467	19,294	18,607	18,946	18,419	18,421	19,003	19,493	19,436	18,841
Unemployment.....	764	622	758	813	659	716	870	813	844	770	931	768	859
Employment.....	18,750	18,866	19,022	18,654	18,635	17,890	18,077	17,605	17,577	18,232	18,561	18,668	17,982
Nonagricultural.....	17,004	17,338	17,384	16,906	17,157	17,051	17,322	16,996	16,921	17,490	17,167	16,766	16,538
Worked 35 hours or more.....	7,030	12,102	11,820	12,067	12,871	12,576	12,707	12,627	12,451	12,869	12,371	11,894	6,939
Worked 15-34 hours.....	7,830	2,354	2,284	2,483	2,474	2,622	2,599	2,451	2,614	2,785	2,970	3,200	7,554
Worked 1-14 hours ⁶	1,058	902	962	1,267	1,178	1,288	1,336	1,252	1,290	1,321	1,351	1,199	1,167
With a job but not at work ⁶	1,086	1,980	2,318	1,089	635	564	680	665	566	515	475	473	878
Agricultural.....	1,746	1,528	1,638	1,748	1,478	840	754	610	656	743	1,395	1,902	1,444
Worked 35 hours or more.....	914	530	764	659	692	226	186	146	171	232	505	942	384
Worked 15-34 hours.....	746	868	788	975	716	492	479	338	401	371	752	855	897
Worked 1-14 hours ⁶	70	106	84	105	59	74	48	70	55	80	106	99	137
With a job but not at work ⁶	16	24	2	10	11	48	42	55	29	61	30	6	27

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Census survey week contains legal holiday.

³ Total labor force consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces.

⁴ Beginning with January 1951, data on net strength of the Armed Forces and total labor force are not available.

⁵ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁶ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group ¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951									1950			Annual average		
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1950	1949
Total employees	46,870	46,689	46,437	46,567	46,226	45,998	45,850	45,390	45,246	46,595	45,873	45,898	45,684	44,124	43,006
Mining	925	928	909	927	915	911	924	930	932	937	938	939	946	904	932
Metal	104.0	105.7	105.2	105.0	103.3	103.8	105.3	105.8	105.2	104.4	102.5	101.5	103.0	101.0	100.1
Iron		39.1	38.3	38.5	37.6	36.9	36.4	36.5	36.2	35.9	36.1	36.0	37.2	35.5	33.7
Copper		28.8	28.9	28.8	28.5	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.0	28.9	28.4	28.1	28.1	28.1	27.3
Lead and zinc		20.1	20.4	20.3	19.9	20.2	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.3	19.9	20.5	19.7	20.6
Anthracite		70.6	67.7	70.2	70.3	67.6	72.2	72.8	72.7	73.0	74.3	74.4	75.0	75.1	77.3
Bituminous-coal	371.0	371.1	359.8	378.4	377.2	381.9	396.3	402.3	402.8	404.8	404.3	405.8	407.0	375.6	399.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production		270.3	268.5	264.8	258.4	254.6	250.2	251.5	253.3	256.7	254.8	255.5	258.6	255.3	259.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	109.0	109.9	108.0	108.3	105.9	103.1	99.6	97.1	98.0	98.3	101.9	102.1	102.7	97.4	96.4
Contract construction	2,703	2,791	2,747	2,686	2,598	2,471	2,326	2,228	2,281	2,403	2,571	2,631	2,626	2,318	2,156
Nonbuilding construction		561	554	540	508	460	394	371	383	428	505	534	540	447	428
Highway and street		245.5	242.1	232.6	213.5	181.3	149.5	134.8	141.1	164.0	208.6	228.5	234.3	183.0	178.1
Other nonbuilding construction		315.8	312.0	307.7	294.2	278.6	244.0	235.8	242.1	263.8	296.3	305.8	305.8	264.1	250.3
Building construction	2,230	2,193	2,146	2,090	2,011	1,932	1,857	1,898	1,975	2,066	2,097	2,097	2,086	1,871	1,727
General contractors		958	944	925	892	848	807	763	798	839	892	905	906	797	753
Special-trade contractors	1,272	1,249	1,221	1,198	1,163	1,125	1,094	1,100	1,136	1,174	1,192	1,180	1,180	1,074	974
Plumbing and heating		311.2	303.1	297.3	291.3	289.3	284.7	282.6	287.4	290.4	294.0	296.6	293.7	270.6	245.8
Painting and decorating		186.8	180.4	175.0	167.6	159.9	146.7	130.2	123.0	132.8	147.4	158.1	167.2	132.5	124.4
Electrical work		156.0	150.8	145.6	142.1	139.1	138.3	139.0	138.7	140.0	138.7	137.6	135.8	128.6	125.1
Other special-trade contractors		618.4	615.1	602.7	596.6	578.4	555.5	541.7	550.4	572.4	593.9	600.1	593.0	541.7	479.0
Manufacturing	16,026	16,010	15,837	15,956	15,853	15,955	16,022	15,978	15,784	15,789	15,765	15,827	15,685	14,884	14,146
Durable goods ²	8,940	8,885	8,859	8,998	8,975	9,003	8,969	8,877	8,742	8,717	8,664	8,618	8,423	8,008	7,465
Nondurable goods ²	7,086	7,125	6,978	6,958	6,878	6,952	7,053	7,101	7,042	7,072	7,101	7,209	7,262	6,876	6,681
Ordnance and accessories	48.5	47.0	44.2	42.3	40.1	37.7	35.5	33.3	30.8	29.7	29.0	27.7	26.6	24.7	24.8
Food and kindred products	1,704	1,699	1,623	1,532	1,478	1,466	1,476	1,478	1,499	1,534	1,576	1,643	1,739	1,542	1,523
Meat products	294.0	301.1	296.7	291.2	291.6	295.3	299.4	312.8	315.2	305.7	300.8	295.7	295.6	288.6	288.6
Dairy products	157.5	159.8	157.5	150.4	143.7	139.1	135.2	134.4	137.1	139.6	142.8	149.6	144.5	144.2	146.2
Canning and preserving	333.2	258.2	179.6	162.7	153.3	150.0	152.5	157.0	168.5	197.4	253.2	353.1	202.9	207.1	207.1
Grain-mill products	133.1	132.6	128.7	123.1	126.1	126.4	127.4	127.5	124.6	125.2	128.4	129.4	123.9	120.6	120.6
Bakery products	288.8	288.1	286.6	284.6	286.2	285.7	285.7	286.3	288.1	290.9	292.2	290.4	285.9	281.7	281.7
Sugar	29.7	30.0	30.1	29.6	28.6	28.8	29.1	31.8	44.8	61.8	60.7	34.5	34.5	32.7	32.7
Confectionery and related products	95.4	87.3	89.8	90.5	92.1	97.2	99.4	100.6	106.1	110.2	114.2	110.5	99.5	96.9	96.9
Beverages	231.2	230.7	224.1	211.8	210.0	213.4	211.7	212.2	212.1	215.4	217.7	230.0	216.3	211.4	211.4
Miscellaneous food products	135.7	134.8	139.0	134.5	134.5	138.1	137.6	136.1	137.7	139.8	142.7	145.4	138.5	137.6	137.6
Tobacco manufactures	95	91	81	83	81	83	85	87	88	90	91	96	96	88	94
Cigarettes		25.9	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.2	27.1	25.9	26.6
Cigars		40.3	39.4	40.6	39.4	40.8	42.0	42.3	41.2	42.3	43.3	43.0	41.7	41.2	44.5
Tobacco and snuff		11.6	11.5	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.5	12.3	13.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying		13.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	6.7	8.5	9.4	9.3	14.0	15.2	8.8	10.1
Textile-mill products	1,225	1,246	1,261	1,301	1,302	1,309	1,319	1,365	1,352	1,352	1,355	1,357	1,347	1,297	1,224
Yarn and thread mills	165.0	164.2	168.6	171.0	171.2	172.5	174.3	172.0	170.7	171.5	171.3	169.5	162.0	149.3	149.3
Broad-woven fabric mills	591.8	604.4	619.9	605.8	599.1	596.6	636.1	635.0	633.9	637.5	638.7	637.4	616.1	581.9	581.9
Knitting mills	231.4	230.1	235.5	241.4	250.1	256.1	256.2	252.0	254.0	253.9	256.0	253.0	242.8	231.4	231.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	84.1	85.0	88.1	89.4	87.6	94.0	94.6	93.5	93.3	93.3	93.6	92.6	89.7	86.4	86.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	48.5	50.2	55.6	58.6	61.0	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.2	62.4	62.4	61.7	61.3	60.6	58.9
Other textile-mill products	125.4	126.9	133.1	135.8	140.3	137.8	141.7	138.9	137.3	136.7	135.5	133.2	125.7	116.0	116.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,150	1,161	1,107	1,120	1,118	1,168	1,229	1,237	1,190	1,184	1,175	1,221	1,218	1,159	1,136
Men's and boys' suits and coats		151.1	140.6	149.5	148.9	152.0	155.3	155.4	152.7	151.9	151.2	152.4	151.4	148.3	141.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		254.3	250.0	263.4	271.6	280.2	281.9	277.7	269.6	269.5	271.8	273.3	272.3	263.2	257.8
Women's outerwear		331.6	308.2	283.4	283.4	301.5	339.8	352.7	338.1	329.9	308.4	331.9	340.0	320.3	328.6
Women's, children's undergarments		96.9	93.7	97.0	99.3	105.7	107.8	107.4	103.6	106.6	110.9	113.2	111.1	105.4	98.9
Millinery		21.4	19.0	16.8	17.1	20.0	25.4	26.3	24.3	21.4	18.4	22.8	23.4	22.0	22.3
Children's outerwear		64.8	64.7	64.9	61.8	65.4	68.1	70.0	67.3	65.6	65.2	68.9	68.6	66.5	63.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		99.0	92.5	98.1	94.4	94.9	95.9	94.4	87.3	92.2	97.4	101.2	99.0	89.6	88.2
Other fabricated textile products		141.9	137.9	140.3	141.2	148.1	154.3	152.9	146.0	146.5	151.7	157.2	152.5	143.5	135.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	805	817	814	838	828	815	785	800	804	817	838	849	853	792	736
Logging camps and contractors		77.7	78.6	80.7	78.0	70.3	56.1	69.8	69.5	72.4	77.5	78.4	78.1	67.9	61.4
Sawmills and planing mills		479.9	475.3	488.7	482.0	473.7	457.1	459.0	460.8	471.1	484.3	492.5	498.7	461.6	431.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		118.6	117.3	122.6	122.5	123.4	123.0	122.8	126.2	128.0	129.9	131.0	130.4	124.3	110.5
Wooden containers		77.4	80.2	82.4	82.0	82.5	83.5	83.2	82.8	81.5	82.3	82.7	81.8	77.7	73.3
Miscellaneous wood products		63.5	62.6	63.2	63.5	64.8	65.0	64.8	64.2	63.9	63.8	64.0	63.9	60.8	59.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

Industry group and industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1951									1950			1950	1949	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures	337	333	331	334	349	366	374	373	370	374	376	376	376	357	315
Household furniture		223.9	224.3	226.0	240.5	256.0	265.0	265.1	262.9	266.5	270.5	270.9	269.0	255.5	220.0
Other furniture and fixtures		109.0	107.0	108.1	108.6	109.5	109.1	107.6	106.8	107.0	105.8	107.1	107.1	101.5	94.6
Paper and allied products	489	494	493	500	497	500	498	496	496	499	500	491	488	472	447
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		248.0	247.8	248.8	246.0	245.5	242.2	242.2	242.4	244.5	242.8	241.7	241.5	235.8	226.9
Paperboard containers and boxes		132.4	132.2	136.5	137.4	139.1	139.3	139.4	139.5	140.9	141.9	140.0	137.4	128.5	117.1
Other paper and allied products		113.1	112.9	114.7	114.0	115.7	116.0	114.7	114.3	113.8	114.9	109.5	109.2	107.7	103.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	761	761	758	762	759	757	760	758	758	765	759	754	746	743	727
Newspapers		298.0	297.3	299.7	299.7	297.1	297.1	296.7	295.5	298.9	295.9	292.9	295.1	293.3	282.5
Periodicals		53.4	52.3	52.4	52.6	52.8	52.8	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.3	52.8	51.5	52.1	53.4
Books		50.0	48.9	49.1	48.9	49.1	49.1	48.8	48.1	48.6	48.4	48.4	48.4	46.7	44.6
Commercial printing		203.1	204.6	206.3	204.8	204.8	206.9	206.2	207.3	207.4	205.3	204.8	200.1	200.8	197.1
Lithographing		41.2	40.6	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.8	42.0	42.4	42.1	41.1	40.7	41.1
Other printing and publishing		115.2	114.4	113.6	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.8	113.2	114.5	113.7	113.1	110.0	108.9	108.0
Chemicals and allied products	763	752	745	742	742	749	748	738	729	724	720	720	701	686	664
Industrial inorganic chemicals		83.9	83.6	82.6	81.4	81.0	80.1	79.4	78.5	77.6	77.1	76.6	69.3	71.5	68.4
Industrial organic chemicals		234.0	231.3	229.0	225.6	224.2	221.7	216.9	214.5	213.9	211.3	208.8	206.4	200.1	192.1
Drugs and medicines		107.3	107.4	106.0	105.5	105.3	104.8	103.7	101.1	101.3	100.2	99.5	98.4	95.8	92.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers		76.8	77.1	76.5	76.5	76.3	76.0	75.5	73.1	73.8	73.7	74.0	74.2	71.4	67.3
Fertilizers		30.5	30.0	31.4	36.4	40.1	42.4	39.9	37.5	32.9	32.1	32.9	32.7	34.0	34.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		49.4	47.3	47.9	49.1	51.7	53.4	55.1	57.6	59.2	60.9	61.9	54.3	54.5	56.1
Other chemicals and allied products		169.6	168.4	168.6	167.7	170.6	169.3	167.5	166.3	164.8	164.6	166.4	165.4	158.3	153.0
Products of petroleum and coal	265	266	265	263	260	258	257	256	254	254	254	252	251	245	245
Petroleum refining		213.2	212.8	210.4	207.7	205.7	204.7	204.1	202.3	201.6	201.5	199.3	198.1	194.6	198.7
Coke and byproducts		22.4	22.3	22.0	21.6	21.5	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.4	21.5	20.8	19.5
Other petroleum and coal products		30.2	30.3	30.9	30.4	30.7	30.5	30.1	30.1	31.2	30.8	31.3	31.2	29.5	27.1
Rubber products	268	273	271	273	272	270	271	273	273	272	272	269	265	252	234
Tires and inner tubes		116.4	115.2	114.3	112.8	111.7	112.5	114.6	115.1	116.1	117.2	115.7	115.2	110.9	106.6
Rubber footwear		30.9	30.4	31.2	30.8	30.3	30.6	30.8	30.1	29.1	28.5	28.0	26.9	25.6	26.4
Other rubber products		126.0	125.4	127.7	128.3	128.4	128.3	128.0	127.5	127.0	126.6	125.3	122.5	114.9	100.5
Leather and leather products	366	382	374	382	369	392	410	413	403	398	399	406	411	394	388
Leather		45.1	46.0	47.3	47.6	49.1	50.6	51.8	51.8	51.9	51.8	51.4	51.9	50.5	49.7
Footwear (except rubber)		244.1	237.7	244.6	232.7	247.4	259.6	261.7	256.8	251.7	248.4	253.4	259.5	252.3	251.0
Other leather products		92.7	90.5	90.5	88.9	95.9	99.3	99.2	94.5	94.0	98.6	101.5	99.6	91.1	87.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	551	556	553	562	560	559	554	547	548	548	550	544	532	512	484
Glass and glass products		141.7	138.7	147.2	148.3	148.8	146.9	143.9	143.8	144.6	145.6	144.1	133.8	133.5	122.6
Cement, hydraulic		43.8	43.6	43.4	42.7	42.4	42.3	41.9	42.0	42.4	42.7	43.1	42.4	42.1	41.8
Structural clay products		93.7	93.2	92.9	91.1	89.7	88.5	87.5	88.6	87.2	88.6	87.9	88.0	82.4	79.8
Pottery and related products		57.7	57.6	59.2	60.4	61.0	61.1	60.9	60.4	60.8	60.9	58.1	58.8	57.9	57.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		103.7	103.7	102.5	101.0	100.5	99.3	97.4	97.8	98.2	98.3	98.5	98.1	92.2	84.6
Other stone, clay, and glass products		115.7	116.3	116.7	116.4	116.1	116.0	115.6	115.3	114.3	113.7	112.5	110.5	103.5	97.1
Primary metal industries	1,349	1,352	1,341	1,357	1,347	1,344	1,341	1,331	1,327	1,318	1,301	1,289	1,276	1,220	1,101
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		660.7	656.1	655.0	648.7	644.8	643.4	640.1	640.3	638.1	635.6	633.7	632.5	614.1	550.4
Iron and steel foundries		280.1	277.2	285.3	284.1	282.6	279.9	274.8	270.8	267.5	262.5	255.4	250.2	231.8	217.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		57.1	57.0	56.8	55.4	56.4	56.6	56.8	56.9	56.6	54.8	55.5	54.8	54.6	52.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		97.3	97.7	101.2	100.0	103.1	104.0	104.3	104.3	104.1	102.9	102.3	101.9	96.9	87.0
Nonferrous foundries		109.1	106.8	109.9	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.7	110.1	109.6	106.6	104.8	100.7	93.0	75.8
Other primary metal industries		147.2	146.2	148.8	147.5	146.5	146.0	144.4	144.1	141.8	138.9	137.6	136.2	129.8	118.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	987	996	994	1,019	1,026	1,033	1,031	1,022	1,016	1,018	1,017	1,013	996	933	859
Tin cans and other tinware		50.7	49.2	49.7	49.0	49.4	48.9	48.2	50.7	51.4	50.2	51.9	55.5	48.4	45.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		159.2	157.4	161.6	163.4	165.0	167.1	168.3	168.4	168.8	168.0	166.1	163.1	156.9	142.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		150.8	152.0	157.9	159.1	161.6	162.7	160.4	158.6	161.2	163.4	164.4	164.1	150.6	132.0
Fabricated structural metal products		232.3	229.3	227.3	229.8	228.1	225.9	222.7	220.4	219.8	219.3	216.7	209.9	201.4	198.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		169.1	174.8	185.7	188.2	192.6	192.3	190.8	187.4	186.6	185.6	184.8	182.9	169.8	147.9
Other fabricated metal products		234.1	230.8	236.6	236.0	236.4	234.5	232.0	230.0	230.3	230.7	229.1	220.6	206.1	192.4
Machinery (except electrical)	1,586	1,568	1,595	1,611	1,598	1,592	1,579	1,557	1,528	1,492	1,459	1,426	1,368	1,352	1,311
Engines and turbines		94.5	91.4	92.1	90.2	88.8	85.7	83.8	83.2	81.3	78.8	72.9	70.2	72.6	72.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors		167.6	194.5	195.8	193.1	193.1	192.1	189.7	186.8	175.4	164.4	163.5	140.5	172.4	181.3
Construction and mining machinery		121.3	120.5	120.7	118.2	117.0	117.0	115.5	114.0	112.4	110.9	108.9	105.6	100.7	101.3
Metalworking machinery		290.4	295.5	294.3	289.6	287.0	282.6	277.2	268.1	259.4	251.5	242.9	233.5	220.2	208.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		198.8	197.4	197.9	197.7	197.1	194.8	192.8	188.5	183.4	180.6	178.2	174.6	167.6	171.8
General industrial machinery		231.3	229.5	228.7	227.6	226.8	224.1	219.0	216.4	212.2	207.1	203.0	197.6	188.5	186.4
Office and store machines and devices		104.4	101.8	105.0	104.4	103.3	102.3	101.4	100.0	99.2	97.9	95.9	94.4	90.9	90.6
Service-industry and household machines		158.0	163.3	173.2	176.9	179.7	184.1	184.8	181.7	182.6	185.5	182.0	180.1	176.2	145.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts		202.1	201.2	203.0	200.3	199.2	195.9	193.0	188.9	186.1	182.4	178.2	171.4	162.7	153.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group ¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951										1950				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1950	1949	
Manufacturing—Continued	951	933	920	932	930	941	944	931	924	936	929	915	872	836	759	
Electrical machinery.....	376.9	373.6	376.3	369.9	365.0	359.0	352.8	349.0	349.5	344.7	341.5	323.5	317.3	295.2	295.2	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	81.8	81.4	81.5	81.7	80.8	79.4	78.7	77.9	77.4	75.9	75.0	73.3	70.1	64.5	64.5	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	326.3	318.8	324.6	327.5	343.6	353.4	347.3	345.1	355.9	354.6	345.5	326.5	309.2	271.1	271.1	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	147.8	145.9	150.0	150.9	151.9	152.3	152.6	151.8	153.3	154.1	152.8	149.0	139.8	128.3	128.3	
Transportation equipment.....	1,549	1,515	1,508	1,525	1,513	1,520	1,527	1,493	1,425	1,404	1,380	1,394	1,365	1,273	1,212	
Automobiles.....	833.9	840.5	875.6	891.4	913.9	935.6	925.8	897.6	895.7	887.7	922.7	913.3	839.4	769.0	769.0	
Aircraft and parts.....	484.4	470.2	451.7	428.5	415.9	400.0	382.7	354.2	339.1	323.4	305.1	286.0	275.4	255.6	255.6	
Aircraft.....	329.1	319.3	304.9	289.1	281.7	271.4	258.2	236.7	228.2	217.5	205.0	195.8	184.2	169.7	169.7	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	94.3	91.9	89.6	84.5	81.1	77.2	74.6	70.4	66.6	63.4	60.1	52.5	54.5	51.8	51.8	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.2	8.1	7.9	7.9	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	50.5	48.6	46.7	44.4	42.9	41.9	40.5	37.8	35.2	33.6	31.5	29.5	28.7	26.2	26.2	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	112.7	114.5	112.4	109.1	108.6	109.5	108.9	96.5	91.9	88.9	88.6	89.1	84.4	100.3	100.3	
Ship building and repairing.....	99.3	99.9	97.7	94.3	93.8	95.0	94.4	82.4	77.8	75.5	75.3	75.8	71.4	88.2	88.2	
Boat building and repairing.....	13.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.1	14.1	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.0	12.1	12.1	
Railroad equipment.....	72.6	72.1	74.4	73.2	70.1	68.6	62.2	66.3	66.1	65.9	64.3	63.0	62.2	76.1	76.1	
Other transportation equipment.....	11.1	10.7	10.8	11.2	11.9	13.2	13.2	12.3	13.1	13.6	13.7	13.4	11.4	10.9	10.9	
Instruments and related products.....	306	301	299	299	297	295	290	286	280	280	277	272	265	250	238	
Ophthalmic goods.....	27.5	27.8	27.8	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.5	27.2	26.9	26.7	26.2	25.6	25.4	26.8	26.8	
Photographic apparatus.....	62.3	59.4	60.6	59.1	58.6	57.8	57.0	55.6	55.5	55.1	54.5	53.9	51.3	52.6	52.6	
Watches and clocks.....	33.7	33.0	34.1	34.0	34.5	34.2	34.0	33.3	33.9	33.7	32.8	31.5	30.1	31.4	31.4	
Professional and scientific instruments.....	177.5	178.5	176.5	175.5	173.4	170.0	167.4	164.1	164.0	161.1	158.1	153.5	143.4	127.1	127.1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	470	467	460	479	487	500	508	504	489	500	508	510	493	459	426	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	48.4	48.7	50.5	52.8	54.9	56.8	58.2	57.3	57.5	58.2	58.2	57.2	54.8	55.4	55.4	
Toys and sporting goods.....	73.0	70.6	75.1	77.2	78.9	78.0	76.1	71.5	75.8	82.0	84.5	81.3	73.3	68.7	68.7	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	53.9	52.4	54.3	56.1	60.8	64.5	65.1	62.0	61.5	64.3	65.7	63.7	58.2	57.7	57.7	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	291.4	287.9	298.9	300.4	305.6	308.6	304.5	298.3	305.2	303.1	301.7	290.8	272.3	243.8	243.8	
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,180	4,189	4,177	4,161	4,137	4,132	4,112	4,082	4,072	4,125	4,123	4,132	4,139	4,010	3,979	
Transportation.....	2,926	2,928	2,919	2,921	2,911	2,909	2,893	2,866	2,858	2,908	2,911	2,912	2,913	2,801	2,756	
Interstate railroads.....	1,467	1,466	1,468	1,463	1,463	1,451	1,429	1,428	1,460	1,465	1,462	1,458	1,390	1,367	1,367	
Class I railroads.....	1,296	1,295	1,296	1,290	1,287	1,274	1,253	1,253	1,277	1,292	1,291	1,283	1,220	1,191	1,191	
Local railways and bus lines.....	142	142	143	144	144	144	144	145	145	145	145	146	148	158	158	
Trucking and warehousing.....	621	616	619	620	624	626	624	616	622	617	621	621	584	548	548	
Other transportation and services.....	698	695	691	684	678	672	669	669	681	684	684	688	679	684	684	
Air transportation (common carrier).....	84.0	81.5	81.4	79.4	78.5	76.9	76.1	75.1	74.6	74.2	74.4	74.7	74.4	76.7	76.7	
Communication.....	698	700	698	687	680	678	675	671	668	670	664	670	663	686	686	
Telephone.....	651.6	648.3	637.3	630.4	629.0	625.9	622.6	618.4	620.3	614.8	620.9	621.6	614.8	632.2	632.2	
Telegraph.....	47.7	48.5	48.3	48.8	48.4	47.8	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.0	47.9	48.0	47.2	52.5	52.5	
Other public utilities.....	556	561	560	553	546	545	544	545	547	548	550	555	546	537	537	
Gas and electric utilities.....	534.8	533.7	527.2	521.0	519.8	519.1	519.9	521.0	522.2	523.5	525.1	529.5	520.6	512.0	512.0	
Electric light and power utilities.....	236.8	237.4	234.9	232.4	231.9	231.5	232.3	232.0	232.5	233.2	234.0	236.6	234.0	233.5	233.5	
Gas utilities.....	120.4	119.9	118.3	116.1	115.6	115.6	115.8	116.4	117.2	117.6	118.1	118.6	114.9	-----	-----	
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	177.6	176.4	174.0	172.5	172.3	172.0	171.8	172.6	172.5	172.7	173.0	174.3	171.6	-----	-----	
Local utilities.....	26.4	26.0	25.5	24.9	25.4	24.6	24.7	24.8	24.6	24.7	24.8	25.4	25.2	24.6	24.6	
Trade.....	9,777	9,623	9,653	9,732	9,683	9,627	9,713	9,554	9,592	10,443	9,896	9,752	9,641	9,524	9,439	
Wholesale trade.....	2,598	2,596	2,592	2,581	2,568	2,579	2,590	2,593	2,587	2,616	2,618	2,625	2,605	2,544	2,522	
Retail trade.....	7,179	7,027	7,061	7,151	7,115	7,048	7,123	6,961	7,005	7,827	7,278	7,127	7,036	6,980	6,916	
General merchandise stores.....	1,481	1,397	1,405	1,458	1,475	1,453	1,512	1,431	1,459	2,052	1,654	1,539	1,474	1,493	1,480	
Food and liquor stores.....	1,265	1,256	1,266	1,270	1,271	1,264	1,264	1,257	1,244	1,264	1,242	1,219	1,210	1,209	1,198	
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	756	757	755	750	742	739	736	735	743	753	746	741	743	728	676	
Apparel and accessories stores.....	534	495	509	548	550	542	574	515	523	642	565	555	540	536	554	
Other retail trade.....	3,143	3,122	3,126	3,125	3,077	3,050	3,037	3,023	3,036	3,116	3,071	3,073	3,069	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	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1950	1949
Finance	1,892	1,911	1,907	1,893	1,874	1,865	1,854	1,839	1,831	1,828	1,820	1,821	1,827	1,812	1,763
Banks and trust companies.....	469	469	469	460	452	451	449	446	441	439	436	433	433	427	416
Security dealers and exchanges.....	64.2	64.3	63.8	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.4	62.0	61.3	61.1	60.8	60.9	59.6	55.5	
Insurance carriers and agents.....	688	683	671	663	662	662	657	653	655	651	651	654	646	619	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	690	691	698	695	688	679	673	675	673	672	676	679	680	672	
Service	4,822	4,837	4,851	4,835	4,789	4,745	4,682	4,657	4,666	4,694	4,723	4,757	4,816	4,782	
Hotels and lodging places.....	506	509	478	452	445	435	432	429	430	433	441	475	456	464	
Laundries.....	363.4	368.0	364.8	359.5	354.4	351.3	350.9	353.6	353.3	353.1	355.5	357.5	353.5	352.2	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	153.2	157.4	161.3	158.7	153.0	150.4	145.1	145.8	146.8	149.2	151.1	150.0	147.5	146.9	
Motion pictures.....	245	245	248	249	249	243	240	242	242	243	244	246	241	237	
Government	6,545	6,400	6,356	6,377	6,377	6,292	6,217	6,122	6,088	6,376	6,037	6,039	6,004	5,910	5,811
Federal ²	2,337	2,329	2,313	2,271	2,244	2,201	2,146	2,085	2,027	2,333	1,980	1,948	1,916	1,910	1,900
State and local ³	4,208	4,071	4,043	4,106	4,133	4,091	4,071	4,037	4,061	4,043	4,057	4,091	4,088	4,000	3,911

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary

metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A-5.

⁶ Excludes as nominal employees paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries ¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951										1950			Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1950	1949
Mining:															
Metal.....		93.2	92.6	92.6	91.3	91.7	93.2	93.6	93.2	92.7	90.9	89.7	91.1	89.4	89.0
Iron.....		35.2	34.4	34.6	33.8	33.1	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.8	33.4	31.9	30.4
Copper.....		25.1	25.1	25.1	24.9	25.3	25.6	25.7	25.7	25.5	24.9	24.6	24.8	24.8	24.3
Lead and zinc.....		17.4	17.7	17.6	17.4	17.6	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.4	17.7	17.4	17.9	17.2	18.1
Anthracite.....		66.3	63.6	66.0	66.1	63.6	67.9	68.4	68.4	68.5	69.8	69.9	70.5	70.6	72.8
Bituminous-coal.....		346.3	334.6	353.4	353.1	357.4	372.2	377.0	377.4	380.6	379.6	381.5	381.8	351.0	373.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....		133.5	132.0	129.9	126.0	124.9	124.0	123.2	122.7	124.7	124.1	126.0	128.3	125.7	127.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		96.5	94.6	94.8	93.0	90.2	86.8	84.7	85.2	86.0	89.4	89.6	90.2	85.2	83.7
Manufacturing.....	13,076	13,080	12,910	13,064	12,993	13,108	13,189	13,186	13,018	13,056	13,044	13,133	13,016	12,264	11,597
Durable goods ²	7,306	7,271	7,243	7,409	7,406	7,445	7,428	7,371	7,256	7,254	7,210	7,186	7,013	6,622	6,096
Nondurable goods ²	5,770	5,809	5,667	5,655	5,587	5,663	5,761	5,815	5,762	5,802	5,834	5,957	6,003	5,642	5,501
Ordnance and accessories.....	38.7	37.4	35.3	33.9	32.2	30.3	28.7	27.0	25.0	23.6	23.3	22.3	21.6	19.8	20.2
Food and kindred products.....	1,309	1,309	1,232	1,146	1,099	1,085	1,066	1,099	1,120	1,155	1,196	1,260	1,350	1,168	1,172
Meat products.....		232.3	235.2	233.2	229.2	229.2	233.3	237.7	250.8	253.7	244.3	240.0	235.7	235.9	231.3
Dairy products.....		114.0	116.5	115.6	109.5	103.1	99.0	95.2	94.6	96.9	100.4	101.9	107.4	104.4	107.9
Canning and preserving.....		306.6	232.1	153.9	136.9	128.0	124.6	127.2	131.6	142.7	171.4	226.3	324.2	176.9	180.8
Grain-mill products.....		99.2	98.8	96.9	91.1	93.8	95.2	95.4	95.4	93.1	93.2	96.8	98.1	94.2	95.3
Bakery products.....		192.4	192.2	192.0	189.5	189.7	190.0	188.3	187.8	190.4	193.4	196.3	194.3	191.5	191.2
Sugar.....		24.6	24.9	24.8	24.4	23.5	23.8	24.3	27.0	39.9	46.5	45.8	29.5	29.9	28.5
Confectionery and related products.....		78.5	71.1	73.1	73.6	75.3	80.3	82.6	83.8	89.4	93.5	97.2	93.2	83.1	83.0
Beverages.....		161.6	161.5	155.1	145.3	143.4	146.6	145.4	146.8	146.1	148.8	149.4	159.4	149.1	150.6
Miscellaneous food products.....		100.2	99.3	101.7	99.1	99.2	102.8	102.4	101.7	102.6	104.4	106.6	108.5	102.6	103.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	88	83	74	76	74	76	78	80	80	83	84	89	89	81	87
Cigarettes.....		23.4	23.5	23.3	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.7	23.7	24.5	23.3	24.1
Cigars.....		38.2	37.2	38.4	37.2	38.6	39.9	40.1	39.0	40.2	41.2	41.0	39.5	39.1	42.4
Tobacco and snuff.....		10.0	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	11.0	11.1	10.8	11.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		11.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	5.9	7.4	8.3	8.3	13.0	14.2	7.8	9.0
Textile-mill products.....	1,134	1,153	1,167	1,205	1,206	1,214	1,223	1,269	1,257	1,258	1,262	1,264	1,255	1,206	1,136
Yarn and thread mills.....		154.0	153.4	157.8	160.1	160.2	161.8	163.6	161.5	159.9	160.9	160.7	159.2	151.8	140.3
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		561.6	573.6	587.7	574.3	567.3	564.4	604.3	602.0	603.5	606.3	607.4	606.2	585.6	551.4
Knitting mills.....		212.0	210.5	215.7	221.6	230.3	236.4	235.9	232.1	233.9	233.9	236.3	233.3	233.6	213.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		74.1	74.9	78.1	79.2	77.6	83.9	84.4	83.3	83.3	83.4	83.7	82.8	80.1	76.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		40.6	42.4	47.7	50.7	53.2	54.3	54.6	54.5	54.9	55.0	54.5	54.1	53.3	51.2
Other textile-mill products.....		110.3	111.9	117.9	120.4	125.0	122.6	126.5	123.7	122.7	122.3	121.3	119.3	111.9	102.8
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,031	1,044	989	1,000	998	1,047	1,106	1,115	1,070	1,064	1,056	1,100	1,099	1,042	1,022
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		137.9	127.2	135.4	135.0	138.2	141.0	141.1	138.4	137.4	137.0	138.2	137.4	134.3	128.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		237.7	233.5	245.2	252.9	261.1	262.7	258.8	251.0	251.2	253.3	254.2	253.8	245.3	239.8
Women's outerwear.....		296.5	273.4	255.4	249.1	267.4	305.1	317.4	303.3	296.2	274.8	297.0	305.3	286.8	294.3
Women's, children's undergarments.....		86.6	83.4	86.6	88.9	94.9	97.2	97.0	93.1	96.1	100.5	102.5	100.4	95.2	89.4
Millinery.....		18.8	16.4	14.3	14.6	17.5	22.8	23.7	21.7	18.9	15.9	20.1	20.7	19.4	19.5
Children's outerwear.....		59.4	59.2	59.2	56.3	59.5	62.1	64.2	61.8	59.9	59.6	63.1	62.5	60.7	58.0
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		87.3	80.3	85.8	82.7	83.1	84.2	82.6	76.9	80.3	85.3	89.0	87.5	78.4	76.5
Other fabricated textile products.....		119.8	115.7	117.6	118.6	125.4	131.3	130.4	124.0	124.4	130.0	135.5	131.1	121.7	115.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	742	753	750	773	764	752	722	736	739	754	773	785	790	730	676
Logging camps and contractors.....		73.7	74.5	76.7	74.2	66.5	52.1	65.4	64.9	67.9	73.0	73.8	73.6	63.5	57.6
Sawmills and planing mills.....		447.3	442.0	455.9	449.2	442.5	426.0	427.8	429.4	440.0	452.3	461.5	467.8	431.1	401.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		103.0	102.2	107.3	107.2	107.7	107.4	107.1	110.3	112.4	113.8	114.8	114.4	108.5	95.7
Wooden containers.....		71.9	74.3	76.6	76.2	76.3	77.4	77.3	76.9	75.8	76.5	77.1	76.1	72.2	67.9
Miscellaneous wood products.....		57.3	56.5	56.8	57.3	58.5	58.4	57.9	57.9	57.4	57.4	57.7	57.6	54.8	53.1
Furniture and fixtures.....	288	285	284	286	301	317	326	324	321	326	327	329	327	311	272
Household furniture.....		195.3	196.2	197.3	211.4	226.8	236.1	235.4	233.7	238.4	241.5	241.9	240.2	227.9	194.8
Other furniture and fixtures.....		89.3	87.8	89.0	89.7	90.5	90.0	88.5	87.6	87.1	85.7	86.9	86.9	82.6	77.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries ¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951									1950				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	414	418	418	426	424	427	424	423	423	428	427	421	418	404	382
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	213.8	213.6	214.9	213.0	212.4	209.1	209.3	209.2	209.2	212.3	210.7	210.3	209.9	205.1	197.6
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	112.1	112.1	116.4	117.0	118.7	119.0	119.1	119.1	119.6	121.3	122.0	120.4	118.2	109.8	99.6
Other paper and allied products.....	92.3	92.5	94.3	94.3	95.4	95.6	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.3	90.5	90.2	88.8	85.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	513	511	508	512	510	510	512	510	510	518	515	514	510	503	495
Newspapers.....	150.5	151.0	152.2	151.9	150.6	150.6	150.0	149.6	148.9	152.4	150.3	149.7	151.1	148.6	141.2
Periodicals.....	35.3	34.0	33.7	34.6	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.2	34.6	35.0	35.0	35.1	35.2	34.7	36.0
Books.....	36.2	35.2	35.9	35.7	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.1	35.8	36.7	36.6	36.6	37.2	35.7	36.4
Commercial printing.....	166.7	167.3	168.8	167.8	167.9	167.9	169.7	169.5	170.0	171.1	170.2	170.2	166.5	166.6	164.4
Lithographing.....	32.0	31.5	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.2	31.8	31.7	31.7	32.9	33.3	33.0	32.5	31.7	31.9
Other printing and publishing.....	90.4	89.4	89.4	87.7	87.5	87.7	88.0	88.6	89.9	89.9	89.6	89.2	87.0	85.8	85.3
Chemicals and allied products.....	543	532	527	528	531	538	539	532	526	524	521	523	506	496	485
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	61.2	60.9	60.4	59.4	59.2	58.6	58.1	57.3	57.1	57.1	56.5	55.9	49.7	52.9	52.3
Industrial organic chemicals.....	174.6	172.6	171.5	169.5	168.4	166.7	163.3	162.8	161.9	160.2	159.1	157.7	151.8	151.8	145.8
Drugs and medicines.....	70.5	70.7	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.3	68.6	66.9	67.4	66.4	65.8	64.9	62.7	60.8	60.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	49.8	50.3	50.0	49.8	49.8	49.6	49.5	47.5	48.3	48.2	48.7	48.7	46.8	43.3	43.3
Fertilizers.....	23.6	23.0	24.7	29.6	33.4	35.6	33.2	30.9	26.5	25.7	26.6	26.4	27.8	28.3	28.6
Vegetable and animal oil and fats.....	37.8	35.6	36.3	37.6	40.3	42.1	43.9	45.5	47.6	49.6	50.8	43.5	43.8	46.1	46.1
Other chemicals and allied products.....	114.7	114.0	115.2	115.1	117.0	116.8	115.4	115.1	114.7	114.6	115.8	115.0	110.3	108.4	108.4
Products of petroleum and coal.....	197	198	198	198	194	194	192	191	190	191	191	190	189	185	188
Petroleum refining.....	154.1	154.3	153.8	150.8	150.2	149.0	148.2	147.1	147.3	147.5	146.5	144.6	142.8	142.8	148.8
Coke and byproducts.....	19.4	19.3	19.1	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.6	18.7	18.1	16.9
Other petroleum and coal products.....	24.1	24.3	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.5	24.3	24.3	24.3	25.0	24.6	25.1	25.3	23.9	22.0
Rubber products.....	214	219	218	220	220	219	220	222	222	222	222	219	215	203	186
Tires and inner tubes.....	91.6	90.4	89.9	88.3	87.4	88.3	88.3	90.6	91.3	92.1	93.4	92.0	91.7	87.8	83.6
Rubber footwear.....	25.2	24.8	25.7	25.4	24.8	25.0	25.3	24.9	23.9	23.2	22.8	21.8	20.6	21.6	21.6
Other rubber products.....	102.4	102.3	104.7	106.0	106.3	106.3	105.8	105.8	105.7	105.7	105.0	104.1	101.0	94.3	80.9
Leather and leather products.....	327	342	336	344	331	353	371	374	364	359	360	367	372	355	347
Leather.....	40.2	41.5	42.7	42.8	44.4	45.9	47.0	47.3	47.3	47.2	46.7	46.7	47.2	45.9	45.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	221.1	215.3	221.8	210.4	224.9	237.0	238.9	234.2	229.1	225.8	230.3	236.7	229.4	226.2	226.2
Other leather products.....	81.1	79.0	79.3	77.4	84.1	87.6	87.6	82.8	82.8	82.9	86.9	89.7	87.9	79.7	75.8
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	474	479	476	485	484	483	479	473	473	474	477	471	458	441	416
Glass and glass products.....	124.4	121.5	129.8	131.1	132.0	130.1	127.5	127.5	127.7	127.7	128.9	127.0	117.0	117.3	106.8
Cement, hydraulic.....	37.7	37.6	37.3	36.5	36.3	36.2	35.9	35.9	36.3	36.7	37.0	36.5	36.0	36.0	36.0
Structural clay products.....	85.5	85.0	84.8	83.0	81.7	80.3	79.5	78.8	79.4	80.5	79.8	79.8	74.8	72.5	72.5
Pottery and related products.....	51.9	51.7	53.3	54.6	55.2	55.3	55.1	54.7	55.1	55.1	52.2	53.0	52.3	52.3	52.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	88.2	88.2	87.0	85.8	85.4	84.3	82.8	83.0	83.5	84.4	84.5	84.1	78.7	72.4	72.4
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	91.4	91.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.9	92.2	91.8	91.6	91.6	91.1	90.0	88.0	81.8	75.6
Primary metal industries.....	1,161	1,164	1,155	1,172	1,162	1,161	1,159	1,153	1,149	1,142	1,126	1,117	1,105	1,053	940
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	575.5	571.3	571.8	565.0	561.6	561.1	558.8	559.0	556.4	553.6	552.6	552.2	535.6	476.7	476.7
Iron and steel foundries.....	249.3	246.4	253.7	252.5	251.5	249.4	244.9	240.7	238.0	232.8	226.8	221.9	204.0	188.9	188.9
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	47.7	48.0	47.8	46.4	47.2	47.4	47.3	47.2	47.0	45.4	46.3	45.8	45.4	43.3	43.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	78.6	79.7	83.1	81.9	84.9	85.9	86.8	87.1	87.2	85.9	85.8	85.3	80.7	70.6	70.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	91.0	88.4	91.5	93.2	93.3	93.4	94.2	94.5	93.9	91.3	89.7	85.7	78.8	63.3	63.3
Other primary metal industries.....	122.3	121.1	124.1	123.2	122.5	122.0	120.8	120.5	119.3	116.9	115.7	114.4	108.4	97.1	97.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	809	818	814	843	850	859	858	852	847	852	850	850	837	776	701
Tin cans and other tinware.....	44.6	43.0	43.5	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.1	44.2	44.2	45.4	44.2	45.9	49.8	42.8	39.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	133.0	131.5	136.6	138.1	140.3	141.7	143.7	144.0	143.7	143.7	142.9	141.4	138.3	132.7	118.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	121.0	122.1	128.4	130.1	132.8	133.9	132.0	129.9	133.2	135.3	137.1	137.1	123.9	106.0	106.0
Fabricated structural metal products.....	181.2	178.0	176.9	178.5	177.7	176.4	174.6	173.2	173.2	171.7	170.9	165.6	156.5	152.3	152.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	142.2	147.6	158.8	161.9	166.4	166.1	164.5	161.5	161.6	160.9	160.7	159.1	146.9	125.8	125.8
Other fabricated metal products.....	195.7	191.8	198.3	198.0	198.3	197.0	195.4	193.7	194.6	195.2	194.3	187.5	173.0	159.0	159.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,224	1,208	1,232	1,252	1,242	1,239	1,231	1,215	1,192	1,163	1,133	1,104	1,050	1,040	1,001
Engines and turbines.....	70.7	68.1	69.3	67.9	67.0	65.1	63.7	64.0	63.7	61.9	60.3	55.0	52.1	54.5	53.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	129.9	151.3	153.1	151.6	151.8	151.0	149.7	146.5	135.4	124.8	124.3	102.3	133.5	142.4	142.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	91.1	90.4	90.7	88.9	87.8	87.3	86.3	84.7	83.8	82.3	80.6	77.8	73.0	72.4	72.4
Metalworking machinery.....	227.1	232.6	232.8	227.9	226.7	222.9	218.4	211.3	204.4	197.2	189.7	180.9	169.0	157.9	157.9
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	150.5	149.6	150.2	149.8	150.0	149.0	147.3	143.9	140.5	137.6	135.8	132.2	126.6	131.1	131.1
General industrial machinery.....	167.2	166.2	166.8	165.7	164.7	162.7	158.8	157.7	154.5	150.1	146.7	141.9	134.3	132.3	132.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	88.0	86.0	88.5	88.0	86.9	86.0	85.4	84.2	83.2	81.9	80.3	79.0	75.6	75.6	75.6
Service industry and household machines.....	122.0	127.2	137.3	141.5	144.1	148.4	148.7	146.8	147.9	151.2	147.6	146.1	143.2	115.4	115.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	161.7	160.7	163.2	161.1	160.1	157.7	156.1	153.0	151.1	148.0	144.1	137.9	130.0	120.4	120.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries ¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1951										1950				Annual average	
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	1950	1949	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Electrical machinery.....	715	701	690	704	707	718	724	716	711	724	721	710	673	636	552	
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		273.2	271.2	275.0	270.0	266.4	262.1	258.3	255.8	257.2	254.4	251.7	237.1	229.7	210.7	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		66.9	66.5	67.0	67.1	66.1	64.6	63.9	63.4	63.0	61.8	60.9	59.5	56.0	49.0	
Communication equipment.....		242.1	235.3	241.2	247.2	261.5	273.2	269.5	267.8	278.3	278.4	272.2	254.6	237.0	191.8	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		118.9	117.3	121.2	122.2	123.6	123.9	124.4	124.0	125.4	126.2	125.0	121.6	113.3	100.8	
Transportation equipment.....	1,237	1,214	1,204	1,237	1,233	1,243	1,253	1,233	1,175	1,160	1,139	1,157	1,134	1,004	987	
Automobiles.....		696.3	703.5	738.1	752.4	774.1	793.4	790.6	767.3	767.3	760.4	794.8	787.8	713.5	643.5	
Aircraft and parts.....		354.0	344.6	332.7	317.9	309.3	298.9	287.6	264.2	251.9	239.3	224.5	209.4	201.8	188.5	
Aircraft.....		241.2	235.0	225.6	216.2	211.3	204.1	195.4	177.3	170.0	161.4	151.5	144.5	135.7	126.6	
Aircraft engines and parts.....		65.3	63.9	62.8	59.4	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.3	48.5	46.3	43.6	37.3	39.1	37.4	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		7.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.7	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.3	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		40.1	38.4	36.8	34.8	33.5	33.0	31.8	29.4	27.3	25.7	23.7	22.1	21.5	19.2	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		97.6	99.8	97.9	94.7	94.3	95.6	94.9	82.7	78.7	76.1	75.8	76.3	71.4	85.0	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		85.8	86.7	84.7	81.5	81.1	82.7	82.1	70.3	66.3	64.4	64.3	64.8	60.2	75.0	
Boat building and repairing.....		11.8	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.8	12.4	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.2	10.0	
Railroad equipment.....		56.8	46.7	59.2	58.3	55.5	54.1	48.5	52.1	51.9	51.7	50.4	49.3	47.9	61.0	
Other transportation equipment.....		9.3	8.9	9.0	9.3	10.0	11.3	11.4	10.4	11.2	11.8	11.9	11.6	9.7	9.2	
Instruments and related products.....	225	223	221	223	222	221	218	215	211	211	209	205	199	186	177	
Ophthalmic goods.....		22.2	22.6	22.6	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.5	22.2	22.0	21.8	21.3	20.8	20.6	21.9	
Photographic apparatus.....		44.9	42.2	44.0	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.0	40.9	40.9	40.7	40.2	39.5	37.3	35.4	
Watches and clocks.....		28.5	27.9	28.9	28.6	29.2	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.9	28.8	28.0	27.0	25.5	26.6	
Professional and scientific instruments.....		127.4	128.6	127.6	127.6	125.7	123.4	121.9	119.6	119.2	117.8	115.3	111.6	103.0	90.1	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	392	389	382	400	409	422	429	427	413	424	432	436	418	385	354	
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		39.3	39.5	41.1	43.3	45.3	47.2	48.2	46.9	47.2	47.8	48.1	47.2	44.5	45.0	
Toys and sporting goods.....		63.1	61.0	65.5	67.6	69.4	68.9	67.0	62.3	66.7	73.0	75.3	72.2	64.2	59.8	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		44.8	43.8	45.7	47.5	51.9	55.1	55.9	52.8	52.1	54.9	56.2	54.4	49.2	48.3	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		241.7	237.3	247.8	251.0	255.7	258.0	255.5	250.6	257.6	256.4	256.1	244.3	227.2	200.5	

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.
³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries ¹

[1939 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average.....	100.0	100.0	1947: Average.....	156.2	326.9	1951: January.....	158.9	424.0
1940: Average.....	107.5	113.6	1948: Average.....	155.2	351.4	February.....	161.0	430.0
1941: Average.....	132.8	164.9	1949: Average.....	141.6	325.3	March.....	161.0	435.0
1942: Average.....	156.9	241.5	1950: Average.....	149.7	371.7	April.....	160.0	433.2
1943: Average.....	183.3	331.1				May.....	158.6	428.4
1944: Average.....	178.3	343.7	1950: September.....	158.9	403.2	June.....	159.5	434.3
1945: Average.....	157.0	293.5	October.....	160.3	415.8	July.....	157.6	424.1
1946: Average.....	147.8	271.7	November.....	159.2	414.6	August.....	159.7	431.3
			December.....	156.4	426.0	September.....	159.6	-----

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average.....	2,100.5	2,089.2	869.2	511.1	678.9	7.7	3.6
1950: Average.....	2,080.5	2,068.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1950: September.....	2,083.2	2,071.4	887.3	485.0	699.1	8.0	3.8
October.....	2,117.4	2,105.3	932.3	483.8	689.2	8.2	3.9
November.....	2,152.0	2,139.9	970.0	482.2	687.7	8.2	3.9
December.....	2,508.9	2,496.9	995.9	811.8	689.2	8.1	3.9
1951: January.....	2,204.3	2,192.3	1,017.3	486.5	688.5	8.1	3.9
February.....	2,265.5	2,253.5	1,076.8	487.1	689.6	8.1	3.9
March.....	2,332.3	2,320.2	1,133.4	489.0	697.8	8.2	3.9
April.....	2,385.5	2,373.5	1,180.0	488.4	705.1	8.1	3.9
May.....	2,432.6	2,420.5	1,212.1	492.1	716.3	8.2	3.9
June.....	2,462.3	2,450.1	1,237.5	491.2	721.4	8.3	3.9
July.....	2,503.4	2,491.0	1,265.3	489.4	736.3	8.5	3.9
August.....	2,521.3	2,509.3	1,267.7	495.5	746.1	8.1	3.9
September.....	2,529.9	2,517.9	1,278.4	496.0	743.5	8.1	3.9
Payrolls—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1949: Average.....	\$558,273	\$553,973	\$231,856	\$129,895	\$192,222	\$2,870	\$1,430
1950: Average.....	585,576	580,792	235,157	135,300	210,335	3,215	1,569
1950: September.....	601,454	596,537	261,527	128,764	206,246	3,200	1,717
October.....	613,359	608,511	267,622	129,665	211,224	3,250	1,598
November.....	621,491	616,809	273,633	129,869	213,107	3,292	1,590
December.....	672,724	667,988	275,681	185,732	206,575	3,207	1,529
1951: January.....	680,926	676,007	319,738	132,037	224,232	3,249	1,670
February.....	638,193	633,514	303,042	129,603	200,869	3,182	1,497
March.....	706,184	701,569	345,685	133,342	222,542	3,261	1,354
April.....	687,876	683,273	337,876	129,796	215,601	3,197	1,406
May.....	742,529	737,428	370,700	131,353	235,375	3,338	1,763
June.....	721,693	716,681	360,686	131,156	224,839	3,379	1,633
July.....	735,991	731,168	364,256	133,044	233,868	3,195	1,628
August.....	769,173	764,167	385,852	130,860	247,455	3,257	1,749
September.....	683,134	678,202	336,110	130,787	211,305	3,213	1,719
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: September.....	1,935.9	1,924.1	785.3	483.1	655.7	8.0	3.8
October.....	1,968.3	1,956.3	828.3	482.0	646.0	8.2	3.8
November.....	2,000.3	1,988.3	862.9	480.4	645.0	8.2	3.8
December.....	2,352.8	2,340.9	885.6	808.9	646.4	8.1	3.8
1951: January.....	2,047.4	2,035.5	905.1	484.7	645.7	8.1	3.8
February.....	2,105.0	2,093.1	961.0	485.3	646.8	8.1	3.8
March.....	2,169.3	2,157.3	1,015.5	487.1	654.7	8.2	3.8
April.....	2,219.9	2,208.0	1,059.7	486.6	661.7	8.1	3.8
May.....	2,263.9	2,251.9	1,089.8	490.3	671.8	8.2	3.8
June.....	2,290.5	2,278.4	1,113.3	489.3	675.8	8.3	3.8
July.....	2,329.8	2,317.5	1,141.2	487.5	688.8	8.5	3.8
August.....	2,349.0	2,337.1	1,156.1	493.4	687.6	8.1	3.8
September.....	2,356.6	2,344.7	1,165.7	494.0	685.0	8.1	3.8
Payrolls—Continental United States							
1949: Average.....	\$519,529	\$515,269	\$203,548	\$129,416	\$182,305	\$2,870	\$1,390
1950: Average.....	549,328	544,587	211,508	134,792	198,287	3,215	1,526
1950: 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.....	693,405	688,626	337,591	132,590	218,535	3,195	1,584
August.....	724,164	719,202	357,459	130,329	231,414	3,257	1,705
September.....	643,930	639,041	311,251	130,243	197,547	3,213	1,676

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: 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.....	280.3	19.9	260.4	251.2	87.7	7.9	155.6	8.5	.7
August.....	281.1	19.8	261.3	252.5	88.7	7.9	155.9	8.1	.7
September.....	287.4	20.1	258.3	249.5	87.8	7.8	153.9	8.1	.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: 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.....	96,344	4,474	91,870	88,374	30,893	2,937	54,544	3,195	301
August.....	102,943	4,591	98,352	94,766	35,357	2,975	56,434	3,257	329
September.....	90,159	5,304	84,854	81,326	30,474	2,854	47,998	3,213	315

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, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-11: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,¹ by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic Division and State	1951								1950					1949
	Aug.	July	June	May*	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Aug.
Continental United States.....	939.2	1,001.6	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	2,140.4
New England.....	110.5	111.7	112.6	122.2	99.8	64.0	75.8	91.6	89.0	77.4	65.9	74.5	105.0	269.9
Maine.....	7.4	8.5	9.2	12.5	11.2	6.2	7.9	10.2	11.4	10.3	6.8	5.2	7.4	16.7
New Hampshire.....	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.9	7.6	4.2	4.6	5.8	6.3	6.8	5.8	6.5	8.8	15.4
Vermont.....	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.1	5.6
Massachusetts.....	54.1	56.2	59.4	65.5	55.1	33.5	41.1	49.8	49.0	41.9	35.6	42.1	55.8	137.3
Rhode Island.....	22.5	22.2	22.1	19.9	13.1	9.6	9.2	10.5	9.3	6.9	6.3	8.4	13.7	33.2
Connecticut.....	17.7	16.3	12.9	12.9	11.6	9.5	11.7	13.6	11.3	10.2	10.3	10.9	17.2	61.7
Middle Atlantic.....	315.1	344.8	327.2	311.7	299.7	268.1	281.1	351.4	355.1	354.1	319.0	318.4	369.1	692.9
New York.....	189.0	215.5	204.7	190.4	183.9	163.2	171.8	217.5	238.4	257.8	226.2	221.6	242.2	386.4
New Jersey.....	42.9	46.5	46.7	48.8	43.1	36.1	40.0	51.3	41.1	38.7	35.4	34.3	44.6	94.5
Pennsylvania.....	83.2	82.8	75.8	72.5	72.7	68.8	69.3	82.6	75.6	57.6	57.4	62.5	82.3	212.0
East North Central.....	184.3	191.0	158.6	158.8	150.9	133.7	176.4	200.7	178.0	129.0	113.1	133.6	178.4	409.1
Ohio.....	31.8	33.4	28.4	27.0	27.7	30.0	39.9	40.9	36.4	30.2	28.5	32.3	41.0	113.5
Indiana.....	20.1	22.9	17.6	17.0	14.9	11.4	14.4	14.7	13.3	8.6	9.4	7.9	8.9	37.3
Illinois.....	70.6	76.8	74.3	78.3	72.9	62.6	68.1	76.5	68.2	58.6	57.5	71.3	103.6	166.2
Michigan.....	55.1	51.1	32.5	30.6	27.8	29.8	39.9	54.8	49.8	23.3	12.8	16.1	18.2	67.4
Wisconsin.....	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.9	7.6	9.9	14.1	13.8	10.3	8.3	4.9	6.0	6.7	24.7
West North Central.....	31.5	35.2	31.9	39.0	52.2	61.0	70.3	65.6	48.5	34.7	28.4	29.2	38.8	64.6
Minnesota.....	6.7	7.2	7.0	11.2	18.4	20.6	21.4	19.3	12.0	6.8	5.5	6.3	8.3	17.3
Iowa.....	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.8	6.2	7.4	7.0	4.3	2.9	2.6	3.5	4.5	7.3
Missouri.....	16.7	18.2	18.2	19.9	20.3	20.2	24.2	24.3	22.9	20.0	16.2	15.2	20.0	31.9
North Dakota.....	.2	.2	.2	.5	1.9	3.2	3.1	2.4	1.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3
South Dakota.....	.2	.2	.3	.4	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.1	.5	.3	.3	.4	.5
Nebraska.....	.6	.7	.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	4.8	4.1	2.1	1.0	.8	.9	1.3	1.9
Kansas.....	4.3	5.5	2.4	2.4	3.6	4.9	7.0	6.4	4.8	3.2	2.8	2.8	4.0	5.4
South Atlantic.....	107.0	112.7	98.0	90.9	78.0	72.6	83.5	94.3	85.5	70.4	69.8	85.3	113.0	220.0
Delaware.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	1.4	.8	1.0	.9	1.2	3.4
Maryland.....	8.5	10.7	11.0	12.1	11.6	8.3	11.2	13.2	11.2	8.5	7.7	10.3	16.1	36.3
District of Columbia.....	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.4	4.4
Virginia.....	10.5	12.7	12.5	9.1	5.4	6.6	8.0	8.7	7.7	5.6	5.3	7.2	13.7	26.5
West Virginia.....	10.4	11.7	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.2	13.7	14.2	13.0	9.4	10.4	13.4	16.7	30.9
North Carolina.....	31.0	30.6	25.5	24.8	20.1	17.5	17.7	18.0	16.8	14.5	12.6	15.1	19.0	38.2
South Carolina.....	10.5	11.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	7.2	8.2	9.4	8.7	8.3	8.8	9.6	11.4	20.8
Georgia.....	15.4	16.1	15.5	14.2	12.2	10.5	11.5	14.1	12.9	9.7	7.6	8.9	12.4	28.1
Florida.....	18.0	17.2	11.4	9.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	11.5	11.0	10.9	13.8	16.9	19.1	31.4
East South Central.....	58.3	63.5	58.5	60.0	60.7	59.7	66.0	65.0	57.5	46.6	42.9	48.9	62.1	114.1
Kentucky.....	14.9	16.4	16.4	17.9	17.7	15.8	15.9	14.3	13.6	12.0	11.5	12.4	15.3	27.6
Tennessee.....	22.7	25.5	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.8	25.0	25.8	22.2	16.9	14.5	16.5	22.2	39.4
Alabama.....	13.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.3	15.1	13.8	12.3	12.1	14.2	16.9	34.5
Mississippi.....	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.2	10.8	9.8	7.9	5.4	4.8	5.8	7.7	12.6
West South Central.....	35.8	37.8	38.0	42.7	47.1	52.3	61.7	54.0	43.8	36.0	34.8	41.5	52.1	73.8
Arkansas.....	5.3	5.4	5.5	7.1	8.6	9.5	12.7	11.1	8.4	6.2	5.2	6.9	7.7	11.0
Louisiana.....	14.4	15.9	15.6	17.6	18.4	19.6	22.4	18.1	13.9	11.7	12.4	14.3	18.1	24.3
Oklahoma.....	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	8.9	10.7	12.7	11.1	9.2	7.6	7.0	8.0	9.8	14.5
Texas.....	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.5	11.2	12.5	13.9	13.7	12.3	10.5	10.2	12.3	16.5	24.0
Mountain.....	8.0	9.1	8.9	11.3	16.6	25.3	30.3	28.6	19.8	13.4	10.2	11.2	14.6	25.2
Montana.....	.7	.8	1.1	2.0	3.9	6.9	7.3	6.2	3.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.1
Idaho.....	.9	1.0	.8	.9	1.9	4.4	5.9	6.2	4.3	2.0	.9	1.0	1.4	1.9
Wyoming.....	.2	.3	.3	.4	.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	.9	.4	.3	.3	.4	.6
Colorado.....	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.1	3.2	4.9
New Mexico.....	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.7
Arizona.....	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.4	6.7
Utah.....	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.8	4.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.1	4.4
Nevada.....	.6	.7	.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.9
Pacific.....	88.7	96.0	101.1	113.5	127.2	167.3	179.6	193.2	167.9	133.8	98.8	103.2	129.9	270.9
Washington.....	10.3	9.3	6.7	8.7	14.2	25.4	28.8	31.2	26.2	19.0	11.7	11.1	13.2	31.4
Oregon.....	6.4	5.9	3.9	5.0	8.2	18.3	19.9	22.4	17.9	13.7	7.6	6.4	7.5	18.1
California.....	72.0	80.8	90.5	99.8	104.8	123.6	130.9	139.6	123.8	101.1	79.5	85.7	109.2	221.4

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	4.3	4.4	² 5.2				
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	2.5	2.4	² 3.1				
1950.....	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948.....	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947.....	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946.....	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939.....	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	² .4				
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946.....	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.3				
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949.....	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948.....	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946.....	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939.....	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.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	4.9	4.2	² 4.4				
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			
	August 1951	July 1951	August 1951	July 1951	August 1951	July 1951	August 1951	July 1951	August 1951	July 1951	August 1951	July 1951
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
Durable goods ²	5.1	4.7	3.2	2.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.5	4.6	4.3
Nondurable goods ³	5.5	4.1	3.0	2.2	.3	.3	1.8	1.2	.4	.4	4.0	4.0
Ordnance and accessories.....	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.5	.6	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	4.8	3.1
Food and kindred products.....	6.4	5.3	4.0	2.8	.6	.6	1.5	1.6	.3	.3	6.2	7.1
Meat products.....	6.3	5.7	2.9	2.5	.5	.6	2.4	2.3	.5	.3	6.3	7.1
Grain-mill products.....	6.0	5.0	4.2	3.8	1.1	.8	.4	.3	.3	.1	7.7	9.7
Bakery products.....	5.6	4.8	4.1	3.1	.4	.6	.9	.9	.2	.2	5.3	5.8
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	8.0	4.1	4.7	1.9	.9	.6	2.0	1.4	.4	.2	4.8	6.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	4.2	3.8	2.3	2.0	.4	.3	.7	.6	.8	.9	5.9	5.7
Cigarettes.....	4.1	3.2	1.4	1.2	.2	.3	.9	.5	1.6	1.2	4.9	7.5
Cigars.....	4.6	4.2	2.9	2.6	.5	.2	.8	.5	.4	.9	7.3	5.5
Tobacco and snuff.....	3.5	3.9	2.0	1.6	.4	.4	.1	1.1	1.0	.8	3.4	2.3
Textile-mill products.....	6.4	4.4	2.4	1.9	.3	.2	3.2	1.8	.5	.5	3.6	3.5
Yarn and thread mills.....	7.8	4.6	1.9	1.8	.2	.2	5.0	2.0	.7	.6	3.9	3.9
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	6.3	4.2	2.6	2.1	.4	.2	2.6	1.2	.7	.7	4.2	3.6
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	5.9	4.1	2.7	2.2	.3	.2	2.2	1.1	.7	.6	4.0	3.3
Woolen and worsted.....	10.4	4.2	1.6	1.0	.8	.2	7.2	2.3	.8	.7	6.1	6.3
Knitting mills.....	4.3	4.3	2.4	2.2	.2	.1	1.6	1.9	.1	.1	2.4	3.9
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	4.4	3.8	2.4	2.0	.2	.1	1.7	1.6	.1	.1	1.8	3.7
Seamless hosiery.....	4.4	3.7	2.2	1.9	.1	.1	1.9	1.5	.2	.2	2.2	4.6
Knit underwear.....	4.4	4.6	2.8	3.0	.2	.2	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	3.2	3.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	5.6	3.1	1.9	1.0	.2	.1	3.0	1.5	.5	.5	2.2	1.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	6.5	9.2	2.4	1.5	.2	.1	3.5	7.2	.4	.4	2.5	4.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	6.6	5.4	3.8	3.4	.3	.3	2.3	1.5	.2	.2	4.2	3.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	4.3	2.8	3.0	2.1	.1	.1	.9	.4	.3	.2	3.0	3.0
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	8.1	6.6	4.3	4.2	.3	.4	3.4	1.9	.1	.1	5.2	3.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	7.3	7.0	5.6	4.3	.4	.3	1.0	2.0	.3	.4	5.7	5.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	9.1	7.5	7.8	5.8	.6	.2	.5	.6	.2	.9	7.3	8.4
Sawmills and planing mills.....	7.4	6.6	6.0	4.5	.4	.4	.7	1.5	.3	.2	6.1	5.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	6.3	5.9	3.7	2.9	.3	.2	1.8	2.4	.5	.4	3.7	2.3
Furniture and fixtures.....	6.1	7.4	3.9	3.2	.5	.4	1.4	3.5	.3	.3	5.6	4.8
Household furniture.....	6.4	8.5	4.0	3.2	.6	.5	1.6	4.5	.2	.3	5.7	4.6
Other furniture and fixtures.....	5.7	5.2	3.7	3.2	.5	.4	1.1	1.2	.4	.4	5.3	5.0
Paper and allied products.....	4.2	3.5	2.7	2.1	.3	.3	.8	.4	.4	.3	3.4	3.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.7	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	3.2	3.0
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	5.0	4.2	3.7	2.9	.4	.3	.6	.7	.3	.3	3.1	3.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	3.6	1.9	2.3	1.2	.3	.2	.8	.3	.2	.2	2.7	2.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.0	.5	.6	.3	.3	.2	.2	2.9	3.7
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.0	.3	.2	.3	.2	.3	.2	2.1	2.2
Synthetic fibers.....	2.0	1.4	.8	.7	.1	.1	.6	.3	.5	.3	2.1	1.7
Drugs and medicines.....	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.3	1.9	2.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	3.8	2.1	2.5	1.3	.3	.3	.7	.3	.3	.2	1.7	2.5
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.7	1.3	1.2	.8	.1	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	1.3	1.4
Petroleum refining.....	.9	.8	.6	.4	(4)	(4)	.1	.1	.2	.3	.9	1.2
Rubber products.....	4.7	3.3	3.3	2.3	.3	.3	.8	.4	.3	.3	3.9	3.5
Tires and inner tubes.....	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.3	.2	.2	.2	.1	.4	.4	3.2	3.0
Rubber footwear.....	6.2	3.7	5.3	2.7	.2	.1	.3	.6	.4	.3	6.0	3.7
Other rubber products.....	6.5	4.1	4.4	3.0	.4	.4	1.5	.5	.2	.2	4.1	3.8
Leather and leather products.....	6.1	4.3	3.4	2.7	.3	.2	1.9	1.0	.5	.4	3.3	3.7
Leather.....	8.2	5.7	1.9	2.1	.1	.2	5.9	3.1	.3	.3	2.5	3.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	6.2	4.0	3.8	2.7	.3	.2	1.4	.7	.7	.4	3.7	4.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.1	.3	.3	1.2	.9	.3	.3	3.4	3.6
Glass and glass products.....	5.5	4.3	2.4	1.8	.3	.3	2.4	1.8	.4	.4	3.8	4.0
Cement, hydraulic.....	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.1	.4	.4	(4)	.1	.3	.3	3.4	3.5
Structural clay products.....	5.0	4.3	3.5	3.1	.5	.4	.8	.5	.2	.3	4.3	4.9
Pottery and related products.....	3.8	4.1	2.4	2.0	.3	.4	.9	1.2	.2	.5	2.8	2.5
Primary metal industries.....	4.3	3.3	3.0	2.2	.4	.3	.6	.4	.3	.4	3.7	3.5
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	3.5	2.5	2.7	1.9	.2	.2	.1	.1	.5	.3	3.0	2.9
Iron and steel foundries.....	6.6	5.2	4.5	3.6	.8	.6	.9	.7	.4	.3	6.0	5.5
Gray-iron foundries.....	6.3	5.2	3.8	3.1	.6	.5	1.5	1.3	.4	.3	5.1	4.3
Malleable-iron foundries.....	7.3	6.3	5.8	4.5	.8	.6	.2	.7	.5	.5	6.3	7.0
Steel foundries.....	6.5	5.0	5.1	3.8	1.0	.8	.2	.1	.2	.3	7.4	6.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	3.4	2.7	2.4	1.6	.2	.2	.6	.4	.2	.5	2.2	2.7
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	2.1	1.9	1.1	1.2	.2	.1	.5	.1	.3	.5	1.6	1.6
Nonferrous foundries.....	6.9	5.3	3.6	2.6	.7	.6	2.2	1.2	.4	.9	4.2	3.6
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	4.5	3.8	3.1	2.6	.6	.4	.5	.4	.3	.4	4.7	3.4

See footnote 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		Aug. 1951	July 1951
	Aug. 1951	July 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951		
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	6.4	5.6	3.4	2.8	0.6	0.4	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.5	5.1	4.5
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	5.7	4.0	3.5	2.5	.5	.4	1.4	.7	.3	.4	4.1	3.5
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.8	2.8	2.0	1.9	.1	.2	1.6	.4	.1	.3	2.9	2.4
Hand tools.....	4.0	3.3	2.6	1.9	.4	.3	.6	.7	.4	.4	3.4	1.9
Hardware.....	7.0	4.5	4.3	3.0	.6	.4	1.7	.8	.4	.3	4.7	4.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	6.1	4.8	3.7	2.8	.5	.5	1.7	1.2	.2	.3	4.5	4.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	6.6	4.1	3.2	2.7	.5	.5	2.7	.7	.2	.2	2.9	4.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	6.5	5.8	4.2	2.9	.5	.5	1.6	1.9	.2	.5	5.9	5.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	6.9	5.4	4.2	3.6	.9	.5	1.6	.8	.2	.5	7.0	5.7
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	9.0	.95	2.7	2.8	.4	.4	5.5	5.7	.4	.6	4.7	4.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	4.3	3.6	2.8	2.1	.4	.5	.7	.6	.4	.4	3.8	3.6
Engines and turbines.....	4.4	3.5	3.0	2.2	.5	.4	.5	.3	.4	.6	4.2	4.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(⁵) 4.5	3.6	(⁵) 3.4	2.2	(⁵) .7	.4	(⁵) .1	.5	(⁵) .3	.5	(⁵) 4.9	3.0
Construction and mining machinery.....	4.5	3.5	3.4	2.6	.6	.6	.1	.1	.3	.2	4.9	4.4
Metalworking machinery.....	4.3	3.5	3.3	2.3	.5	.5	.3	.4	.2	.3	4.6	4.0
Machine tools.....	4.1	3.4	3.3	2.4	.4	.6	.1	.1	.3	.3	4.7	4.5
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.5	2.9	2.8	1.9	.5	.4	(⁴) .4	.4	.2	.2	3.7	2.7
Machine-tool accessories.....	5.8	4.0	3.8	2.6	.7	.6	1.1	.6	.2	.2	5.4	4.1
Special-industry machinery metalworking machinery.....	4.2	3.9	2.7	2.2	.4	.4	.8	1.0	.3	.3	3.3	3.5
General industrial machinery.....	4.1	3.2	2.9	2.0	.6	.5	.3	.4	.3	.3	3.9	4.0
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.7	2.5	1.9	1.7	.2	.2	.2	.1	.4	.5	2.7	2.4
Service-industry and household machines.....	4.7	4.0	1.8	1.2	.2	.3	1.8	2.1	.9	.4	2.9	2.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	4.4	4.0	2.9	2.3	.6	.6	.3	.6	.6	.5	4.3	4.3
Electrical machinery.....	4.4	3.4	2.7	1.7	.3	.3	1.0	.9	.4	.5	4.0	3.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	3.7	2.5	2.4	1.4	.3	.2	.6	.4	.4	.5	3.3	3.6
Communication equipment.....	4.8	4.6	3.1	2.2	.2	.3	1.0	1.4	.5	.7	4.6	3.8
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	5.4	6.3	2.6	2.3	.2	.5	2.1	2.5	.5	1.0	4.6	4.3
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	2.9	1.5	2.3	1.1	.1	.1	(⁴)	(⁴)	.5	.3	3.9	2.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	5.0	3.6	2.4	1.9	.2	.2	2.0	1.1	.4	.4	3.2	2.9
Transportation equipment.....	5.8	6.6	3.2	2.5	.5	.4	1.2	2.9	.9	.8	6.3	6.2
Automobiles.....	5.5	7.7	2.3	2.0	.4	.3	1.5	4.4	1.3	1.0	4.5	3.8
Aircraft and parts.....	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.0	.4	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	.4	.6	6.8	7.8
Aircraft.....	5.0	4.1	4.2	3.1	.4	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	.4	.6	6.7	7.8
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.7	3.4	2.1	2.5	.5	.5	(⁴)	.1	.1	.3	4.5	7.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	.4	.6	4.5	5.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	(⁵) 3.9	(⁵) 9.9	(⁵) 2.5	4.7	(⁵) .7	.5	(⁵) .2	(⁵) .2	(⁵) .7	(⁵) .2	(⁵) 9.5	9.5
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(⁵) 4.2	3.7	2.8	1.7	.2	.2	(⁵) .4	4.3	(⁵) .8	(⁵) .9	8.8	17.6
Railroad equipment.....	3.1	2.1	2.9	1.3	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.6	6.3	6.3
Locomotives and parts.....	5.1	6.9	2.7	2.4	.2	.4	(⁴) .8	2.6	1.4	1.5	11.2	4.5
Railroad and street cars.....	3.0	1.6	1.7	.9	.1	(⁴) .9	.2	.2	.3	.5	4.9	1.9
Other transportation equipment.....	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.4	.1	.2	.4	.6	.4	.2	3.1	3.4
Instruments and related products.....	1.1	1.2	.8	.9	(⁴) .2	(⁴) .1	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.3	3.4
Photographic apparatus.....	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.6	.2	.1	.9	.3	.3	.2	3.0	2.4
Watches and clocks.....	2.9	3.1	1.8	1.6	.2	.4	.4	.9	.5	.2	4.1	3.9
Professional and scientific instruments.....	5.9	4.3	3.4	2.1	.4	.3	1.7	1.3	.4	.6	4.7	3.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.3	2.5	2.5	1.4	.2	.1	1.2	.6	.4	.4	2.5	2.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....												
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	5.2	5.5	4.4	4.3	.2	.6	.3	.2	.3	.4	4.8	5.1
Iron.....	2.9	2.4	2.3	1.7	.2	.2	.1	.1	.3	.4	2.7	2.6
Copper.....	5.8	5.1	5.3	4.7	.2	.2	.1	(⁴) .2	.2	.2	4.1	4.2
Lead and zinc.....	5.6	5.1	4.1	4.2	.3	.3	1.0	.3	.2	.3	6.0	4.8
Anthracite mining.....	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.6	(⁴)	(⁴)	.3	.4	.2	.2	2.2	1.6
Bituminous-coal mining.....	2.5	2.8	1.7	1.9	.1	.1	.5	.6	.2	.2	2.4	2.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(⁵) 2.3	(⁵) 1.9	(⁵) 1.3	(⁵) .1	(⁵) .1	(⁵) .1	(⁵) .1	(⁵) .1	(⁵) .2	(⁵) .2	(⁵) 3.6	3.6
Telegraph.....	(⁵) 1.8	(⁵) 1.3	(⁵) .1	(⁵) .1	(⁵) .1	(⁵) .1	(⁵) .1	(⁵) .1	(⁵) .2	(⁵) .2	(⁵) 2.8	2.8

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.
³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Less than 0.05.
⁵ Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹

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: 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	68.65	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	76.26	42.9	1.777	66.67	30.1	2.215	73.86	33.3	2.218
May	74.96	44.2	1.696	75.48	44.4	1.700	76.00	45.7	1.663	76.20	43.2	1.764	68.94	31.0	2.224	77.67	34.8	2.232
June	70.89	41.8	1.696	65.19	38.3	1.702	75.36	45.4	1.660	76.89	43.1	1.784	79.51	35.4	2.246	72.39	32.1	2.255
July	72.06	41.8	1.724	67.93	39.4	1.724	74.53	44.1	1.690	76.56	43.6	1.756	58.36	26.3	2.219	75.60	34.1	2.217
August	76.37	45.0	1.697	78.66	46.0	1.710	75.56	45.6	1.657									
	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: August	71.01	40.3	1.762	61.74	45.2	1.366	75.96	38.6	1.968	76.48	42.7	1.791	73.88	44.0	1.679	78.33	41.6	1.883
September	73.47	40.5	1.814	62.51	45.1	1.386	75.89	37.7	2.013	75.86	41.5	1.828	70.84	41.5	1.707	79.72	41.5	1.921
October	77.67	41.4	1.876	64.03	45.8	1.398	77.92	38.5	2.024	77.65	42.5	1.827	73.32	42.8	1.713	80.92	42.3	1.913
November	76.21	40.6	1.877	63.31	44.9	1.410	77.52	38.0	2.040	75.42	40.9	1.844	70.91	41.2	1.721	78.59	40.7	1.931
December	75.58	40.2	1.880	62.12	43.5	1.428	77.36	37.3	2.074	75.58	40.2	1.880	69.49	39.8	1.746	79.46	40.5	1.962
1951: January	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	78.30	40.4	1.938	67.22	45.7	1.471	81.62	38.3	2.131	81.26	41.8	1.944	75.68	42.4	1.785	85.16	41.3	2.062
June	78.74	40.4	1.949	67.82	45.7	1.484	82.41	38.4	2.146	81.48	41.3	1.973	75.56	41.7	1.812	85.98	41.0	2.097
July	83.30	42.2	1.974	68.55	45.7	1.500	83.85	39.0	2.150	85.61	43.0	1.991	80.29	43.8	1.833	89.55	42.3	2.117
August	78.07	40.2	1.942	69.94	46.5	1.504	85.08	39.1	2.176	86.28	42.8	2.016	81.46	43.7	1.864	90.01	42.1	2.138
	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: August	75.99	37.6	2.021	70.87	37.2	1.905	79.72	37.8	2.109	81.56	38.6	2.113	73.33	36.3	2.020	89.16	38.7	2.304
September	75.86	36.7	2.067	70.73	36.2	1.954	79.62	37.0	2.152	83.67	38.4	2.179	72.89	35.8	2.036	92.38	38.7	2.387
October	77.87	37.4	2.082	72.71	37.0	1.965	81.95	37.8	2.168	84.65	38.9	2.176	76.62	36.8	2.082	94.04	39.2	2.399
November	78.07	37.3	2.093	72.94	36.8	1.982	82.00	37.7	2.175	85.08	39.1	2.176	74.93	36.2	2.070	95.01	39.1	2.430
December	77.80	36.7	2.120	71.69	35.7	2.008	82.24	37.4	2.199	86.53	39.1	2.213	74.60	35.9	2.078	96.44	39.9	2.417
1951: January	78.35	36.7	2.135	72.56	36.1	2.010	82.51	37.1	2.224	86.60	38.8	2.232	74.41	35.2	2.114	98.77	39.7	2.488
February	76.14	35.3	2.157	68.75	34.0	2.022	81.49	36.3	2.245	85.99	38.1	2.257	75.44	35.4	2.131	97.42	39.0	2.498
March	77.44	35.8	2.163	69.93	34.5	2.027	82.95	36.8	2.254	88.93	38.9	2.286	74.91	35.2	2.128	98.74	39.4	2.506
April	79.75	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	81.83	37.5	2.182	75.24	36.9	2.039	86.60	37.9	2.265	91.80	39.4	2.330	79.24	36.6	2.165	102.12	40.3	2.534
June	82.71	37.7	2.194	75.28	36.9	2.040	88.32	38.3	2.303	92.11	39.5	2.332	79.68	36.7	2.171	103.70	40.7	2.548
July	83.41	38.0	2.195	75.87	37.1	2.045	88.93	38.6	2.304	92.47	39.6	2.335	79.42	36.6	2.170	103.28	40.5	2.550
August	84.62	38.1	2.221	77.73	37.3	2.084	90.05	38.8	2.321	93.26	39.4	2.367	80.55	36.4	2.213	105.04	41.0	2.562

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: August.....	78.57	37.7	2.084	76.50	36.0	2.125	93.11	36.4	2.558	70.50	38.4	1.836	68.50	37.7	1.817	77.26	40.6	1.903
September.....	76.59	36.3	2.110	71.88	33.2	2.165	92.89	36.6	2.538	71.17	38.2	1.863	65.99	36.2	1.823	75.01	38.0	1.974
October.....	79.06	37.1	2.131	77.36	35.6	2.173	93.07	36.2	2.571	71.17	37.4	1.903	68.19	36.8	1.853	78.40	38.6	2.031
November.....	79.07	37.0	2.137	80.53	37.3	2.159	87.49	34.9	2.507	72.80	37.8	1.926	67.64	36.6	1.848	79.97	38.3	2.088
December.....	78.23	36.2	2.161	72.06	33.3	2.164	93.14	35.7	2.609	70.92	35.8	1.981	67.36	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.....	82.29	36.9	2.230	78.83	35.7	2.208	93.31	36.0	2.592	72.16	36.5	1.977	71.14	36.9	1.928	82.23	39.9	2.061
June.....	85.28	37.6	2.268	77.23	34.4	2.245	92.10	35.6	2.587	73.70	37.0	1.992	71.11	36.6	1.943	80.80	39.3	2.056
July.....	86.63	38.3	2.262	85.16	37.8	2.253	91.48	36.0	2.541	73.51	36.5	2.014	73.60	37.9	1.942	83.44	40.7	2.050
August.....	87.35	38.6	2.263	83.93	37.3	2.250	92.07	36.8	2.502	72.59	36.7	1.978	73.33	37.7	1.945	88.20	41.9	2.105
Manufacturing																		
Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods †			Nondurable goods †			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products			Meat products			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1949: Average.....	\$54.92	39.2	\$1.401	\$58.03	39.5	\$1.469	\$51.41	38.8	\$1.325	\$58.76	40.0	\$1.469	\$53.58	41.5	\$1.291	\$57.44	41.5	\$1.384
1950: Average.....	59.33	40.5	1.465	63.32	41.2	1.537	54.71	39.7	1.378	64.79	41.8	1.550	56.07	41.5	1.351	60.07	41.6	1.444
1950: August.....	60.32	41.2	1.464	64.33	41.8	1.539	55.55	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	62.50	41.7	1.501
October.....	61.99	41.3	1.501	66.39	42.1	1.577	56.58	40.3	1.404	68.64	43.2	1.589	56.83	41.6	1.366	61.24	40.8	1.501
November.....	62.23	41.1	1.514	66.34	41.8	1.587	57.19	40.3	1.419	70.53	43.4	1.625	58.07	41.9	1.386	65.49	43.4	1.509
December.....	63.88	41.4	1.543	68.32	42.2	1.619	58.44	40.5	1.443	68.34	42.5	1.608	59.85	42.3	1.415	69.92	45.2	1.547
1951: January.....	63.76	41.0	1.555	67.65	41.5	1.630	58.53	40.2	1.456	69.55	42.0	1.656	60.11	41.8	1.438	65.83	42.8	1.538
February.....	63.84	40.9	1.561	68.18	41.6	1.639	58.32	40.0	1.458	70.92	42.7	1.661	59.04	41.0	1.440	60.25	39.9	1.510
March.....	64.57	41.1	1.571	69.30	41.9	1.654	58.40	40.0	1.460	72.71	43.1	1.687	59.12	41.0	1.442	61.92	40.6	1.525
April.....	64.70	41.0	1.578	69.68	42.0	1.659	58.16	39.7	1.465	70.97	42.7	1.662	59.66	41.2	1.448	62.91	41.2	1.527
May.....	64.55	40.7	1.586	69.60	41.8	1.665	57.93	39.3	1.474	72.45	43.2	1.677	60.40	41.6	1.452	63.90	41.6	1.536
June.....	65.08	40.7	1.599	70.27	41.8	1.681	58.47	39.4	1.484	71.02	42.4	1.675	61.80	41.9	1.475	67.88	41.8	1.624
July.....	64.32	40.2	1.600	69.04	41.0	1.684	58.56	39.3	1.490	73.36	43.1	1.702	61.36	42.0	1.461	68.47	41.8	1.638
August.....	64.56	40.4	1.598	69.76	41.4	1.685	57.99	39.1	1.483	72.66	43.2	1.682	61.13	41.9	1.459	67.86	41.3	1.643
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: August.....	58.48	40.5	1.444	60.69	42.8	1.418	56.57	45.0	1.257	58.16	46.6	1.248	57.50	44.2	1.301	47.91	40.6	1.180
September.....	63.77	41.6	1.533	62.45	42.8	1.459	56.81	44.7	1.271	58.59	46.1	1.271	58.43	44.2	1.322	47.18	41.1	1.148
October.....	62.23	40.7	1.529	60.78	41.4	1.468	56.74	44.5	1.275	57.58	45.7	1.260	58.74	44.1	1.332	49.05	40.5	1.211
November.....	66.55	43.3	1.537	65.58	43.2	1.518	56.62	44.1	1.284	57.91	45.1	1.284	58.76	43.4	1.354	48.06	38.6	1.245
December.....	71.48	45.5	1.571	67.23	43.8	1.535	57.68	44.3	1.302	58.90	45.2	1.303	60.79	44.5	1.366	46.82	37.4	1.252
1951: January.....	66.95	43.0	1.557	65.84	42.7	1.542	59.09	44.1	1.340	60.89	45.0	1.353	61.82	44.8	1.380	49.41	38.3	1.290
February.....	61.21	39.9	1.534	61.04	40.0	1.526	59.45	44.1	1.348	61.56	45.1	1.365	62.01	44.2	1.403	48.84	37.8	1.292
March.....	63.01	40.6	1.552	64.37	42.1	1.529	59.98	44.4	1.351	63.75	46.5	1.371	61.66	44.2	1.395	48.64	37.5	1.297
April.....	63.91	41.1	1.555	64.17	41.4	1.559	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.....	65.03	41.5	1.567	64.17	41.4	1.560	60.52	45.1	1.342	64.34	47.0	1.369	61.27	44.4	1.380	48.88	38.1	1.283
June.....	69.47	41.7	1.666	66.51	42.2	1.576	61.11	45.4	1.346	64.26	46.8	1.373	61.46	44.6	1.378	49.25	38.6	1.276
July.....	69.93	41.7	1.677	67.35	42.9	1.570	62.24	45.6	1.365	65.75	46.8	1.405	63.57	45.8	1.388	48.64	40.0	1.216
August.....	69.76	41.5	1.681	67.36	42.5	1.585	60.89	45.0	1.353	63.84	46.7	1.367	62.51	45.1	1.386	52.90	41.2	1.284

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$56.94	43.8	\$1.300	\$58.91	44.7	\$1.318	\$54.98	46.2	\$1.190	\$51.67	41.7	\$1.239	\$56.01	42.4	\$1.321	\$56.62	42.1	\$1.345
1950: Average	59.02	43.3	1.363	60.95	44.1	1.382	57.21	45.3	1.263	53.54	41.5	1.290	59.94	43.0	1.394	61.83	43.0	1.438
1950: August	63.65	45.4	1.402	67.35	46.8	1.439	57.62	45.3	1.272	54.34	41.8	1.300	64.64	45.3	1.427	71.43	48.2	1.482
September	61.34	44.0	1.394	64.66	45.5	1.421	59.14	45.7	1.294	53.85	41.2	1.307	63.54	43.7	1.454	69.01	45.7	1.510
October	59.97	43.3	1.385	60.85	43.4	1.402	59.89	46.0	1.302	54.19	41.4	1.309	56.90	41.9	1.358	56.83	39.6	1.435
November	59.78	42.7	1.400	61.42	43.5	1.412	59.00	44.7	1.320	54.47	41.3	1.319	61.10	45.7	1.337	57.29	40.4	1.418
December	63.60	44.2	1.439	66.55	45.8	1.453	61.10	45.6	1.340	55.04	41.6	1.323	63.43	45.7	1.388	67.67	45.6	1.484
1951: January	64.92	44.8	1.449	68.02	46.4	1.466	61.42	45.6	1.347	54.68	41.3	1.324	60.36	40.4	1.494	63.87	42.1	1.517
February	63.58	43.7	1.455	65.03	45.0	1.445	59.98	44.2	1.357	55.49	41.5	1.337	61.93	40.8	1.518	63.08	40.8	1.546
March	62.71	43.1	1.455	62.88	44.0	1.429	59.83	43.8	1.366	55.32	41.5	1.333	58.82	39.4	1.493	61.06	40.2	1.519
April	63.16	43.5	1.452	62.57	44.0	1.422	62.10	45.0	1.380	56.37	41.6	1.355	59.72	40.0	1.493	59.60	39.6	1.605
May	64.75	44.5	1.455	63.36	44.4	1.427	64.36	46.4	1.387	57.24	41.9	1.366	65.66	42.8	1.534	73.60	47.0	1.566
June	65.13	44.4	1.467	64.00	44.6	1.435	66.31	47.3	1.402	57.93	42.1	1.376	63.76	41.0	1.555	66.41	41.9	1.585
July	67.96	45.7	1.487	68.40	46.5	1.471	67.73	48.0	1.411	57.89	42.1	1.375	62.97	41.1	1.532	63.48	41.6	1.526
August	67.62	45.2	1.496	69.39	46.6	1.489	66.32	47.1	1.408	57.68	41.8	1.380	58.53	39.1	1.497	60.17	39.9	1.508
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$56.09	42.3	\$1.326	\$45.12	40.0	\$1.128	\$42.63	39.8	\$1.071	\$64.21	41.0	\$1.566	\$48.40	43.8	\$1.105	\$69.46	41.1	\$1.690
1950: Average	58.69	42.5	1.381	46.72	39.9	1.171	44.81	39.9	1.123	67.49	41.0	1.646	49.12	42.9	1.145	72.66	40.8	1.781
1950: August	56.01	40.5	1.383	47.99	40.5	1.185	45.82	40.3	1.137	68.39	41.3	1.656	49.78	43.1	1.155	73.25	40.9	1.791
September	58.04	40.9	1.419	49.35	41.3	1.195	47.13	41.2	1.144	67.86	41.2	1.647	49.53	42.7	1.160	72.71	40.8	1.752
October	57.35	42.8	1.340	49.00	41.0	1.195	47.19	41.0	1.151	68.14	41.0	1.662	49.92	43.0	1.161	72.48	40.2	1.803
November	64.07	47.6	1.346	48.15	40.5	1.189	47.10	41.1	1.146	67.81	40.9	1.658	50.30	43.1	1.167	73.02	40.5	1.803
December	62.06	45.1	1.376	47.71	40.4	1.181	47.30	41.6	1.137	68.78	40.6	1.694	50.36	42.9	1.174	74.01	39.9	1.855
1951: January	57.24	38.6	1.483	49.49	40.4	1.225	48.33	41.1	1.176	71.61	41.2	1.738	50.25	42.8	1.174	75.93	40.3	1.884
February	61.51	40.6	1.515	49.31	39.7	1.242	47.44	39.9	1.189	71.13	40.3	1.765	50.53	42.5	1.189	76.45	39.9	1.916
March	55.71	36.7	1.518	48.82	39.5	1.236	47.00	39.7	1.184	72.35	40.9	1.769	50.74	42.6	1.191	78.27	41.0	1.909
April	61.95	40.7	1.522	49.00	39.2	1.250	46.84	39.1	1.198	71.97	40.5	1.777	51.72	42.6	1.214	76.99	40.5	1.901
May	51.14	33.8	1.513	49.93	39.5	1.264	47.83	39.3	1.217	73.75	41.2	1.790	53.45	43.7	1.223	79.30	41.3	1.920
June	60.76	39.3	1.546	51.64	40.5	1.275	49.04	40.2	1.220	75.21	41.9	1.795	54.62	44.3	1.233	80.57	41.9	1.923
July	64.52	40.2	1.605	50.24	39.5	1.272	47.87	39.5	1.212	75.59	41.9	1.804	56.15	45.5	1.234	81.70	42.2	1.936
August	58.75	38.3	1.534	50.89	40.2	1.266	48.32	39.9	1.211	74.91	41.8	1.792	55.09	44.9	1.227	80.90	42.2	1.917
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$57.00	39.2	\$1.454	\$52.17	41.9	\$1.245	\$37.25	37.1	\$1.004	\$46.33	37.7	\$1.229	\$32.41	36.7	\$0.884	\$39.10	37.2	\$1.051
1950: Average	61.94	40.3	1.537	54.99	42.2	1.303	41.08	37.9	1.084	50.19	39.0	1.287	35.76	36.9	1.069	42.79	37.7	1.135
1950: August	66.00	41.8	1.579	56.50	43.0	1.314	43.37	39.5	1.098	57.94	43.6	1.329	36.11	37.5	1.065	45.77	39.7	1.153
September	65.18	42.0	1.552	56.16	43.0	1.306	42.02	39.2	1.072	50.36	39.5	1.275	37.57	38.1	1.086	44.23	39.0	1.134
October	64.95	40.8	1.592	56.06	42.6	1.316	41.21	38.3	1.076	45.10	35.4	1.274	39.35	39.0	1.009	44.24	38.5	1.140
November	65.31	41.6	1.570	56.44	42.5	1.328	42.45	37.8	1.123	50.07	37.9	1.321	39.50	38.5	1.026	42.97	38.6	1.174
December	66.46	41.8	1.590	56.85	42.3	1.344	43.72	38.9	1.124	54.11	40.2	1.346	38.40	38.1	1.008	44.77	38.1	1.175
1951: January	73.85	43.8	1.686	58.54	42.3	1.384	44.12	38.7	1.140	55.20	40.5	1.363	38.09	37.6	1.013	45.68	38.1	1.199
February	69.83	41.2	1.695	59.08	42.2	1.400	43.17	37.9	1.139	52.76	39.4	1.339	38.10	37.5	1.016	45.25	37.8	1.197
March	67.23	39.9	1.685	58.14	42.1	1.381	42.03	36.8	1.142	48.57	36.3	1.338	37.91	37.2	1.019	44.62	37.0	1.206
April	68.10	39.5	1.724	57.78	41.3	1.399	42.58	36.8	1.157	50.69	37.2	1.360	37.72	36.8	1.025	44.27	36.5	1.213
May	67.78	39.5	1.716	57.20	41.3	1.385	42.49	36.6	1.161	51.41	37.8	1.360	36.70	35.8	1.025	43.56	36.0	1.220
June	69.79	40.6	1.719	58.22	41.5	1.403	44.49	37.9	1.174	55.37	40.3	1.374	37.50	36.3	1.033	46.85	38.4	1.227
July	68.92	40.0	1.723	58.49	41.6	1.406	45.55	38.5	1.183	56.31	40.6	1.387	38.54	37.2	1.036	46.50	37.9	1.227
August	68.59	39.9	1.719	58.41	41.6	1.404	45.39	39.3	1.155	58.62	41.9	1.399	38.81	37.5	1.035	48.29	39.2	1.232

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																	
	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. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
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: August	35.24	38.1	.925	49.33	40.5	1.218	44.96	39.4	1.141	45.34	39.6	1.145	49.29	40.8	1.208	47.86	40.7	1.176
September	39.26	43.1	.911	49.98	40.7	1.228	46.40	40.1	1.157	46.56	40.0	1.164	49.90	41.1	1.214	48.62	41.1	1.183
October	37.37	41.2	.907	52.58	40.6	1.295	49.33	40.2	1.227	49.16	40.0	1.229	53.17	40.9	1.300	52.29	41.3	1.266
November	34.53	35.6	.970	53.19	40.7	1.307	49.57	40.3	1.230	49.61	40.2	1.234	53.68	41.1	1.306	52.62	41.4	1.271
December	38.52	40.0	.963	53.57	40.8	1.313	49.90	40.6	1.229	49.90	40.5	1.232	54.36	41.4	1.313	53.33	41.7	1.279
1951: January	38.79	39.7	.977	53.59	40.6	1.320	49.61	40.5	1.225	49.73	40.4	1.231	54.39	41.3	1.317	53.37	41.6	1.283
February	35.85	34.7	1.033	53.94	40.8	1.322	50.02	40.6	1.232	49.98	40.5	1.234	54.22	41.2	1.316	53.54	41.7	1.284
March	37.81	35.3	1.071	53.34	40.5	1.317	49.94	40.5	1.233	50.02	40.5	1.235	53.72	41.2	1.304	53.29	41.5	1.284
April	38.84	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	41.72	38.0	1.098	51.37	38.8	1.324	48.05	39.0	1.232	48.39	38.9	1.244	52.67	39.9	1.320	51.57	40.1	1.286
June	43.07	38.8	1.110	51.07	38.6	1.323	47.78	38.5	1.241	47.81	38.4	1.245	52.10	39.5	1.319	50.63	39.4	1.285
July	43.91	39.1	1.123	49.71	37.8	1.315	46.83	37.8	1.239	47.02	37.8	1.244	50.46	38.4	1.314	48.71	38.2	1.275
August	37.53	39.8	.943	48.15	36.9	1.305	45.05	36.3	1.241	45.11	36.2	1.246	48.28	37.4	1.291	46.65	37.2	1.254

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. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	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	$53.98	36.9	$1.468
1950: Average	51.23	40.5	1.265	47.08	40.0	1.177	54.01	39.8	1.357	44.13	37.4	1.180	53.63	37.9	1.415	54.25	37.7	1.439
1950: 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	1.337
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	50.90	40.3	1.263	57.35	39.2	1.463	45.04	35.3	1.276	55.14	35.1	1.571	56.70	34.2	1.668
June	54.25	39.6	1.370	49.72	39.4	1.262	58.16	39.7	1.465	45.18	35.6	1.269	54.01	34.8	1.552	55.18	34.0	1.623
July	51.79	38.0	1.363	47.99	38.3	1.253	57.51	39.2	1.467	44.69	35.5	1.259	54.40	35.6	1.528	53.22	33.6	1.584
August	---	---	---	---	---	---	55.76	38.3	1.456	44.55	35.3	1.262	53.75	35.2	1.527	---	---	---

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued						Seamless hosiery						Knit outerwear					
	South			United States			North			South			Knit outerwear			Knit underwear		
1949: Average	\$50.31	38.2	\$1.317	\$31.45	35.5	\$0.856	\$35.06	37.7	\$0.930	\$30.78	35.1	\$0.877	\$40.96	38.1	\$1.075	\$36.34	36.2	\$1.004
1950: Average	53.33	38.2	1.396	34.94	35.8	.976	38.12	38.2	.998	34.37	35.4	.971	43.73	38.6	1.133	39.60	37.5	1.056
1950: 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	.956	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	53.84	35.7	1.508	34.31	32.8	1.046	40.51	37.3	1.086	32.94	31.8	1.036	46.37	38.2	1.214	41.27	36.3	1.137
June	53.39	35.5	1.504	35.80	34.0	1.053	40.26	36.8	1.094	34.87	33.4	1.044	46.41	38.2	1.215	41.99	36.8	1.141
July	54.39	36.5	1.490	35.86	34.0	1.040	37.88	35.5	1.067	34.88	33.7	1.035	45.50	37.6	1.210	40.66	35.6	1.142
August	---	---	---	35.18	33.5	1.050	---	---	---	---	---	---	46.67	38.1	1.225	41.03	35.8	1.146

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															Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Textile-mill products—Continued															Total: 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			Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	61.05	35.9	1.422	43.68	36.4	1.200
1950: August	56.03	42.9	1.306	61.44	41.4	1.484	61.46	40.7	1.510	53.16	41.4	1.284	54.44	38.1	1.429	46.06	37.6	1.225
September	55.76	42.6	1.309	62.94	41.6	1.513	62.19	40.7	1.528	53.37	40.9	1.305	50.87	35.8	1.421	43.09	35.7	1.207
October	56.26	41.4	1.359	66.46	42.6	1.560	66.36	42.0	1.580	54.77	40.9	1.339	50.48	35.5	1.422	45.51	37.3	1.220
November	58.19	41.8	1.392	66.82	42.4	1.576	66.63	41.8	1.594	55.88	41.3	1.353	51.98	36.1	1.440	44.50	36.9	1.206
December	58.88	42.0	1.402	67.28	42.1	1.598	66.90	41.4	1.616	56.59	41.7	1.357	56.83	38.4	1.480	45.88	36.5	1.257
1951: January	59.13	41.7	1.418	65.91	41.4	1.592	65.65	40.7	1.613	56.83	41.6	1.366	58.08	38.8	1.497	47.42	36.9	1.285
February	59.12	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	54.40	38.5	1.413	61.33	38.7	1.586	58.51	36.8	1.590	54.51	39.7	1.373	49.42	33.8	1.462	43.56	35.3	1.234
June	55.97	39.5	1.417	59.48	37.6	1.582	56.43	35.6	1.585	54.55	39.7	1.374	51.73	35.0	1.478	44.05	35.3	1.248
July	52.08	37.2	1.400	58.95	37.5	1.572	55.02	35.2	1.563	53.84	39.3	1.370	50.13	34.1	1.470	45.24	35.4	1.278
August	50.98	36.0	1.416	59.30	37.7	1.573	54.57	35.0	1.559	52.33	38.2	1.370	47.14	33.2	1.420	46.07	35.6	1.294
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: 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	36.2	1.442
October	51.77	37.9	1.366	38.38	38.3	1.002	38.02	38.4	.990	40.91	38.7	1.057	32.95	36.9	.893	50.94	34.7	1.468
November	52.57	37.9	1.387	38.53	37.7	1.022	39.35	38.2	1.030	40.32	38.0	1.061	32.18	35.6	.904	48.37	34.6	1.398
December	55.57	37.7	1.474	38.59	37.0	1.043	39.42	37.4	1.054	40.41	36.8	1.098	33.10	35.9	.922	51.84	35.1	1.477
1951: January	55.23	37.6	1.469	39.11	37.0	1.057	39.09	36.6	1.068	41.78	37.4	1.117	33.38	36.2	.922	55.01	36.0	1.528
February	56.32	38.0	1.482	39.68	37.4	1.061	39.87	37.3	1.069	43.08	38.6	1.116	33.05	36.2	.913	56.08	36.7	1.528
March	57.13	38.6	1.480	40.17	37.9	1.060	40.05	37.5	1.068	43.69	38.8	1.126	34.91	37.7	.926	52.49	35.9	1.462
April	54.90	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	53.29	36.3	1.468	37.28	35.5	1.050	36.96	34.9	1.059	38.86	35.1	1.107	33.56	36.4	.922	47.30	34.3	1.379
June	52.85	36.0	1.468	36.82	35.0	1.052	35.97	34.0	1.058	39.28	35.1	1.119	32.88	35.9	.916	47.52	33.8	1.406
July	52.13	35.9	1.452	36.33	34.5	1.053	35.76	33.9	1.055	38.82	35.1	1.106	32.84	35.5	.925	52.76	34.8	1.516
August	51.60	35.1	1.470	37.00	35.1	1.054	36.75	34.8	1.056	39.53	35.2	1.123	32.62	35.3	.924	53.56	35.1	1.526
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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: August	50.23	35.7	1.407	34.64	36.2	.957	73.26	37.0	1.980	40.04	38.5	1.040	38.24	38.2	1.001	62.08	38.8	1.600
September	44.37	31.9	1.391	35.28	36.6	.964	57.91	30.1	1.924	39.95	37.8	1.057	38.35	37.6	1.020	53.56	33.9	1.580
October	47.66	33.8	1.410	36.43	37.4	.974	66.25	33.8	1.960	41.76	39.1	1.068	40.16	38.8	1.035	53.27	35.0	1.522
November	47.37	34.2	1.385	36.64	37.5	.977	60.12	32.1	1.873	40.96	38.1	1.075	39.25	37.6	1.044	47.53	31.6	1.604
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	49.46	34.3	1.442	38.00	37.0	1.027	55.15	32.1	1.718	38.27	34.6	1.106	37.38	35.0	1.068	45.91	31.0	1.481
June	48.92	34.5	1.418	37.22	36.1	1.031	55.71	31.0	1.797	38.99	35.0	1.114	38.52	35.8	1.076	49.42	32.9	1.502
July	49.52	35.5	1.395	34.54	33.4	1.034	68.48	34.0	2.014	38.33	34.5	1.111	38.45	35.7	1.077	57.40	35.9	1.599
August	52.63	35.9	1.466	37.24	36.4	1.023	67.37	33.3	2.023	39.29	35.3	1.113	38.56	35.9	1.074	61.18	37.1	1.649

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees 1—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Year and month	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: 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	1.389
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	40.35	35.9	1.124	44.52	36.0	1.245	42.81	36.5	1.173	37.21	35.2	1.057	42.65	36.8	1.169	59.72	41.5	1.439
June	40.90	36.1	1.133	46.14	36.5	1.264	44.59	37.5	1.189	38.27	35.7	1.072	44.03	37.6	1.171	61.51	41.9	1.468
July	41.87	36.7	1.141	43.77	36.2	1.209	43.44	37.1	1.171	38.27	35.4	1.081	43.92	37.8	1.162	57.43	39.8	1.443
August	41.30	36.2	1.141	45.92	36.3	1.265	44.03	37.6	1.171	37.91	35.9	1.056	46.49	39.5	1.177	60.18	40.8	1.475

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				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	United States			South			West			Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
						Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings				
1949: Average	\$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: August	73.98	41.1	1.800	57.95	41.9	1.383	58.49	41.6	1.406	40.13	43.2	.929	74.28	40.0	1.857	61.55	43.5	1.415
September	70.07	38.8	1.806	57.69	41.0	1.407	58.49	40.9	1.430	39.63	42.2	.939	74.33	39.1	1.901	62.06	43.4	1.430
October	70.31	38.8	1.812	58.56	41.8	1.401	59.34	41.7	1.423	41.25	43.6	.946	74.82	39.4	1.899	63.71	44.0	1.448
November	65.40	37.2	1.758	56.53	40.7	1.389	57.15	40.5	1.411	40.34	42.6	.947	72.96	38.5	1.885	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	1.498
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	71.64	39.0	1.837	59.22	41.3	1.434	59.95	41.2	1.455	41.81	43.1	.970	75.62	39.1	1.934	65.32	43.2	1.512
June	77.10	41.7	1.849	60.92	41.5	1.468	61.79	41.5	1.489	41.12	42.0	.979	79.31	40.4	1.963	65.48	42.8	1.530
July	66.18	37.2	1.779	56.81	39.4	1.442	57.30	39.3	1.458	40.57	41.7	.973	70.52	36.2	1.948	63.27	41.3	1.532
August	80.58	42.5	1.896	58.79	40.1	1.466	59.32	40.0	1.483							64.51	42.0	1.536

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: August	59.39	43.1	1.378	48.10	41.5	1.159	48.57	42.2	1.151	48.55	42.3	1.143	54.87	42.8	1.282	52.91	42.7	1.239
September	60.63	43.4	1.397	47.50	40.7	1.167	47.64	41.5	1.148	49.10	42.4	1.158	55.42	42.6	1.301	53.84	42.7	1.261
October	61.81	43.9	1.408	48.74	41.8	1.166	49.31	42.8	1.162	49.80	42.6	1.169	56.27	42.6	1.321	54.57	42.7	1.278
November	61.52	43.6	1.411	48.50	41.7	1.163	49.16	42.6	1.164	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	1.155	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	55.15	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	62.32	42.6	1.463	49.27	41.9	1.176	49.82	42.8	1.164	51.72	42.5	1.217	56.28	40.4	1.393	52.96	39.7	1.334
June	62.08	42.2	1.471	50.46	42.3	1.193	50.35	42.6	1.182	52.26	42.8	1.221	56.03	40.4	1.387	52.64	39.7	1.326
July	60.20	40.9	1.472	48.71	41.0	1.188	49.19	41.3	1.191	51.25	41.8	1.226	55.37	39.3	1.409	52.42	39.0	1.344
August	61.51	41.7	1.475	48.91	41.1	1.190	48.55	40.9	1.187	51.70	41.9	1.234	57.61	40.8	1.412	53.76	40.0	1.344

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																	
	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	\$50.83	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: 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	1.443	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	71.87	44.8	1.593
May	49.73	40.5	1.228	53.91	37.1	1.453	57.29	39.0	1.469	64.20	42.1	1.525	65.92	43.4	1.519	70.96	44.6	1.591
June	49.45	40.2	1.230	55.11	37.8	1.458	56.47	39.6	1.426	63.82	42.1	1.516	65.56	43.1	1.521	70.84	44.3	1.599
July	47.65	38.9	1.225	54.65	37.9	1.442	58.84	39.2	1.501	64.41	41.8	1.541	65.72	42.7	1.539	72.32	44.3	1.618
August	49.98	40.6	1.231	55.91	38.8	1.441	58.48	39.7	1.473	66.12	42.6	1.552	65.06	42.8	1.520	70.92	44.3	1.601
	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		
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: 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	1.639
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	61.38	42.1	1.458	59.99	42.1	1.425	75.66	38.7	1.955	83.49	36.7	2.275	75.93	38.9	1.952	67.99	39.9	1.704
June	60.05	41.5	1.447	60.15	42.3	1.422	75.82	38.8	1.954	83.16	36.7	2.266	77.70	39.3	1.977	68.99	40.3	1.712
July	58.42	40.6	1.439	59.28	41.6	1.425	75.39	38.6	1.953	81.99	36.2	2.265	79.40	39.6	2.005	66.95	39.2	1.708
August	58.10	40.6	1.431	59.75	41.9	1.426	75.70	38.8	1.951	82.00	36.3	2.259	81.12	40.3	2.013	69.46	40.5	1.715
	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		
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	1.619
1950: August	72.38	40.1	1.805	76.22	41.2	1.850	65.82	39.2	1.679	63.48	41.6	1.526	68.97	41.6	1.658	65.85	40.7	1.618
September	73.61	40.6	1.813	75.67	40.9	1.850	65.90	38.9	1.694	64.16	41.8	1.535	68.24	40.4	1.689	67.52	40.8	1.655
October	73.78	39.9	1.849	76.09	41.4	1.838	65.69	39.5	1.663	64.55	42.0	1.537	71.13	41.4	1.718	67.98	40.9	1.662
November	73.42	40.1	1.831	74.89	40.9	1.831	66.59	39.9	1.669	65.52	42.0	1.560	71.91	41.4	1.737	69.34	41.2	1.683
December	75.60	41.0	1.844	74.95	41.0	1.828	67.33	40.1	1.679	66.43	42.1	1.578	72.59	41.6	1.745	69.75	41.2	1.693
1951: January	74.58	40.6	1.837	73.79	39.8	1.854	67.31	39.9	1.687	66.99	42.0	1.595	73.13	41.2	1.775	70.11	41.0	1.710
February	73.24	39.4	1.859	75.33	40.2	1.874	66.81	38.8	1.722	67.17	41.8	1.607	73.79	41.5	1.778	70.26	40.8	1.722
March	75.52	40.3	1.874	74.85	40.2	1.862	68.17	39.2	1.739	67.54	41.9	1.612	73.65	41.4	1.779	71.15	41.2	1.727
April	74.76	40.0	1.869	76.52	40.4	1.894	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	74.60	39.7	1.879	74.79	39.7	1.884	67.69	39.4	1.718	68.14	41.7	1.634	74.53	41.8	1.783	72.07	41.3	1.745
June	74.86	39.8	1.881	75.95	40.1	1.894	67.11	39.2	1.712	68.72	41.7	1.648	75.50	41.9	1.802	72.48	41.3	1.755
July	74.66	39.8	1.876	76.16	40.0	1.904	66.99	39.2	1.709	69.26	41.6	1.665	76.33	42.1	1.813	72.88	41.2	1.769
August	74.48	39.7	1.876	78.15	41.0	1.906	66.59	39.1	1.703	68.35	41.4	1.651	75.56	42.0	1.799	72.01	41.1	1.752

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: August	65.07	41.5	1.568	71.52	41.2	1.736	58.99	39.3	1.501	59.68	40.6	1.470	66.99	43.5	1.540	47.83	41.2	1.161
September	67.48	42.6	1.584	72.58	40.3	1.801	59.94	39.2	1.529	60.19	41.2	1.461	67.35	43.2	1.559	48.18	41.5	1.161
October	67.83	42.0	1.615	72.16	41.0	1.760	60.45	39.2	1.542	61.12	41.3	1.480	67.45	42.8	1.576	46.80	40.8	1.147
November	69.20	42.4	1.632	76.63	41.2	1.860	61.10	39.6	1.543	62.00	41.5	1.494	66.79	42.3	1.579	47.31	41.0	1.154
December	70.43	42.3	1.665	76.03	41.3	1.841	61.26	39.7	1.543	62.75	41.5	1.512	66.90	42.1	1.589	48.72	41.5	1.174
1951: January	72.08	42.7	1.688	75.19	40.6	1.852	61.61	39.7	1.552	61.60	41.4	1.488	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	61.96	41.5	1.493	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	62.28	41.6	1.497	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	63.08	41.8	1.509	68.79	42.1	1.634	50.98	42.2	1.208
May	72.20	42.1	1.715	78.87	41.6	1.896	63.08	39.8	1.585	62.17	41.2	1.509	68.83	42.1	1.635	53.29	42.8	1.245
June	72.15	41.9	1.722	78.40	41.2	1.903	62.69	39.6	1.583	62.36	41.3	1.510	68.54	42.0	1.632	52.96	42.0	1.261
July	73.95	42.6	1.736	78.88	40.7	1.938	63.24	39.4	1.605	61.86	40.3	1.535	68.85	41.7	1.651	54.32	42.6	1.275
August	72.49	41.9	1.730	80.58	40.8	1.975	62.45	39.3	1.589	62.13	40.5	1.534	67.90	41.4	1.640	52.96	41.8	1.267

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: August	55.11	44.3	1.244	64.62	41.8	1.546	74.08	42.7	1.735	73.73	40.6	1.816	75.29	39.4	1.911	63.12	39.8	1.586
September	55.03	45.9	1.199	66.13	42.2	1.567	74.99	43.0	1.744	76.77	41.7	1.841	79.72	41.2	1.935	63.91	39.6	1.614
October	54.41	47.6	1.143	66.24	41.9	1.581	74.59	42.5	1.755	77.71	41.6	1.868	80.93	41.1	1.969	63.68	40.2	1.584
November	55.58	46.9	1.185	66.89	41.7	1.604	75.85	42.4	1.789	78.32	41.2	1.901	81.64	40.7	2.006	63.60	40.0	1.590
December	56.72	46.8	1.212	68.75	42.1	1.633	77.82	42.9	1.814	78.32	41.2	1.901	81.03	40.7	1.991	67.54	40.2	1.680
1951: January	56.90	46.0	1.237	69.13	42.0	1.646	76.83	42.4	1.812	79.58	41.0	1.941	82.95	40.7	2.038	68.82	40.2	1.712
February	56.36	44.8	1.258	70.05	42.3	1.656	79.36	43.2	1.837	78.44	40.6	1.932	81.28	40.2	2.022	69.63	40.2	1.732
March	56.28	43.9	1.282	69.96	42.3	1.654	79.64	43.0	1.852	78.93	40.6	1.944	81.89	40.2	2.037	68.08	39.4	1.728
April	58.39	44.4	1.315	68.68	41.8	1.643	75.87	41.3	1.837	81.33	41.2	1.974	84.87	40.9	2.075	68.96	40.0	1.724
May	59.22	43.9	1.349	68.02	41.5	1.639	74.05	40.6	1.824	81.31	40.9	1.988	84.77	40.5	2.093	69.12	40.0	1.728
June	60.43	44.3	1.364	68.14	41.4	1.646	75.48	40.8	1.850	81.20	40.7	1.995	84.76	40.4	2.098	70.42	40.1	1.756
July	61.58	44.4	1.387	68.77	41.5	1.657	76.32	41.1	1.857	83.93	41.8	2.008	87.78	41.6	2.110	70.92	40.5	1.75
August	59.98	44.3	1.354	67.82	41.2	1.646	75.11	40.8	1.841	80.99	40.8	1.985	83.94	40.3	2.083	70.36	40.3	1.7

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	1.640	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	1.662	68.76	41.6	1.653	76.21	39.9	1.910	59.34	42.6	1.393	64.29	42.8	1.502	47.26	38.3	1.234
1951: January	68.08	43.7	1.558	66.78	40.4	1.653	73.69	38.4	1.919	57.53	41.6	1.383	63.06	41.9	1.505	48.30	38.7	1.248
February	67.68	43.3	1.563	63.37	38.9	1.629	66.95	35.5	1.886	55.87	40.6	1.376	61.95	41.3	1.500	49.43	39.2	1.261
March	68.97	43.9	1.571	65.88	40.0	1.647	71.40	37.6	1.899	58.17	41.4	1.405	63.13	41.7	1.514	48.73	38.4	1.269
April	69.10	43.9	1.574	65.96	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	1.268
May	69.73	44.3	1.574	68.56	41.3	1.660	75.92	39.4	1.927	61.48	42.9	1.433	64.09	42.5	1.508	45.38	35.4	1.282
June	67.69	43.2	1.567	71.27	41.9	1.701	82.44	41.7	1.977	59.98	42.3	1.418	64.47	42.0	1.535	46.90	36.7	1.278
July	69.13	43.7	1.582	70.90	41.1	1.725	84.43	41.9	2.015	54.85	38.9	1.410	62.94	41.0	1.535	47.12	37.1	1.27
August	70.73	44.4	1.593	69.95	41.1	1.702	83.01	41.8	1.986	57.24	40.8	1.403	61.32	40.5	1.514	46.43	36.5	1.27

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees 1—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Year and month	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$54.38	37.5	\$1.450	\$54.30	35.7	\$1.521	\$56.73	37.3	\$1.521	\$60.36	40.4	\$1.494	\$58.99	40.1	\$1.471	\$61.95	41.3	\$1.500
1950: Average	65.06	42.3	1.538	65.46	41.3	1.585	65.43	41.1	1.592	63.71	41.0	1.554	62.37	40.9	1.525	63.97	40.9	1.564
1950: 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	1.566	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	70.75	42.7	1.657	73.23	42.5	1.723	74.90	42.8	1.750	70.18	41.8	1.679	69.35	41.8	1.659	71.06	41.7	1.704
June	70.47	42.5	1.658	71.20	41.3	1.724	76.29	43.3	1.762	70.73	41.9	1.688	69.72	41.7	1.672	72.63	42.4	1.713
July	68.48	41.4	1.654	69.44	40.8	1.702	74.68	42.6	1.753	70.41	41.2	1.709	69.20	40.8	1.696	72.93	42.4	1.720
August	68.31	41.2	1.658	71.43	41.7	1.713	76.25	43.3	1.761	71.14	41.8	1.702	70.77	42.0	1.685	71.39	41.6	1.716
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Primary metal industries—Continued																		
Year and month	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$58.05	38.7	\$1.500	\$59.29	38.5	\$1.540	\$56.21	38.9	\$1.445	\$60.92	39.0	\$1.562	\$63.34	39.1	\$1.620	\$63.18	38.2	\$1.654
1950: Average	66.75	41.9	1.593	70.24	42.7	1.645	59.99	40.1	1.496	67.65	41.5	1.630	71.27	41.9	1.701	74.09	41.6	1.781
1950: 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	1.786	82.86	44.1	1.879
December	72.46	43.0	1.685	76.08	43.9	1.733	66.01	40.9	1.614	75.47	43.6	1.731	77.60	43.4	1.788	81.11	43.4	1.899
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	67.91	40.4	1.681	69.15	40.3	1.716	63.99	39.4	1.624	73.85	42.2	1.750	78.90	42.6	1.852	84.41	43.4	1.945
June	69.37	40.9	1.696	72.22	41.6	1.736	63.29	38.9	1.627	73.57	41.8	1.760	80.31	42.9	1.872	85.91	43.7	1.966
July	69.01	40.5	1.704	72.09	41.5	1.737	62.33	37.8	1.649	71.94	40.9	1.759	78.45	42.2	1.859	82.10	42.3	1.941
August	67.40	40.0	1.685	69.78	40.5	1.723	62.53	38.6	1.620	73.29	41.5	1.766	78.37	42.2	1.857	83.07	42.8	1.941
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)																		
Year and month	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: August	74.25	43.5	1.707	64.79	42.1	1.539	67.46	44.5	1.516	61.03	41.6	1.467	56.08	42.2	1.329	63.11	42.1	1.490
September	77.86	44.8	1.738	65.72	42.1	1.561	63.90	43.0	1.486	62.96	42.0	1.499	57.14	42.2	1.354	64.63	42.3	1.528
October	77.00	44.2	1.742	66.66	42.3	1.576	60.56	41.0	1.477	64.99	42.9	1.515	60.71	43.9	1.383	66.13	42.8	1.545
November	78.80	45.0	1.751	66.20	41.9	1.580	58.85	40.2	1.464	64.09	42.0	1.526	60.56	43.1	1.405	67.31	42.9	1.569
December	80.36	44.4	1.810	68.26	42.4	1.610	63.07	42.1	1.498	67.12	43.0	1.561	62.57	43.6	1.435	68.59	43.3	1.584
1951: January	81.95	44.2	1.854	67.80	41.8	1.622	63.26	41.0	1.543	65.44	42.0	1.558	60.99	42.5	1.435	68.51	42.9	1.597
February	79.42	43.0	1.847	68.18	41.7	1.635	63.36	40.2	1.576	66.25	42.2	1.570	61.72	42.8	1.442	69.74	43.1	1.618
March	79.15	42.6	1.858	69.55	42.1	1.652	64.07	40.4	1.586	66.49	42.0	1.583	60.40	42.0	1.438	70.58	43.3	1.630
April	80.46	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	79.35	42.8	1.854	69.18	41.8	1.655	64.83	40.8	1.589	66.33	41.9	1.583	60.11	41.8	1.458	70.31	42.9	1.639
June	80.44	42.9	1.875	69.43	41.8	1.661	64.95	40.8	1.592	67.13	41.8	1.606	60.55	41.5	1.459	70.39	43.0	1.637
July	81.14	43.6	1.861	67.98	41.0	1.658	66.09	41.5	1.607	65.84	41.2	1.598	58.91	40.6	1.451	69.02	42.5	1.624
August	79.24	42.9	1.847	68.35	41.3	1.655	69.24	42.4	1.633	66.04	41.2	1.603	59.37	40.5	1.466	69.48	42.6	1.631

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Year and month	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$56.28	39.3	\$1.432	\$57.04	38.7	\$1.474	\$59.79	38.5	\$1.553	\$55.45	38.8	\$1.429	\$59.90	40.5	\$1.479	\$60.91	41.1	\$1.482
1950: Average	62.65	41.6	1.506	63.91	41.1	1.555	67.64	41.6	1.626	61.20	40.8	1.500	63.29	41.1	1.540	63.23	41.3	1.531
1950: August	61.91	41.3	1.499	65.53	41.9	1.564	67.51	41.8	1.615	64.20	42.1	1.525	64.22	41.7	1.540	63.63	41.7	1.526
September	64.23	41.9	1.533	66.83	42.3	1.580	71.18	42.8	1.663	64.13	42.0	1.527	65.02	41.6	1.563	63.44	41.3	1.536
October	65.82	42.6	1.545	68.09	42.4	1.606	72.41	43.1	1.680	65.20	41.9	1.556	65.93	42.1	1.566	64.85	42.0	1.544
November	63.97	41.3	1.549	67.27	41.6	1.617	72.85	42.6	1.710	63.67	41.0	1.553	66.25	42.2	1.570	65.80	42.1	1.563
December	68.09	42.8	1.591	68.88	42.1	1.636	74.13	43.1	1.720	65.49	41.5	1.578	67.87	42.0	1.616	67.55	41.7	1.620
1951: January	65.41	41.4	1.580	68.85	41.4	1.663	74.07	42.4	1.747	65.28	40.7	1.604	69.17	42.2	1.639	68.64	41.7	1.646
February	66.14	41.6	1.590	69.60	41.5	1.677	75.40	42.6	1.770	66.13	41.0	1.613	69.43	42.0	1.653	68.64	41.4	1.658
March	66.41	41.4	1.604	70.89	41.9	1.692	76.75	42.9	1.789	67.52	41.5	1.627	70.51	42.4	1.663	69.47	41.7	1.666
April	66.41	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	66.24	41.4	1.600	69.67	41.2	1.691	75.45	42.2	1.788	65.73	40.6	1.619	71.57	42.7	1.676	71.53	42.5	1.683
June	67.56	41.4	1.632	69.50	41.2	1.687	76.01	42.8	1.776	64.80	40.1	1.616	71.44	42.6	1.677	72.20	42.8	1.687
July	66.38	40.8	1.627	66.47	39.9	1.666	71.84	41.6	1.727	62.59	38.9	1.609	69.85	41.7	1.675	69.88	41.3	1.692
August	66.46	40.8	1.629	65.19	39.7	1.642	67.74	40.2	1.685	63.56	39.6	1.605	71.61	42.6	1.681	71.66	42.2	1.698
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Year and month	Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: August	62.35	41.1	1.517	63.52	41.9	1.516	65.69	42.0	1.564	67.86	42.2	1.608	66.17	42.5	1.557	67.98	42.3	1.607
September	64.38	41.4	1.555	63.90	41.6	1.536	66.34	41.7	1.591	68.46	41.9	1.634	67.32	42.5	1.584	68.94	42.4	1.626
October	65.00	41.4	1.570	65.77	42.6	1.544	67.05	41.8	1.604	68.60	41.7	1.645	68.66	42.7	1.608	71.00	42.9	1.655
November	65.92	42.2	1.562	64.96	41.8	1.554	66.77	41.5	1.609	68.64	41.6	1.650	67.85	42.3	1.604	72.03	43.0	1.675
December	68.15	42.2	1.615	66.81	42.1	1.587	68.71	42.1	1.632	70.64	42.2	1.674	70.01	42.9	1.632	74.20	43.7	1.698
1951: January	68.02	41.6	1.635	66.70	41.3	1.615	67.93	41.6	1.633	69.51	41.5	1.675	68.75	42.0	1.637	74.47	43.4	1.716
February	69.14	41.8	1.654	68.83	42.1	1.635	67.86	41.2	1.647	69.76	41.3	1.689	68.84	41.9	1.643	75.08	43.5	1.726
March	70.18	42.3	1.659	69.01	41.9	1.647	69.56	41.6	1.672	71.47	41.6	1.718	71.05	42.8	1.660	76.43	43.8	1.745
April	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	70.89	42.5	1.668	70.52	42.2	1.671	67.43	40.4	1.669	68.92	40.4	1.706	70.76	42.5	1.665	76.30	43.6	1.750
June	70.72	42.4	1.668	69.76	41.7	1.673	68.67	40.8	1.683	71.07	41.2	1.725	70.89	42.6	1.664	76.65	43.5	1.762
July	70.30	42.4	1.658	67.51	40.4	1.671	67.63	39.9	1.695	68.81	39.5	1.742	69.22	41.6	1.664	75.29	42.9	1.755
August	72.03	43.0	1.675	68.75	40.9	1.681	67.91	40.3	1.685	69.01	39.8	1.734	69.18	41.7	1.659	76.07	43.1	1.765
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: 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	74.62	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	79.38	43.0	1.846	73.29	40.9	1.792	75.73	41.2	1.838	70.39	40.5	1.738	75.63	44.7	1.692	85.07	47.0	1.810
June	79.91	43.1	1.854	74.21	41.0	1.810	75.73	41.0	1.847	72.54	41.1	1.765	74.61	44.2	1.688	85.08	46.8	1.818
July	77.77	42.2	1.843	73.02	40.7	1.794	73.87	40.3	1.833	71.40	40.8	1.750	74.45	44.0	1.692	83.17	45.9	1.812
August	79.42	42.7	1.860	71.34	39.9	1.788	71.84	39.0	1.842	70.19	40.5	1.733	75.97	44.9	1.692	85.24	46.4	1.837

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—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: August	71.16	44.2	1.610	73.01	44.3	1.648	76.16	44.0	1.731	65.75	42.2	1.558	66.65	42.4	1.572	67.63	41.8	1.618
September	72.24	44.1	1.638	71.64	42.9	1.670	75.64	43.9	1.723	67.44	42.6	1.583	68.91	42.8	1.610	69.55	42.0	1.656
October	76.78	45.7	1.680	73.12	43.6	1.677	82.72	45.6	1.814	69.49	43.0	1.616	71.39	43.8	1.630	70.89	42.3	1.676
November	77.51	45.7	1.696	73.69	43.4	1.698	81.26	45.6	1.782	70.86	43.1	1.644	72.23	43.8	1.649	71.11	42.2	1.685
December	80.86	46.9	1.724	76.51	44.2	1.731	82.30	45.9	1.793	73.25	44.1	1.661	74.49	44.5	1.674	73.27	42.9	1.708
1951: January	81.78	47.3	1.729	76.91	43.5	1.768	82.62	45.8	1.804	73.80	43.9	1.681	74.32	44.0	1.689	71.82	42.1	1.706
February	82.65	47.5	1.740	79.83	44.6	1.790	84.17	46.4	1.814	74.59	43.9	1.699	75.19	44.1	1.705	72.46	42.4	1.709
March	82.90	47.4	1.749	80.28	44.7	1.796	85.69	46.8	1.831	75.15	44.1	1.704	75.71	44.2	1.713	72.97	42.3	1.725
April	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	84.38	47.7	1.769	82.17	45.6	1.802	87.05	46.8	1.860	74.55	43.8	1.702	77.69	44.8	1.732	73.08	42.0	1.740
June	83.99	47.4	1.772	82.08	45.4	1.808	88.27	47.0	1.878	75.37	44.0	1.713	78.00	44.8	1.741	73.46	42.0	1.749
July	81.70	46.5	1.757	82.40	45.1	1.827	85.55	45.7	1.872	73.49	43.1	1.705	75.30	43.6	1.727	72.62	41.4	1.754
August	85.35	47.0	1.816	82.08	45.5	1.804	86.67	46.1	1.880	72.72	42.7	1.703	76.43	44.0	1.737	74.01	41.3	1.792
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: 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	77.81	41.5	1.875	68.54	43.0	1.594	69.25	40.3	1.719	67.23	39.2	1.715	74.64	43.7	1.708	76.78	43.8	1.763
June	78.19	41.5	1.884	68.35	42.8	1.597	69.67	39.9	1.746	67.24	38.6	1.742	74.22	43.0	1.726	78.17	43.6	1.793
July	77.72	40.8	1.905	66.80	41.8	1.598	70.65	40.3	1.753	69.05	39.3	1.757	72.97	42.6	1.713	78.36	44.0	1.781
August	81.29	41.9	1.940	66.69	41.5	1.607	69.69	39.7	1.753	67.92	38.7	1.755	73.87	42.9	1.722	79.70	44.7	1.783
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Con.																		
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: August	66.06	42.4	1.558	60.15	41.0	1.467	64.25	41.4	1.552	65.30	41.3	1.581	66.41	41.9	1.585	55.11	40.7	1.354
September	65.79	41.8	1.574	61.48	41.4	1.485	64.85	41.6	1.559	65.45	41.4	1.581	67.33	41.9	1.607	56.69	41.2	1.376
October	68.79	43.1	1.696	64.12	42.1	1.523	67.35	42.2	1.596	68.36	42.2	1.620	70.44	42.9	1.642	59.02	41.8	1.412
November	69.54	42.9	1.621	64.33	41.8	1.539	68.48	42.3	1.619	69.13	42.1	1.642	67.89	41.5	1.636	58.83	41.2	1.428
December	72.63	44.1	1.647	65.15	41.9	1.555	69.03	42.3	1.632	69.68	42.1	1.655	69.85	41.9	1.667	59.76	41.5	1.440
1951: January	73.59	43.7	1.684	64.42	41.4	1.556	68.38	41.9	1.632	69.60	41.8	1.665	66.22	40.5	1.635	60.22	41.3	1.458
February	74.69	44.3	1.686	64.80	41.3	1.569	68.72	41.7	1.648	69.60	41.6	1.673	65.36	39.9	1.638	60.61	41.2	1.471
March	72.83	43.3	1.682	65.34	41.3	1.582	70.18	42.1	1.667	71.40	42.1	1.696	66.97	40.2	1.666	60.58	41.1	1.474
April	73.69	43.4	1.698	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	74.13	43.4	1.708	66.57	41.5	1.604	71.57	42.4	1.688	73.10	42.6	1.716	68.00	40.5	1.679	61.05	41.0	1.489
June	72.80	42.6	1.709	67.15	41.5	1.618	71.91	42.4	1.696	73.53	42.6	1.726	67.58	39.8	1.698	62.05	41.2	1.506
July	72.04	42.4	1.699	65.85	40.3	1.634	70.64	41.0	1.723	72.20	41.0	1.761	67.26	39.4	1.707	60.85	40.3	1.510
August	72.38	42.5	1.703	66.18	40.7	1.626	71.63	41.5	1.726	73.08	41.5	1.761	66.28	38.6	1.717	61.32	41.1	1.492

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. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	
1949: Average.....	\$50.68	39.5	\$1.283	\$61.43	39.3	\$1.563	\$56.52	39.5	\$1.421	\$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: August.....	52.89	40.5	1.306	65.44	40.0	1.636	59.74	40.5	1.475	72.87	42.0	1.735	75.21	42.3	1.778	68.94	42.4	1.626	
September.....	54.44	40.9	1.331	67.11	40.7	1.649	62.43	41.4	1.508	72.39	40.9	1.770	73.81	40.6	1.818	71.18	42.7	1.667	
October.....	57.03	41.6	1.371	67.61	40.8	1.657	65.71	42.2	1.557	73.02	41.0	1.781	75.21	41.1	1.830	70.18	41.9	1.675	
November.....	56.32	40.9	1.377	70.39	40.9	1.721	66.18	42.1	1.572	71.78	40.1	1.790	72.76	39.5	1.842	71.78	42.4	1.693	
December.....	56.96	41.1	1.386	71.93	41.6	1.729	67.14	42.2	1.591	75.18	41.4	1.816	76.28	40.9	1.865	75.08	43.3	1.734	
1951: January.....	57.32	40.8	1.405	71.31	41.1	1.735	64.80	41.3	1.569	72.06	39.9	1.806	71.48	38.7	1.847	76.78	43.7	1.757	
February.....	57.31	40.5	1.415	72.97	41.6	1.754	65.38	41.3	1.583	74.05	40.8	1.815	74.29	39.9	1.862	75.86	43.3	1.752	
March.....	57.13	40.4	1.414	75.79	42.6	1.779	65.07	40.9	1.591	75.73	41.2	1.838	76.13	40.3	1.889	77.35	43.9	1.762	
April.....	56.74	40.1	1.415	77.33	43.3	1.786	65.52	41.0	1.598	74.81	40.9	1.829	74.52	39.7	1.877	77.13	44.0	1.753	
May.....	57.41	40.2	1.428	76.85	43.2	1.779	65.44	40.8	1.604	74.97	40.9	1.833	74.90	39.8	1.882	77.22	43.9	1.759	
June.....	58.42	40.4	1.446	76.28	43.0	1.774	66.62	41.2	1.617	75.14	40.4	1.860	74.88	38.9	1.925	77.31	43.8	1.765	
July.....	57.26	39.3	1.457	75.73	43.1	1.757	64.05	39.2	1.634	74.76	40.0	1.869	73.76	38.0	1.941	77.57	43.7	1.775	
August.....	57.18	39.9	1.433	76.65	43.7	1.754	63.83	39.5	1.616	76.54	40.8	1.876	76.98	39.6	1.944	77.47	43.5	1.781	
	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Transportation equipment—Continued																		
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat build- ing 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: August.....	68.29	42.6	1.603	70.94	42.1	1.685	78.68	44.4	1.772	68.22	40.8	1.672	64.84	39.2	1.654	65.62	39.2	1.674	
September.....	70.50	42.7	1.651	74.59	43.8	1.703	77.62	43.9	1.768	67.53	39.7	1.701	62.89	38.3	1.642	63.36	38.1	1.663	
October.....	69.17	42.1	1.643	69.48	39.7	1.750	81.17	44.6	1.820	77.08	43.6	1.768	62.89	38.3	1.642	63.23	38.0	1.664	
November.....	68.72	41.5	1.656	80.82	45.0	1.796	80.67	43.3	1.863	75.91	43.6	1.741	64.47	38.7	1.666	65.08	38.6	1.686	
December.....	72.08	42.6	1.692	83.01	44.8	1.853	88.54	45.9	1.929	79.57	44.6	1.784	66.67	39.9	1.671	67.34	39.8	1.692	
1951: January.....	74.52	43.2	1.725	82.94	45.1	1.839	87.11	45.3	1.923	80.06	44.8	1.787	64.24	38.7	1.660	64.73	38.6	1.677	
February.....	73.49	42.7	1.721	83.49	45.3	1.843	90.01	46.3	1.944	78.10	44.1	1.771	68.80	40.4	1.703	69.41	40.4	1.718	
March.....	75.04	43.5	1.725	86.19	45.7	1.886	90.42	46.3	1.953	79.34	44.2	1.795	68.78	40.2	1.711	69.33	40.1	1.729	
April.....	74.43	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.....	74.69	43.3	1.725	86.67	46.2	1.876	87.68	46.0	1.906	78.45	43.9	1.787	68.46	39.8	1.720	68.96	39.7	1.737	
June.....	75.00	43.3	1.732	88.06	46.3	1.902	90.77	47.3	1.919	77.43	43.5	1.780	70.42	40.1	1.756	71.04	40.0	1.776	
July.....	76.13	43.5	1.750	86.56	45.7	1.894	92.11	48.1	1.915	75.86	42.5	1.785	71.59	40.4	1.772	72.04	40.2	1.792	
August.....	76.56	43.6	1.756	85.01	45.0	1.889	90.49	47.5	1.905	76.08	42.6	1.786	71.72	40.0	1.793	72.52	40.0	1.813	
	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	1.538	60.81	41.2	1.476	
1950: 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	69.61	40.2	1.729	73.53	40.4	1.820	65.36	40.1	1.630	70.73	44.4	1.593	65.47	42.4	1.544	
December.....	58.06	40.8	1.423	72.52	40.9	1.773	76.39	40.7	1.877	67.98	41.0	1.658	71.96	44.5	1.617	66.75	42.6	1.567	
1951: January.....	58.90	40.4	1.458	72.41	41.0	1.766	75.96	40.6	1.871	67.90	41.1	1.652	66.14	41.7	1.586	65.79	41.8	1.574	
February.....	57.72	39.0	1.480	71.16	40.8	1.744	75.35	41.7	1.807	66.97	39.7	1.687	67.48	42.2	1.599	67.06	42.2	1.589	
March.....	59.49	39.9	1.491	75.13	41.1	1.828	82.40	42.3	1.948	68.06	40.2	1.693	69.08	43.2	1.599	67.64	42.3	1.599	
April.....	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.....	59.64	40.0	1.491	76.55	41.2	1.858	80.36	41.4	1.941	72.90	41.0	1.778	65.81	41.0	1.605	68.78	42.3	1.626	
June.....	58.56	39.3	1.490	75.64	40.3	1.877	79.75	40.3	1.979	71.69	40.3	1.779	68.43	42.4	1.614	69.44	42.6	1.630	
July.....	61.20	40.8	1.500	75.22	40.4	1.862	82.79	41.9	1.976	69.68	39.3	1.773	65.99	41.5	1.590	68.75	42.1	1.633	
August.....	60.34	40.2	1.501	75.52	40.0	1.888	81.18	41.8	1.942	68.54	38.4	1.785	66.71	41.8	1.596	69.41	42.4	1.637	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	\$47.04	39.6	\$1.188	\$59.91	39.7	\$1.509	\$49.53	39.0	\$1.270	\$57.01	39.7	\$1.436	\$50.23	39.9	\$1.259
1950: Average	50.88	40.7	1.250	65.59	41.2	1.592	53.25	39.8	1.338	63.01	41.7	1.511	54.04	41.0	1.318
1950: August	52.17	41.6	1.254	65.72	41.7	1.576	51.98	39.8	1.306	63.11	42.1	1.499	54.87	41.6	1.319
September	52.17	41.6	1.254	69.15	42.4	1.631	55.15	40.7	1.355	65.73	43.1	1.525	56.04	42.1	1.331
October	54.13	41.7	1.298	69.22	42.0	1.648	58.06	41.8	1.389	66.78	43.0	1.553	56.98	42.3	1.347
November	54.50	41.6	1.310	69.60	41.8	1.665	59.47	42.0	1.416	67.57	42.9	1.575	57.01	42.2	1.351
December	55.70	42.1	1.323	70.85	42.2	1.679	59.40	41.6	1.428	69.18	43.1	1.605	57.50	41.7	1.379
1951: January	55.47	41.8	1.327	70.56	41.8	1.688	55.61	38.7	1.437	68.43	42.5	1.610	57.37	41.3	1.389
February	55.66	41.6	1.338	72.76	42.3	1.720	58.77	41.1	1.430	69.11	42.5	1.626	58.41	41.6	1.404
March	55.61	41.5	1.340	71.99	42.1	1.710	60.40	41.8	1.445	70.03	42.6	1.644	58.18	41.5	1.402
April	56.23	41.5	1.355	73.24	41.9	1.748	60.49	41.6	1.454	71.12	43.1	1.660	58.03	41.3	1.405
May	55.60	40.7	1.366	73.77	42.2	1.748	61.07	41.8	1.461	71.10	42.7	1.655	57.39	40.7	1.410
June	56.07	40.9	1.371	72.82	41.8	1.742	59.78	41.0	1.458	72.73	43.5	1.672	57.85	40.8	1.418
July	55.55	40.4	1.375	73.00	41.5	1.759	57.16	40.0	1.429	72.28	43.1	1.677	56.28	39.8	1.414
August	55.28	40.2	1.375	71.88	41.6	1.728	59.10	41.1	1.438	73.18	43.3	1.690	56.64	40.0	1.416
	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		
1949: Average	\$55.06	41.4	\$1.330	\$51.33	40.8	\$1.258	\$58.30	42.0	\$1.388	\$47.00	39.1	\$1.202	\$46.06	39.3	\$1.172
1950: Average	59.45	42.8	1.389	54.25	41.6	1.304	64.08	43.8	1.463	50.98	40.4	1.262	49.52	40.0	1.238
1950: August	59.98	43.4	1.382	53.68	42.0	1.278	65.42	44.5	1.470	51.90	40.9	1.269	50.55	40.7	1.242
September	63.48	44.8	1.417	57.06	43.0	1.327	69.56	46.5	1.496	52.11	41.1	1.268	51.42	41.2	1.248
October	65.06	44.9	1.449	59.03	43.5	1.357	70.93	46.3	1.532	53.42	41.7	1.301	51.40	40.6	1.266
November	65.19	44.9	1.452	58.37	43.4	1.345	71.56	46.2	1.549	53.90	41.4	1.322	52.66	41.3	1.275
December	63.52	43.9	1.447	58.14	43.0	1.352	68.48	44.7	1.532	53.49	40.4	1.324	53.41	41.4	1.290
1951: January	62.29	43.2	1.442	58.32	43.2	1.350	66.27	43.2	1.534	53.20	40.0	1.330	53.58	40.9	1.310
February	64.08	43.5	1.473	59.79	43.2	1.384	68.20	43.8	1.557	54.10	39.9	1.356	54.24	41.5	1.307
March	62.93	42.9	1.467	58.73	42.9	1.369	66.95	43.0	1.557	54.06	39.9	1.355	53.44	40.7	1.313
April	62.46	42.4	1.473	57.93	42.1	1.376	66.40	42.7	1.555	53.48	39.7	1.347	53.13	40.1	1.325
May	61.45	41.3	1.488	56.58	41.0	1.380	65.49	41.5	1.578	52.10	39.0	1.336	53.45	39.8	1.343
June	61.23	40.9	1.497	56.61	40.7	1.391	64.90	41.0	1.583	52.68	39.2	1.344	54.40	40.0	1.360
July	58.63	39.4	1.488	54.41	39.4	1.381	62.06	39.4	1.575	52.09	38.7	1.346	53.37	39.3	1.358
August	59.52	39.6	1.503	55.86	40.1	1.393	62.88	39.4	1.596	53.30	39.6	1.346	52.10	38.2	1.364
	Manufacturing—Con.														
	Transportation and public utilities														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Class I railroads ⁴						Local railways and bus lines ⁴			Communication		
	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries									Telephones ⁶			Switchboard operating employees ⁷		
1949: Average	\$51.20	40.0	\$1.280	\$61.73	43.5	\$1.419	\$64.61	44.9	\$1.439	\$51.78	38.5	\$1.345			
1950: Average	54.91	41.1	1.336	63.20	40.8	1.549	66.96	45.0	1.488	54.38	38.9	1.398	\$46.65	37.5	\$1.244
1950: August	55.62	41.6	1.337	65.46	42.7	1.533	66.84	44.8	1.492	54.71	39.3	1.392	47.90	38.6	1.241
September	56.66	42.0	1.349	63.18	40.5	1.560	67.42	45.1	1.495	55.80	39.6	1.409	48.00	38.4	1.250
October	57.75	42.4	1.362	64.54	41.8	1.544	67.77	45.3	1.496	56.18	39.4	1.426	49.00	38.4	1.276
November	57.30	42.1	1.361	64.63	41.4	1.561	68.26	45.6	1.497	54.04	38.0	1.422	44.93	36.0	1.248
December	58.25	41.7	1.397	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.96	46.3	1.511	56.30	39.1	1.440	47.37	37.3	1.270
1951: January	58.37	41.4	1.410	67.86	42.2	1.608	70.23	45.9	1.530	56.41	38.9	1.450	47.78	37.3	1.181
February	59.34	41.7	1.423	69.50	41.2	1.687	70.66	46.0	1.536	57.58	39.2	1.469	49.09	37.7	1.302
March	59.54	41.9	1.421	71.48	42.0	1.702	70.42	45.7	1.541	56.52	38.9	1.453	47.80	37.4	1.278
April	59.34	41.7	1.423	70.99	40.8	1.740	70.92	45.9	1.545	56.12	38.7	1.450	47.45	37.3	1.272
May	58.83	41.2	1.428	71.80	41.1	1.747	72.17	46.5	1.552	56.59	39.0	1.451	47.42	37.4	1.268
June	59.22	41.3	1.434	73.05	41.2	1.773	72.77	46.8	1.555	58.12	39.4	1.475	49.26	38.1	1.293
July	57.59	40.3	1.429	72.14	40.3	1.790	73.02	46.1	1.584	59.30	39.8	1.490	50.59	38.5	1.314
August	57.87	40.5	1.429				72.32	45.6	1.586	58.88	39.2	1.502	49.91	37.7	1.324

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: 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	79.49	42.9	1.853	65.97	45.4	1.453	70.72	41.5	1.704	71.97	41.6	1.730	66.91	41.1	1.628			
June	81.20	43.1	1.884	66.44	45.1	1.451	71.06	41.7	1.704	72.40	41.8	1.732	66.99	41.1	1.630			
July	82.82	43.0	1.926	71.23	44.8	1.590	71.57	41.9	1.708	73.21	42.1	1.739	67.40	41.3	1.632			
August	82.63	42.9	1.926	70.47	44.6	1.580	71.73	41.9	1.712	73.30	42.1	1.741	67.73	41.4	1.636			
	Transportation and public utilities—Con.						Trade											
	Other public utilities—Con.						Retail trade											
	Electric light and gas utilities combined						Wholesale trade			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: August	66.81	41.6	1.606	60.90	40.9	1.489	48.99	41.1	1.192	37.06	37.4	.991	42.33	38.2	1.108			
September	68.05	41.7	1.632	60.93	40.7	1.497	48.48	40.4	1.200	36.11	36.4	.992	42.03	37.8	1.112			
October	68.47	41.8	1.638	61.68	40.9	1.508	48.32	40.3	1.199	36.01	36.3	.992	42.03	37.9	1.109			
November	68.68	41.8	1.643	61.98	40.8	1.519	47.92	40.0	1.198	35.24	36.0	.979	41.24	37.8	1.091			
December	71.02	42.4	1.675	63.49	41.2	1.541	48.31	40.7	1.187	37.02	38.2	.969	45.05	40.7	1.107			
1951: January	70.64	41.8	1.690	63.44	40.8	1.555	49.85	40.3	1.237	38.02	36.7	1.036	44.58	38.2	1.167			
February	70.80	41.6	1.702	63.62	40.6	1.567	49.56	40.1	1.236	37.43	36.3	1.031	43.70	37.8	1.156			
March	69.92	41.2	1.697	63.62	40.6	1.567	48.95	39.7	1.233	36.44	35.8	1.018	43.05	37.6	1.145			
April	71.43	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	71.47	41.6	1.718	63.78	40.6	1.571	49.83	39.8	1.252	36.71	35.5	1.034	43.49	37.3	1.166			
June	71.94	41.9	1.717	64.35	40.7	1.581	50.74	40.4	1.256	37.70	36.5	1.033	44.23	38.0	1.164			
July	72.24	42.1	1.716	64.75	40.8	1.587	51.53	40.9	1.260	38.30	37.0	1.035	44.46	37.9	1.173			
August	72.41	42.0	1.724	64.63	40.8	1.584	51.45	40.8	1.261	37.83	36.8	1.028	43.96	37.7	1.166			
	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: August	53.04	41.5	1.278	63.66	45.6	1.396	40.70	37.0	1.100	57.03	43.5	1.311	55.91	44.2	1.265			
September	52.12	40.4	1.290	63.52	45.6	1.393	40.98	36.2	1.132	58.07	43.4	1.338	56.36	44.1	1.278			
October	51.80	40.0	1.295	63.94	45.9	1.393	40.95	36.3	1.128	57.68	43.5	1.326	56.93	44.1	1.291			
November	52.40	40.0	1.310	63.07	45.8	1.377	40.65	36.1	1.126	57.90	43.5	1.331	55.98	43.6	1.284			
December	52.91	40.3	1.313	63.53	46.0	1.381	42.17	36.7	1.149	60.18	43.8	1.374	56.97	44.3	1.286			
1951: January	53.15	39.9	1.332	64.48	45.7	1.411	42.81	36.5	1.173	58.99	43.5	1.356	56.68	43.5	1.303			
February	52.69	39.5	1.334	65.16	45.5	1.432	41.40	36.0	1.150	58.31	43.1	1.353	56.76	43.2	1.314			
March	52.62	39.3	1.339	65.29	45.4	1.438	40.75	35.4	1.151	58.49	43.2	1.354	56.72	43.1	1.316			
April	53.18	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	53.44	39.7	1.346	66.22	45.2	1.465	41.44	35.6	1.164	59.38	43.0	1.381	58.60	43.8	1.338			
June	54.72	40.5	1.351	67.03	45.6	1.470	42.25	36.2	1.167	59.13	43.0	1.375	58.91	43.8	1.345			
July	55.44	41.1	1.349	66.92	45.4	1.474	42.82	36.6	1.170	58.61	43.0	1.363	59.45	44.1	1.348			
August	55.49	41.1	1.350	67.04	45.3	1.480	42.90	36.7	1.169	59.25	43.0	1.378	59.40	43.9	1.353			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Finance ¹⁰			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion-picture production and distribution ¹⁰
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
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: 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	102.94
February.....	49.55	90.95	61.26	35.04	43.2	.811	36.25	40.5	.895	41.78	40.1	1.042	80.74
March.....	49.70	85.96	60.96	34.68	43.3	.801	36.85	40.9	.901	44.14	42.0	1.051	84.56
April.....	50.08	84.12	60.83	34.90	43.3	.806	37.32	41.1	.908	44.90	42.4	1.059	84.94
May.....	50.11	81.78	61.01	35.02	43.4	.807	37.96	41.4	.917	45.90	42.1	1.065	83.63
June.....	50.06	80.97	61.71	35.24	43.4	.812	38.06	41.5	.917	45.45	42.6	1.067	83.55
July.....	50.56	77.46	62.49	35.33	43.4	.814	37.84	41.4	.914	44.43	41.8	1.063	84.02
August.....	50.53	79.34	61.91	35.16	43.3	.812	37.30	40.9	.912	42.90	40.7	1.054	84.13

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 railroads 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.

[†] New series beginning with month and year shown below; not comparable with data shown for earlier periods:

Drugs and Medicines—January 1951; comparable January data for old series are \$63.48, 41.3 hours and \$1.537.

Motion picture production and distribution—January 1951; comparable January data for old series are \$97.01.

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: November.....	\$62.23	\$35.07	\$73.27	\$41.29	\$35.86	\$20.21
1941: Average.....	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	December.....	63.88	35.51	77.77	43.23	36.38	20.22
1946: Average.....	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	1951: January.....	63.76	34.92	76.63	41.97	36.70	20.10
1948: Average.....	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	February.....	63.84	34.52	75.67	40.92	36.25	19.60
1949: Average.....	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	March.....	64.57	34.79	74.66	40.22	36.85	19.85
1950: Average.....	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	April.....	64.70	34.84	75.63	40.72	37.32	20.10
1950: August.....	60.32	34.58	71.04	40.72	34.83	19.97	May.....	64.55	34.61	73.86	39.60	37.96	20.35
September.....	60.64	34.52	71.92	40.94	35.93	20.45	June.....	65.08	34.93	77.67	41.69	38.06	20.43
October.....	61.99	35.09	72.99	41.32	35.79	20.26	July ²	64.32	34.47	72.39	38.79	37.84	20.28
							August ²	64.56	34.59	75.60	40.51	37.30	19.99

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: August.....	\$60.32	252.8	\$52.24	\$29.95	\$58.11	\$33.31
1945: January.....	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27	September.....	60.64	254.1	52.50	29.89	58.38	33.24
July.....	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42	October.....	61.99	259.8	52.16	29.53	59.20	33.51
1946: June.....	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85	November.....	62.23	260.8	52.35	29.50	59.40	33.47
1939: Average.....	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	December.....	63.88	267.7	53.67	29.84	60.75	33.77
1940: Average.....	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	1951: January.....	63.76	267.2	53.49	29.29	60.56	33.17
1941: Average.....	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	February.....	63.84	267.6	53.55	28.96	60.62	32.78
1942: Average.....	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93	March.....	64.57	270.6	54.13	29.16	61.21	32.98
1943: Average.....	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26	April.....	64.70	271.2	54.23	29.20	61.31	33.01
1944: Average.....	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84	May.....	64.55	270.5	54.11	29.01	61.19	32.81
1945: Average.....	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04	June.....	65.08	272.8	54.53	29.27	61.62	33.07
1946: Average.....	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78	July ²	64.32	269.6	53.93	28.90	61.01	32.69
1947: Average.....	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.63	48.24	30.04	August ²	64.56	270.6	54.12	29.00	61.20	32.79
1948: Average.....	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75							
1949: Average.....	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.09	53.83	31.44							
1950: Average.....	59.33	248.7	51.09	29.54	57.21	33.08							

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: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1950: August.....	\$1.464	\$1.408	222.4	\$1.539	\$1.475	\$1.374	\$1.328
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	September.....	1.479	1.424	225.0	1.562	1.499	1.379	1.334
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	October.....	1.501	1.442	227.8	1.577	1.508	1.404	1.358
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	November.....	1.514	1.456	230.0	1.587	1.521	1.419	1.372
1945: Average.....	1.023	1.963	152.1	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	December.....	1.543	1.479	233.6	1.619	1.545	1.443	1.393
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	1951: January.....	1.555	1.497	236.5	1.630	1.565	1.456	1.409
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	February.....	1.561	1.504	237.6	1.639	1.573	1.458	1.414
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	March.....	1.571	1.511	238.7	1.654	1.582	1.460	1.415
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	April.....	1.578	1.518	239.8	1.659	1.587	1.465	1.422
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	May.....	1.586	1.528	241.4	1.665	1.596	1.474	1.432
								June.....	1.599	1.540	243.3	1.681	1.611	1.484	1.441
								July ³	1.600	1.548	244.5	1.684	1.624	1.490	1.446
								August ³	1.598	1.543	243.8	1.685	1.620	1.483	1.441

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index ¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities
[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All items ²	Food	Apparel	Rent ³	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration ⁴				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous ⁵
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	59.1	50.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	60.7	51.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	63.6	53.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	139.5	159.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	185.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	204.5	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.5
January 15	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	189.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
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	<i>181.6</i>	<i>221.6</i>	<i>199.7</i>	<i>126.0</i>	<i>144.5</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>201.8</i>	<i>152.9</i>	<i>208.9</i>	<i>163.7</i>
February 15	183.8	226.0	202.0	134.0	143.9	97.2	204.5	152.8	209.7	163.2
February 15	<i>184.2</i>	<i>226.0</i>	<i>203.2</i>	<i>126.8</i>	<i>145.7</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>204.7</i>	<i>153.5</i>	<i>211.4</i>	<i>164.8</i>
March 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
March 15	<i>184.6</i>	<i>225.4</i>	<i>204.6</i>	<i>127.3</i>	<i>146.3</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>205.7</i>	<i>154.4</i>	<i>212.7</i>	<i>165.8</i>
April 15	184.6	225.7	203.6	135.1	144.0	96.9	205.0	154.4	211.8	164.6
April 15	<i>184.6</i>	<i>224.6</i>	<i>205.2</i>	<i>127.7</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>205.5</i>	<i>154.4</i>	<i>214.1</i>	<i>166.1</i>
May 15	185.4	227.4	204.0	135.4	143.6	97.3	202.4	156.0	212.6	165.0
May 15	<i>185.4</i>	<i>226.7</i>	<i>205.7</i>	<i>128.0</i>	<i>144.9</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>201.6</i>	<i>156.0</i>	<i>214.8</i>	<i>166.4</i>
June 15	185.2	226.9	204.0	135.7	143.6	97.1	202.8	156.0	212.5	164.8
June 15	<i>185.6</i>	<i>227.0</i>	<i>205.5</i>	<i>128.3</i>	<i>145.1</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>202.3</i>	<i>156.0</i>	<i>214.6</i>	<i>166.3</i>
July 15	185.5	227.7	203.3	136.2	144.0	97.2	203.7	157.6	212.4	165.0
July 15	<i>185.8</i>	<i>227.5</i>	<i>204.9</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>145.7</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>203.4</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>214.8</i>	<i>166.3</i>
August 15	185.5	227.0	203.6	136.8	144.2	97.3	204.2	157.8	210.8	165.4
August 15	<i>185.6</i>	<i>226.4</i>	<i>205.2</i>	<i>129.3</i>	<i>146.0</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>204.0</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>212.7</i>	<i>166.8</i>
September 15	186.6	227.3	209.0	137.5	144.4	97.3	204.9	157.8	211.1	166.0
September 15	<i>186.6</i>	<i>226.3</i>	<i>210.7</i>	<i>130.0</i>	<i>146.3</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>204.8</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>212.8</i>	<i>167.</i>

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	Sept. 15 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	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	June 15, 1950	Sept. 15 1951
Average.....	186.6	185.5	185.5	185.2	185.4	184.6	184.5	183.8	181.5	178.8	176.4	175.6	174.6	170.2	186.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	180.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baltimore, Md.....	190.5	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	180.6	174.7	188.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	191.4	190.5	189.2	189.8	190.1	189.9	190.6	189.8	188.2	183.9	180.8	179.3	179.7	171.6	192.3
Boston, Mass.....	177.8	177.2	176.9	176.5	176.1	175.5	175.8	175.5	173.5	171.2	169.7	169.5	168.2	165.5	178.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(2)	(2)	185.5	(2)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	174.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chicago, Ill.....	191.8	190.9	190.9	190.1	189.8	189.1	189.1	188.5	185.4	183.4	180.6	180.3	179.5	175.1	192.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	186.8	185.3	185.6	185.0	184.8	184.6	184.4	183.9	182.3	178.4	176.1	176.1	175.9	170.5	186.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	189.1	(2)	(2)	185.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	179.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Denver, Colo.....	(2)	(2)	187.6	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)	178.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
Detroit, Mich.....	189.0	188.5	188.6	188.3	187.4	186.7	187.0	186.2	184.2	181.3	179.8	179.1	177.5	173.5	186.7
Houston, Tex.....	194.1	193.0	192.6	192.3	192.5	192.5	192.4	191.0	190.1	186.1	183.0	182.3	182.2	175.8	193.5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	178.9	(2)	(2)	(2)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	192.0	(2)	(2)	190.6	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	181.7	176.3	183.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	(2)	(2)	179.7	(2)	(2)	178.5	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)	169.0	(2)	(2)	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	187.2	186.6	186.7	186.1	186.3	185.6	185.6	184.1	181.3	178.5	176.2	174.8	173.2	169.3	185.2
Manchester, N. H.....	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	182.9	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	176.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Memphis, Tenn.....	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	186.5	(2)	(2)	182.7	(2)	(2)	179.2	172.7	188.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	180.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	183.1	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	(2)	183.2	(2)	(2)	177.7	(2)	(2)	172.8	169.1	184.4
Mobile, Ala.....	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.5	(2)	(2)	181.9	(2)	(2)	177.1	(2)	(2)	173.9	168.2	185.5
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	188.9	(2)	(2)	188.5	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	180.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New York, N. Y.....	182.5	180.9	181.2	180.5	181.4	180.6	180.4	180.8	177.8	175.4	173.2	172.4	171.7	167.0	182.6
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	187.1	(2)	(2)	179.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	186.1	185.4	185.4	185.6	186.4	185.9	185.6	185.4	181.0	178.1	174.1	173.8	173.1	169.1	185.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	190.0	188.8	189.3	187.8	187.8	186.7	186.0	185.6	183.4	180.2	178.7	178.8	177.4	171.8	190.2
Portland, Maine.....	178.6	(2)	(2)	176.4	(2)	(2)	175.7	(2)	(2)	171.3	(2)	(2)	168.1	164.4	179.1
Portland, Oreg.....	(2)	(2)	195.7	(2)	(2)	194.1	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	184.3	(2)	(2)	(2)
Richmond, Va.....	(2)	(2)	181.3	(2)	(2)	181.2	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)	173.8	(2)	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, Mo.....	186.2	(2)	(2)	185.0	(2)	(2)	185.2	(2)	(2)	178.8	(2)	(2)	174.0	168.8	188.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.7	(2)	(2)	181.5	(2)	(2)	175.3	172.4	190.3
Savannah, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	196.5	(2)	(2)	195.5	(2)	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	(2)	(2)
Scranton, Pa.....	(2)	182.5	(2)	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	175.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	188.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	180.0	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	173.5	(2)	(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 December¹ or 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 Commodities ¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1951	Sept. 15, 1951	Aug. 15, 1951
Average.....	227.3	227.0	209.0	203.6	137.5	136.8	144.4	144.2	97.3	97.3	211.1	210.8	166.0	165.4
Atlanta, Ga.....	232.1	231.4	(1)	218.2	(2)	148.3	160.1	159.2	85.8	85.8	(1)	218.9	(1)	173.6
Baltimore, Md.....	238.3	238.0	200.1	(1)	139.0	(2)	148.5	148.1	115.4	115.3	211.2	(1)	165.8	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	220.1	217.3	218.7	215.5	(2)	197.4	136.5	136.5	79.6	79.6	200.4	201.8	160.1	160.8
Boston, Mass.....	213.9	215.5	194.3	187.3	129.2	(2)	161.7	161.2	118.0	117.7	202.5	201.4	160.6	160.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	221.5	219.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	153.7	153.6	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	232.3	233.4	212.9	205.1	151.7	(2)	137.9	137.8	83.5	83.5	197.2	195.7	169.6	169.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	229.0	228.3	206.1	203.0	126.4	(2)	149.9	148.2	100.1	100.3	197.3	198.0	167.5	165.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	235.3	235.7	(1)	205.1	(2)	144.9	150.0	149.8	105.6	105.6	(1)	189.4	(1)	163.4
Denver, Colo.....	232.4	231.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.8	113.8	69.7	69.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	228.4	228.9	200.7	196.7	(2)	(2)	154.2	154.0	89.4	89.2	228.3	231.3	178.2	177.4
Houston, Tex.....	239.4	237.2	223.1	221.1	(2)	168.6	98.6	98.6	82.1	82.1	205.3	203.8	169.7	169.2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	225.4	224.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	161.0	161.0	84.5	84.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	234.7	233.6	203.2	(1)	155.2	(2)	143.4	143.9	85.9	85.9	213.7	(1)	170.8	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	212.2	211.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	130.8	130.4	69.5	69.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	233.3	232.3	201.6	200.9	(2)	162.7	98.7	98.7	93.0	93.0	209.7	208.2	160.6	160.2
Manchester, N. H.....	219.8	221.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	166.8	166.4	110.5	109.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	237.4	234.7	222.2	(1)	156.8	(2)	141.4	141.4	77.0	77.0	181.8	(1)	155.6	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	227.9	229.2	(1)	204.1	(2)	165.6	150.5	150.2	99.2	99.2	(1)	214.7	(1)	165.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	215.6	217.5	218.1	(1)	147.1	(2)	141.3	141.3	77.7	77.7	201.4	(1)	165.8	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	229.1	227.0	209.3	(1)	146.3	(2)	130.8	130.5	85.1	84.9	178.5	(1)	158.1	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	240.6	240.8	(1)	211.3	(2)	138.0	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	203.0	(1)	151.4
New York, N. Y.....	226.1	225.5	213.8	202.9	(2)	(2)	145.1	145.0	102.9	102.9	201.9	201.7	167.0	166.8
Norfolk, Va.....	229.1	229.1	(1)	192.8	(2)	151.2	159.2	159.4	100.1	100.3	(1)	206.5	(1)	165.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	224.1	223.2	202.4	199.9	(2)	127.3	149.7	149.7	104.2	104.2	217.8	216.7	167.8	167.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	231.0	232.0	239.5	235.0	(2)	(2)	150.5	150.5	114.4	114.4	214.7	214.3	165.9	163.2
Portland, Maine.....	213.2	215.9	213.2	(1)	120.0	(2)	157.2	157.0	107.8	107.9	204.2	(1)	161.6	(1)
Portland, Oreg.....	247.9	247.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	134.5	134.3	93.9	93.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	217.7	215.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	148.4	147.2	102.2	102.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	238.8	237.2	209.4	(1)	131.4	(2)	142.3	142.1	88.4	88.4	186.6	(1)	156.9	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	234.8	234.4	202.7	(1)	134.2	(2)	92.1	92.1	81.0	81.0	180.9	(1)	175.3	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	241.4	240.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	164.5	164.5	116.0	116.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	225.6	225.9	(1)	210.5	(2)	121.5	158.4	157.7	98.3	98.3	(1)	189.1	(1)	151.9
Seattle, Wash.....	234.4	232.7	(1)	203.7	(2)	154.8	132.1	132.1	92.6	92.6	(1)	214.7	(1)	171.6
Washington, D. C.....	224.0	222.6	(1)	225.0	(2)	124.8	149.2	148.9	105.3	105.3	(1)	217.8	(1)	165.5

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		
1932: 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	
1932: 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	
1941: December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4	
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5	
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1	
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5	
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5	
1945: August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	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	
1946: June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2	
1946: November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5	
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0	
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0	
1949: Average	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4	
1950: Average	204.5	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	173.6	199.2	206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9	
1950: January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	217.2	143.3	223.9	299.5	135.2	178.9	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	
1950: 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	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
1951: 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
1951: March	226.2	187.5	272.2	271.9	308.0	215.4	280.5	198.9	351.2	204.6	195.2	217.1	101.2	220.7	167.0	257.4	342.6	177.3	186.0
1951: 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
1951: 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
1951: 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
1951: 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
1951: August	227.0	188.7	275.0	276.6	310.1	222.6	292.0	194.4	356.4	205.9	225.8	208.9	98.0	209.1	165.8	248.5	345.2	162.7	188.3
1951: September	227.3	189.4	275.6	277.6	310.7	224.3	292.2	195.1	353.2	206.4	239.3	205.1	97.5	204.3	164.2	245.6	345.0	161.5	188.2

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 computing 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	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	June 1950	Sept. 1951
United States.....	227.3	227.0	227.7	226.9	227.4	225.7	226.2	226.0	221.9	216.3	210.8	210.6	210.0	203.1	226.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	232.1	231.4	229.4	228.1	228.7	228.5	224.1	224.0	223.4	217.0	208.3	208.6	210.2	195.4	234.1
Baltimore, Md.....	238.3	238.0	237.0	238.9	239.0	236.2	236.8	237.1	231.8	226.4	220.5	221.2	221.8	215.6	237.9
Birmingham, Ala.....	220.1	217.3	214.5	216.4	218.1	218.3	220.5	220.8	219.8	212.3	203.0	202.7	206.4	192.2	221.9
Boston, Mass.....	213.9	215.5	216.6	214.9	214.4	212.8	213.3	213.8	209.1	204.1	201.5	201.9	200.1	196.1	214.4
Bridgeport, Conn.....	224.3	225.0	226.0	225.9	225.3	226.0	226.9	224.1	220.9	214.6	209.1	210.8	206.8	204.0	224.4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	221.5	219.2	222.1	224.3	221.9	218.0	219.6	217.9	215.5	207.5	205.7	204.0	202.6	199.0	223.8
Butte, Mont.....	228.5	229.0	227.4	225.5	226.6	222.9	223.9	222.5	220.7	215.8	212.2	212.0	209.4	203.0	232.3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	235.1	236.0	238.5	237.2	236.5	234.8	234.9	230.6	229.2	225.9	220.2	220.6	219.2	208.6	239.6
Charleston, S. C.....	220.6	221.0	218.9	211.6	211.6	212.2	214.3	213.2	208.9	203.2	195.5	196.7	198.9	188.0	220.7
Chicago, Ill.....	232.3	233.4	235.3	233.4	233.0	231.1	231.6	232.9	225.1	221.6	214.8	215.0	214.7	208.4	234.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	229.0	228.3	229.2	226.9	227.1	226.0	225.8	226.9	223.7	215.9	210.7	212.6	214.2	205.1	228.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	235.3	235.7	236.7	236.3	235.6	231.8	233.3	232.7	227.4	220.9	217.8	219.1	217.5	211.2	233.7
Columbus, Ohio.....	207.8	207.3	207.6	208.5	207.3	206.1	207.1	206.7	200.7	197.4	191.1	192.5	193.2	183.9	209.5
Dallas, Tex.....	233.5	230.9	227.0	227.9	228.9	228.7	229.9	228.7	225.9	221.1	213.1	213.5	215.6	201.5	232.7
Denver, Colo.....	232.4	231.6	230.6	232.6	232.3	229.9	230.5	229.0	227.8	223.6	216.0	215.1	212.2	205.9	225.9
Detroit, Mich.....	228.4	228.9	229.1	229.4	229.1	227.3	228.8	228.3	223.7	217.2	213.5	212.5	209.7	202.9	220.4
Fall River, Mass.....	219.7	221.0	222.2	221.3	219.2	219.8	219.2	220.8	216.0	211.4	206.2	207.6	205.6	200.7	220.1
Houston, Tex.....	239.4	237.2	235.2	237.1	237.1	238.3	238.5	235.6	236.0	227.5	222.1	222.3	223.3	208.1	241.1
Indianapolis, Ind.....	225.4	224.3	223.3	222.4	223.3	221.6	222.1	220.6	218.6	214.0	208.8	208.6	210.3	198.1	226.7
Jackson, Miss. ¹	227.2	224.8	222.6	221.9	223.2	222.1	226.3	226.4	223.1	216.0	211.6	213.9	213.9	201.0	226.4
Jacksonville, Fla.....	234.7	233.6	233.8	231.9	230.5	234.3	234.8	231.5	229.0	223.1	215.3	215.2	219.1	205.8	233.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	212.2	211.8	213.7	212.8	213.6	212.4	211.6	210.5	208.5	203.2	198.1	196.2	195.8	189.2	211.6
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	254.9	253.1	251.7	249.8	250.3	250.9	253.4	253.1	248.6	243.6	235.0	235.8	238.5	223.1	255.5
Little Rock, Ark.....	223.0	222.9	223.6	225.2	225.1	224.9	226.8	225.2	222.7	217.1	211.7	210.9	211.5	200.1	227.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	233.3	232.3	232.7	230.9	230.9	228.9	229.8	226.9	226.3	218.0	212.1	210.9	207.8	201.6	227.8
Louisville, Ky.....	215.6	214.8	216.0	215.5	213.7	212.5	214.6	214.5	210.0	203.3	198.0	198.0	199.4	192.0	217.6
Manchester, N. H.....	219.8	221.9	221.6	221.0	218.4	217.8	217.6	218.9	215.1	210.1	207.4	208.8	206.2	200.6	221.5
Memphis, Tenn.....	237.4	234.7	232.3	233.0	234.6	232.9	233.8	230.8	227.6	224.0	218.3	220.1	221.5	208.3	239.2
Milwaukee, Wis.....	227.9	229.2	231.9	229.9	227.5	224.8	226.9	227.4	219.6	216.3	213.0	212.3	212.3	206.6	226.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	215.6	217.5	219.0	219.4	220.3	217.6	217.7	217.9	213.8	206.8	202.1	200.7	199.1	194.1	217.6
Mobile, Ala.....	229.1	227.0	229.5	225.7	224.2	225.7	223.8	222.5	220.4	213.2	208.8	207.4	210.2	200.1	229.4
Newark, N. J.....	225.3	225.0	225.7	225.5	227.1	224.2	223.2	225.5	220.2	215.3	209.1	208.2	206.3	203.3	221.6
New Haven, Conn.....	219.9	219.2	221.6	220.5	220.3	218.1	219.3	220.0	214.0	208.7	203.6	205.4	203.6	199.8	218.9
New Orleans, La.....	240.6	240.8	238.8	238.2	239.5	240.2	242.1	239.8	237.8	228.2	220.7	221.5	225.2	212.9	239.4
New York, N. Y.....	226.1	225.5	226.5	224.4	226.4	224.9	224.7	227.0	221.0	216.1	211.3	210.2	210.6	203.7	224.7
Norfolk, Va.....	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.2	229.4	227.9	233.8	231.1	225.2	214.8	210.8	211.8	216.3	205.9	229.2
Omaha, Nebr.....	219.6	220.0	219.1	219.6	219.3	217.0	216.8	216.4	213.7	209.8	203.6	202.3	203.5	197.2	220.5
Peoria, Ill.....	235.6	236.9	239.8	241.2	240.6	237.9	238.1	236.5	233.4	226.9	224.4	225.0	224.2	216.8	240.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	224.1	223.2	223.6	222.2	223.8	222.3	221.4	222.2	217.7	212.9	206.7	207.9	208.8	201.4	221.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	231.0	232.0	232.9	230.3	230.5	227.8	227.2	227.4	222.4	218.0	213.8	215.9	214.6	207.5	228.8
Portland, Maine.....	213.2	215.9	217.0	213.9	210.0	209.6	210.5	211.0	207.9	202.9	198.1	198.9	197.7	193.0	213.7
Portland, Oreg.....	247.9	247.4	251.2	251.5	252.1	248.6	250.3	247.4	243.4	234.9	230.7	228.7	228.5	219.1	246.4
Providence, R. I.....	228.3	228.9	231.8	229.6	229.1	229.5	228.6	230.8	225.1	219.3	213.7	214.4	213.6	207.9	232.0
Richmond, Va.....	217.7	215.9	216.5	216.4	216.7	215.9	217.4	218.3	215.6	210.3	201.6	202.0	202.9	195.2	218.9
Rochester, N. Y.....	220.2	218.9	221.5	222.9	220.9	217.8	218.2	216.2	212.2	206.1	202.6	204.5	202.0	196.4	220.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	238.8	237.2	237.9	238.2	238.4	237.6	239.4	240.0	234.0	229.7	221.2	220.2	220.4	210.2	240.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	215.1	216.2	216.5	216.2	215.1	214.4	214.1	212.9	210.5	202.8	198.4	196.9	195.3	192.5	216.7
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	228.0	227.4	228.3	230.0	228.3	226.9	227.9	225.6	222.2	217.2	212.4	211.4	210.9	202.2	228.5
San Francisco, Calif.....	234.8	234.4	237.8	237.4	241.2	238.4	241.7	235.3	238.0	229.0	219.3	217.0	214.3	211.1	239.6
Savannah, Ga.....	241.4	240.0	241.2	239.6	237.6	237.6	232.3	231.5	229.8	223.0	214.9	215.9	217.9	206.3	243.2
Scranton, Pa.....	225.5	225.9	225.5	225.7	225.2	221.4	222.7	223.7	217.7	212.1	207.1	207.2	208.9	204.2	224.0
Seattle, Wash.....	234.4	232.7	233.8	233.0	236.6	234.4	234.3	231.7	230.2	225.7	221.8	218.0	214.1	208.6	231.1
Springfield, Ill.....	238.1	237.9	238.6	238.5	237.6	237.6	237.8	238.2	233.7	231.7	223.1	222.1	218.6	211.8	238.9
Washington, D. C.....	224.0	222.6	221.9	224.2	224.3	222.2	222.4	223.3	221.2	216.7	208.9	208.9	207.0	201.9	223.6
Wichita, Kans. ¹	241.4	237.8	238.2	234.9	234.0	234.1	237.5	235.9	231.1	230.0	218.4	219.0	218.9	209.4	242.0
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	219.3	220.7	220.3	220.6	220.6	220.4	223.7	221.3	217.6	214.1	205.7	207.5	207.8	197.3	219.8

¹ June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Sept. 1951	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	Jan. 1951	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Sept. 1950	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds	52.0	201.3	201.1	201.7	202.3	202.4	201.8	200.9	199.0	196.3	192.5	191.9	192.4	192.9	190.5
Corn flakes ¹ 13 ounces	22.0	205.8	203.9	199.5	197.8	197.4	196.6	194.3	193.9	192.5	191.7	190.9	187.4	182.7	176.5
Corn meal..... pound	9.6	203.6	201.3	200.8	200.4	201.3	203.7	203.7	202.8	200.5	197.8	197.9	204.0	205.4	181.9
Rice ² do	17.8	99.7	101.3	101.5	101.3	101.6	102.2	101.9	101.5	100.7	101.0	98.6	97.5	96.8	93.1
Rolled oats ³ 20 ounces	17.9	162.2	162.0	161.5	161.3	160.2	159.1	156.6	155.2	154.5	153.4	152.5	150.3	146.8	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white..... pound	15.7	183.7	183.5	183.4	183.4	182.8	182.7	182.8	183.0	182.2	172.0	171.9	171.9	171.5	163.9
Vanilla cookies ⁴ 7 ounces	22.9	220.0	215.8	214.9	213.5	213.2	214.9	213.7	211.6	209.8	201.8	202.8	201.3	201.6	191.7
Layer cake ⁵ pound	49.7	107.9	107.1	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	323.3	323.2	323.1	322.2	320.9	320.3	318.0	317.6	312.3	297.6	286.4	287.1	288.2	287.9
Rib roast..... do	83.9	290.6	289.5	290.0	289.5	289.0	292.8	292.8	294.6	294.2	288.0	273.3	266.0	265.3	264.1
Chuck roast..... do	74.0	327.7	327.1	327.0	327.2	327.1	326.2	324.1	323.2	315.0	298.1	286.9	287.4	289.7	279.2
Frankfurters ⁶ do	65.9	108.6	108.6	108.4	106.5	106.5	106.2	106.4	105.7	104.4	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hamburger ⁷ do	66.1	216.1	215.1	215.9	215.8	216.9	219.7	218.8	217.5	212.1	201.0	196.6	196.5	197.4	181.8
Veal:															
Outlets..... do	128.3	320.1	319.8	319.1	317.2	315.4	311.9	308.6	308.0	300.2	286.7	281.1	281.0	280.1	271.2
Pork:															
Chops..... do	85.2	258.1	254.4	236.9	235.3	234.2	233.4	235.7	235.6	228.1	216.6	221.8	229.9	261.2	243.5
Bacon, sliced..... do	67.6	178.0	177.8	177.8	177.8	177.6	177.6	178.2	178.0	175.9	171.9	174.8	183.9	184.3	161.9
Ham, whole..... do	67.4	229.4	229.4	229.0	228.1	226.3	228.0	230.1	229.7	224.9	212.7	204.9	210.7	233.6	215.8
Salt pork..... do	39.2	186.2	184.9	183.6	184.9	184.9	187.9	188.0	187.5	186.7	184.5	183.6	184.8	183.1	160.5
Lamb:															
Leg..... do	84.1	296.9	296.7	296.9	297.2	293.8	288.7	285.0	284.1	277.9	273.3	268.4	263.5	268.4	272.4
Poultry..... do	195.1	194.4	195.3	191.3	191.3	198.9	198.5	198.9	193.2	184.3	179.3	180.1	187.2	199.2	185.1
Frying chickens:															
New York dressed ⁸ do	49.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dressed and drawn ⁹ do	62.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fish:															
Fish (fresh, frozen) ¹⁰ do	(⁰)	290.1	292.5	288.1	291.4	287.1	286.4	287.6	283.7	283.0	279.5	278.5	277.1	276.2	268.4
Salmon, pink..... 16-ounce can	62.2	503.1	508.2	509.2	511.0	511.7	508.1	502.4	501.1	493.7	484.5	473.1	446.9	381.1	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter..... pound	80.0	219.7	220.5	221.8	223.8	223.3	219.7	224.0	226.1	228.0	209.7	205.0	204.1	198.9	195.4
Cheese, American process..... do	58.7	259.4	259.3	260.0	261.3	260.3	265.7	265.7	264.3	254.9	232.4	230.3	228.5	229.0	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered)..... quart	23.3	189.7	183.3	187.2	185.1	184.9	185.6	185.4	184.8	183.5	179.0	178.3	177.4	170.6	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery) ¹⁰ do	21.9	191.2	190.5	188.5	186.4	185.9	186.9	187.3	186.7	185.7	180.6	181.1	180.3	174.2	162.0
Ice cream ¹¹ pint	31.2	104.8	105.2	105.1	104.9	104.7	105.2	104.9	105.4	104.2	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Milk, evaporated, 14½-ounce can	14.4	203.0	203.7	203.3	203.3	202.8	202.4	202.4	201.0	194.1	183.7	183.0	182.8	181.1	174.2
Eggs, fresh..... dozen	83.5	239.3	225.8	211.5	201.2	198.4	191.2	195.2	179.8	191.5	249.4	205.4	206.2	192.1	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries ¹² 16 ounces	56.0	95.6	95.8	97.4	97.0	98.7	100.5	101.3	101.3	100.8	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Orange juice ¹³ 6 ounces	23.5	100.2	101.5	103.2	104.8	105.0	105.1	104.2	102.4	102.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas ¹⁴ 12 ounces	24.5	97.8	98.3	98.2	98.0	98.3	98.3	100.1	99.9	99.1	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fresh fruits:															
Apples..... pound	10.9	203.0	214.3	240.2	232.9	213.6	205.1	206.0	206.4	204.4	195.3	187.0	190.3	229.5	301.1
Bananas..... do	16.0	265.6	264.5	268.9	271.7	274.2	273.9	276.2	274.0	266.5	271.0	266.4	261.4	247.1	271.9
Oranges, size 200..... dozen	55.3	194.4	188.0	161.5	167.5	163.7	158.0	166.1	173.4	153.3	166.5	176.3	191.0	175.4	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green..... pound	19.9	185.4	166.8	149.1	187.3	212.7	205.7	193.3	244.8	303.5	310.6	228.4	154.5	160.1	151.0
Cabbage..... do	5.8	153.7	151.6	151.0	172.9	191.0	225.6	386.5	425.2	239.6	158.5	125.6	126.5	134.3	174.3
Carrots..... bunch	13.1	241.1	235.0	229.2	202.6	196.5	192.9	220.4	258.7	206.0	203.8	203.1	177.0	180.2	181.7
Lettuce..... head	13.9	168.1	180.6	192.6	162.8	229.8	212.1	149.2	189.3	164.3	167.6	173.3	159.2	155.8	167.3
Onions..... pound	7.0	168.6	176.0	205.7	246.1	235.1	186.7	176.8	173.2	144.0	133.1	128.9	133.8	148.7	187.1
Potatoes..... 15 pounds	70.4	193.3	203.7	236.1	230.2	202.5	185.0	179.1	177.6	172.3	163.8	154.0	163.5	178.8	219.3
Sweet potatoes..... pound	13.8	265.8	308.2	251.8	231.4	201.5	192.4	190.3	189.7	182.5	177.5	161.2	159.3	184.8	209.4
Tomatoes ¹⁵ do	15.4	101.5	112.6	170.2	179.4	196.6	193.1	216.1	218.7	254.7	193.6	167.9	131.6	86.1	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches..... No. 2½ can	34.0	177.0	175.3	174.8	174.9	174.6	174.3	173.8	172.8	172.1	168.2	166.7	164.6	158.3	140.1
Pineapple..... do	38.5	177.4	177.5	177.6	178.1	178.8	179.7	178.3	178.5	177.5	176.1	176.0	175.7	175.0	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn ¹² No. 303 can	18.0	165.7	165.4	164.9	164.2	164.4	163.6	162.8	161.8	159.5	154.3	150.5	147.8	141.4	138.4
Tomatoes..... No. 2 can	18.0	200.7	209.0	228.0	230.4	226.4	223.6	215.9	209.1	191.2	176.3	172.0	169.1	164.4	161.6
Peas..... No. 303 can	21.4	116.9	117.8	119.2	118.8	118.8	119.3	119.6	119.7	119.5	117.8	117.2	117.3	116.0	114.3
Baby foods ¹⁶ 4½-4¾ ounces	9.9	101.7	101.7	101.7	102.1	101.9	101.5	101.4	100.8	100.2	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dried fruits, prunes..... pound	27.8	274.9	275.1	274.5	270.8	273.1	273.3	272.1	271.4	268.0	264.6	261.4	253.4	242.0	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans..... do	16.0	216.8	220.9	224.4	230.7	233.8	235.5	235.4	234.9	231.8	226.7	218.8	214.0	210.7	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee..... do	86.9	345.3	346.3	346.2	346.7	346.5	344.1	342.9	343.5	340.7	331.4	332.5	343.2	336.1	294.9
Cola drink ¹⁷ 6-bottle carton	28.6	109.1	108.4	108.0	108.0	108.2	108.5	108.3	107.9	107.8	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fats and oils:															
Lard..... pound	24.2	163.1	161.7	159.9	166.2	167.8	173.7	174.4	173.3	166.3	149.5	142.0	142.6	156.1	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated..... do	37.0	179.4	181.4	190.4	198.4	201.1	201.1	198.4	197.4	191.2	175.1	169.4	169.0	168.2	155.6
Salad dressing..... pint	37.8	156.9	158.3	163.5	166.1	164.8	165.8	165.5	164.2	161.4	152.9	148.9	148.4	148.1	142.1
Margarine..... pound	-----	172.8	174.6	184.2	194.3	197.8	199.9	199.1	199.5	193.9	179.9	173.0	173.8	174.5	161.1
Uncolored ¹⁸ do	35.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colored ¹⁹ do	32.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar..... 5 pounds	51.4	191.6	191.7	190.8	187.4	186.4	186.7	187.4	187.6	187.3	186.5	186.8	187.3	188.5	175.3
Grape jelly ²⁰ 12 ounces	23.7	99.3	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.0	101.5	100.8	100.5	100.3	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ Specification changed to 13 ounces in December 1950.

² July 1947=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 ²	All commodities except farm products ²	All commodities except farm products and foods ²
1913: Average	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average	161.5	170.4	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
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	227.8	145.7	180.0	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.7	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.5	177.8	170.5
July	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	223.7	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.6	167.5	138.1	188.1	222.5	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.5	170.0	174.4	174.9	167.2
September	177.6	189.2	188.0	212.3	163.2	138.8	189.1	223.0	140.8	172.5	138.5	186.9	168.8	174.2	174.8	166.9

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 commodity 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.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group and Subgroup of Commodities
(1926=100)

Group and subgroup	1951									1950				1946	1939
	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	June	Aug.
All commodities ¹	177.6	178.0	*179.4	181.7	182.9	183.6	184.0	183.6	180.1	175.3	171.7	169.1	169.5	112.9	75.0
Farm products.....	189.2	190.6	194.0	198.6	199.6	202.5	203.8	202.6	194.2	187.4	183.7	177.8	180.4	140.1	61.0
Grains.....	181.6	180.4	178.0	178.6	185.6	189.1	188.0	192.0	186.6	180.9	172.1	165.3	166.5	151.8	51.5
Livestock and poultry ²	227.8	233.1	233.9	235.8	234.8	240.9	241.2	238.2	222.2	204.9	197.3	198.7	211.3	137.4	66.0
Livestock ²	257.1	262.8	263.4	265.1	263.6	269.9	270.4	268.0	250.6	231.8	222.6	223.8	237.5	143.4	67.7
Poultry ²	86.0	89.4	91.5	94.4	96.5	102.1	101.1	94.3	84.7	74.5	74.9	77.1	85.3	(*)	(*)
Other farm products.....	166.9	166.7	173.1	180.4	181.0	181.7	184.3	182.8	178.2	177.4	177.4	167.4	164.4	137.5	60.1
Eggs ²	163.9	154.7	137.3	137.1	128.6	125.1	124.7	117.0	116.5	149.5	148.2	141.0	128.8	97.8	47.5
Foods.....	188.0	187.3	186.0	186.3	187.3	185.8	186.6	187.6	182.2	179.0	175.2	172.5	177.2	112.9	67.2
Dairy products.....	170.3	169.0	167.5	163.4	164.9	166.6	170.3	173.0	171.5	164.4	164.1	160.8	154.7	127.3	67.9
Cereal products.....	160.4	161.9	162.3	162.3	163.6	164.5	164.5	166.3	163.0	157.6	154.1	153.8	155.5	101.7	71.9
Fruits and vegetables.....	141.9	142.6	144.3	146.3	146.5	140.0	139.9	142.4	136.1	138.0	140.4	129.5	131.0	136.1	58.5
Meats, poultry, fish ²	258.4	256.9	254.6	255.2	257.2	255.1	254.5	255.2	242.7	233.7	223.4	223.7	241.0	110.1	73.7
Meats ²	280.2	278.5	275.2	275.4	276.3	274.1	273.7	274.8	261.5	251.9	240.5	240.8	259.5	116.6	78.1
Poultry ²	97.9	97.9	101.1	104.3	113.5	112.5	108.7	107.1	98.2	92.3	90.8	90.2	99.0	(*)	(*)
Other foods.....	162.5	161.2	158.5	160.8	160.7	158.8	160.0	159.0	157.7	161.5	158.9	156.4	158.7	98.1	60.3
Hides and leather products.....	212.3	213.6	221.9	230.6	232.6	233.3	236.2	238.2	234.8	218.7	211.5	208.6	203.0	122.4	62.7
Shoes.....	221.8	222.1	222.4	223.3	223.8	223.5	222.0	224.6	219.4	209.3	203.7	200.5	194.9	129.5	100.8
Hides and skins.....	225.7	222.1	250.7	284.3	293.8	297.8	313.0	317.8	318.2	277.5	269.3	266.3	264.7	121.5	77.2
Leather.....	195.8	203.4	216.8	227.5	228.2	228.7	229.2	229.1	224.8	213.8	204.9	201.3	196.8	110.7	84.0
Other leather products.....	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	180.6	188.2	188.0	188.0	173.9	164.9	164.9	161.3	115.2	97.1
Textile products.....	163.2	*167.5	*173.2	177.7	182.1	182.8	183.2	181.1	178.2	171.4	166.8	163.1	158.3	109.2	67.8
Clothing.....	164.7	*165.0	164.8	164.0	164.0	163.9	163.9	163.9	161.6	155.4	151.4	147.7	146.7	120.3	81.5
Cotton goods.....	196.5	*206.0	*218.8	228.7	234.1	236.2	239.9	240.5	239.2	236.6	231.7	225.7	221.6	139.4	65.5
Hosiery and underwear.....	110.0	*110.1	111.2	112.9	113.4	113.5	113.5	113.8	115.2	113.7	111.4	109.2	105.3	75.8	61.5
Rayon and nylon ²	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	42.5	41.7	30.2	28.5
Silk ²	72.6	68.7	71.1	73.2	76.3	85.2	90.8	90.8	86.1	75.0	69.0	65.3	64.9	(*)	44.3
Woolen and worsted.....	196.7	*207.4	*218.2	225.3	244.5	243.7	240.2	227.3	217.4	195.6	192.7	189.1	178.7	112.7	75.5
Other textile products.....	229.6	232.2	239.6	250.1	247.0	249.2	246.1	243.8	238.1	229.6	210.4	207.3	191.3	112.3	63.7
Fuel and lighting materials.....	138.8	138.1	137.9	137.8	137.5	138.1	138.6	138.1	136.4	135.7	135.7	135.3	134.9	87.8	72.6
Anthracite.....	187.0	*154.9	153.5	152.5	151.0	152.8	156.1	156.5	145.8	146.7	144.7	143.9	142.8	106.1	72.1
Bituminous coal.....	196.7	*194.9	194.6	195.5	195.2	195.6	197.1	197.5	193.2	193.2	193.3	193.2	193.2	132.8	96.0
Coke.....	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.8	234.5	234.1	232.8	232.7	232.5	231.1	225.6	133.5	104.2
Electricity.....	(*)	(*)	65.4	67.0	64.7	64.8	65.1	66.4	65.4	65.7	65.5	65.2	65.6	67.2	75.8
Gas.....	(*)	94.1	93.8	92.9	92.9	93.3	93.8	92.2	90.0	90.2	90.5	88.9	89.0	79.6	80.7
Petroleum and products ²	120.5	120.5	120.4	120.0	119.7	120.0	120.3	119.4	119.4	118.0	118.1	118.0	117.8	64.0	51.7
Metals and metal products ²	189.1	188.1	*187.9	188.2	188.8	189.0	188.8	188.1	187.5	184.9	180.4	178.6	176.7	112.2	93.2
Agricultural machinery and equipment ²	158.9	158.9	158.9	159.1	159.1	159.1	159.1	159.0	156.2	155.7	153.3	152.1	150.3	104.5	93.5
Farm machinery ²	160.9	160.9	160.9	161.1	161.1	161.1	161.1	161.0	158.4	158.2	155.8	154.5	152.7	104.9	94.7
Iron and steel.....	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.9	185.6	185.7	185.7	182.1	174.0	173.2	172.2	110.1	95.1
Steel mill products.....	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	186.2	182.2	172.8	172.2	172.5	112.2	98.6
Semi-finished.....	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	196.2	185.4	185.4	185.4	108.9	96.0
Finished.....	185.0	185.0	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	184.9	181.6	171.2	171.1	170.9	170.9	112.8	99.0
Motor vehicles ²	187.4	185.0	184.6	184.3	184.1	184.1	184.1	179.0	178.8	178.4	176.9	176.8	176.5	135.5	92.5
Passenger cars.....	196.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	193.7	187.1	187.1	187.1	187.1	187.0	186.6	142.8	95.6
Trucks.....	147.0	147.0	145.2	144.0	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	142.2	140.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	104.3	77.4
Nonferrous metals.....	176.4	175.3	175.6	178.2	182.8	184.1	183.5	191.1	187.9	182.5	181.7	173.3	166.1	99.2	74.6
Plumbing and heating.....	184.4	184.6	183.6	183.5	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.6	182.5	177.2	166.9	106.0	79.3
Plumbing ²	138.4	138.8	138.8	139.1	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	137.3	132.0	125.4	(*)	(*)
Building materials.....	223.0	*222.5	*223.7	225.6	227.8	228.5	228.5	228.1	226.1	221.4	217.8	218.9	219.7	129.9	89.6
Brick and tile.....	179.5	*179.5	*179.4	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.8	180.7	179.1	177.6	177.2	170.2	121.3	90.5
Cement.....	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.1	147.1	147.2	141.2	140.8	140.2	136.3	102.6	91.3
Lumber.....	343.2	342.8	347.1	352.3	358.8	361.0	361.2	359.8	348.4	347.6	347.6	358.4	371.5	176.0	90.1
Paint, paint materials ²	159.8	158.0	159.1	161.6	163.7	164.7	164.4	164.0	162.1	154.9	148.2	145.7	145.9	108.6	82.1
Prepared paint ²	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.3	153.3	152.1	147.3	143.6	142.4	142.4	99.3	92.9
Paint materials ²	169.2	165.5	167.7	173.0	177.5	179.6	179.8	178.9	176.2	166.2	156.1	152.1	152.4	120.9	71.8
Plumbing and heating.....	184.4	184.6	183.6	183.5	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.6	182.5	177.2	166.9	166.9	106.0	79.3
Plumbing ²	138.4	138.8	138.8	139.1	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.4	139.3	137.3	132.0	125.4	(*)	(*)
Structural steel.....	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	204.3	201.6	201.6	120.1	107.3
Other bldg. materials.....	198.4	198.2	198.1	198.1	198.2	198.3	198.2	198.2	195.8	193.8	189.4	186.6	182.5	118.4	89.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	140.8	140.1	139.4	142.3	145.7	147.9	146.4	147.3	144.5	139.6	135.7	132.2	128.7	96.4	74.2
Chemicals.....	144.7	144.4	143.1	144.1	145.2	145.0	138.2	139.0	138.1	136.1	134.3	131.6	125.4	98.0	83.8
Drug and pharmaceutical materials.....	184.1	184.6	184.7	185.3	185.2	184.5	185.1	185.2	184.4	175.1	163.8	161.1	153.4	109.4	77.1
Fertilizer materials.....	118.5	117.8	119.0	115.1	117.1	117.8	118.1	118.1	115.6	112.0	111.2	111.4	111.4	82.7	65.5
Mixed fertilizers.....	111.3	109.3	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.9	108.9	108.9	107.9	105.1	103.4	103.4	86.6	73.1
Oils and fats.....	141.9	139.8	139.3	161.2	181.0	198.7	214.6								

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	.69
1950.....	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1950: 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	280,000	1,600,000	.21
July ²	425	600	250,000	320,000	1,750,000	.23
August ²	425	625	250,000	350,000	2,750,000	.32
September ²	400	600	200,000	340,000	2,400,000	.34

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		
	Oct. ²	Sept. ³	Aug. ³	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total	
Total new construction ⁴	\$2,692	\$2,837	\$2,859	\$2,793	\$2,729	\$2,556	\$2,387	\$2,188	\$1,973	\$2,100	\$2,234	\$2,569	\$2,773	\$27,902	\$22,584	
Private construction	1,789	1,879	1,906	1,894	1,859	1,739	1,673	1,603	1,518	1,586	1,721	1,901	2,025	20,789	16,181	
Residential building (nonfarm).....	933	934	944	947	939	881	882	852	827	902	1,003	1,131	1,247	12,600	8,267	
New dwelling units.....	830	825	835	840	835	785	795	775	750	830	923	1,040	1,145	11,525	7,257	
Additions and alterations.....	89	93	92	90	88	80	71	61	60	55	62	73	84	900	825	
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	14	16	17	17	16	16	16	16	17	17	18	18	18	177	185	
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	390	451	459	465	463	435	407	399	384	378	395	403	382	3,777	3,228	
Industrial.....	177	202	198	190	178	162	150	142	135	129	125	120	112	1,062	972	
Commercial.....	83	100	108	120	131	130	125	128	121	122	140	149	136	1,288	1,027	
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	36	45	48	48	48	47	45	45	46	47	48	47	43	402	321	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	47	55	60	72	83	83	80	83	75	75	92	102	93	886	706	
Other nonresidential building.....	130	149	153	155	154	143	132	129	128	127	130	134	134	1,427	1,229	
Religious.....	33	42	43	42	41	38	35	35	35	37	39	40	40	409	360	
Educational.....	29	32	32	31	29	27	26	26	27	28	29	29	29	294	269	
Social and recreational.....	9	12	13	14	15	14	15	16	18	19	20	22	23	247	262	
Hospital and institutional ⁷	36	37	38	38	38	37	34	32	31	30	30	30	30	344	302	
Miscellaneous.....	23	26	27	30	31	27	22	20	17	13	12	13	12	133	136	
Farm construction.....	108	130	140	134	126	113	95	83	76	72	71	71	81	95	1,170	1,292
Public utilities.....	353	358	357	343	326	305	283	264	226	229	247	279	284	3,130	3,316	
Railroad.....	38	35	34	33	31	31	29	26	20	26	28	32	32	315	352	
Telephone and telegraph.....	37	40	43	43	42	42	40	39	33	34	35	38	39	440	533	
Other public utilities.....	278	283	280	267	253	232	214	199	173	169	184	209	223	2,375	2,431	
All other private ⁸	5	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	7	7	112	78	
Public construction	903	958	953	899	870	817	714	585	455	514	513	668	748	7,113	6,403	
Residential building ⁹	69	65	58	52	50	46	44	42	36	33	30	31	30	345	359	
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	310	323	319	316	313	312	292	251	210	224	216	228	247	2,402	2,068	
Industrial.....	106	103	96	88	83	80	73	49	30	36	31	29	31	224	177	
Educational.....	125	136	134	132	130	130	125	120	112	112	110	112	115	1,163	934	
Hospital and institutional.....	48	49	49	51	52	52	48	42	36	39	39	42	42	476	477	
Other nonresidential.....	31	35	40	45	48	50	46	40	32	37	36	45	59	539	480	
Military and naval facilities ¹⁰	127	120	113	90	79	72	59	39	29	29	24	26	28	177	137	
Highways.....	235	275	280	260	250	215	160	110	65	95	103	221	265	2,350	2,129	
Sewer and water.....	61	65	68	68	66	64	61	58	52	55	56	60	65	671	619	
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	16	20	22	21	21	20	17	14	9	12	13	19	21	186	203	
Conservation and development.....	79	83	86	85	83	80	73	64	49	60	65	76	84	886	793	
All other public ¹²	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	5	6	6	7	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					
			Total	Residential	Nonresidential					Total	Reclamation	River, harbor, and flood control	Highways	All other ⁴		
					Total	Educational ⁴	Hospitals and institutional		Administrative and general ⁵						Other non-residential	
				Total	Veterans	Other										
1935	\$1,478,073	(7)	\$442,782	\$7,833	\$434,949	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	\$438,725	\$158,027	\$280,698	\$381,037	\$215,529
1936	1,533,439	(7)	561,394	63,465	497,929	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	189,710	73,797	115,913	511,685	270,650
1937	990,410	(7)	344,567	17,239	327,328	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	133,010	59,051	73,959	360,865	151,968
1938	1,609,208	(7)	676,542	31,809	644,733	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	303,874	175,382	128,492	372,238	256,554
1939	1,586,604	\$4,753	669,222	231,071	438,151	(9)	(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	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	197,589	69,028	128,561	364,048	79,808
1941	5,931,536	499,427	4,422,131	322,248	4,099,883	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(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	(9)	(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	(9)	(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	(9)	(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	(9)	(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	88,856	387,863	497,557	184,803	312,754	690,469	56,750
1950	2,706,650	54,461	1,278,263	15,445	1,262,818	3,123	389,848	118,565	271,283	58,255	811,592	435,253	195,845	239,408	835,606	103,067
1949: January	97,047	5,520	40,410	1,101	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	3,083	20,949	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	257,947	7,233	71,383	6,245	65,138	30	23,649	1,045	22,604	13,658	27,801	89,536	61,537	27,999	83,769	5,913
June	325,997	12,262	143,870	23,017	120,853	0	64,985	14,814	50,171	10,564	45,304	80,530	26,603	53,927	80,348	8,987
July	142,768	4,818	37,979	821	37,158	10	22,756	202	22,554	2,018	12,374	22,115	6,822	15,293	75,448	2,408
August	272,671	3,385	134,543	49	134,499	140	43,544	25,492	18,052	969	89,846	52,304	12,375	39,929	79,020	3,414
September	173,584	1,902	83,971	446	83,525	0	57,995	26,500	31,495	538	24,992	20,679	10,179	10,500	63,035	3,997
October	103,616	3,413	36,718	672	36,046	0	15,004	8,737	6,267	4,333	16,709	12,914	1,091	11,823	49,910	661
November	222,263	790	131,881	9	131,872	60	16,600	7,387	9,213	5,308	109,904	42,186	5,677	36,509	38,100	9,306
December	160,598	1,252	75,084	3,805	71,279	0	42,150	23,069	19,081	1,045	28,084	13,879	8,516	5,363	63,629	6,754
1950: January	129,514	4,827	48,467	213	48,254	144	28,528	19,407	9,121	13,261	6,321	26,147	17,993	8,154	41,027	9,046
February	119,057	2,533	38,020	127	37,893	138	32,081	17,354	14,727	1,259	4,415	29,953	7,087	22,866	42,357	6,194
March	233,791	8,616	51,294	1,059	50,235	20	23,100	14,534	8,566	3,459	23,656	103,559	69,840	33,719	61,032	9,290
April	169,416	7,341	66,516	3,453	63,063	70	40,184	21,969	18,215	2,585	20,224	20,572	2,782	17,790	63,462	11,525
May	224,363	4,196	59,921	1,805	58,116	0	32,572	13,688	18,884	2,537	23,207	68,100	7,726	60,374	80,934	11,212
June	367,371	5,345	155,460	5,847	149,613	1,923	68,384	7,766	60,618	25,880	53,426	80,662	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	13,968	10,600	3,338	77,973	4,812
August	178,355	5,247	66,961	60	66,901	174	28,741	1,450	27,291	1,849	36,137	15,910	8,364	7,546	83,316	6,921
September	181,316	2,862	82,757	1,284	81,473	0	35,717	12,957	22,760	1,580	44,176	16,046	9,549	6,497	73,883	5,768
October	240,426	4,060	145,796	200	145,596	19	19,797	643	19,154	1,234	124,546	19,630	13,471	6,159	55,632	15,308
November	150,223	2,576	30,588	233	30,355	2	21,388	676	20,712	1,853	7,112	32,538	1,753	30,785	81,142	3,379
December	550,579	1,006	472,819	730	472,089	17	15,442	114	15,328	541	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	102,067	6,967	75,551	10,533
February	207,755	10,773	92,825	916	91,909	41	15,388	701	14,687	10,096	66,384	30,333	10,125	20,208	59,067	14,757
March	286,085	6,330	134,681	39	134,642	179	42,943	19,141	23,802	8,773	82,747	45,613	15,346	30,267	71,238	28,223
April	287,254	16,691	95,964	3,008	92,956	1,217	28,357	18,970	9,387	2,880	60,502	101,498	10,303	90,695	58,066	15,035
May	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	515,269	84,911	227,221	451	226,770	450	23,862	2,375	21,487	6,486	195,972	29,848	9,214	20,634	97,843	75,446
July ¹¹	259,553	37,475	107,629	282	107,347	0	5,941	989	4,952	1,102	100,304	16,266	12,275	3,991	75,767	22,416
August ¹²	173,421	9,556	58,442	18	58,424	0	8,763	2,370	6,393	1,317	48,344	8,488	2,389	6,099	88,907	8,028

¹ Excludes projects classified as "secret" by the military. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a government agency, using a separate work force to perform non-maintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Includes major additions and alterations.

³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁴ Includes educational facilities under the Federal temporary re-use educational facilities program.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses. Includes contract awards for construction at United Nations Headquarters in New York City, the principal awards having been for the Secretariat Building (January 1949: \$23,810,000), for the Meeting Hall (January 1950: \$11,233,000), and for the General Assembly Building (June 1950: \$10,704,000).

⁶ Includes electrification projects, water-supply and sewage-disposal systems, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

⁷ Included in "All other."

⁸ Unavailable.

⁹ Includes primarily construction projects for the Atomic Energy Commission.

¹⁰ Includes primarily steam-electric generating projects for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

¹¹ Revised.

¹² Preliminary.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building ¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)										Number of new dwelling units—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-housekeeping 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	84,608	3,127,769	1,090,142	796,143	623,330	33,302	139,511	34,363		
1950: August.....	1,097,651	606,346	501,459	17,328	87,529	36,510	8,690	330,836	115,268	79,140	61,740	2,992	14,408	4,041		
September.....	848,041	438,852	375,214	13,308	50,330	37,237	6,599	266,006	99,346	58,172	46,498	2,236	9,438	4,154		
October.....	870,325	428,078	363,263	12,782	52,033	14,460	4,406	329,426	93,955	55,210	43,761	2,313	9,136	1,619		
November.....	707,673	341,335	297,465	11,192	32,678	29,261	5,546	250,616	80,915	44,588	36,244	2,056	6,288	2,940		
December.....	781,384	345,278	291,219	9,297	44,762	76,095	4,919	280,717	74,375	44,697	34,810	1,747	8,140	9,289		
1951: January.....	758,917	379,178	329,624	14,109	35,445	9,066	3,123	270,314	97,236	48,786	39,346	2,813	6,627	972		
February.....	585,683	330,520	294,756	10,955	24,809	10,201	1,252	174,050	69,660	39,749	32,962	2,103	4,684	1,039		
March.....	770,269	406,763	356,550	14,580	35,633	5,966	3,082	263,920	90,538	50,668	41,206	2,816	6,646	579		
April.....	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.....	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.....	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		
July ⁶	703,258	342,532	292,861	13,816	35,855	30,000	3,685	224,381	102,660	41,657	33,291	2,396	5,970	3,275		
August ⁷	755,926	383,431	334,623	15,189	33,619	14,277	4,071	253,957	100,190	46,686	38,074	2,631	5,981	1,541		

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, covers all incorporated places of 2,500 population or more in 1940, and, by special rule, a small number of unincorporated civil divisions.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹ by General Type and by Geographic Division ²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)															
	1951							1950					1950	1949		
	Aug. ³	July ⁴	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Total	Total	
All types.....	\$253,957	\$224,381	\$202,036	\$239,332	\$234,024	\$263,920	\$174,050	\$270,314	\$280,717	\$250,616	\$329,426	\$266,006	\$330,836	\$3,127,769	\$2,408,445	
New England.....	30,839	16,471	12,881	16,920	29,751	14,093	12,916	10,479	16,463	13,675	15,652	12,701	21,082	193,386	115,582	
Middle Atlantic.....	45,781	25,785	24,580	33,578	26,901	55,334	20,989	41,909	36,916	47,556	68,678	45,953	41,646	516,583	429,042	
East North Central.....	63,633	54,828	66,075	70,433	52,623	85,212	40,620	63,558	42,105	46,313	95,545	62,556	71,914	675,555	492,384	
West North Central.....	16,353	18,084	14,894	16,272	22,682	12,235	11,643	20,627	17,797	21,064	25,098	24,489	27,800	262,737	203,400	
South Atlantic.....	21,235	20,886	16,582	25,040	17,940	27,262	17,949	37,526	37,650	25,316	26,447	31,628	42,836	375,803	311,540	
East South Central.....	5,198	5,436	5,662	9,651	17,617	11,823	6,087	11,347	10,826	7,905	16,440	8,407	13,430	144,084	133,377	
West South Central.....	26,520	23,019	26,943	20,266	19,743	25,156	25,949	35,967	60,882	28,016	34,900	30,808	43,115	388,201	270,407	
Mountain.....	12,677	8,100	6,957	5,283	14,554	4,840	6,543	9,636	8,610	8,929	6,955	13,453	15,286	112,265	104,112	
Pacific.....	31,991	51,772	27,462	41,889	32,213	27,965	31,354	39,265	49,468	51,845	39,708	36,014	53,731	459,155	348,592	
Industrial buildings ⁵	45,028	43,267	43,123	42,921	37,655	45,989	24,995	36,675	26,646	27,228	44,892	29,203	31,373	296,803	203,699	
New England.....	4,600	1,843	2,667	4,877	1,497	4,232	1,678	1,415	1,062	1,653	1,755	1,558	2,173	13,999	6,450	
Middle Atlantic.....	9,257	8,528	8,722	8,133	8,200	8,308	4,194	11,703	5,705	2,586	7,281	4,308	4,762	55,679	40,386	
East North Central.....	22,165	15,333	19,177	15,159	14,970	21,309	9,987	8,566	8,074	9,619	23,745	13,572	11,948	110,829	77,307	
West North Central.....	1,526	3,980	1,252	1,961	2,349	1,768	2,861	2,266	1,696	5,149	3,077	1,143	2,906	23,369	15,689	
South Atlantic.....	1,008	2,865	2,229	1,853	1,682	1,688	677	3,168	1,495	963	1,017	1,033	1,619	17,019	19,173	
East South Central.....	1,048	887	1,129	3,316	1,209	459	375	1,332	1,972	1,456	1,168	946	1,000	13,355	8,736	
West South Central.....	1,475	949	2,482	522	2,631	2,231	1,172	2,612	903	1,677	2,388	1,815	2,332	17,800	6,859	
Mountain.....	214	304	1,044	965	550	373	481	440	789	190	278	846	592	5,469	4,370	
Pacific.....	3,735	8,578	4,421	6,135	4,567	5,621	3,570	4,673	4,950	3,936	4,182	3,983	4,042	39,284	24,999	
Commercial buildings ⁶	56,695	61,124	52,846	55,727	62,308	69,317	53,922	103,244	119,091	95,985	117,952	93,691	124,698	1,122,583	752,810	
New England.....	5,947	7,071	1,984	2,042	2,231	1,789	4,945	3,783	7,244	2,115	5,343	5,700	3,270	53,675	36,668	
Middle Atlantic.....	10,348	5,266	8,049	9,004	9,448	9,645	6,506	17,727	14,622	28,391	37,017	14,293	18,846	212,645	127,049	
East North Central.....	10,822	13,344	11,324	15,708	8,689	31,163	7,277	18,072	15,107	15,971	17,697	18,152	24,797	201,314	147,620	
West North Central.....	2,225	2,946	4,116	2,932	5,635	2,960	3,239	5,809	6,873	5,045	8,335	10,984	10,984	94,104	52,907	
South Atlantic.....	7,244	5,468	5,098	5,999	5,083	7,445	7,255	17,325	17,467	8,553	11,877	10,280	16,071	139,990	106,037	
East South Central.....	2,073	2,244	1,797	1,054	12,315	983	1,644	7,065	4,208	2,226	3,344	4,055	4,720	46,076	36,020	
West South Central.....	7,341	6,120	8,418	5,640	7,778	6,827	9,609	16,115	35,996	15,383	14,578	10,613	21,801	175,129	101,025	
Mountain.....	1,034	4,675	1,854	1,300	2,674	1,238	1,132	2,424	3,014	3,620	3,308	4,758	6,994	47,481	25,689	
Pacific.....	9,661	13,990	10,266	12,048	8,455	7,267	12,315	14,924	14,560	14,682	16,453	15,505	17,216	152,169	119,895	
Community buildings ⁷	108,712	86,240	71,989	99,126	104,474	124,661	70,913	94,835	98,545	85,024	118,820	111,346	130,167	1,290,078	1,018,637	
New England.....	18,528	6,683	4,870	8,872	22,790	4,789	5,773	4,556	6,630	9,025	7,238	3,520	11,839	107,541	43,770	
Middle Atlantic.....	12,807	8,299	5,532	11,460	6,907	34,325	8,151	10,470	7,959	12,862	20,957	24,137	13,764	169,036	179,463	
East North Central.....	19,759	14,919	21,840	23,667	21,547	28,233	18,721	26,000	14,077	16,401	37,411	21,658	24,964	275,029	201,898	
West North Central.....	9,267	8,333	7,050	9,257	11,561	5,668	3,818	11,277	6,796	6,673	10,808	8,636	10,417	105,603	100,282	
South Atlantic.....	10,755	9,225	7,009	13,588	8,939	16,446	8,967	13,753	15,096	13,191	11,327	19,003	17,949	179,635	103,666	
East South Central.....	1,713	1,718	1,966	4,923	3,245	10,040	3,688	1,653	3,036	3,438	2,281	6,803	6,259	71,114	11,614	
West South Central.....	14,687	12,899	12,280	10,030	7,004	13,038	11,239	8,360	17,552	9,257	12,641	13,942	14,980	146,688	135,620	
Mountain.....	9,735	1,683	2,360	1,673	8,946	2,515	3,721	5,895	3,756	4,164	1,709	6,563	4,929	43,206	59,923	
Pacific.....	11,461	22,481	9,082	15,651	13,535	9,607	6,835	12,871	23,643	9,593	13,291	11,607	24,522	170,721	122,991	
Public buildings ⁸	16,062	9,613	5,608	10,876	2,962	2,680	6,741	13,972	12,972	9,226	19,225	11,719	5,087	7,229	134,894	153,103
New England.....	200	114	842	0	410	0	49	38	809	0	70	30	53	2,584	4,863	
Middle Atlantic.....	11,076	325	159	1,410	102	307	1,195	662	2,495	247	611	557	688	40,178	36,154	
East North Central.....	375	3,714	109	5,338	524	241	190	3,997	527	642	329	742	382	9,513	8,157	
West North Central.....	244	163	132	0	12	0	219	48	1,621	0	111	30	711	4,896	9,167	
South Atlantic.....	47	1,580	565	1,748	392	381	165	653	826	92	558	372	3,869	15,008	50,313	
East South Central.....	0	100	0	12	0	66	0	366	0	35	7,966	0	171	9,279	6,257	
West South Central.....	685	64	2,016	305	0	620	769	6,195	303	178	820	2,566	185	8,268	5,041	
Mountain.....	326	0	614	122	1,165	102	69	451	695	29	494	186	247	3,240	5,436	
Pacific.....	3,109	3,553	1,171	1,941	766	553	4,115	1,928	1,584	18,001	759	604	925	41,928	27,322	
Public works and utility buildings ⁹	8,034	6,341	12,878	11,368	10,629	8,777	7,308	9,507	17,939	7,119	14,235	7,432	9,954	106,164	148,375	
New England.....	624	42	1,814	380	2,476	1,367	100	323	279	119	161	941	2,769	6,478	16,012	
Middle Atlantic.....	348	1,633	335	1,570	679	1,554	313	66	5,358	1,322	554	759	1,263	16,868	27,651	
East North Central.....	3,309	1,861	7,683	3,580	1,095	1,259	1,562	4,576	3,260	206	10,279	607	1,830	26,585	22,302	
West North Central.....	889	758	806	307	1,534	247	1,014	750	323	1,534	266	2,233	606	9,314	11,337	
South Atlantic.....	325	175	674	917	650	465	299	842	1,766	340	835	105	240	7,658	23,281	
East South Central.....	0	92	331	26	549	10	181	11	647	7	70	370	225	3,316	7,223	
West South Central.....	952	560	762	421	829	1,289	1,896	903	4,310	254	433	543	170	13,646	11,944	
Mountain.....	240	126	18	370	68	0	485	38	0	125	190	338	361	2,702	2,566	
Pacific.....	1,348	1,094	455	3,798	2,749	2,586	1,458	1,998	1,996	3,211	1,457	1,536	2,490	19,597	26,059	
All other buildings ¹⁰	19,426	17,796	15,590	19,314	15,998	12,496	10,171	12,081	9,270	16,036	21,807	19,247	27,416	207,247	131,821	
New England.....	941	717	705	750	757	1,506	371	364	439	763	1,085	952	978	9,109	7,819	
Middle Atlantic.....	1,945	1,732	1,781	2,002	1,565	1,195	630	1,280	777	2,148	2,258	1,899	2,323	22,177	18,339	
East North Central.....	7,203	5,657	5,940	6,982	5,798	3,007	2,913	2,348	1,060	3,474	6,084	7,825	7,993	52,285	35,460	
West North Central.....	2,202	1,905	1,538	1,814	1,592	1,592	491	477	488	2,063	2,501	2,111	2,176	25,451	18,634	
South Atlantic.....	1,857	1,574	1,007	935	1,195	837	587	1,78								

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	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941	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	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	7,025,980	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	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,695	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	25,500	20,500	3,700	3,700	(?)	374,020	340,973	33,047
February	50,400	28,000	22,400	47,800	25,500	22,300	2,600	2,500	100	382,778	357,270	25,508
March	69,400	36,700	32,700	65,300	32,800	32,500	4,100	3,900	200	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	753,967	692,063	41,904
June	95,500	53,900	41,600	91,000	50,500	40,500	4,500	3,400	1,100	719,701	678,330	41,371
Third quarter	298,000	171,600	126,400	289,900	164,500	125,400	8,100	7,100	1,000	2,222,103	2,153,937	68,166
July	96,100	53,300	42,800	92,700	50,100	42,600	3,400	3,200	200	710,341	682,863	27,478
August	99,000	55,900	43,100	96,600	54,300	42,300	2,400	1,600	800	743,389	722,208	21,181
September	102,900	62,400	40,500	100,600	60,100	40,500	2,300	2,300	(?)	768,373	748,866	19,507
Fourth quarter	278,100	165,700	112,400	272,300	160,200	112,100	5,800	5,500	300	2,073,003	2,023,129	49,874
October	104,300	60,000	44,300	101,900	57,700	44,200	2,400	2,300	100	776,674	756,712	19,962
November	95,500	56,700	38,800	93,400	54,700	38,700	2,100	2,000	100	723,977	704,220	18,757
December	78,300	49,000	29,300	77,000	47,800	29,200	1,300	1,200	100	573,232	562,197	11,035
1950: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,225	2,138,565	23,860
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,763	632,690	5,073
March	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,876	10,297
Second quarter	426,800	247,600	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	(?)	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	1,005,789	39,626
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	(?)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(?)	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	(?)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	329,700	192,300	137,400	280,100	148,400	131,700	49,600	43,900	5,700	2,974,723	2,549,238	425,485
April	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,298	828,339	37,959
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June	132,500	85,000	47,500	90,200	47,800	42,400	42,300	37,200	5,100	1,185,764	825,590	360,174
Third quarter												
July	86,000	(?)	(?)	82,300	(?)	(?)	3,700	(?)	(?)	783,326	752,441	30,885
August	85,000	(?)	(?)	84,200	(?)	(?)	800	(?)	(?)	785,532	776,739	8,793

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.