Monthly Labor Review

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This Issue in Brief...

THE UNITED STATES is more nearly self-sufficient in metallic ores than any other industrial nation; it ranks first in the world production of iron, copper, lead, and zinc, four of the most extensively used industrial metals, and produces substantial quantities of other ores. In the development of the Nation's metallic resources, the production trend in the last 40 years has been upward. At the same time half as many workers were engaged in metal mining in 1950 as in 1911. Output of the important industrial metals, except lead, increased by 50 percent or more in the same period. To meet increased military and civilian production goals, it is estimated in MANPOWER OUTLOOK IN METAL MINING (p. 381) that by 1955 the industry's work force will have to be enlarged by 15 percent over the 1951 total. Recruitment and retention of miners are expected to become increasingly difficult due to the nature and location of mining employment. Technological advances, a factor in reducing manpower requirements, cannot be counted on to take up the slack because the shrinkage of readily accessible ores will retard increases in man-hour output.

The productivity and earnings of workers who process the output of the metal mining industry are summarized in this issue in two articles based on Bureau of Labor Statistics studies. According to PRODUCTIVITY TRENDS IN GRAY IRON FOUNDRIES, 1946–50 (p. 404), this industry has raised its man-hour output by 15 percent in the 5-year post-World War II period. The most important factors influencing this rise in productivity, which occurred in the 12 major segments of the industry, are: increasing mechanization; replacement of worn out or obsolete equipment with new or more efficient machinery; and a high level of production.

WAGES IN NONFERROUS FOUNDRIES IN AUGUST 1951 (p. 406) averaged $1.58 an hour, an increase of 53.4 percent over the $1.03 average in January 1945, date of the Bureau's previous Nation-wide survey of this industry. After January 1950, the base month of wage stabilization, general wage increases were reported by almost 80 percent of the foundries studied; of these, about half indicated that by August 1951 general increases had totaled from 10 to 15 cents an hour.

IN THE 11-month period after issuance of the General Ceiling Price Regulation, consumer prices, as reflected by the Consumers' Price Index, rose 3 percent and wholesale prices decreased by the same percentage. In contrast with the rapid increases following the outbreak of the Korean war, 1951 prices remained relatively stable. The stabilizing influences as well as those factors creating inflationary pressures are cited in A REVIEW OF PRICES IN A YEAR OF PRICE STABILIZATION (p. 386).

Tightened consumer credit, which was among the stabilizing influences, is reflected in FINANCING OF NEW SALES HOUSING IN METROPOLITAN AREAS (p. 390). This BLS study analyzes and makes comparisons of the sales and financing of new housing in 10 metropolitan areas in three different periods in 1949, 1950, and 1951. Facts disclosed lead to the conclusion that mortgage credit controls, although relaxed in September 1951, will maintain a fairly strong brake on the heavy potential market for new single-family houses in large urban areas.

THE MOST important result of the UNION TRAINING PROGRAM OF THE AFL PAPER UNIONS (p. 395), according to the authors of this third article in a worker-education series, is that the local union commits itself to the slow and difficult but rewarding process of self-help. Two of the program's distinguishing features are: (1) training classes are built into the union structure and are made a function of the regional officers of the international unions; and (2) actual teaching in local unions is done by instructors chosen by the locals themselves.

In addition to union educational programs, American management is spending millions of dollars annually on education of employees—a process which goes on continually. INDUSTRY TECHNIQUES FOR EMPLOYEE EDUCATION (p. 418) is based on a report of the National Industrial Conference Board in which some of the methods used by American industry are described, citing the advantages and disadvantages of each and giving sources for personnel and material and suggestions for their effective use.

The Labor Month in Review

THE PRESIDENT seized the basic steel industry to avoid a strike to enforce acceptance of the settlement terms recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board. Steel management immediately brought court action to test the seizure. Previously, three railroad unions had challenged Government seizure in their industry. Removal of bargaining rights from Communist-led unions was suggested as a possible Taft-Hartly Act amendment. A WSB panel recommended a settlement of the Borg-Warner dispute. The CPI declined between January 15 and February 15 for the first time since June 1951.

Steel Labor Situation

Immediately after President Truman announced seizure of the steel industry, CIO Steelworkers president Philip Murray called off the strike set for 12:01 a. m. on April 9. Steel furnaces which had been cooled in preparation for a stoppage were promptly fired to resume production. Federal District Judge Holtzoff denied an application by three steel companies for a restraining order to block the seizure. Management and labor leaders reported to the White House in answer to the President's demand that negotiations proceed forthwith.

The WSB recommendations for a steel settlement were announced on March 20. Within the framework of the Board's wage regulations, a majority proposed that the steelworkers be given a cost-of-living adjustment, a share of productivity advances, holidays with pay, premium pay for Sunday work, increased shift differentials, more generous vacation arrangements, and narrowed North-South differentials. The wage improvements mean a 17.5-cents-an-hour wage increase, 2½ cents of which would go into effect next July and 2½ cents in January 1953. The fringe benefits were estimated to cost 5.1 cents an hour this year and 3.2 cents next year. An 18-month contract effective to June 30, 1953, was proposed.

WSB stressed that the steelworkers had not received a wage adjustment since November 1950 and that no general reopening of steel labor contracts had occurred since 1947. The Board stated that steel would only be catching up with wage rates and in part with fringe-benefit practices of "American industry generally"; no new precedents for demands by other unions were being established.

The union shop was recommended, with its exact form to be negotiated. In later bargaining, the steel makers offered a substantial part of the recommended wage adjustment, but were still in disagreement on the union shop and other issues.

From the outset, the Steelworkers accepted and management rejected the recommendations. President Truman endorsed the Board's findings when he announced seizure of the industry.

Widespread criticism was showered upon WSB's public members for the recommendations. Industry members questioned the Board's further effectiveness; partiality by the public members was charged; and WSB disputes-settlement jurisdiction over noneconomic issues was also attacked.

Office of Defense Mobilization Director C. E. Wilson, who resigned on March 31, had indicated that a substantial steel-price rise must be allowed. Industry representatives sought such price advances to compensate for anticipated increased costs. Price Stabilization Director Ellis Arnall stated that a $2 to $3 a ton price boost was allowable under the Capehart amendment. He indicated that other price relief was not now available under price stabilization policies, and President Truman held that current steel operations were so profitable that further cost of the recommended wage adjustments could easily be absorbed.

WSB Chairman Nathan Feinsinger attempted to abtain an agreement between the parties prior to the seizure; thereafter, he assisted Acting ODM Director John Steelman who took over as mediator.

Labor-Management Relations

The Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, the Locomotive Engineers, and the Railway Conductors (all Ind.) filed arguments in the Federal Court in Cleveland, Ohio, challenging the terms of the temporary injunction which halted their 3-day work stoppage early on March. In taking this action, the unions denied that they were,

in fact, Government employees, despite seizure of the railroads in August 1950. If the railroad workers were not Government employees, the unions argued, the Norris-LaGuardia Act, limiting use of the injunction in labor disputes, prevailed. If they were Government employees, they asserted, they could not be required to work for private profit or for less than just compensation.

On the union shop, signs pointed toward negotiation on a national basis with the 17 nonoperating railroad unions. The Western region carriers agreed to form a conference committee to take part in national negotiations, although the Eastern and Southeastern carriers continued to hold back. The Railway Express Agency agreed to the union shop with 4 nonoperating unions.

Simultaneous stoppages affected two of the country's principal means of communication. The AFL Commercial Telegraphers struck the Western Union Telegraph Co. and the CIO Communications Workers struck against the long-lines operations of four Bell Telephone companies and Western Electric, Bell's manufacturing affiliate.

Work stoppages growing out of labor-management disputes caused 1,270,000 man-days of idleness in February, compared with 1,250,000 in January, according to preliminary estimates. February's idleness was about 35 percent below the total of 1,940,000 in February 1951.

Wage Stabilization Board

Some million building and construction workers can be affected by permission which was granted for wage increases up to 15 cents an hour over the established 10-percent formula as well as employer contributions into health and welfare funds not to exceed 7½ cents an hour. These increases were computed on the following basis: 12 cents for cost-of-living adjustment and 3 cents to cover increases in holidays with pay, vacation payments, pensions, and similar benefits.

A special WSB panel, with its industry members dissenting, recommended that UAW-CIO bargaining with Borg-Warner Corp. be made company-wide on national issues and on an individual plant basis for local issues. The union had struck for company-wide bargaining last October. The recommendations were not binding on WSB or on the parties.

Communists in Unions

In a move to limit Communist-dominated unions Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin asked Congress to consider stripping such organizations of their bargaining rights. The Taft-Hartley Act might be amended, he suggested, to make it an unfair labor practice for a company to bargain with a union which the National Labor Relations Board found to be Communist-dominated. Any person, who, since January 1, 1949, has been a Communist Party member or has taught or advocated overthrow of the Government by force or violence, might be barred from becoming or remaining a union officer or employee, Secretary Tobin said.

Economic Background

Manufacturing employment increased 43,000 from January to February 1952, just over 15.8 million. Although this total was 160,000 less than in February 1951, nonagricultural employment was 440,000 above February 1951 and stood at 45.8 million in February 1952. Unemployment, according to the Bureau of the Census, was at a postwar low for February and March.

Production workers in manufacturing in February 1952 averaged $1.64 an hour, including overtime and other premium pay. Weekly hours worked by these workers stood at 40.8. Their average weekly earnings were $66.83—a 5 percent increase over February 1951. However, each of these three averages was slightly below January 1952.

Capital outlays for new construction in March were at record levels. Substantial increases in private homebuilding and in highway construction, together with seasonal advances in most other types of construction, boosted the dollar volume of new construction to about $2¼ billion, 13 percent above February 1952 and slightly above the March 1951 total. Over 95,000 new homes were started this March.

The first decline in the Consumers' Price Index since June 1951 occurred on February 15 when the index was 187.9—a drop of 0.6 percent from the January 15 level. The Old Series Index, on which escalator adjustments in many collective bargaining agreements is based, dropped even more. As a result, wages of a million nonoperaing railroad workers were lowered 1 cent an hour on April 1.

Manpower Outlook in Metal Mining

Serious Manpower Problems Arising From Heavy Demands for Metals, Difficulties of Recruitment and Retention of Workers, and Dwindling Supplies of Accessible Ores

JANEECE FORD*

GREATER metal production is one of the most urgent needs facing the Nation. Military requirements added to heavy civilian demand have created shortages of many important metals, and the industry has been asked for large increases in production. This need for expansion indicates severe manpower problems for the metal mining industry. The Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that in order to meet production goals, the industry's work force must be increased approximately 15 percent by 1955.[1] Many mines have already encountered shortages of skilled miners and due to the nature and location of mining employment, recruitment and retention of mine workers are expected to become increasingly difficult. Technological advances, a factor in reducing manpower requirements, are likely to be offset over the long run by progressively deteriorating metallic resources.

The United States is more nearly self-sufficient in metallic ores than any other industrial nation. It ranks first in world production of the ores of iron, copper, lead, and zinc, four of the most extensively used industrial metals. Despite the huge volume of output, the Nation imports large quantities of these metals. It is dependent to an even greater extent on foreign sources for some metals and metallic ores, including tungsten, antimony, vanadium and bauxite, and is almost completely dependent upon other countries for such metals as tin, cobalt, chromite, and ferrograde manganese.

Total metal production in the United States has increased greatly in the last 40 years. Iron output about doubled between 1911 and 1950, zinc production almost tripled, and copper output increased about 75 percent. Lead production, on the other hand, increased only slightly. Although the trend in metal production has been upward, wars, depressions, and other economic factors have caused wide yearly fluctuations. During the depression of the 1930's, metal production dropped far below the 1911 levels. For most metals an all-time high production rate was reached during World War II, followed by a sharp drop after VJ-day. (See table 1.) Production of all the major metals increased from 1949 to 1950, as a result of the defense program and good business conditions.

The major metal mining areas of the United States are the Lake Superior district, the Rocky Mountain States, and the far Western States (table 2). The principal States producing important metals mined in smaller quantities are as follows: tungsten in Nevada, North Carolina, and California; molybdenum in Arizona, California, Colorado, and Nevada; vanadium in Colorado and Utah; chromite in California; cobalt in Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Idaho; and carnotite-roscoelite deposits, which provide most of the domestic uranium ore, in Colorado, Utah, and Arizona.

Iron, copper, lead, and zinc account for approximately 83 percent of the total employment in metal

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

[1] For more detailed discussion, see U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Manpower Report No. 11, Manpower Requirements in Metal Mining, October 16, 1951, Washington, D. C.

TABLE 1.—*Production, employment, hours, and output per man-hour, 1939–50*

Item	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Iron Mining [1]												
Crude ore,[2] gross tons (in thousands)	57,353	83,404	107,720	126,527	119,675	111,020	106,312	84,194	113,972	126,225	104,851	124,596
Usable iron,[2] gross tons (in thousands)	51,732	73,696	92,410	104,883	100,595	93,525	87,859	70,336	92,549	100,523	84,401	98,160
Production workers [3] (in thousands)	21.1	23.8	28.3	33.7	35.3	31.6	26.5	25.9	31.6	33.6	30.4	31.9
Average weekly hours [3]	35.7	38.5	40.6	42.1	42.8	43.3	43.7	37.7	40.2	41.3	39.8	40.9
Indexes of output per man-hour [3] (1939=100):												
Crude ore	100.0	119.8	123.4	117.3	104.0	106.7	120.7	113.3	117.8	119.5	113.8	125.5
Usable iron	100.0	117.4	117.3	107.8	96.9	99.7	110.5	104.9	106.0	105.5	101.6	109.5
Copper Mining [4]												
Crude ore,[2] short tons (in thousands)	55,239	69,278	78,453	92,286	98,120	91,064	77,473	62,232	87,865	84,729	76,033	94,586
Recoverable copper,[2] short tons (in thousands)	714	862	941	1,064	1,069	950	757	595	832	818	731	886
Production workers [3] (in thousands)	25.0	29.4	32.8	34.0	33.3	27.4	21.8	20.5	24.6	25.0	24.3	24.6
Average weekly hours [3]	41.9	41.7	42.3	45.2	45.8	45.2	44.7	42.8	44.8	45.2	42.3	45.0
Indexes of output per man-hour [3] (1939=100):												
Copper ore	100.0	107.2	107.0	113.9	122.9	140.4	151.0	134.3	151.2	142.2	140.2	162.0
Recoverable copper	100.0	103.2	99.3	101.6	103.6	113.1	114.1	99.4	110.8	106.2	105.9	117.6
Lead-Zinc Mining [5]												
Crude ore,[2] lead and zinc, short tons (in thousands)	24.568	28,582	32,850	35,458	37,457	38,829	34,451	33,177	29,029	23,786	25,099	([6])
Recoverable metal [2] lead and zinc, short tons (in thousands)	972	1,095	1,182	1,236	1,171	1,112	976	880	1,005	1,002	984	1,044
Production workers [3] (in thousands)	16.3	18.7	19.5	20.5	23.0	20.8	18.2	19.5	20.7	19.2	18.1	17.2
Average weekly hours [3]	38.7	39.4	40.0	43.3	44.0	44.2	44.3	41.7	41.3	41.3	41.4	41.6
Indexes of output per man-hour [3] (1939=100):												
Crude ore	100.0	99.6	107.7	102.5	95.1	108.4	113.0	104.2	87.2	77.0	86.0	([6])
Recoverable metal	100.0	96.4	98.3	90.4	75.3	78.8	78.7	70.2	76.5	82.3	85.3	94.7

[1] Includes establishments primarily engaged in the mining, dressing, and beneficiating of iron ore.
[2] Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines. Ore in the form in which it comes from the earth is called "crude," while metal that is recovered from the ore after separation from rock and other materials is called "recoverable metal."
[3] Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.
[4] Includes establishments primarily engaged in the mining, dressing, and beneficiating of copper ore.
[5] Includes establishments primarily engaged in the mining, dressing, and beneficiating of lead, zinc, or lead-zinc ores.
[6] Not available.

mining. Gold and silver mines employ another 10 percent of the workers in the industry and other metals the remaining 7 percent.

Work Force

Most of the workers in metal mining are men. Women and young men under 18 are for the most part excluded by State laws from all work except clerical and a few surface jobs. Most workers are white, although some Negroes are found in a few Southern States, and substantial numbers of Mexicans are employed in the Southwest. Approximately 78 percent of the industry's workers are engaged in underground or deep-mine operations, and 22 percent work in open-pit mines.[2]

Underground metal mining requires three types of production workers—those engaged in extracting ore, underground construction and maintenance workers, and transportation personnel. A miner, strictly speaking, is the man actually drilling and blasting at the working face. But for every miner there may be a total of three or four other men in the mine and on the surface. Behind the miner is the mucker who removes broken rock or ore by hand shoveling or with a machine loader, and loads it on cars for the transportation crew. Many other workers assist miners by supplying them with explosives and compressed air for drills, propping up the drifts with timbers, operating and maintaining pumping and ventilation machinery, and repairing the tunnels. Several years of experience and training are needed to develop an all-round underground metal miner.

According to studies of occupational structure in underground mining operations reported by the United States Employment Service,[3] professional and semiprofessional employees comprised approximately 3 percent of the mining work force; administrative, protective, and material handling and control personnel, 9 percent; construction and

[2] Two widely different methods are used in ore extraction—underground mining and open-pit mining. Bodies of ore which lie deep beneath the earth's surface are exploited by underground mining. In this method, a shaft is dug to the ore deposit. The ore is cut or blasted loose, hauled through the shaft to the surface, and processed for transportation to the smelters. Ore lying near the surface of the earth is exploited by open-pit mining. The overburden, or waste material covering the ore, is first removed from the surface. The exposed ore is then loosened by blasting, loaded into railroad cars or trucks, and taken to the smelter or refinery.

[3] United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, Industry Composition Pattern for Copper Mining (underground), 1947, Washington, D. C.; Industry Composition Pattern for Lead Mining (underground) 1947, Washington, D. C.

maintenance personnel, 13 percent; and the remaining 75 percent were employed in underground mining operations. More than two-thirds of the underground production workers were classified as skilled. Occupational patterns vary in this industry, depending upon size and type of mining operation, and kind of ore.

Among the professionals and semiprofessionals in mining are mining engineers, safety engineers, metallurgists, mine surveyors, mineral surveyors, geologists, mineralogists, chemists, and assayers. These occupations generally require a college education and varying amounts of specific training and experience directed toward such activities as locating ore bodies, analyzing their size, shape, and potentialities, determining the best methods of extracting the ore and developing the mine, directing the mining operations, assaying the quality and value of the ore, or performing metallurgical processes to treat certain grades of ore.

Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Employment in metal mining has declined even though the production trend has been upward, due principally to improved technology and more extensive open-pit operations. Only about half as many workers were engaged in metal mining in 1951 as in 1911. Due to various economic factors, however, there have been wide fluctuations in mining employment from period to period. Employment was at a high level during World War I, dropped back sharply in the depression of 1920-21, rose in 1922–23, and remained relatively stable during the mid-1920's. The depression beginning in 1929 again sharply reduced employment and by 1933 employment in metal mining had declined by 65 percent. The highest point reached since World War I was in March 1942 when employment was 135,800. After VJ-day employment declined to an average of 87,800 in 1946.

TABLE 2.—*Leading States in mine production of major metals, 1949*

State and metal	Production (in thousands)	State and metal	Production (in thousands)
Usable iron:	*Gross tons*	Recoverable silver:	*Fine ounces*
Minnesota	55,862	Idaho	10,049
Michigan	11,199	Utah	6,725
Alabama	7,369	Montana	6,327
Utah	2,712	Arizona	4,971
New York	2,464	Colorado	2,895
Recoverable copper:	*Short tons*		
Arizona	359		
Utah	197		
Montana	57	Recoverable gold:	
New Mexico	55	South Dakota	465
Nevada	38	California	417
Recoverable lead:		Utah	314
Missouri	128	Nevada	130
Idaho	79	Arizona	109
Utah	53		
Arizona	34		
Colorado	27		
Recoverable zinc:			
Idaho	77	Crude bauxite:	*Gross tons*
Arizona	71	Arkansas	1,287
Montana	54	Alabama, Georgia, Virginia	65
New Jersey	51		
Colorado	48		

Source: U. S. Bureau of Mines.

TABLE 3.—*Average weekly hours in metal mining, 1950–51*

Item	1950 Jan.-June	1950 July-Dec.	1951 Jan.-June	1951 July-Dec.
All metal mining	41.6	42.7	43.6	43.9
Iron	40.0	41.7	42.3	43.4
Copper	44.5	45.5	46.2	46.0
Lead-zinc	41.5	41.7	43.1	42.9

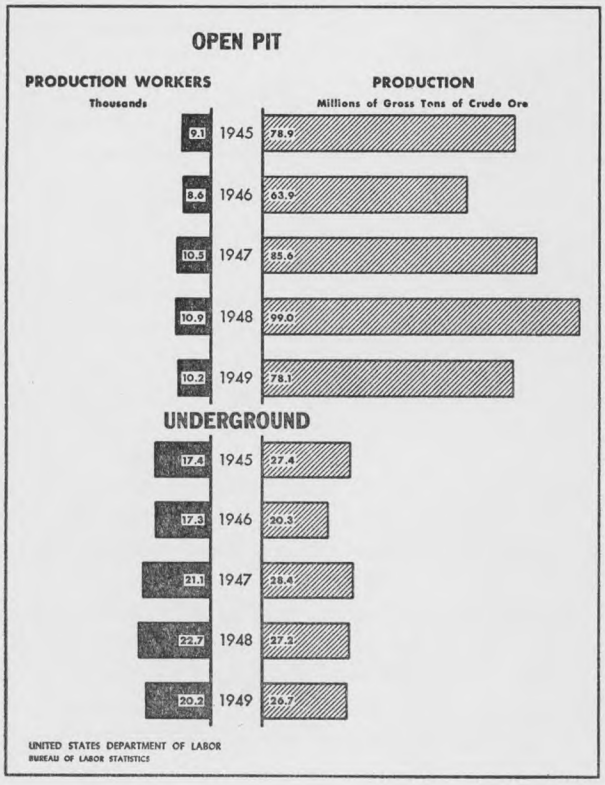
Employment in metal mining averaged 104,900 in 1951, an increase of 3.8 percent over the 1950 average of 101,000 and 5.9 percent over the first half of 1950. Of these 104,900 workers, 37,600 were employed in iron mines, 28,700 in copper mines, 20,800 in lead-zinc mines, and the remainder in other metal mining. The largest gain in employment over the 1950 average was in iron mining, which increased 5.9 percent. Employment in lead-zinc mining and in copper mining increased 5.1 and 2.1 percent, respectively.

Average weekly hours in the mining industry have increased since the outbreak of the Korean war, as shown in table 3.

Production workers in the metal mining industry earned an average of $1.71 an hour in 1951, an increase of 12.6 percent over the first half of 1950. This was slightly above the 11-percent increase in earnings in manufacturing. Earnings varied from $1.89 an hour in the Pacific Coast region to $1.17 in the Southeast region. Average hourly earnings in 1951 were as follows:

	Average hourly earnings 1951	*Average weekly earnings 1951*
All metal mining	$1.71	$74.73
Iron	1.71	73.27
Copper	1.70	78.14
Lead-zinc	1.77	76.11

Employment and Production in Iron Mines, by Mining Methods, 1945-49



Separation rates [4] for all metal mining rose about 35 percent in the first half of 1951 over the first half of 1950 from an average of 3.4 to 4.6 separations per 100 workers. The largest increase was in "quits" which rose 70 percent over the 1950 rate, and in "military and miscellaneous" which rose 170 percent. The number of lay-offs, on the other hand, declined sharply. Current separation rates are about 25 percent lower than those prevailing during World War II and are well below the peak of 8 workers per 100 separated in March 1943.

Trends in Output Per Man-Hour

In metal mining, technological progress fights a constant battle against dwindling resources. Improvements in equipment and mining methods in recent years have brought about sizable gains in the amount of crude ore produced per man-hour, but the industry has not shown corresponding increases in man-hour output of recoverable metal because the average quality of ore mined has tended to deteriorate.

Two principal factors accounting for increases in the quantity of crude ore mined per hour are the rise in the proportion of ore coming from open-pit mines, and the increasing mechanization of many operations. Open-pit iron mines accounted for 63 percent of the total in 1939 and 75 percent in 1949. The surface mines required only one-sixth as many workers as underground mines for a given amount of crude ore production. (See chart.) Open-pit copper mines accounted for 59 percent of the crude copper ore in 1939 and 78 percent in 1949. However, ore mined in open-pit operations is usually of lower quality than that in underground mines and therefore requires additional time and labor in preparation of the ore for smelting and refining. Lead and zinc are mined almost entirely by underground operations.

Mechanization has contributed greatly to increased man-hour output of crude ore. The industry has installed much labor-saving machinery during the past 10 years. Capacity of electric power shovels has been increased, better haulage locomotives have been developed, and improved techniques of caving, blasting, and drilling, more effective use of explosives, the wider use of mechanical loaders, and other types of machinery have contributed greatly toward increasing the quantity of ore mined per man-hour.

Other important factors affecting productivity per man-hour are the availability of skilled workers; prices of metals and the existence of Government-sponsored price supports; efficiency of management and production methods; labor-management cooperation; weather conditions; and the location of ore bodies. The percentage of working time used in direct production of ore compared with time used in mine development and improvement also affects the man-hour output rate.

Although productivity per man-hour has risen generally since 1939 in terms of crude ore mined, recoverable metal produced has not always increased correspondingly (table 1). This is due to the necessity of exploiting ores with relatively

[4] Separation rates in metal mining usually are slightly higher during the spring and summer than at other seasons, because workers quit to take jobs in farming, logging, and other summertime activities.

small percentages of metal content. However, technological developments in concentrating, smelting, and refining, and the discovery of new, richer ore bodies somewhat offset this tendency.

In the long run, the factors making for decreasing output per man-hour probably will tend to overbalance the gains normally attributed to technological advances. The most important of these factors is, of course, the gradual deterioration in the quality of the ore mined. Also, in underground mines, when ore is mined at increasing distances from the shafts through which it is hoisted to the surface, more man-hours must be expended in hauling ore and in traveling to and from the working faces. The expected decline will take place slowly, however, and changes in the man-hour output of recoverable metal are not likely to be substantial in the next several years.

Manpower Requirements and Supply

Metal requirements are expected to continue to increase for the next several years due to the huge program of production for defense and essential civilian needs. In order to meet production goals that have been set by defense officials for domestic metal mines, an estimated 120,500 workers will be needed in the metal mining industry by 1955, an increase of 15 percent over the 1951 average employment of 104,900. Most of the increase in employment needs will be in iron, copper, lead, and zinc mines, which account for about 83 percent of total employment in the industry. The largest increase in manpower requirements will be in mining copper, the most critical major metal in 1951 and early 1952. Requirements for manpower in copper mines will be more than 25 percent greater than 1951 employment. Estimates by metal by year are shown in table 4. The estimates of worker requirements for each metal were derived by relating production goals, output per man-hour, and weekly hours of work.

As the mobilization program progresses, recruitment and retention of necessary workers in the metal mining industry are expected to become increasingly difficult. The mining industry's World War II experience indicates the seriousness of the problem. Early in the mobilization, during 1939–41, it became difficult to recruit new miners and to hold those already employed. Workers left mines for jobs with better working conditions and higher pay in other defense activities, such as shipyards and aircraft factories. In addition, many miners entered the Armed Forces. After the war started, the manpower problem became so critical that the army found it necessary to furlough military personnel to work in the metal mines; 4,253 men were furloughed in 1942 and 4,546 in 1943. During the course of the war many other measures were taken in attempts to alleviate the situation but, in spite of all efforts, the shortage of mining manpower remained a critical problem to the end of the war.

TABLE 4.—*Estimated manpower requirements in metal mining, 1952–55*

Type of mining	1951: Average employment [1]	1952	1953	1954	1955
	All employees				
All metal mining	104,900	111,200	113,600	117,200	120,500
	Production workers				
All metal mining	92,600	98,300	100,600	103,600	106,500
Iron	33,800	35,200	36,400	36,700	36,500
Copper	25,100	26,000	26,100	28,800	31,500
Lead-zinc	18,200	20,400	20,800	20,500	20,400
Other metals	15,500	16,700	17,300	17,600	18,100

[1] Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the event of another full mobilization, the shortage of mining workers would probably be more severe than during World War II for several reasons. There would be virtually no reserve of unemployed workers such as was available in 1941. The industry now has a higher proportion of workers who are likely to leave the mines when the outside job market is good. In the past, many miners in certain types of mines were foreign-born men, who, once in the mines, tended to stay there; younger native-born men are more likely to leave the mines for more pleasant jobs. Many mines are in isolated areas where no local labor market exists and it is often difficult to induce workers from other areas to migrate. The groups in the population from which most "extra workers" are drawn when the labor supply is tight—women, teen agers, physically handicapped, and older workers—cannot be used in mine work, due to legislative and physical limitations. Finally, depletion of some of the more accessible resources may make it necessary to expend progressively more manpower per ton of recoverable metal.

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A Review of Prices in a Year of Price Stabilization

ROBERT PASTERNAK*

HEAVY INFLATIONARY PRESSURES which had marked the beginning of 1951 were less in evidence at the end of the first full year of the price stabilization program. Although prices for most cost-of-living items continued to rise nearly every month in 1951, the rate of advance was slowed considerably after the issuance of the General Ceiling Price Regulation in late January.[1] Consumers prices as reflected in the Consumers' Price Index rose 3 percent between February 1951 and January 1952. In contrast, wholesale prices[2] leveled off in February and March 1951; they started to decline, thereafter, and by January 1952 they were 3 percent lower than in the previous February.

The relative stability of 1951 prices at peak levels contrasts sharply with the rapid increases following the outbreak of the Korean war. Between June 1950 and February 1951, consumer prices rose by 8 percent and wholesale prices, 16 percent. Price movements following the GCPR were affected by its imposition; the tightened consumer credit; increased business inventories; the unusually favorable crop outlook in the first half of 1951; the prospect of peace in Korea; the easing of world commodity prices including strategic metals; the continuing availability of commodities in the face of earlier anticipated shortages; the substantial additions to productive capacity; the enactment of new taxes; and by the decline in consumer spending in certain areas. Offsetting these stabilizing influences on prices were the growing diversion of materials from the civilian economy to the expanding defense program; the smaller-than-anticipated farm crops due to floods and other adverse agricultural conditions; and the enactment in July 1951 of amendments to the Defense Production Act of 1950, which made certain price increases mandatory.

Declining Consumer Demand

One of the most significant developments during 1951 was the decline in consumer demand instead of the expected heavy increase. Retail dollar sales of many lines of soft goods (for example, sheets, blankets, and other housefurnishings) and durables (automobiles, washing machines, television sets, etc.), which had shown the greatest increases during the scare-buying periods, dropped toward the end of the first quarter of 1951. The decline occurred despite increased employment and incomes stemming from the expanding defense and capital equipment programs, and appeared to be influenced by a number of temporary as well as more basic factors.

Among the former were resistance to high prices, tightening of credit, and the consumer inventories resulting from earlier anticipatory buying. When anticipated shortages did not develop on any large scale, many consumers resumed their normal habit of buying. Some others found themselves well stocked with goods purchased on credit during the scare-buying periods. The need for paying off these debts removed this group of consumers from the market temporarily. Most of the psychological factors which had earlier led to the waves of scare buying disappeared as a result of the combined effect of the price stabilization program, the continued availability of ample supplies of most goods, and the generally improved military outlook.

The large stock of major durable goods in the hands of consumers was a more basic determinant in the decline of consumer demand for durable goods after price control. Reflecting both the deferred wartime demand and the unusually high rate of new household formation, spending

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[1] GCPR was issued on January 26, 1951. Price rises which occurred between January 15 and the announcement of GCPR as well as price changes between January 26 and February 15 are reflected in the Bureau's February monthly indexes. Only after February, therefore, do month-to-month index comparisons show price changes solely after the issuance of GCPR.

[2] The wholesale price index (WPI) referred to in this article is the revised WPI (1947–49=100). For contractual purposes the unrevised WPI (1926=100) remains the official index of primary market prices prior to January 1952. For details on the revision of the WPI, see Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180).

for houses and major durables had been large for most of the period following World War II. Substantial outlays for service and maintenance of major durable goods in the hands of consumers may well have accounted for the 1951 contraction in consumer outlays for new purchases. Savings increased after the first quarter of 1951 from 4 to 9 percent of disposable income.

Businessmen, who had geared their purchases of civilian goods to the earlier high rate of spending by consumers, were confronted with large high-priced inventories. As a result, retrenchment of inventory positions during the last half of 1951 led to cutbacks in production and promotional sales, notably in textiles and durables.

WPI and CPI Price Movements

The General Ceiling Price Regulation was imposed in the midst of the second wave of scare buying following the start of Korean hostilities and froze prices of those commodities and services subject to control under the Defense Production Act.[3] Its issuance gave protection to buyers and sellers of price-regulated commodities against speculative price rises.

Initially, the effect of the GCPR was to halt speculative buying. Prices later began to decline in primary (wholesale) markets, particularly in apparel, many housefurnishings, and appliances. At the retail level, however, as reflected in the CPI, prices for many of these goods either remained at peak levels or continued to advance into late 1951, reflecting among other things earlier high-priced inventory purchases. Of the major CPI components, only housefurnishings reached a peak as early as May.

Several reasons account for the diverse movements of primary market and retail prices during 1951. First, while almost all primary market prices (excluding farm products and most foods) were subject to control, many retail commodities and services were not controlled. It is estimated that these uncontrolled items constituted 17 percent of the weighted value of the CPI; only about half of the weighted value of the CPI represents items completely under OPS control. A greater segment of the WPI is subject to control.

Second, the absence of raw materials in the CPI and the inclusion of services, rents, and excise taxes explain in part these differences.

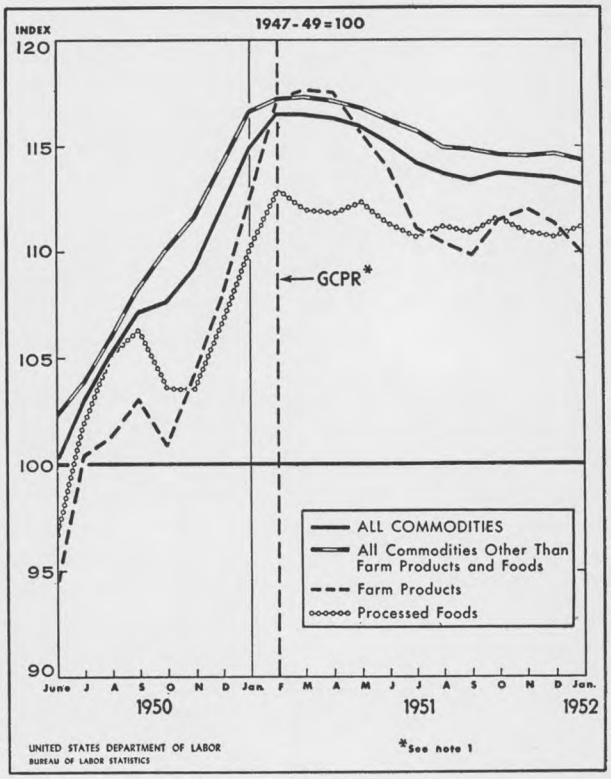
Third, the treatment of seasonal items of apparel and textile housefurnishings in the indexes differs: in the CPI, such seasonal items are included only during the season and not during the off-season, as in the WPI. (For other factors explaining short-run differences between the two indexes, see Monthly Labor Review for January 1952, p. 59.)

Finally, the increasing demand for goods and services (chiefly food, housing, fuel, and services) which make up a large part of the cost of living exerted an upward pressure on consumer prices.

Wholesale Prices

After the 3-percent decline in the WPI between February and September 1951, the index remained virtually unchanged in the next 4 months. Many prices of the individual groups of commodities,

Chart 1. Wholesale Price Index, June 1950 to January 1952



[3] The price control legislation permitted control of virtually all commodities and services except farm and food products selling below parity, professional services (such as medical and legal), utilities, rent, movies, and newspapers. In addition, certain other commodities (such as fresh and frozen fish, sugar, fresh fruits and vegetables, and prescriptions) were exempted from control by OPS action.

all of which had increased sharply following the beginning of the Korean war, began to decline after February. (See chart 1). The greatest drops in prices between February 1951 and January 1952 occurred in hides, skins, and leather products which fell 20 percent; other groups which showed marked declines during that period were textiles, rubber, lumber, and household durables. Percent changes in the WPI between specified dates follow:

	Percent change	
	June 1950 to GCPR	*GCPR to January 1952*
All commodities	16. 3	−2. 8
All commodities less farm and foods	14. 7	−2. 5
Farm products	24. 0	−6. 1
Processed foods	16. 6	−1. 5

The sharpest decreases—in many instances to price levels substantially below permitted ceilings—were in commodities such as cotton, hides, rubber, tallow, tin, wool, and cottonseed oils. Speculative price increases immediately after Korea had been great for these commodities, and, in some instances, excessive inventories had developed by the spring of 1951. In general, prices declined most at the raw material level and least at the final stages of fabrication.

Prices of most of the commodities which are used in defense and defense-supporting industries—such as machinery, metals, nonmetallic minerals, fuel, and paper and pulp—remained relatively stable or increased slightly in the 11 months between February 1951 and January 1952. Chemical prices declined 5 percent by January 1952, largely as a result of the sharp drop in fats and oils following steep rises prior to GCPR. Prices of industrial chemicals remained unchanged or advanced.

Both wholesale farm and food prices reached 1951 peaks in the first 2 months of the year. Subsequently, foods remained relatively stable, apart from seasonal movements, but farm prices fluctuated widely during the year. As the outlook for a record crop diminished during the course of the year, farm prices, which had dropped 6 percent between February and September, moved upward. Moderate seasonal declines occurred in December 1951 and January 1952.

Retail Prices

The trend of retail prices following GCPR was quite unlike that of wholesale prices. After February, the Consumers' Price Index continued to rise until May. From May until August the index remained virtually unchanged; a new rise began in September and lasted until December. The index remained unchanged in January 1952. (See chart 2.)

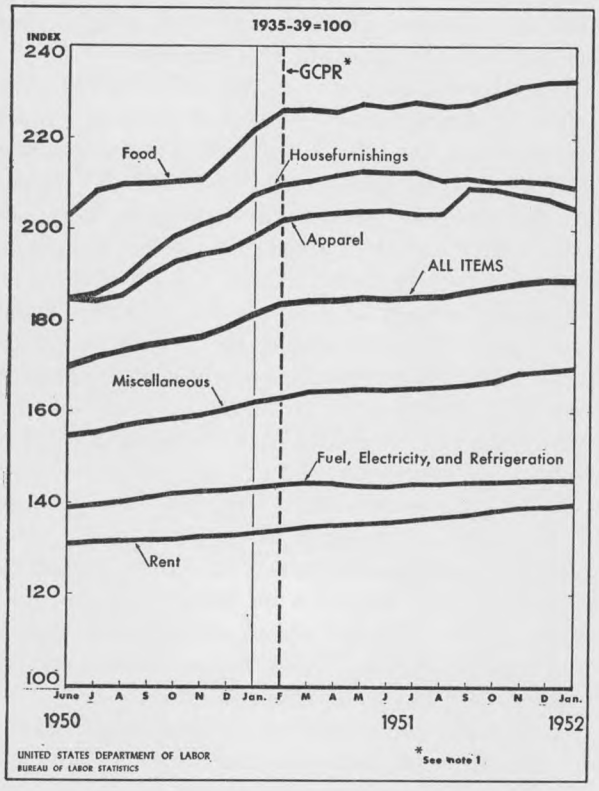
Food. The initial upsurge in food prices began with the Korean outbreak and continued at an accelerated rate after the Chinese intervention in November 1950 up to the issuance of GCPR in late January 1951. Following control, food prices remained relatively stable until October 1951, when they started to rise again. Food prices, which had risen 11 percent between Korea and February 1951, advanced an additional 3 percent in the 11 months ending in January 1952.

All the major components in the food index increased in price after February 1951 except fats and oils, which declined 12 percent, and sugar and sweets, which declined fractionally. The greatest increases after the inauguration of controls were in fruits and vegetables (8 percent); dairy products excluding eggs (6 percent); eggs (3 percent); and cereal and bakery products (2 percent).

Meat prices were at very high levels at the time GCPR was issued; they had increased 10 percent contraseasonally since Korea. When the normal February seasonal downturn failed to materialize and prices continued upward, a series of price-rollbacks was announced for certain cuts of beef. The first rollback, which took effect in May 1951, reduced prices at the retail level; a slight decline (0.3 percent) occurred in the beef and veal retail price index between April and May. The other two scheduled rollbacks were forbidden under the revised Defense Production Act, which also outlawed slaughtering quotas on livestock. Reduced marketings of livestock in the summer and early fall, together with increased ceiling prices allowed to slaughterers [4] caused the beef and veal index to rise 3 percent from May to the 1951 peak in

[4] Slaughterers were granted increases in beef ceilings in September to compensate them for reduced receipts from livestock by-products such as hides and tallow.

Chart 2. Consumers' Price Index, June 1950 to January 1952



November. After November this index declined fractionally.

The most spectacular increases in food prices during the year occurred in potatoes (63 percent), sweetpotatoes (58 percent), onions (40 percent), lettuce (36 percent), carrots (13 percent), and butter (12 percent). All of these items are currently uncontrolled. A notable decrease of 12 percent from February 1951 to January 1952 occurred in the prices of fats and oils (mostly under OPS control). Large supplies contributed to the downward movement of these prices.

Rent. During 1951 rent increased more than any other major element in the CPI, rising more than 4 percent between February and January 1952. Rents, which had been increasing since the end of World War II, advanced at an accelerated rate following the passage of the 1951 amendments to the Housing and Rent Act in July. One of these amendments provided for 20-percent increases in those rents which had increased by less than that amount since 1947. In addition, the rising demand for housing associated with the defense program contributed to the rate of rise. From July 1951 to January 1952 rents increased by 3 percent.

Miscellaneous Goods and Services. Retail prices of the miscellaneous goods and services group increased by 4 percent during the year. The rise was continuous throughout the year and reflects to a great extent the increased demand for services during a period when personal incomes were advancing at a rapid rate. In addition, the price index for miscellaneous goods and services reflects increased automobile prices granted under the Capehart amendment to the Defense Production Act.

The increase in the prices of certain services such as beauty and barber shop services reflects the removal of these items from control by the revised price control law.

Apparel and Housefurnishings. Prices of such commodities as textiles, housefurnishings, and leather products were moving downward at wholesale at the same time they advanced at retail or experienced only nominal declines. Apparel in the CPI, which had been rising rapidly between mid-1950 and March 1951, changed only slightly in price until September, when its index increased 3 percent.[5] After September, apparel began its first sustained price decline. By January 1952, in contrast to the 1-percent rise in apparel prices during the preceding 11 months, textile prices in primary markets had dropped 11 percent. While prices of hides, print cloth, and wool had reached or nearly reached pre-Korea levels by January 26, 1952, falling 51, 37, and 53 percent, respectively, from their post-Korea peaks, retail prices of products fabricated from these materials such as shoes, cotton, and woolen apparel either decreased moderately or showed no appreciable change.

Housefurnishings prices increased 1 percent between February and May 1951. After May, however, prices of durables and most soft goods began to decline in response to diminished consumer demand. The decline in housefurnishings prices in the CPI between May 1951 and January 1952 accompanied the slump in both household soft goods and durables in primary markets. Reductions at the primary market level, however, were of a much greater magnitude.

[5] This increase reflects the re-entrance into the index of the pricing of fall and winter seasonal items.

Financing of New Sales Housing in Metropolitan Areas

MARY F. CARNEY*

MORTGAGE CREDIT CONTROLS, although relaxed in September 1951,[1] nevertheless maintain a fairly strong brake on the heavy potential market for new single-family houses in large metropolitan areas. This conclusion is based on the results of Bureau of Labor Statistics surveys in 10 metropolitan areas.[2] They showed that down payments made by most purchasers of houses completed during October 1950–March 1951 would have been insufficient to meet the credit terms of the September 1951 regulations, much less the more stringent curbs of the original Regulation X.[3]

This group was heavily weighted by veterans and buyers of relatively low-priced homes, who also had constituted the great bulk of home purchasers in large metropolitan areas during the 1949–50 period of easy financing, when mortgages covering the full purchase price were common.

For most of the houses built late in 1950 and early in 1951 in the large cities studied, credit arrangements were made by contractors before the effective date of Regulation X on October 12, 1950. In fact, because of the large volume of advance mortgage commitments, Regulation X was not an important factor in new home financing until the summer of 1951, not very long before the September relaxation was introduced.[4]

The Bureau surveys of the sales prices and financing of new houses completed in metropolitan areas covered the last half of 1949, the last quarter of 1950, and the first quarter of 1951.[5] The data for the 1950–51 surveys are grouped together occasionally in this article in order to assist analysis. Nearly two-thirds of the purchasers of mortgage-financed homes completed in the latter two survey periods would have had to make greater down payments or to buy cheaper houses than they did in order to meet the terms of the September 1951 revisions in Regulation X. This would have been true for 80 percent of the houses with VA-guaranteed loans, but only 40 percent of the others. Similarly, 70 percent of the purchasers of mortgaged houses priced at less than $12,500, in contrast with 40 percent of the purchasers of these houses priced at $12,500 or more, would have had to invest more initially or be satisfied with less costly houses. (See chart.)

Regionally, the impact of the new credit curbs and the initial burden of buying a new house vary considerably, as suggested by the results of the Bureau's studies. The average purchase price paid by a middle-income ($3,000 to $4,999) family early in 1951 ranged from around $8,700 in Atlanta and Dallas to $12,100 in Chicago. Based on these prices, a veteran in this income group in the southern areas would need a little over $500 for a down payment under the September 1951 regulations, and a nonveteran, about $1,300. In Chicago, a veteran in the same income group would need almost $1,000 and a nonveteran, $2,400. Areas which would be most affected by the September 1951 regulations are those where lower-priced housing predominated, or where little or nothing was paid down by a large proportion of purchasers with VA mortgages such as in Atlanta, Dallas, and Los Angeles. Apparently, the effect would be less in Chicago and Pittsburgh, as indicated principally by higher down payments made in these areas.

*Of the Bureau's Division of Construction Statistics.

[1] Effective September 1, 1951, the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951 provided for substantial reductions on down-payment schedules for housing priced up to $12,000; subsequent actions by the Federal Reserve Board and the Housing and Home Finance Agency reduced down payments to a lesser degree on housing priced between $12,000 and $15,000. Regulation X and related orders, issued on October 12, 1950, had required much stiffer down payments on new houses.

[2] The 10 areas studied are Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, New York, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, and Washington.

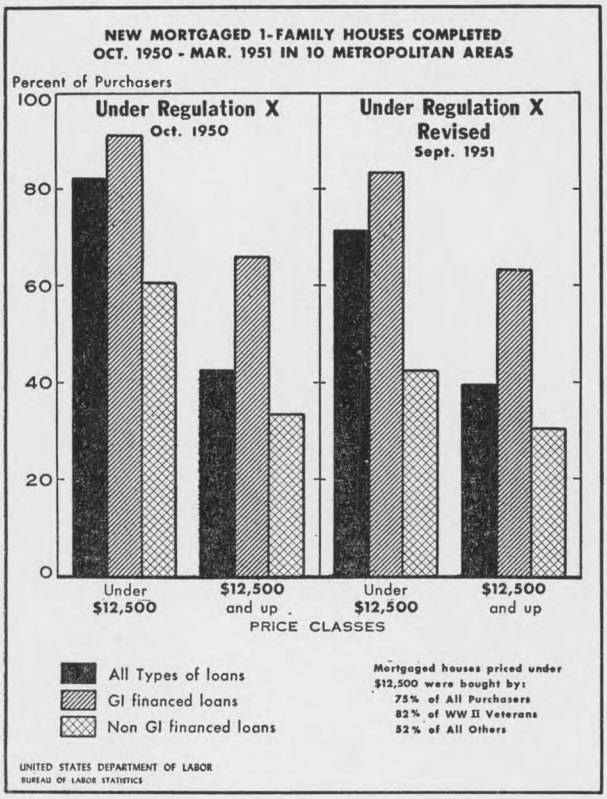
The surveys excluded owner-built and cooperative houses, and those with a construction cost of $30,000 or more, not including the cost of land.

[3] The Bureau's surveys do not cover data on whether purchasers could have met stiffer terms if required, nor the extent to which they chose to retain liquid assets which could have been used for larger down payments. For information on assets remaining to purchasers after buying houses during October 1950–March 1951, see House Purchases in the Five Months Following the Introduction of Real Estate Credit Regulation, Federal Reserve Bulletin, July 1951.

[4] Credit controls in general have fallen more heavily on metropolitan than nonmetropolitan areas, where Government-assisted (VA and FHA) loans were not as readily obtained ordinarily and where real estate financing is in general more conservative.

[5] The Bureau's third survey was made with funds provided by the Housing and Home Finance Agency as part of its housing research program.

Percent of Purchasers with Down Payments Not Meeting Credit Terms



Sales Prices

Sales prices of new houses increased noticeably in most areas between the first and third survey periods, partly because of rising costs to the builder for material and labor, and partly because of a shift from the 1949 "economy" house to production of larger and costlier houses.[6] In the 10 areas as a group, the average family paid $12,200 for a new house in the spring of 1951, or 12 percent more than in the latter half of 1949. (See table 1.)

Regional Variations. Diversification in the types and sizes of houses built and the size of builders' operations as well as differences in building-code restrictions and varying costs to the builder help to explain area differences in price levels at a given time. Generally, climate and construction costs (higher wages and material outlays) in northern areas prohibit building adequate housing at the price levels possible in southern regions. In addition, effective demand for new sales housing at a given price is contingent upon the income level of prospective home buyers, population pressures, the extent to which doubling-up occurs, and the extent and kind of mortgage credit available in a particular region.

Because average incomes in the South have been lower than the national average, the market for lower-priced houses has been greater there than in other localities. Low-priced housing predominated in Atlanta and Dallas during all three survey periods, but in both these areas the rise in average purchase price was relatively sharp. Many of the new houses coming on the market in 1950 and 1951 were larger than in 1949, and many more of the newly built units in these localities tended to have central heating than formerly. Despite higher construction costs, Detroit prices compared favorably with those in the two southern areas, principally because the average new house in Detroit was much smaller and the 2-bathroom unit was less prevalent than in any other area surveyed. Average sales prices were highest in Chicago and Washington and lowest in Atlanta, Dallas, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

[6] For structural characteristics and average construction costs of new 1-family houses started during selected periods of 1949, 1950, and 1951, see the Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 13), and *Construction*, August 1951.

TABLE 1.—*Average purchase price, type of financing, and veteran status of purchaser for new houses completed January–March 1951 in 10 metropolitan areas* [1]

Item	10 areas	Atlanta	Boston	Chicago	Dallas	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Pittsburgh	San Francisco	Washington
Number of houses purchased	45,640	815	1,140	4,320	1,600	7,215	13,040	12,090	380	3,300	1,740
Average purchase price	$12,230	$10,365	$14,095	$14,590	$11,405	$11,115	$11,425	$12,695	$12,230	$12,635	$13,420
Percent of new houses purchased with—											
VA-guaranteed mortgage [2]	55	59	51	21	34	63	63	55	42	53	65
FHA-insured mortgage	20	8	4	38	30	24	10	23	27	22	11
Conventional (uninsured) mortgage	22	32	35	36	32	10	24	20	21	16	24
No mortgage (100 percent equity)	3	1	10	5	4	3	3	2	10	9	[3]
Percent purchased by—											
World War II veterans	69	84	61	52	66	76	76	66	63	60	79
All others	31	16	39	48	34	24	24	34	37	40	21

[1] For data covering houses completed July–December 1949 and October–December 1950, see *Construction*, issues for February and June 1951.

[2] Covers houses with VA-guaranteed and FHA-VA combination mortgages.

[3] Less than 1 percent of all purchased houses.

TABLE 2.—*Median purchase price, by type of buyer, and percent distribution by price class of new mortgaged houses completed in 10 metropolitan areas in selected periods, 1949, 1950, and 1951* [1]

Purchase price class	All new mortgaged houses purchased in—										
	10 areas	Atlanta	Boston	Chicago	Dallas	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Pitts-burgh	San Francisco	Washing-ton
1949											
Median purchase price: all buyers	$9,500	$8,200	$9,700	$12,200	$7,200	$9,000	$8,600	$10,200	$11,000	$10,400	$12,100
World War II veterans [2]	9,100	8,200	9,400	11,600	7,100	8,700	8,500	9,500	10,500	9,900	10,600
All others	11,500	7,500	11,100	13,300	8,300	10,500	9,100	11,800	11,700	12,300	14,700
Number of houses purchased	60,135	1,710	1,215	5,380	2,700	10,530	14,120	15,310	1,555	4,095	3,520
Percent priced at:											
Under $7,500	13	33	2	6	66	19	14	5	1	4	[3]
$7,500–$8,499	18	25	18	2	6	21	32	16	2	16	1
$8,500–$9,499	19	15	27	8	2	22	28	18	23	19	14
$9,500–$10,499	13	8	18	12	6	13	9	16	16	13	19
$10,500–$12,499	16	10	16	27	5	15	5	21	34	22	19
$12,500–$14,499	8	4	5	19	2	6	4	9	14	7	18
$14,500–$16,499	5	1	5	12	3	1	2	4	4	7	14
$16,500–$18,499	3	3	4	4	2	1	3	4	3	3	5
$18,500 and over	6	1	6	11	9	2	4	7	3	11	8
1950											
Median purchase price: all buyers	$10,100	$9,200	$11,500	$13,700	$8,200	$9,500	$9,300	$11,300	$11,100	$10,200	$11,900
World War II veterans [2]	9,700	9,000	11,000	12,500	8,000	9,300	9,100	10,400	10,600	10,000	11,200
All others	11,100	10,200	14,300	13,500	9,300	11,800	11,600	11,400	15,100	11,100	15,900
Number of houses purchased	61,420	970	1,950	4,795	2,145	6,815	21,540	15,730	835	3,260	3,380
Percent priced at:											
Under $7,500	6	12	[3]	2	29	5	7	6	7	1	[3]
$7,500–$8,499	13	26	1	3	29	15	17	12	[3]	3	2
$8,500–$9,499	22	19	5	6	8	31	34	14	12	28	6
$9,500–$10,499	17	22	23	7	5	17	17	18	21	28	24
$10,500–$12,499	19	7	31	23	5	22	16	22	27	17	25
$12,500–$14,499	8	5	12	26	4	3	3	11	11	12	12
$14,500–$16,499	6	5	9	18	3	2	3	6	12	4	12
$16,500–$18,499	3	[3]	9	8	2	2	[3]	2	6	4	10
$18,500 and over	7	5	10	7	15	4	4	10	4	4	10
1951											
Median purchase price: all buyers	$10,600	$9,300	$11,800	$13,900	$8,900	$9,900	$10,000	$11,700	$11,400	$10,600	$11,800
World War II veterans [2]	10,200	9,300	11,200	13,100	8,700	9,600	9,900	11,100	10,800	10,200	10,600
All others	12,600	9,700	14,400	14,900	9,500	11,800	11,200	11,500	12,600	11,800	14,600
Number of houses purchased	41,095	725	900	4,080	1,495	6,590	12,075	10,660	335	2,560	1,680
Percent priced at:											
Under $7,500	2	18	[3]	2	17	2	2	[3]	[3]	2	[3]
$7,500–$8,499	8	13	3	2	25	11	9	9	16	2	[3]
$8,500–$9,499	18	24	3	8	20	28	22	12	4	19	6
$9,500–$10,499	20	20	18	4	10	21	31	14	15	25	18
$10,500–$12,499	22	2	29	18	2	22	19	26	33	26	33
$12,500–$14,499	12	6	18	21	8	9	6	18	20	7	14
$14,500–$16,499	7	2	13	20	3	2	2	9	5	8	13
$16,500–$18,499	4	7	9	11	5	2	3	3	[3]	4	3
$18,500 and over	7	8	8	14	11	2	5	9	6	9	12

[1] Covers new 1-family houses completed July–December 1949, October–December 1950, and January–March 1951. For percent distribution of veteran and nonveteran buyers by purchase price class, see *Construction* for February, June, and August 1951. Excludes units for which mortgage data and veteran status of purchaser were not reported. Percent distributions may not total 100 because of rounding.

[2] Covers World War II veterans who, as purchasers at the time of the surveys, were eligible (under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended by the Housing Act of 1950) to buy houses under GI mortgage financing programs, i. e., those veterans who had not previously used GI credit for a home loan, business loan, or a farm loan.

[3] Less than 1 percent of all purchased houses.

The spread between low- and high-priced areas was about the same in all periods. In 1949, the average price paid in Atlanta for a new house was $4,500 less than in Chicago, and in 1951 it was $4,200 less.

Veterans as Home Buyers. World War II veterans dominated the postwar new housing market, largely because of their preferential status with respect to equity requirements. In the three survey periods, veterans bought the bulk of the new housing in all areas studied except Chicago, where nonveteran purchasers were almost as numerous. Veterans were especially numerous among the purchasers of relatively low-priced houses.

They bought 75 percent of the new mortgaged housing priced under $12,500 in 1949, and 80 percent in the 1950 and 1951 survey periods. Also, on the average, a veteran paid $2,600 less than a nonveteran for a new house in 1949, and $4,300 less in 1951. The median purchase price paid by veterans ranged from $9,100 in 1949 to $10,200 in 1951. For nonveterans, the median price was $11,500 in 1949 and $12,600 in 1951. (See table 2.)

Price Classes. Despite rising costs and noticeable shifts to relatively large and expensive types of housing, 70 percent of the new mortgaged 1-family dwellings in the 10 areas were priced under

$12,500 in 1951, the last period surveyed. About 80 percent of the units sold in the 1949 and 1950 periods were priced below that figure also. The rise in the median purchase price from $9,500 in 1949 to $10,600 in 1951 reflected a shift in most areas from lower-price brackets to the middle-price ranges of $9,500 to $12,499. (See table 2.)

Interarea differences were significant in the distribution of mortgaged houses among the various price classes. Housing in the medium-price ranges ($9,500 to $12,499) dominated the Pittsburgh sales market during all survey periods. On the other hand, only about 10 percent of the new houses purchased in Dallas were in this price group. In New York, about 40 percent of the new housing was medium priced. In all three of these areas, the proportion of new houses priced above $12,500 increased considerably after 1949.

Low-priced housing was relatively unimportant in Chicago and Washington in all three survey periods. In both areas, about 45 percent of the new mortgaged housing was priced above $12,500 in 1949; later surveys revealed a much greater concentration in higher-price classes in Chicago. In contrast, the trend in Washington was increasingly toward the middle-price brackets, with the result that this area was the only one to show a decline in the median purchase price after 1949.

Purchasers' Income

Middle-income families ($3,000 to $4,999) dominated the market for new housing during all three survey periods. (See table 3.) However, the middle- and low-income buyers had lost some ground by the 1951 period, largely to families in the relatively high income bracket of $5,000 to $7,499.

The price-income ratio for home buyers remained relatively stable in the areas surveyed, indicating that the general increase which occurred in incomes after 1949 was offset to some extent by a rise in housing costs.

TABLE 3.—*Annual income of purchasers and average purchase price of new houses completed, 10 metropolitan areas* [1]

Item	10 Areas	Atlanta	Boston	Chicago	Dallas	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Pittsburgh	San Francisco	Washington
	Median annual income of home buyers										
All home buying families, 1949	$4,000	$3,500	$3,700	$4,500	$3,800	$3,800	$3,700	$4,300	$3,900	$4,300	$4,800
1950	4,500	3,900	4,900	4,900	4,300	4,400	4,300	4,600	4,000	4,600	5,100
1951	4,600	4,000	4,700	4,900	4,800	4,400	4,300	4,800	4,000	4,700	4,800
	Percent of all houses bought by specified income group [2]										
1949: All income groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $3,000	13	31	23	4	26	12	19	11	21	7	5
$3,000-$4,999	61	50	55	62	50	69	62	57	58	62	53
$5,000 and over	26	19	22	34	24	18	19	32	21	31	43
1950: All income groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $3,000	8	15	4	2	14	10	10	7	6	4	4
$3,000-$4,999	56	54	48	52	48	61	61	54	64	57	42
$5,000 and over	36	31	48	47	38	29	28	39	31	40	53
1951: All income groups	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under $3,000	6	16	5	6	8	7	6	6	9	7	4
$3,000-$4,999	55	43	54	46	46	62	61	50	76	50	51
$5,000 and over	39	41	41	48	46	31	33	44	15	43	45
	Average purchase price of houses bought by specified income group [2]										
1949: All income groups	$10,930	$8,645	$11,100	$13,160	$9,300	$9,680	$9,820	$11,670	$11,570	$12,005	$13,160
Under $3,000	8,675	6,500	9,570	11,795	6,325	7,870	9,040	8,705	10,755	9,640	13,340
$3,000-$4,999	9,750	8,450	10,095	11,435	7,830	9,255	8,945	9,925	10,880	10,725	11,585
$5,000 and over	14,760	12,000	15,275	16,615	15,410	12,510	13,475	15,610	14,060	15,190	14,980
1950: All income groups	11,510	11,320	13,390	14,440	11,115	10,595	10,050	12,185	12,410	11,630	13,495
Under $3,000	8,855	7,265	10,775	15,875	6,440	8,800	8,785	8,895	9,200	8,895	10,580
$3,000-$4,999	9,960	10,105	11,400	12,390	8,580	9,700	9,300	9,910	10,425	10,885	11,190
$5,000 and over	14,385	15,170	15,795	15,705	15,475	12,825	12,235	16,180	14,905	12,810	15,315
1951: All income groups	12,230	10,365	14,095	14,590	11,405	11,115	11,425	12,695	12,230	12,635	13,420
Under $3,000	9,715	7,960	12,365	11,925	5,750	9,145	10,115	9,570	9,760	9,400	11,290
$3,000-$4,999	10,470	8,635	11,710	12,065	8,745	9,925	10,120	10,785	11,345	10,670	11,330
$5,000 and over	14,540	13,730	15,170	17,310	14,700	12,370	13,575	14,745	18,345	15,075	15,790

[1] Covers purchasers of new one-family houses completed July–December 1949, October–December 1950, and January–March 1951. Family income of home buyers represents total annual money income and does not cover total assets. For detailed data on income groups, and price-income ratios, see *Construction*, issues for May, June, and August 1951.

[2] Percentage distributions are based on units for which purchaser's income was reported, but may not always total 100 because of rounding. Average purchase prices for "All income groups" cover all purchasers, including those for whom income was not reported.

Financing Characteristics

The majority of the home buyers during the periods surveyed financed their purchases on a low-equity, high-ratio loan basis. For the 10 areas as a whole, the median initial investment on housing priced under $12,500 was less than 5 percent. For the comparatively small group of home buyers who paid more than $12,500 (a fifth in 1949 and 1950 and three-tenths in 1951), the median down payment was about a third of the purchase price.

Although conventional (uninsured) financing became of somewhat greater importance in 1951, around four-fifths of the home loans obtained in the 10 areas during the survey periods were financed under programs of the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration. (See table 4.) Well over half of the mortgages were VA-guaranteed in the three survey periods; FHA financing accounted for a fourth in 1949 and a fifth in the selected months of 1950 and 1951.

Three-fourths of the VA mortgages in 1949 and 1950, and two-thirds of those in 1951 were accompanied by down payments of 5 percent of the purchase price, or less. A large proportion were 100-percent loans (one-half in 1949 and 1950 and around two-fifths in 1951). Fewer than a tenth of the FHA loans were made with down payments of 5 percent or less. The median initial equity on FHA-financed houses was about 20 to 25 percent of the purchase price in all three survey periods.

When private lenders assumed the entire mortgage risk, the Bureau's studies indicate that down payments were substantially larger than under FHA and VA programs. Although a few home buyers were able to obtain conventionally financed 100-percent loans during all three survey periods, the median initial equity on uninsured mortgage loans rose from 33 percent of the 1949 purchase price to 42 percent of the 1951 purchase price. During all survey periods, two out of three mortgages were conventionally financed, when down payments amounted to more than 35 percent.

Chicago was the only area in which VA financing did not represent the chief type of mortgage credit. However, VA mortgages had become considerably less important in Dallas by the first quarter of 1951 compared with previous survey periods.

In Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, New York, and Washington, the relative amount of conventional (uninsured) financing had increased markedly by 1951. This was probably due in part in some areas to a rising proportion of higher-priced housing, which is more often financed in the private market. Conventional financing was most widely used in Chicago, was relatively unimportant in Detroit, and declined significantly in Los Angeles after 1949.

The proportion of cash buyers in the 10 areas declined from 6 percent in 1949 to 3 percent in 1951. During the three survey periods, prices of unmortgaged houses averaged from $4,400 to $5,600 more than prices of houses financed with mortgage credit.

TABLE 4.—*Type of mortgage by percent of down payment for new mortgaged houses in 10 metropolitan areas combined* [1]

Type of mortgage	All mortgaged houses		Percentage distribution of mortgaged houses by percent of down payment							Median percent paid down
	Number	Percent	All down payments	0	1 to 5 percent	6 to 15 percent	16 to 25 percent	26 to 35 percent	36 to 99 percent	
1949: All types of mortgages	60,135	100	100	27	16	18	14	11	14	9
V. A.-assisted [2]	33,290	56	100	48	26	16	6	3	2	2
F. H. A.-insured	14,550	24	100	[3] 2	[3] 3	26	34	20	16	22
Conventional (uninsured)	12,015	20	100	3	5	14	15	19	44	33
1950: All types of mortgages	61,420	100	100	32	16	17	11	11	13	7
V. A.-assisted [2]	38,155	62	100	50	24	15	6	2	3	0
F. H. A.-insured	12,530	20	100	[3] 4	[3] 4	24	24	27	16	23
Conventional (uninsured)	10,735	18	100	3	([4])	11	13	23	49	35
1951: All types of mortgages	41,095	100	100	26	15	14	15	12	19	13
V. A.-assisted [2]	23,325	57	100	42	24	17	9	5	3	2
F. H. A.-insured	8,510	21	100	[3] 3	[3] 4	16	31	22	23	25
Conventional (uninsured)	9,260	23	100	3	([4])	7	12	22	55	42

[1] Covers new one-family houses completed July–December 1949, October–December 1950, and January–March 1951. Down payment (initial equity) represents the difference between the purchase price and the amount of the mortgage. For detailed data on individual areas, see *Construction*, March 1951, pp. 16–23; June 1951, pp. 19–24; and August 1951, pp. 44–45.

[2] Covers units with V. A. guaranteed and F. H. A.-V. A. combination mortgages, and a few units (less than 1 percent) on which the first mortgage was V. A. guaranteed and the second mortgage was uninsured.

[3] Operative-built houses initially approved by F. H. A. for loan-insuring purposes at a higher value than the final price to the purchasers.

[4] Less than 1 percent of all purchased houses.

Union Training Program of the AFL Paper Unions

GEORGE W. BROOKS and RUSSELL ALLEN*

TWO UNIONS in the pulp and paper industry, the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the Paper Makers (both AFL), have conducted an intensive training program for officers, stewards, and grievance committeemen since 1948. This program is distinguished from other union education projects because (1) the training classes are built into the union structure and are made a function of the regional officers of the international unions, and (2) actual teaching in local unions is done by instructors chosen by the locals themselves. These instructors are trained to use methods and materials prepared and issued by the education departments of the two internationals.[1]

Before starting the training program described below, a careful examination was made of what had been done in the field of union education. The authors experimented with other methods and media—including pamphlets, films, film strips, and the other traditional devices of worker education. No evidence was found, in the work of other unions or in our own effort, that these other "media" accomplished anything of value to the union to any significant degree and over any period of time.

The two things that seemed essential for a successful program were missing; that is, the integration of the union leadership directly into the program and extensive participation by active members of the union. The program here described has these two features and has made a difference to the two unions to a significant degree and over a period of time.

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[1] This is the third in a series of articles on worker education; the first appeared in the Monthly Labor Review for November 1951 (p. 529) and the second in the issue for February 1952 (p. 140).

Teacher-training classes are conducted jointly by the education departments at the request and with the cooperation of the regional officers. Just as these officers have responsibility for negotiations and the top steps in grievances, so also do they assume joint responsibility for the conduct and follow-through on training classes.

The role of the union hierarchy in the program is clarified in the example cited later, and it should be noted that this role is of crucial importance. It is basic to the success of the program and carries with it that all-important quality—acceptability. The line officers, from international vice president down, participate in the program at every step. It is their program as well as that of the education departments.

Use of rank-and-file instructors was originally undertaken for the obvious and universal reason, insufficient budget and staff to do otherwise. But it has important advantages, which were not fully appreciated at first: It is the only method by which these two unions can reach large numbers of members not otherwise reachable by educational programs. Rank-and-file instructors in these two unions have reached several thousand officers, stewards, committeemen, and members who would not attend a seminar, or institute, or even a conference. Meeting in union halls, courthouses, public libraries, schools, at whatever hours the class members find convenient, these volunteer teachers are doing what the professionals could not do. Most important, because they have an easy familiarity with local conditions and personalities, they make better instructors than outside teachers. Because many possess great natural teaching skill, they have done on the whole a high-grade instructional job.

Since the same instructors repeat their classes, as well as teaching additional subjects year by year, the education program has a continuity in the participating locals that could be achieved in no other way. The unions thus have a body of trained men and women to carry forward this activity at the local level.

The last advantage is inestimable. Building the program directly into the local union structure distinguishes it sharply from union education programs under which a course is taught, and the teachers move on leaving nothing behind. Not only are there people in the local trained to teach, but there is a well-defined course of study which

has sufficient vitality and currency, so that new classes can be set up from year to year. Local instructors thus have more active and vital roles than the local union education committees which exist in many places.

Initiative rests with the local instructor, but there is a definite link with the international education departments. They always know where classes are being conducted. The instructor sends a written request to headquarters for material for his class. He orders the material class by class, so that the departments know fairly well the progress of the individual groups. After the eight units of the first course have been taught, the instructor submits his final attendance records. On the basis of these, certificates are prepared for the members of the class who completed six out of eight units.

The selection of local instructors is entirely in the hands of the local union. Sometimes they are appointed by the president, sometimes elected at a local meeting. They include men who already hold office in the union and men who have no other union activities. The education departments have set up criteria for the choice of instructors, but the departments have neither the power to recommend nor to veto the choices actually made.

The international unions and the locals jointly finance the program. The internationals pay the salaries and expenses of the staff members who prepare the work material and train the instructors. They also pay for the conference rooms and provide most of the training material, both for instructor classes and for the classes in the local unions. The local unions pay for the time lost by instructors during their 4 days of training (plus any travel and other expenses), and they pay for setting up local classes.

Methods and Materials

Two principal teaching methods are used: Leading the discussion from questionnaires, and "acting" followed by discussion. Both are designed to capitalize on the most effective learning technique, that of "learning by doing." Stewards do not tell how they handle new employees; they show the class by a skit with a newcomer whose background (perhaps anti-union) is known by the class but not by the steward. The same technique is used on actual grievance cases. After the acts, the members of the class discuss how the steward did his job, how they could improve on it, what he left out, and so forth.

Classes are not exhorted to "know the contract" but are given questionnaires which test their skill in applying their contracts to the solution of specific problems of overtime, vacation, and holiday pay, etc.

The least effective method of learning, that is, by hearing alone as in a lecture, is used only as much as is necessary in order to make transitions in subject matter and to let the class know what will be done next.

The methods to be used in teaching a given unit of the course are well defined. Skits are sometimes worked into discussions based on a questionnaire but the units which are given over to "acting" have their case and situations fixed in advance. Subject matter is also well defined, but discussions can and do vary widely in content. The instructor, however, must know an irrelevancy when he hears one; his job is to raise problems, guide the discussion, and to summarize. So while teaching procedure and the general topic under discussion are fairly well fixed, the manner in which the roles are handled and the content of the discussions may vary within wide limits.

Teaching materials are devised to preclude any serious deviation from these methods. These materials are carefully worked out, unit by unit, and give the instructor cues and discussion aids without placing him in a strait-jacket. Instructors are encouraged to devise their own cases and discussion aids. (A few instructors, not many, have responded.) The cases themselves are written out in detail so as to define carefully the grievance under consideration. The actors cannot alter the acts in a case but may play it any way they see fit. The variety that is attained with the same set of facts is infinite.

Subject Matter

The initial subject matter in the training program is covered in eight units for each course.

(1) What is the steward's job? (Questionnaire.)
(2) Greeting the new employee. ("Acting.")
Union Accomplishments. (Questionnaire.)

(3) How the Union is Run (questionnaires):
Constitution.
Union finances.
Majority rule—Minority rights.
(4) Grievances. (Questionnaire—"acting.")
(5) The Contract. (Questionnaire.)
(6) Grievances. (Questionnaire—"acting"—grievance record.)
(7) Information for the steward (questionnaires):
Taft-Hartley Act.
Wagner Act.
Pension plans and social security.
Reading list.
(8) Grievances. ("Acting.")

The subject matter dealt with here is easily within the range of the average local instructor, as exemplified in the two illustrations outlined.

One entire unit or class is devoted to a series of questions concerning the way in which the unions are run. For example, the following sentence appears on one questionnaire, with the query, "True or false?"

> "A member can criticize the local president at a local meeting for going in alone to see the personnel manager on a grievance."

Class members answer this question in the light of their individual opinions, and they try to base their choice on one section of their international union constitution.

Another questionnaire in the same unit contains the following statement, to be answered "true or false," with constitutional references:

> "The minority has rights which include:
> (1) Unlimited opportunity to present its point of view at the local meeting;
> (2) Preventing a vote on an issue on which there is agreement among the majority."

Again, the class members consider whether or not these statements are true within their international union constitution and discuss the relative merits of the issues involved.

The major part of the subject matter of the course relates to everyday complaints and grievances. These are set up in the form of questionnaires and also in the form of actual cases to be handled through "acting." In one unit, for example, the class considers the plight of a steward who is called into the superintendent's office and asked to name the member of his crew who was responsible for breaking a plant clock during horseplay—a battle with paper stock in the machine room. They watch one of their members respond to the superintendent and later discuss how they would handle the same issue if in the steward's place.

The first eight units listed constitute the "basic training" course for officers, stewards, and committeemen. It covers the ground most familiar to the local instructors at the time when much of their attention must be devoted to the methods and techniques of teaching.

The next four units of subject matter, 9 through 12, deal with the topic of seniority. Units 9 and 10 treat all types of seniority in the paper industry; units 11 and 12 differentiate the types, so that each class deals with the type of system operating in its particular plant.

In the seniority units, a shift of emphasis is required in training. The subject matter can no longer be taken so much for granted as in units 1 through 8. Teaching methods, on the other hand, require less time and emphasis, since the instructors have already taught in their own local classes. The training of instructors for the seniority units emphasizes the acquisition of information and understanding about the operations and significance of different systems of seniority. Thus far the seniority units have been taught in three regions of the country, with varying success. However, they are still too difficult to be taught in their present form by all of the union instructors. Their application, in units 11 and 12, to individual plants also needs clarification. Further work is being done on the materials.

Seniority was chosen for the second course of four units because of the insistent calls for help when lay-offs hit the industry in 1949. Although this problem has disappeared for the present, the subject is of sufficient current interest and value to be continued as the second course in the program.

The next course will deal with certain economic questions affecting the pulp and paper industry. It will include the relationship of wages, prices, and profits, and other economic issues. It is clear that the preparation of successful material for this part of the program will not be easy.

The West Coast Program

An all-out training effort made by the two unions in the important Pacific Coast region in the winter and early spring of 1951 best exemplifies the workings of this program.

The instructor-training classes were set up by the vice-presidents of the two unions on the Pacific Coast. In consultation with the education directors, these officers determined where and when the training classes would be held. They invited all the local unions on the Coast to send representatives to the training classes, and specified a strict limit on the number from each local union.

Before classes were started, the education departments had complete lists of the members who would attend the classes. On the basis of location of the members, the departments set up exact lists for each training center and informed the local members when and where to appear.

Fourteen separate training classes were held in 10 different cities. Three members of the unions' education staffs did the teaching. There were two sessions of two full days of training, beginning at 9 in the morning and ending at 5:30 in the afternoon. There was neither night work nor planned recreation.

After the first 2 days (covering approximately the first four units of the course) the instructors were sent home with assignments to complete during the 1-month interval between training classes. Each instructor was required to report to his local union and organize his local classes. This included the registration of the members who would attend the classes, fixing the time and place, and preparing a written order form for the material needed for the first class. Each instructor also had to write up two cases (grievances or complaints) from his experience or his plant. (These are the source material from which cases are written into the program.) Finally, the instructors were asked to read one book on the relationship between foreman and steward.

The second 2 days of training were held about 5 weeks after the first in the same locations, except that the 10 centers had been cut down to 8. Units 5 to 8 were covered, in addition to more practice teaching. A great surge of learning had taken place in the interval (as it usually does) and the instructors had much more assurance and were getting the "feel" of their job.

As they turned in their class registration forms and order forms for material, class arrangements were discussed with them. Any special problems that had arisen were taken up then. If the aid of an international representative was needed (for example, to speak at a local meeting and urge fuller participation in the class), such a representative was assigned the job at the time. Before the instructor class was released to teach, the education departments had a good idea where the problems would arise and what they would be.

Also at the second 2-day session, a schedule was arranged for observation of each local class by a member of the education staff. In order to be certified for further teaching, an instructor must attend all 4 days of training, complete the assignments, teach the full course, and give satisfactory evidence that he has grasped the teaching methods. The education staffs do the observing, since the strengths and weaknesses of the teaching material can be noted at the same time as the instructor's ability is gauged. A confidential report on the teaching then goes to the instructor, giving suggestions on teaching procedure. Occasionally international representatives in the area are relied on for observation reports, and in some cases a written report from the instructor himself is used as a basis for judgment. Less than 10 percent of the total are not encouraged to do further teaching.

The statistics for this region bear out the virility of the program. A total of 143 men and women started the instructor-training classes, including 10 international representatives and officers. Ten men did not complete the 4 days of training, and five dropped out later for various reasons.

Of 110 local teachers, 81 have actually taught the first eight units of the course in local classes; more than 20 instructors have taught two classes, and one instructor has been sent on a special assignment to teach in a new local. The classes have been attended by over 800 local officers, stewards, and members.

To anyone familiar with the field of worker education, these results are impressive. The return, in terms of actual classroom hours, far exceeds even what is accomplished by some of the university extension services, which have larger resources and staffs at their disposal. One well-known university which does labor extension work, for example, was able to report the completion of 24 classes by September 1951. The university has 10 full-time professional people on its staff to arrange labor extension classes.

Extent and Evaluation of the Program

By early 1952 the program had a very broad base. Instructors had been trained on the Pacific Coast and in British Columbia; in Ontario and Quebec, Canada; in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan; in the Southern States; in the New England States; in upper New York State; and in the Middle Atlantic States. The extent of local union participation has varied, but a very large proportion of the locals invited into the program have taken part.

Whenever training classes are set up for instructors in an area, the international representatives are automatically included in the classes. They attend all the instructor-training classes, so that they are qualified to teach, if necessary. However, their role in the program is one of the consultant and adviser, just as in all other local union affairs.

A total of 375 instructors have been trained thus far. The great majority of the local union instructors have actually set up classes in their local unions and have taught. About a fourth of the local instructors have taught more than one set of classes. Approximately 3,000 members (principally officers, committeemen, and stewards) have attended the classes.

The training program in these unions can now be called experimental only in terms of the subject matter being added. The core of the course is firmly established. Enough evidence is at hand to make certain predictions with assurance. For example: (1) Two out of every three instructors trained will actually teach classes in their locals; (2) two-thirds of our locals have the desire and the resources to participate in this program; and (3) of the locals that start, 80 percent will sustain the program by sending their instructor for advanced training and by supporting additional classes in the first units.

The program described is not one of education but of training. Union officials do not take responsibility for making up the deficiencies in the general education of the membership. Trade-unions are instruments with very well-defined purposes and methods, and "education" like "organization" and "agitation" must be related to these purposes and methods. The word "training," as we use it, is not accidental. However, many of the daily problems of the local union representative have objective meaning, and the trade-union tradition itself is lively and provocative. The content and direction of the class discussion are likely, therefore, to be limited only by the attitudes, values, and knowledge of the members in the class.

The most important result of this program is that the local union commits itself to the slow and difficult but rewarding process of self-help. Both of the unions concerned have attained a record of local autonomy and imaginative leadership in American trade-unionism. It is these characteristics which make possible a training program of vitality and significance. In turn, the training program helps articulate the aspirations which gave birth to the unions.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Collective Agreements in the Radio and Related Products Industry

UNION-SHOP AND CHECK-OFF PROVISIONS are contained in at least two-thirds of 40 collective-bargaining agreements in the radio and related products industry [1] analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in the summer of 1951. Health and insurance programs were included in 25 of these agreements, 9 of which also included retirement plans. The 40 agreements covered 79,500 workers or about 45 percent of the 171,000 production and related workers in the industry as of April 1951.

All of the agreements were current in mid-1951. Most had been negotiated for periods of more than 1 year, subject to automatic renewal annually if neither party gives written notice to amend or terminate them. Three unions—the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO), and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (Ind.)—negotiated the majority of the collective-bargaining agreements included in this study. The extent to which other unions—such as the International Association of Machinists (AFL), Communications Workers of America and United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (both CIO)—represent workers in this industry is not available. However, some of their agreements were also included in the analysis.

[1] The industry corresponds with Standard Industrial Classification No. 3661, radios, radio and television equipment (except radio tubes), radar and related detection apparatus, and phonographs. It includes "establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing radio and television receiving and transmitting equipment, electrical and magnetic field detection apparatus, light and heat emission detecting apparatus, object detection apparatus (radar) and other apparatus and products associated with radio equipment, including miscellaneous radio parts; phonographs and accessories (except records) and public address and music-distribution apparatus."

Production and Employment

Prior to World War I the industry manufactured, principally for commercial use, telegraph and radio transmitters and receivers. The inauguration of American commercial broadcasts stimulated its growth enormously. In 1920, less than 5,000 factory-made home receivers were in operation; by 1924, almost 2 million homes had radio receiving sets. Technological changes occurring from the mid-1920's through the early 1930's, and lower prices resulting from mass production, increased the popularity of the product and brought it within the reach of every home.

The beginning of World War II brought about an unprecedented demand for military electronics equipment, causing even greater expansion in production and employment. The introduction of television and renewed interest in phonograph recordings resulted in a less-severe reduction in employment during the postwar period than might have occurred. Expansion of production and employment again took place after the outbreak of the Korean hostilities when military demands for equipment increased.

In 1947, the Census of Manufactures reported 857 plants primarily engaged in producing radio and related products and employing 178,600 workers. A few large firms manufacture the majority of the radio and television sets and commercial and military electronics equipment. The plants employing over 250 each—only 17 percent of the total—accounted for 83 percent of the workers.

Geographically, these plants were concentrated in States north of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi Rivers. Much of the production and employment was centered in the New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago metropolitan areas.

More than 80 percent of the employees in the industry are production workers, according to the

1947 Census of Manufactures. The great majority of these workers are either semiskilled or unskilled. The equipment is produced on assembly lines and the operations are broken down sufficiently so that few complex operations are required. Skilled workers, employed in such operations as tool and die-making and final inspection, are proportionately numerous in plants producing military and commercial equipment on a custom basis.

Employment of production workers declined from an average of 142,400 in 1947 to 112,700 in 1949,[2] and then rose to 159,000 in 1950. The increase was due largely to the expanded production of military equipment plus a greater output of radio and television sets to supply an expected expansion in the market. A further increase occurred during the first 6 months of 1951 when employment averaged 170,000; thereafter some decline occurred.

Women comprise a large proportion of the industry's labor force. In September 1950, they totaled 58 percent of the production workers.

Union Security

Two-thirds of the agreements, representing a similar proportion of workers, contain union-shop provisions requiring all employees to be members of the union. New employees need not be union members at the time of hiring but must join within a specified period after hiring. A few of these agreements do not require workers, not members of the union on the effective date of the agreement, to join the union.

The majority of the remaining agreements simply provide for recognition of the union as the sole bargaining agent for all workers—union or nonunion—in the bargaining unit.

Check-off provisions were found in 85 percent of the agreements, representing a slightly larger percentage of workers. Under these provisions, dues and other payments to the union are automatically deducted by the employer, upon written authorization of the worker, and transmitted to the union.

[2] Data for previous years not comparable; television and some other related products such as radar have been produced in volume within the very recent past.

Job Security

Because employment fluctuations are of sufficient magnitude to make job security a matter of primary interest to the workers in this industry, seniority clauses are prevalent in their contracts. Under several agreements, length of service is the only factor considered in determining job tenure, promotion, or conditions of employment. In others, additional criteria, such as ability, skill, efficiency, physical qualifications, and the like, may carry greater or lesser weight.

When a reduction in force takes place, length of service is given consideration under virtually every agreement analyzed. It is the sole basis specified for retention in agreements representing over a fourth of the workers in the study. More frequently, however, length of service is coupled with the provision that the employee qualifies for or has the ability to perform the duties involved in the job to be performed.

In determining promotions, length of service is ordinarily given consideration only if a worker qualifies for the new job. Approximately a third of the workers are covered by agreements specifying only that where ability, efficiency, or other qualifications of two or more workers are considered to be equal, the one with greater seniority shall be promoted.

Methods of Wage Payment

Clauses governing hourly rates of pay are included in every agreement. In addition, about three-fifths of the agreements, representing a slightly larger proportion of workers, provide for payment of piece (incentive) rates to some workers.

Determination of Incentive Rates. When new jobs are created or old ones changed, the company alone conducts time studies and sets new rates under terms of more than half of the agreements analyzed. The union generally has the right to challenge these rates and to request a restudy. If the rate is still unacceptable after restudy, the union may resort to the grievance machinery in an attempt to resolve the issue, under about half of these agreements. In some cases, the preliminary stages of the grievance procedure are bypassed. A few

agreements specifically state that the issue may finally be referred to arbitration.

Under two agreements, the companies conduct training classes for union representatives on the principles and details of their incentive wage plans.

Job Evaluation Plans. Reference to job evaluation plans is made in 18 agreements in the study, representing half the workers, but details of the plans are lacking. In four of these agreements, the company and the union jointly negotiate the proper classification for new jobs. In 14, management generally places the job in its proper classification, which must be made according to a set of established principles in about half of these agreements. Skill, physical fitness, mental effort, working conditions, ingenuity, experience, education, and initiative are some of the factors considered.

Usually, the results of the job evaluation must be submitted to the union within 30 days after classification or assignment, but in a few cases, before the appropriate wage rates are put into effect. Two agreements specifically state that no change may be made in a job classification without the union's consent. Under a majority of the agreements, the union has the right to appeal a classification within a specified period, usually 30 days after receipt of notice, through the regular grievance procedure. If no agreement is reached through these channels, the matter may be referred to arbitration.

Labor Grade Systems. About half of the workers in the study are covered by labor grade systems included in 18 of the 40 agreements analyzed. Under such a system, all plant jobs which have approximately the same job "value" as determined under a job evaluation plan are placed in the same labor grade for which there is either a specified single rate of pay or a rate range. The number of labor grades ranges from 8 to 21.

Under the terms of a majority of the agreements providing for labor grades, wage rates within a specified grade are based on a rate-range system. Progression from the minimum to the maximum of the range is automatic (that is, based on length of service) in all but one agreement. A few of these agreements provide for automatic increases up to a specified labor grade or up to a specified rate within the labor grade; thereafter, increases are to be granted on merit.

Wide variations exist among agreements in the spread between the minimum and the maximum wage rates within each grade and in the wage differentials between grades. The length of time required to attain the maximum rate of each grade also varies considerably.

Wage Adjustment. Three-fourths of the workers are covered by agreements providing for automatic wage increases or reopening for wage adjustments. More than half of these workers have their wages adjusted according to changes in the cost of living as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index, receive deferred wage increases, or are subject to both types of adjustment.

Under terms of six agreements, wages are adjusted automatically on the basis of changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index. Three of these follow the 1950 General Motors pattern under which wage rates are adjusted 1 cent an hour for each 1.14 point change in the CPI; one agreement adjusts wages on the same basis but only once during the life of the agreement; and two agreements revise wages according to the CPI but limit the amount of the increase.

Eleven agreements, covering almost a third of the workers in the study, provide for automatic deferred wage or "annual improvement" increases, which generally amount to 4 cents but range from 3½ to 6 cents an hour. Five of these agreements also have automatic cost-of-living adjustment clauses.

In addition to the automatic wage adjustment clauses, a few agreements, covering a fifth of the workers, also allow permissive wage reopening. Generally, automatic wage-adjustment provisions are effective in agreements of two or more years' duration, and permissive wage-reopening clauses in agreements of less than 2 years' duration.

Related Wage Payments. Virtually all workers covered by the agreements analyzed receive a premium for work on other than the regular or day shift. The majority come under agreements providing for a general night-shift differential, commonly 10 cents above the regular hourly rate.

If a worker reports for work or is directed to report and finds no work available, with few exceptions, he is guaranteed a minimum of 4 hours' work or pay, and in 1 case, a full day's pay of 8 hours. A considerable number of these agree-

ments also guarantee the worker a full day's pay if he works more than 4 hours.

Workers required to perform work outside their established starting and ending shift time are generally guaranteed a minimum number of hours' pay at the straight-time rate or are paid the premium rate for the hours worked. This applies, irrespective of the number of hours worked by the individual employee on that particular day. In 11 agreements, workers called back are guaranteed from 2 to 4 hours' pay, the majority being guaranteed 4 hours. Thirteen other agreements contain no guarantee but require premium pay of time and a half for work before or after the regular shift, even though a full shift may not have been worked.

Vacations with pay, or, in a few instances payment in lieu of vacations, are guaranteed every worker under the contracts studied. The majority of the workers are entitled to a maximum of 3 weeks' paid vacation after having worked for periods ranging from 7½ to 20 years (predominantly 10 years). Vacation compensation is generally based on 40 hours' pay at the regular rate for each vacation week to which a worker is entitled, or on the average pay for a workweek during a designated period. A considerable number are entitled to a percentage of their annual earnings which, with one exception, includes overtime payments.

At least 6 paid holidays are granted to every worker covered by the study. For more than half the workers, however, paid holidays totaled 7, and for a small proportion 8. Premium pay specified for work on a holiday, with one exception, is at least double the regular rate; that is, 8 hours' pay for the holiday plus straight-time pay for the hours worked.

Health, Insurance, and Pension Plans

Notable progress has been made in recent years in establishing and expanding health, insurance, and pension plans under collective bargaining in the industry. Provision for health and insurance programs is made in 25 of the 40 agreements analyzed, covering about 70 percent of the workers in the study.

Under the health and insurance plans, almost all workers are covered by life insurance, accident and sickness, hospitalization, and surgical benefits. Accidental death and dismemberment insurance and medical benefits are less frequent. The plan is financed solely by the employer under 15 agreements, covering three-fifths of the workers with health and insurance benefits. Both employer and employee contribute to the program under 7 agreements, accounting for about a third of the workers. Information on the method of financing the plans is not available in the remaining 3 contracts.

Pension plans are included in 9 of these agreements representing about 28 percent of the workers in the study. Five specify that pensions are to be paid for entirely by the employer; 2, that the employer and the employees share the cost; and 2 contracts, covering a small number of workers, do not specify how the pensions are financed.

Adjustment of Disputes

The desire of the parties to maintain peaceful industrial relations is emphasized by the inclusion, in every agreement analyzed, of specific machinery for the handling of disputes arising over the interpretation and application of agreement provisions. In some cases, the disputes machinery is also applicable to such issues as working conditions, improper classification of jobs, or intraplant inequities.

Grievance Procedure. The aggrieved worker may carry his complaint through a series of appeals. Initially, the employee or his union representative, or both, and the foreman participate in the discussion of the problem. At the final step, prior to arbitration, almost half of the agreements, covering about a third of the workers, call for settlement by the local union representatives and company officials, in some cases with the option of participation by international union representatives. Approximately a fourth of the agreements, covering a somewhat smaller proportion of workers, provide for action by the international union representatives and top plant or company officials. In some instances, it is stipulated that the dispute at the final stage of the procedure is to be handled by joint labor-management boards, consisting of an equal number of representatives of management and labor. Three agreements provide for permanent joint boards, and two for temporary joint boards.

Plant union representatives are permitted time off, usually with pay, to investigate and present

grievances under the terms of a majority of the agreements studied. A third of these agreements covering 33 percent of the workers, provide for compensation for all time so spent during working hours; another third, with 45 percent of the workers, specify part-time payments; the remaining agreements do not clearly state whether pay is allowed for time spent in handling grievances. Some agreements place a limitation on the number of representatives who may take such time off.

Arbitration. In virtually all cases, arbitration may be resorted to as the final step in settling a grievance. Under all but 2 agreements, which permit arbitration only by mutual consent, it may be invoked by either party.

Frequently, the arbitrator's jurisdiction is broadened to include disagreements over individual wage rates. In some agreements, arbitration includes work loads and production standards, and in a few general wage adjustments. By contrast, some agreements stipulate that such issues are not arbitrable.

A single arbitrator is designated to handle disputes in about half of the agreements covering three out of five workers; a tripartite board, in about two-fifths of the agreements representing about one out of every three workers. Commonly, the arbitrator or arbitration board is to be appointed on a temporary (ad hoc) basis to settle disputes as the need for arbitration occurs. Four agreements call for permanent impartial arbitrators.

The majority of the agreements provide for an outside agency's participation in the selection of an impartial chairman. Under agreements representing about a third of the workers, the outside agency is called upon immediately, and under those representing about half of the workers, only after the parties have failed to agree upon the arbitrator.

Strikes and Lock-Outs. Practically all the agreements ban strikes and lock-outs for the duration of the contract. In about a third, the ban is unqualified; but in the others, it may be waived. Most frequently a work stoppage may be resorted to if either party fails to abide by an arbitrator's award, or, in many cases, if the grievance procedure has been exhausted. However, three of the latter agreements do not provide for arbitration, and one provides for arbitration only by mutual consent. Some agreements permit work stoppages only in case of a wage-reopening deadlock.

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Productivity Trends in Gray Iron Foundries, 1946–50

Increased efficiency in producing gray iron castings [1] raised man-hour output in gray iron foundries by 15 percent from 1946 to 1950. Most of this rise was in independent foundries which had not attained as high a degree of mechanization in 1946 as had captive foundries.

The most important factors influencing the increase in productivity for the 12 major segments [2] covered by this study of the gray iron foundry industry are increasing mechanization; replacement of old, worn out, or obsolete equipment with new and more efficient machinery; and a high level of production. In short tons, shipments rose from 10¼ million in 1946 to over 12 million in 1950. When production volume temporarily dropped to 10½ million short tons in 1949, some segments of the gray iron foundry industry were affected more than others.

The New England and the Midwest and Great Lakes Areas [3] showed steadily declining unit man-hour requirements during the 1946 through 1950

[1] Man-hours worked on both good and rejected castings are related to the volume of good castings only, for the purpose of this study. All figures are preliminary.

[2] The 12 gray iron foundry industry segments consist of foundries producing castings for: (1) blast furnaces and rolling mill works; (2) engines and turbines; (3) agricultural machinery and tractors; (4) construction and mining machinery and equipment; (5) metal working machinery; (6) special industry machinery; (7) general industry machinery; (8) service industries and household appliances; (9) motor vehicles; (10) railroad equipment; and foundries directly producing (11) cast iron pipe and fittings; and (12) heating equipment and plumbers' supplies.

[3] The regions include foundries in the following States: *New England*—Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvainia; *Middle West* and *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Border and Southeast*—Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, and Virginia.

period. The Border and Southeast region exhibited a similar general downward trend, but was hardest hit by the 1949 production slump. Productivity declined in all regions except the Middle Atlantic in that year. However, a man-hour setback in 1950 raised man-hour requirements for the Middle Atlantic area to a higher level than in 1946.

Captive foundries, owing to their already high degree of mechanization in 1946, had made little change in their man-hour requirements by 1950. However, these captive plants did report somewhat lower man-hours at the end of the period than at the start. On the other hand, independent foundries made great strides in the same 5 years in lowering their man-hour requirements; in most instances they had operated at a lower level of efficiency in 1946 than the captive foundries. Foundries that produced for a parent company and also sold castings on the commercial market showed exceedingly large reductions in man-hour requirements from 1946 to 1950.

Completely mechanized foundries also reported decreases in man-hour requirements which may be attributed to replacement of obsolete equipment with new machinery and high levels of production resulting from the increased demand for castings. A precipitous drop in man-hours started in 1946 and lasted until 1949 when production volume decreased. Relatively poor production in 1949 was accompanied by an increase in man-hour requirements, but even so they were lower than in 1947. When production again increased in 1950, man-hour requirements decreased.

Nonmechanized foundries, generally, showed a slow rate of decrease in man-hour requirements from 1946 to 1949, but during 1950 man-hours jumped to a higher level than at any time during the 5-year period. Foundries that had both production-line operations and nonmechanized production units (i. e., molding by hand rather than by machine) showed a steady decline in unit man-hours as a result of judicious use of the combination of hand and machine facilities.

It is well recognized in the industry that foundry size alone is not the key to performance. Other factors are more important in determining the level of man-hour requirements: for example, size and complexity of casting, degree of mechanization, etc. But when foundries were grouped by size (in terms of employment) rather than by type of castings made, the general trend of man-hours was downward, with some exceptions, as employment increased. The greatest improvement was shown by the foundries employing from 300 to 450, and over 1,000 production workers.

Increasing mechanization was the greatest factor in reducing man-hour requirements during the 1946 to 1950 period. With the usual concomitant forces—improved technology on the production level and cost consciousness on all foundry levels—man-hour requirements are likely to decrease even further if the production volume of the industry exceeds 12 million short tons annually.

Trends in Man-Hours

Trends in man-hour output for the 12 major segments of the gray iron foundry industry were as follows in 1946–50.

Indexes of man-hour output
(1947=100)

	Total	*Direct*
1946	106. 4	107. 3
1947	100. 0	100. 0
1948	96. 4	95. 4
1949	95. 5	94. 8
1950 [1]	89. 9	89. 4

[1] Preliminary figures.

In a selected group of four industries the trends are shown in the accompanying table.

Indexes of man-hours expended per 1,000 pounds of good castings in a selected group of industries by type of labor, 1946–50 [1]

[1947=100]

Item	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Heating apparatus and plumbers' supplies:					
Total	103. 4	100. 0	91. 4	95. 9	91. 8
Direct	104. 2	100. 0	90. 6	94. 8	90. 7
Indirect	101. 9	100. 0	96. 8	97. 6	98. 8
Agricultural machinery and tractors:					
Total	96. 9	100. 0	105. 7	102. 4	90. 7
Direct	105. 9	100. 0	104. 1	101. 3	91. 4
Indirect	94. 9	100. 0	109. 4	105. 1	89. 2
Metalworking machinery:					
Total	114. 5	100. 0	97. 4	95. 7	94. 1
Direct	113. 3	100. 0	93. 8	95. 9	94. 8
Indirect	116. 8	100. 0	103. 8	94. 8	91. 6
Railroad Equipment:					
Total	116. 0	100. 0	103. 9	99. 0	89. 3
Direct	114. 5	100. 0	105. 5	101. 5	93. 8
Indirect	119. 3	100. 0	100. 2	93. 4	77. 5

[1] Total foundry labor includes all workers directly employed in the several departments, and also those not employed in any one department, such as workers engaged in supervisory, maintenance, and similar functions. This does not include the labor of persons engaged in office work, selling, and other general administrative duties.
Indirect labor includes cranemen, sand handlers, core-oven tenders, etc. Direct labor includes all labor that is directly applied in production.

Spurred by the prospects of a continued building boom, foundries turning out plumbers' supplies and heating equipment outstripped production records of the war years during 1948; at the same time man-hours were reduced proportionately. This high-volume, low man-hour year was followed by shortened production schedules and higher man-hours in 1949. However, in 1950 production again increased to such a high level that man-hour requirements decreased.

Most of the foundries making castings for producers of agricultural machinery and tractors are captive and reported losses in skilled personnel during 1946 to 1948, resulting in a rise in man-hours. These personnel losses were combined with the problem of increasing quality requirements demanded by consumers. Thus, further mechanization seemed to offer opportunities for the reduction of scrap, the improvement of quality, and the betterment of working conditions. Training programs, started in some foundries following the installation of new machinery, also lowered man-hour requirements considerably between 1948 and 1950.

Reasons for the lower unit man-hour requirements in the metal working machinery group have been increased efficiency of foundry supervisory personnel, improved operating conditions in the foundry, greater mechanization in all departments, and better plant lay-out. Some of the increases in indirect man-hours in 1948 were reportedly due to shifts that occurred in indirect labor accounts as the foundries became more mechanized. Women coremakers hired during World War II and found to be satisfactory workers have been retained. This new work group has been responsible for decreases in core-making man-hours in at least one foundry in this product group.

Man-hour decreases occurring in the railroad equipment industry are due mainly to high-volume production, and longer production runs. In many foundries where cores are used there has been a greater use of core-blowing machines, and quicker drying core oils. There is a distinct movement to greater mechanization in all foundry departments with the result that man-hour requirements are steadily decreasing.

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Wages in Nonferrous Foundries in August 1951

NONFERROUS FOUNDRY WORKERS earned, on the average, $1.58 an hour in August 1951, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey.[1] This was an increase of 53.4 percent over the $1.03 average in January 1945, the time of the Bureau's last Nation-wide survey.[2] In the interval between these two periods, the level of wages in nonferrous foundries remained slightly above the level of manufacturing as a whole, as measured by the Bureau's monthly earnings series.

Increases in the national averages ranged from 50 to 60 cents an hour for over half the occupations that could be compared in the two periods. After January 1950, the base month of wage stabilization, general wage increases were reported by almost 80 percent of the foundries studied; of these, about half indicated that by August 1951 general increases had totaled from 10 to 15 cents an hour in the 20-month period.

Workers in this industry produced chiefly aluminum, magnesium, or brass and bronze castings, intended for such vital industries as aircraft, machine tools, electronics, or transportation. As the average nonferrous foundry processed more than one type of metal or alloy, each foundry was classified for survey purposes according to the major portion of its output. Over half of the foundries studied in August 1951 indicated that the major portion of their castings were made of brass or bronze.

Geographically, three out of four of the workers were employed in foundries located in the Great Lakes or Middle Atlantic regions. Nonferrous foundries characteristically employed fewer than 50 workers and were located mainly in cities of 100,000 or more population. About three-quarters of the foundries were primarily jobbing

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[1] The survey covered foundries with eight or more workers, producing principally nonferrous castings. Excluded were foundries using chiefly die-casting methods, as well as captive foundries of establishments primarily manufacturing products other than castings. It was estimated that about 42,500 persons were employed in the nonferrous foundry industry as here defined. The data exclude premium pay for overtime and night work. More detailed information on wages and related practices is available on request.

[2] For earnings in January 1945, see MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, July 1946 (p. 61).

TABLE 1.—*Percentage distribution of all production workers in nonferrous foundries by straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] United States and selected regions, August 1951*

Average hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	United States [2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
75.0 and under 80.0	0.1	0.5	----	(3)	0.4	----
80.0 and under 85.0	.1	.8	----	(3)	----	(3)
85.0 and under 90.0	.3	.7	0.4	0.1	.1	----
90.0 and under 95.0	.3	1.0	.4	(3)	1.1	0.1
95.0 and under 100.0	.4	1.7	.2	.1	.4	----
100.0 and under 105.0	.9	2.1	1.0	.5	2.0	.1
105.0 and under 110.0	1.7	1.4	4.7	.4	1.8	1.8
110.0 and under 115.0	2.5	5.7	3.0	1.4	4.1	1.7
115.0 and under 120.0	2.9	5.1	3.3	1.9	7.9	2.7
120.0 and under 125.0	5.0	5.0	10.3	2.4	18.3	2.5
125.0 and under 130.0	5.7	8.5	8.2	3.8	9.1	6.7
130.0 and under 135.0	5.3	10.9	5.8	4.3	6.0	6.5
135.0 and under 140.0	5.3	5.2	6.4	4.8	6.3	5.4
140.0 and under 145.0	6.9	5.5	6.3	8.3	5.9	3.2
145.0 and under 150.0	6.1	3.2	7.6	6.4	3.8	5.5
150.0 and under 155.0	6.6	3.3	5.1	8.5	3.1	4.1
155.0 and under 160.0	5.6	2.9	3.9	7.1	3.0	5.0
160.0 and under 165.0	6.1	4.8	6.4	6.7	8.4	3.8
165.0 and under 170.0	5.3	4.1	3.6	6.1	5.6	4.2
170.0 and under 175.0	4.6	4.5	3.7	4.9	1.3	5.8
175.0 and under 180.0	5.2	7.2	5.0	4.2	3.5	9.0
180.0 and under 185.0	4.2	9.0	3.0	4.1	4.8	3.2
185.0 and under 190.0	3.8	1.3	2.1	5.2	.8	4.3
190.0 and under 195.0	3.5	1.2	3.2	4.1	.4	5.1
195.0 and under 200.0	1.9	1.0	1.3	2.3	.5	3.1
200.0 and under 205.0	2.1	1.4	1.3	2.5	.1	4.3
205.0 and under 210.0	1.1	.5	1.0	1.4	.3	1.2
210.0 and under 215.0	.9	.4	.5	.8	.4	2.6
215.0 and under 220.0	.6	.5	.3	.8	.1	.9
220.0 and under 225.0	.7	.2	.4	1.0	----	.8
225.0 and under 230.0	.6	.1	.4	.8	----	.4
230.0 and under 235.0	.5	.1	.2	.6	.4	.9
235.0 and under 240.0	.4	(3)	.2	.5	----	.8
240.0 and under 245.0	.3	----	.1	.4	----	.8
245.0 and under 250.0	.3	----	.1	.3	.1	.7
250.0 and under 255.0	.3	----	.1	.5	----	.4
255.0 and under 260.0	.3	.2	.1	.4	----	.3
260.0 and under 265.0	.1	----	.1	.2	----	.1
265.0 and under 270.0	.4	----	.1	.4	----	1.2
270.0 and under 275.0	.4	----	(3)	.7	----	----
275.0 and over	.7	(3)	.2	1.1	----	.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	35,398	2,831	7,144	19,313	1,638	3,529
Average hourly earnings [1]	$1.58	$1.45	$1.49	$1.65	$1.39	$1.66

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for regions not shown separately.
[3] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

shops; the others operated on a mass-production basis.

The middle 50 percent of the production workers received between $1.35 and $1.78 an hour (table 1). At the extremes of the distribution were 4 percent of the workers earning less than $1.10 an hour and 5 percent with $2.20 or more. Earnings of less than $1.25 an hour were received by approximately a seventh of the workers.

Nationally, wage levels for the selected occupations generally fell between the $1.33 average of shake-out men and the $1.91 average of floor molders (table 2). The occupations with extreme averages were watchmen ($1.18), wood patternmakers ($2.40), and metal patternmakers ($2.43). In the key coremaking and molding operations, average earnings fell within the narrow spread of $1.73 to $1.91 for hand coremakers, machine coremakers, hand bench molders, floor molders, machine molders, and permanent mold-machine operators. Chippers and grinders, comprising about one of every nine foundry workers, averaged $1.42 an hour.

Regional Variations in Earnings

Among the major economic regions, earnings ranged from an average of $1.39 an hour in the Middle West to $1.66 in the Pacific States. In the Great Lakes region, embracing over half the nonferrous foundry workers, the wage level was $1.65 an hour; in the Middle Atlantic States, with about a fifth of the employment, it was $1.49. New England, with a $1.45 average, completes the major regions where nonferrous foundries are concentrated.

The majority of nonferrous foundries employed fewer than 50 workers. In the Great Lakes region, however, the largest-size foundries accounted for over half of the total industry employment in the region. But such foundries in each of the other major regions employed less than a third of the nonferrous foundry workers. This distinction had its influence on interregional wages, tending to raise average earnings in the Great Lakes region.

Occupational earnings followed the usual pattern of variation among the five regions, being highest on the Pacific Coast and lowest in the Middle West. Job averages in the Great Lakes region, however, exceeded those in the Middle Atlantic States in all instances but one. New England job averages were typically lower than the Middle Atlantic averages but higher than the Middle West. When occupational earnings in city areas are compared, San Francisco, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and Los Angeles had the highest averages, in the order named. Three of these areas (Cleveland, Los Angeles, and Chicago) were also the largest employment centers of the industry.

Other Factors Affecting Earnings

Incentive workers averaged considerably more than workers paid on a time-rate basis in almost all instances for which comparisons could be made. Nationally, half of the occupations showed an advantage of 15 to 20 percent for incentive workers over time workers. Those paid incentive rates comprised about a fifth of the workers in the industry. Among the latter were about two-

TABLE 2.—*Straight-time average hourly earnings [1] for selected occupations in nonferrous foundries, United States and selected regions, August 1951*

Occupation	Average hourly earnings [1] in—					
	United States [2]	New England	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
Production occupations—Men						
Carpenters, maintenance	$1.81	-------	$1.69	$1.81	--------	$1.97
Chippers and grinders	1.42	$1.26	1.37	1.49	$1.28	1.49
Core assemblers and finishers	1.52	1.57	1.48	1.57	1.19	1.45
Coremakers, hand	1.80	1.68	1.73	1.87	1.65	1.83
Coremakers, machine	1.73	1.67	1.70	1.77	1.58	1.82
Electricians, maintenance	1.84	1.73	1.79	1.84	1.75	1.93
Furnace tenders	1.58	1.47	1.47	1.64	1.45	1.71
Guards	1.44	-------	1.36	1.43	--------	1.51
Inspectors, class A	1.79	-------	1.62	1.86	--------	-------
Inspectors, class B	1.64	1.56	1.56	1.66	--------	1.73
Inspectors, class C	1.52	1.50	1.36	1.56	--------	1.51
Maintenance men, general utility	1.62	1.36	1.59	1.68	1.47	1.68
Mechanics, maintenance	1.79	1.74	1.70	1.82	--------	1.83
Millwrights	1.86	1.67	1.80	1.90	--------	-------
Molders, floor	1.91	1.82	1.87	1.97	1.70	1.95
Molders, hand, bench	1.77	1.72	1.79	1.78	1.57	1.93
Molders, machine	1.84	1.78	1.70	1.89	1.69	1.93
Patternmakers, metal	2.43	1.87	1.77	2.51	--------	2.54
Patternmakers, wood	2.40	2.09	1.97	2.45	2.01	2.50
Permanent mold-machine operators	1.86	1.47	1.67	1.89	--------	1.80
Pourers, metal	1.49	1.39	1.40	1.56	1.25	1.57
Sand mixers	1.38	1.24	1.27	1.52	--------	1.41
Shake-out men	1.33	1.25	1.25	1.39	1.26	1.39
Stock clerks	1.48	-------	1.39	1.52	1.39	1.54
Truckers, hand	1.42	-------	1.16	1.46	--------	1.45
Truckers, power	1.54	-------	1.42	1.60	1.28	1.46
Watchmen	1.18	1.18	1.14	1.21	1.16	1.24
Office occupations—Men						
Bookkeepers, hand	1.56	1.45	1.50	1.56	--------	-------
Clerks, accounting	1.47	-------	1.42	1.50	--------	1.39
Clerks, general	1.53	-------	1.62	1.56	1.46	1.54
Office occupations—Women						
Bookkeepers, hand	1.46	1.29	1.64	1.41	--------	1.41
Calculating machine operators (Comptometer type)	1.12	1.05	.87	1.17	--------	1.23
Clerks, accounting	1.24	1.22	1.10	1.40	--------	1.18
Clerks, general	1.35	1.31	1.49	1.32	1.20	1.35
Clerks, payroll	1.25	-------	1.25	1.22	--------	1.39
Secretaries	1.60	-------	1.75	1.63	--------	1.48
Stenographers, general	1.25	1.07	1.24	1.29	--------	1.29
Switchboard operator-receptionists	1.20	-------	1.18	1.26	--------	1.17
Tabulating-machine operators	1.42	1.35	--------	1.43	--------	1.47
Typists, class B	1.05	.94	1.08	1.01	--------	1.23

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for regions not shown separately.

thirds of the permanent mold-machine operators and relatively high proportions of machine coremakers, core assemblers and finishers, machine molders, and class B inspectors.

Evident also was the tendency of occupational earnings to increase with the size of foundry. Major exception to this tendency was on the Pacific Coast, where foundries in the smallest-size group (8 to 50 workers) had the highest average earnings for at least as many jobs as those in the largest-size group (251 workers and over). On a Nation-wide basis, average earnings for half of the selected occupations were from 8 to 16 percent higher in the largest- than in the smallest-size group.

Union foundries generally had higher job averages than nonunion foundries. But the 4 to 11 percent advantage noted in union averages for a majority of the selected jobs probably cannot be attributed entirely to unionization. For instance, in union foundries about a fourth of the production workers were paid on an incentive basis, in contrast to about a seventh of the work force in nonunion foundries. Since incentive workers generally earned more than time workers, their relatively greater employment in union plants tended to increase the union averages. Likewise, a similar influence was exerted by size of foundry. About half of the unionized foundries studied had over 50 employees, whereas three-fourths of the nonunion foundries employed fewer than 50 workers. In fact, it is difficult to disentangle the influence of such factors as unionization, size of establishment, and method of wage payment on earnings.

Wage differences were not uniformly apparent between foundries producing castings primarily on a jobbing basis and those using mainly mass-production methods. Occupational averages were generally higher in the mass-production type foundries. However, in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific regions, the advantage lay with the jobbing foundries. Differences between averages were typically less than 5 percent, regardless of which type of operation showed the higher average earnings, except in the Great Lakes region, where differences varied from 5 to 10 percent for half of the selected jobs. Foundries producing on a jobbing basis accounted for approximately three-quarters of the establishments surveyed and about three-fifths of the workers in the industry. Most of the jobbing foundries employed fewer than 50 workers, whereas two-thirds of the foundries using mass-production methods had over 50 workers.

Workers in foundries processing primarily aluminum generally had higher occupational averages than those in brass or bronze foundries. Although the number of brass or bronze foundries exceeded those processing aluminum, total employment was greater for the latter since the average brass or bronze foundry was small (8 to 50 workers). Employment in magnesium foundries was largest among the other nonferrous groups which include lead, silver, and nickel foundries.

Between aluminum and magnesium workers there was no uniform difference in the national wage levels, but in the Great Lakes region, magnesium foundry workers tended to have higher averages than aluminum workers.

Supplementary Wage Practices

A 40-hour workweek was typical for most of the production workers in nonferrous foundries. Increases in work schedules with the expansion of defense production resulted in a workweek of more than 40 hours in foundries employing about a fourth of the workers in the industry. Approximately half of these workers had a weekly schedule of 48 hours.

A premium rate was paid in most instances to the 1 out of 7 foundry employees assigned to late-shift work in August 1951. A uniform cents differential was found to be more prevalent than a percentage increment, but no single amount predominated. On the second shift, however, almost half of the workers received 4 or 5 cents an hour more than the day workers; on the third shift, half the workers were granted a shift premium of 6 to 7.5 cents an hour.

The typical paid vacation of the production workers amounted to 1 week after 1 year's service, and 2 weeks after 5 years. For office workers, paid vacation plans were somewhat more liberal, with a slightly larger proportion of those with 1 year's service receiving 2 weeks' vacation than 1 week. A 2-week vacation was allowed three out of five office workers after 2 years' service.

Six paid holidays were provided for most production and office workers in each of the five major regions where nonferrous foundries are located. However, some variation from this practice was reported in the Middle Atlantic region, where about a tenth of the workers received five paid holidays, and an additional sixth of the plant and three-tenths of the office workers were paid for seven holidays a year. The latter provision also applied to about a tenth of the workers on the Pacific Coast.

Nonproduction bonus plans were in effect in foundries employing about a fourth of the production and a third of the office employees. The typical bonus was paid at Christmas or at the year's end. Profit-sharing plans were reported by foundries employing small proportions of the production workers.

Insurance or pension plans financed at least partially by foundry employers were effective in establishments employing two-thirds of the production workers and three-fourths of those in the offices. Although life insurance was the most common plan, nearly as many workers were employed in foundries making contributions to employee hospitalization and health insurance. Private pension plans covered less than a majority of the workers in each of the major regions.

Formal plans allowing paid sick leave to employees with 1 year's service were effective for less than 2 percent of the production workers and about 17 percent of the office workers. The predominant number of days of sick leave allowed was 5 days for foundry workers and 10 days for office employees.

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Earnings of Workers Making Women's Coats and Suits, 1951

Earnings of production workers engaged in the manufacture of women's coats and suits [1] averaged $2.23 [2] an hour in 12 leading garment centers during September 1951. Regional differentials, unequal employment of men and women, and differences in methods of wage payments were among the factors contributing to wide intercity variations in pay levels. Average earnings in excess of $2 an hour were reported in Los Angeles ($2.49), New York City ($2.40), Chicago ($2.19), and Boston ($2.05). With the exception of Kansas City, where workers averaged $1.33,

[1] The industry as defined for this study included regular and contract shops employing eight or more workers and producing women's coats or suits. Also included were jobbing establishments employing four or more workers and operating cutting rooms or performing other parts of the operations in the manufacture of women's coats or suits. Shops primarily engaged in producing skirts or fur coats were excluded, except for contract shops producing skirts for suit manufacturers or jobbers.

[2] Earnings data in this report exclude premium pay for overtime and night work.

earnings in the remainder of the areas studied ranged between $1.70 and $2 hourly.

The workers in these 12 areas, included in a Bureau of Labor Statistics study of wages and related benefits, accounted for more than four-fifths of the total employment in this industry. Over half the total were employed in New York City, while several thousand additional workers were employed in the adjacent areas of Newark-Jersey City and Paterson. Most of the establishments in the latter two areas and more than half of those in New York were contract shops which performed only fabricating and finishing operations on materials cut and owned by other establishments. Establishments in all other cities studied were primarily regular (inside) shops which performed all or most of the operations necessary to the manufacture of garments.

More than two-fifths of the workers in the industry were paid according to a piece-rate system. The proportion of these incentive workers, however, varied substantially among the different areas. More than seven-tenths of the workers in Los Angeles were paid in accordance with established piece-rate systems. Areas, in addition to Los Angeles, in which more than half the workers received pay based on a piece-rate system included Baltimore, Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, and Philadelphia. Less than a third of the workers in Paterson and Boston and approximately two-fifths of the workers in New York City and in the neigbboring Newark-Jersey City area were piecework employees.

Men workers, who constituted about half of the industry's labor force, earned considerably more than women. The difference between average hourly earnings of the two groups ranged from 29 cents in Kansas City, which had the smallest proportion of men workers (15 percent), to $1.28 in Los Angeles, which employed only slightly more women than men. Men employed in New York earned about 70 cents an hour more than women workers. Men's earnings exceeded $2 an hour in all areas studied with the exception of Kansas City; average earnings of women, on the other hand, equaled $2 an hour in New York City only and were substantially below this figure in all other areas.

Men were employed, for the most part, in the higher-paying occupations such as cutting and marking, pressing, and as sewing-machine operators on the single-hand (tailor) system of production. Women worked more commonly as hand sewers and as sewing-machine operators on the section system of production.[3]

Occupational Variations

Sewing-machine operators, which were classified in two major groups (section system and single-hand or tailor system), accounted for about 40 percent of the total employment in the industry. Earnings of operators on the single-hand system were substantially above those of the section-system operators in all cities in which comparisons could be made; differences ranged as high as $1 an hour.

Hourly earnings of the tailor-system operators, who were predominantly paid on a piecework basis, ranged from $2.11 in St. Louis to $3.09 in Los Angeles. The earnings of section-system operators, generally paid on a time-rate basis, ranged from $1.48 in Kansas City to $2.23 an hour in New York City.

Hand sewers, another numerically important job group, averaged as low as $1.15 an hour in Kansas City and $1.39 in St. Louis and as high as $2.24 in New York. Earnings of these workers exceeded $1.50 in eight of the areas studied. Women were employed as hand sewers more frequently than men.

Cutters and markers and pressers, predominantly men workers, were among the highest paid in the industry. Hourly earnings of cutters and markers, usually paid on a time-rate basis, exceeded $2.60 in eight of the areas and ranged from $1.51 in Kansas City to $3.28 in Los Angeles. Pressing operations were classified according to the pressing method employed, i. e., hand, machine, or combination hand and machine. Only three cities employed substantial numbers of pressers in all three categories. Both hand and machine pressers were employed in eight of the cities studied, however; earnings of machine pressers in each case exceed those of hand pressers.

Comparison of earnings in September 1951 with those reported in a similar study in September 1949 [4] showed that hourly averages had increased

[3] Under the section system, an operator usually specializes in a limited number of sewing operations, and under the single-hand system he performs all standard sewing-machine operations, either alone or paired with another worker in a team.

[4] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1950 (p. 153).

Straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] selected occupations in the manufacture of women's coats and suits, in selected areas September 1951

Occupation and sex	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Kansas City, Mo.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Newark-Jersey City, N. J.[2]	New York, N. Y.			Paterson, N. J.[2]	Philadelphia, Pa.	St. Louis, Mo.	San Francisco, Calif.
								All shops	Contract shops	Regular shops[3]				
All plant occupations														
All workers	$1.92	$2.05	$2.19	$2.00	$1.33	$2.49	$1.81	$2.40	$2.23	$2.59	$1.78	$1.98	$1.71	$1.90
Men	2.09	2.36	2.66	2.59	1.58	3.19	2.16	2.69	2.56	2.78	2.39	2.51	2.10	2.74
Women	1.76	1.60	1.67	1.63	1.29	1.91	1.66	2.00	1.92	2.16	1.52	1.52	1.45	1.63
Selected plant occupations														
Cutters and markers	(4)	2.44	2.86	2.61	1.51	3.28	2.94	3.11	3.04	3.13	3.01	2.68	1.97	2.91
Men	(4)	2.44	2.86	2.61	1.99	(4)	2.94	(4)	3.04	3.14	3.01	2.68	1.97	(4)
Women	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1.05	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1.74	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Inspectors, final (examiners)	(4)	(4)	1.74	(4)	1.24	1.40	1.91	2.25	2.07	2.36	1.74	(4)	(4)	(4)
Men	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	2.03	2.39	2.42	2.38	1.98	(4)	(4)	(4)
Women	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1.30	1.66	1.60	2.00	1.51	(4)	(4)	(4)
Pressers, hand	2.37	(4)	2.96	2.96	1.32	(4)	2.08	2.86	2.65	3.17	2.07	2.57	2.26	2.20
Men	2.37	(4)	2.96	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	3.17	2.23	(4)	2.26	(4)
Women	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1.32	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		1.19	(4)	(4)	(4)
Pressers, machine	2.62	(4)	3.84	(4)	2.00	3.07	2.43	3.10	2.96	3.50	2.40	2.93	(4)	2.40
Men	2.62	(4)	3.84	(4)	2.08	3.07	2.43	3.10	2.96	3.50	(4)	2.93	(4)	(4)
Women	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	1.63	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Pressers, hand and machine	(4)	3.04	3.02	2.97	(4)	3.53	(4)	3.48	3.31	3.58	(4)	3.12	2.19	(4)
Men	(4)	3.04	3.02	2.97	(4)	(4)	(4)	3.48	3.31	3.58	(4)	3.12	(4)	(4)
Women	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Sewers, hand (finishers)	1.68	1.68	1.83	1.40	1.15	1.97	1.65	2.24	2.07	2.40	1.60	1.62	1.39	1.45
Men	(4)	(4)	2.07	(4)	(4)	(4)	2.03	2.54	2.36	2.62	(4)	1.77	(4)	(4)
Women	(4)	(4)	1.80	(4)	1.15	(4)	1.65	2.15	2.02	2.29	(4)	1.62	(4)	1.45
Sewing-machine operators, section system	(4)	(4)	2.16	(4)	1.48	2.09	1.88	2.23	2.14	2.55	1.82	2.02	(4)	(4)
Men	(4)	(4)	2.39	(4)	(4)	2.65	2.15	2.55	2.37	2.91	2.37	(4)	(4)	(4)
Women	(4)	(4)	2.02	(4)	(4)	1.89	1.82	2.03	2.01	2.09	1.73	(4)	(4)	(4)
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system	2.49	2.36	2.76	2.86	(4)	3.09	(4)	2.74	2.57	2.89	(4)	2.78	2.11	2.16
Men	2.73	(4)	2.84	2.88	(4)	3.43	(4)	2.83	2.68	2.94	(4)	2.78	2.46	3.00
Women	2.10	(4)	2.37	2.40	(4)	2.36	(4)	2.16	2.15	2.20	(4)	(4)	1.81	1.83
Thread trimmers (cleaners)	.76	(4)	.95	.97	.92	(4)	1.03	1.05	1.06	1.05	.98	.90	.92	(4)
Men	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Women	.76	(4)	.95	.97	.92	(4)	1.03	(4)	(4)	1.05	.98	.90	.92	(4)

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Industry primarily composed of contract shops. Regular shops are predominant in other areas except New York.
[3] Includes jobbing establishments performing cutting operations, in addition to those performing all manufacturing operations.
[4] Insufficient data to justify presentation of an average.

in 11 of the 12 cities. The greatest increases, 17 percent in Paterson and 14 percent in Baltimore and Kansas City, occurred in cities in which earnings were below industry levels. The moderate earnings decrease in Los Angeles reflected the effect of shorter production runs and a reduced workweek in September 1951 on earnings of workers employed under incentive methods of wage payment.

Related Wage Practices

A large majority of the establishments studied had collective-bargaining agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union of America (AFL).

Paid holiday provisions for workers covered by union agreements varied considerably among the cities surveyed. Time workers in all areas received paid holidays, ranging from 2 days in San Francisco to 6½ days in New York City, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson. In only four areas were incentive workers granted paid holidays. In San Francisco they received 1 day; in Boston, 3 days; Kansas City, 5 days; and in Baltimore, 6 days.

In several areas, employers made contributions, under the terms of union agreements, to union-administered health and welfare funds from which vacation payments were made to union workers. Such contributions were based on a percentage of payrolls and ranged from 3 percent in Baltimore and Philadelphia to 5½ percent in San Francisco. Workers generally received as vacation payments either a percentage of their annual earnings or amounts ranging from $25 to $60 depending upon their occupations. Workers in Chicago, Cleveland, Kansas City, and St. Louis were granted paid vacations, usually 1 week after 1 year, directly by the employer. Employers in these areas participated in separate health funds. Health benefits, such as hospitalization, medical service at union health centers, and sickness and death benefits, were available in some form in all areas.

Retirement plans were in effect in five of the cities studied and plans had been agreed upon by union and management in five other areas with effective dates in 1952 or 1953. Contributions by employers to union-administered retirement funds ranged from 0.5 percent of covered payrolls in San Francisco to 3 percent in Boston, New York City, and the New Jersey cities. Retirement age was generally 65 years, with 10 or 15 years' service in the industry necessary for eligibility.

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Union Wage Scales in the Printing Trades, 1951

Wage scales of union workers in the printing trades advanced 4.1 percent, or 9 cents an hour, between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' forty-fourth survey of union scales in the printing trades.[1] Scales of unionized workers in newspaper plants rose 4.9 percent, or 12 cents an hour; those in book and job shops increased 3.6 percent, or 8 cents an hour.

Hourly union wage scales in the printing trades averaged $2.36 on July 1, 1951; the averages were $2.21 in book and job (commercial) shops and $2.66 in newspaper establishments.[2]

On important jobs common to both newspaper and commercial printing, day-work scales on July 1, 1951, for hand and machine compositors were typically higher in newspaper establishments, averaging about 12 cents an hour above those in commercial shops; for photoengravers, however, day scales averaged slightly higher in book and job shops.

Over four-fifths of the 128,000 union printing-trades workers included in the survey had their hourly scale raised as the result of negotiated contracts becoming effective between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951.

The standard workweek for union printing-trades workers averaged 37.1 on July 1, 1951, slightly less than that prevailing at the time of the previous study.[3] The average straight-time workweek in book and job shops was 37.4 hours compared with 36.6 hours in newspapers.

Table 1.—*Indexes of union wage scales and weekly hours in the printing trades, 1939–51* [1]

[June 1, 1939=100]

Date	Index of wage scales			Index of weekly hours		
	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper
1939: June 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1940: June 1	101.4	100.9	102.2	99.8	99.8	99.7
1941: June 1	102.6	102.0	103.6	99.8	99.8	99.3
1942: July 1	107.0	106.4	108.1	99.5	99.8	99.2
1943: July 1	110.4	109.3	112.6	99.8	100.1	99.2
1944: July 1	113.1	112.2	115.1	99.8	100.1	99.2
1945: July 1	114.6	113.7	116.7	99.8	100.1	99.2
1946: July 1	134.2	133.7	135.5	97.3	96.6	98.8
1948: Jan. 2	170.2	169.8	171.5	95.5	94.4	97.8
1949: July 1	190.9	190.5	192.4	95.3	94.3	97.3
1950: July 1	194.9	194.9	195.5	95.2	94.2	97.1
1951: July 1	202.9	202.0	205.0	95.0	93.9	97.0

[1] Index series designed for trend purposes. Periodical changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for the various occupations in consecutive periods, and are weighted by number of union members reported at each quotation in the current survey period.

Trend of Union Wage Scales

The 4.1-percent rise in union scales in the printing trades between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951, was practically double the 2.1-percent advance in the previous year. The Bureau's index, on July 1, 1951, was 102.9 percent above the level of June 1939, and 12.4 percent above the average for the years 1948 and 1949 (table 1). On July 1, 1951, printing scales in newspaper establishments and book and job shops were 12.7 and 12.1 percent, respectively, above the pre-Korean level.

In the cities included in the July 1, 1951, survey, union scales in the printing trades were 9 cents an

[1] Information was based on union scales, in effect on July 1, 1951, and covering union printing-trades workers in 77 cities ranging in population from about 40,000 to over 1,000,000. Data were obtained partially from local union officials by mail questionnaire. In some cities, Bureau representatives obtained the desired information by personal visit to local union officials. Information was also obtained from central trade associations, international unions, and union publications. Mimeographed listings of union scales by occupation are available for any of the 77 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming bulletin will contain detailed information on the industry.

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

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

[3] See Monthly Labor Review, February 1951 (p. 167).

hour above those in effect on July 1, 1950; the scale level in commercial shops advanced 8 cents and that in newspapers, 12 cents. Most of the trades in book and job shops recorded average advances of 7 to 9 cents an hour. Photoengravers showed the greatest gain with an average of 10.5 cents for all workers in the trade. Journeymen pressmen and pressmen-in-charge increased their average scale 14 cents an hour to lead the upward movement in newspaper establishments. Other crafts in this branch of the industry registered advances ranging from 11.5 to 12.3 cents an hour.

The rate of advance during the 12 months ending July 1, 1951, was fairly uniform among individual crafts in both commercial and newspaper printing. In book and job shops, most crafts recorded average gains of from 3.1 to 3.8 percent, although the increases averaged from 2.7 percent for bookbinders to 5.0 percent for mailers. Among the individual trades in newspaper plants, average advances ranged from 4.1 percent for photoengravers to 5.5 percent for mailers (table 2). Day-shift workers increased their scales slightly more than night-shift workers.

Scale levels, on July 1, 1951, for all printing trades were from 11 to 14 cents above those of the previous July in all regions except the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes. In these 2 regions, which included 30 of the 77 cities studied, levels rose 6.6 and 9.0 cents, respectively. The regional advances ranged from 3 percent in the Middle Atlantic States to 6.1 percent in the Southwest.

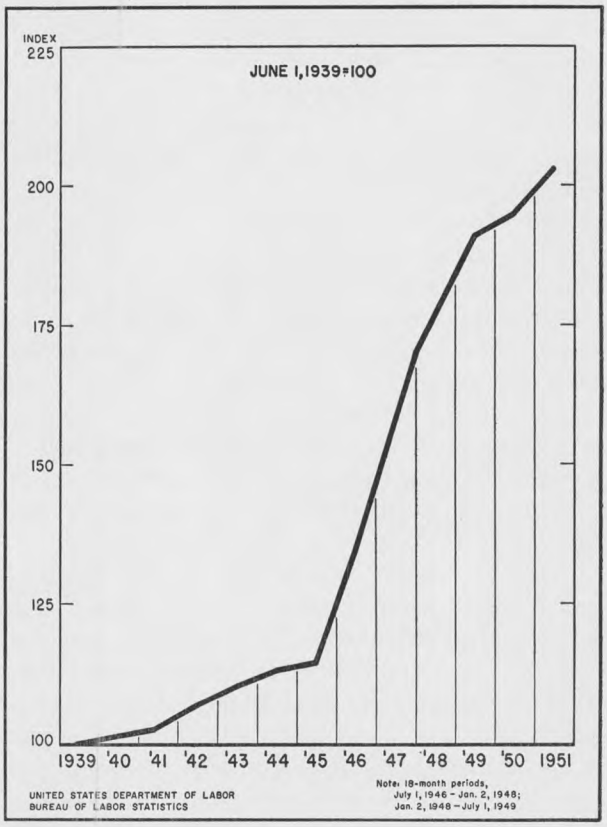
Levels in newspaper establishments rose more than those in commercial shops in all regions except the Southeast. The gains in newspaper plants ranged from 10 cents in the Southeast to 15 cents in the Southwest and in book and job shops from 5 cents in the Middle Atlantic to 13 cents in the Southwest.

TABLE 2.—*Average union hourly wage rates in the printing industry, July 1, 1951, and increases in rates July 1, 1950, to July 1, 1951, by trade*

Trade	Average rate per hour July 1, 1951 [1]	Amount of increase July 1, 1950, to July 1, 1951 [2]	
		Percent	Cents per hour
All printing trades	$2.36	4.1	9.3
Book and job	2.21	3.6	7.8
Bindery women	1.23	4.3	5.0
Bookbinders	2.13	2.7	5.6
Compositors, hand	2.50	3.5	8.4
Electrotypers	2.77	3.5	9.3
Machine operators	2.49	3.2	7.8
Machine tenders (machinists)	2.48	3.1	7.4
Mailers	2.10	5.0	10.0
Photoengravers	2.88	3.8	10.5
Press assistants and feeders	2.02	4.3	8.4
Pressmen, cylinder	2.50	3.8	9.2
Pressmen, platen	2.21	4.2	8.9
Stereotypers	2.72	3.5	9.1
Newspaper	2.66	4.9	12.4
Day work	2.56	5.1	12.3
Night work	2.76	4.7	12.4
Compositors, hand	2.70	4.6	11.8
Day work	2.62	4.8	12.0
Night work	2.77	4.4	11.7
Machine operators	2.71	4.6	12.0
Day work	2.62	4.9	12.2
Night work	2.79	4.4	11.8
Machine tenders (machinists)	2.74	4.5	11.8
Day work	2.66	4.7	11.9
Night work	2.81	4.3	11.7
Mailers	2.32	5.5	12.1
Day work	2.22	5.5	11.5
Night work	2.41	5.5	12.6
Photoengravers	2.96	4.1	11.5
Day work	2.87	4.5	12.3
Night work	3.06	3.6	10.7
Pressmen (journeymen)	2.69	5.4	13.7
Day work	2.55	5.4	13.1
Night work	2.86	5.3	14.3
Pressmen-in-charge	2.88	5.1	13.8
Day work	2.74	5.1	13.4
Night work	3.05	5.0	14.4
Stereotypers	2.63	4.9	12.3
Day work	2.53	5.0	12.0
Night work	2.79	4.8	12.8

[1] Average rates are based on all rates in effect on July 1, 1951; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members reported at each rate.
[2] Based on comparable quotations for 1950 and 1951 weighted by the number of union members reported at each quotation in 1951.

Index of Union Wage Scales in Printing Trades, 1939–51



In the 77 cities included in the study, hourly scales were raised by contract negotiations effective in the year ending July 1, 1951, for three-fourths of the workers in book and job shops and over nine-tenths of those in newspaper plants. Of the workers in book and job shops receiving scale advances during the year, the increases varied from 10 to 15 cents an hour for slightly over a third, from 5 to 10 cents for another third, and were less than 5 cents for a sixth. Over two-fifths of the printing-trades workers benefiting from scale revisions in newspaper plants received upward adjustments ranging from 10 to 15 cents an hour, over a fourth received from 5 to 10 cents, and a fifth from 15 to 20 cents.

The increases amounted to less than 5 percent for 2 of every 5 printing-trades workers affected by scale changes, from 5 to 10 percent for about 5 of every 9, and to 10 percent or more for about 1 of every 20.

Although union wage scales in the printing trades varied from less than 90 cents to over $3.30 an hour on July 1, 1951, five of every eight workers were covered by negotiated contracts stipulating scales of $2.20 to $2.90 an hour. Practically all of the newspaper printing-trades workers and nearly four-fifths of those in book and job shops had scales of at least $1.80 an hour. Scales of less than $1.80 were applicable primarily to bindery women and substantial proportions of mailers and press assistants and feeders.

Rate Variations by Type of Work

Variations exist in the nature of the work performed by book and job (commercial) and newspaper establishments. The composition of the work force in each type of shop, therefore, differs materially. Bindery women and press assistants and feeders, who perform less skilled and routine tasks, comprise a substantial proportion of the work force in commercial shops; in newspaper printing, the work force consists primarily of journeymen. These variations help to explain the difference in the general level of rates between the two types of shops.

The average hourly day-shift scale in newspapers of $2.56 was 16 percent above the $2.21 in book and job shops (table 2). Day-shift workers on newspapers had a scale level of $2.56 an hour and night-shift workers one of $2.76. Night-shift workers in commercial shops were excluded from the study as the normal working force on this shift was too small to yield significant results.

Photoengravers, on July 1, 1951, had the highest level in both branches of the industry, averaging $2.88 in book and job shops and $2.96 in newspaper plants. Bindery women in commercial shops and mailers on newspapers recorded the lowest averages—$1.23 and $2.32, respectively. Scales for other trades in book and job shops averaged from $2.02 an hour for press assistants and feeders to $2.77 for electrotypers, and in newspaper establishments from $2.63 for stereotypers to $2.88 for pressmen-in-charge. Compositors, important in both branches of the industry, averaged $2.62 an hour for day work on newspapers, or about 5 percent above the $2.50 average scale in commercial shops.

Regional Variations

Area and regional levels are affected by variations in the proportion of workers in each craft as well as the extent to which the industry in the individual areas is covered by union contracts. The data for book and job shops include rates for semiskilled trades—bindery workers and press assistants and feeders—as well as the highly skilled journeymen, such as compositors and press operators. The number of semiskilled workers organized in an area or region may also influence the respective levels.

When the 77 cities included in the survey are grouped according to population, the average hourly scales were highest in the larger metropolitan cities and descended according to the city-size grouping.

Hourly wage scale levels on July 1, 1951, for printing-trades workers in commercial and newspaper establishments in the various city-size groups were as follows:

	Average hourly scale	
	Book and job	*Newspapers*
Cities with populations of—		
1,000,000 and over	$2.302	$2.757
500,000 to 1,000,000	2.155	2.659
250,000 to 500,000	2.119	2.641
100,000 to 250,000	2.032	2.456
40,000 to 100,000	1.963	2.219

Within each size group, the ranking of cities tended to vary with the branch of industry. Chicago, in the group of cities with populations

of 1,000,000 and over, had the highest level for commercial shops but ranked third in newspapers; New York was first in this size group for newspapers and fifth for book and job shops.

Union hourly scales, on a regional basis, averaged highest on the Pacific Coast ($2.57) and lowest in the Middle West ($2.20). The Great Lakes and Southwest regions also had levels exceeding the national average ($2.36). Regional levels were highest in the Pacific region for both branches of the industry and lowest in the Border States for commercial shops and in the Southeast region for newspaper printing. Wage levels above the national average of $2.21 for book and job shops prevailed in the Great Lakes region. The Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions were the only other regions above the $2.66 national level for newspapers (table 3).

TABLE 3.—*Average hourly wage scales in the printing trades, by region, July 1, 1951* [1]

Region	Average hourly scales in—		
	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper
United States	$2.36	$2.21	$2.66
New England	2.32	2.08	2.62
Middle Atlantic	2.31	2.15	2.70
Border States	2.22	1.98	2.61
Southeast	2.26	2.05	2.46
Great Lakes	2.41	2.30	2.69
Middle West	2.20	2.02	2.60
Southwest	2.40	2.17	2.56
Mountain	2.34	2.04	2.59
Pacific	2.57	2.50	2.71

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

Standard Workweek

Changes in straight-time weekly hours between July 1, 1950, and July 1, 1951, reduced the average straight-time workweek of printing-trades workers to 37.1 hours. In book and job shops, the standard workweek was 37.4 hours, compared with 36.6 in newspapers; day-shift workers in newspaper printing averaged 37.1 hours whereas night-shift workers averaged 36.2 hours.

A standard workweek of 36.25 hours was specified by union agreements in effect July 1, 1951, in commercial shops for about one-third of the workers; 37.5-hour and 40-hour weeks were in effect for three-sevenths and one-sixth of the workers, respectively. Standard straight-time weekly schedules of 37.5 hours were common in newspaper establishments; over half of the workers were covered by contracts providing this schedule. Slightly less than a fifth had a 36.5-hour standard workweek and an eighth had a straight-time schedule of 35 hours.

A number of contracts stipulated shorter work schedules for night work than for day work. Standard weekly schedules of 37.5 hours were in effect for two-fifths of those on night work, compared with two-thirds on day work; over a fifth of the workers on night work and nearly a seventh of the day workers had 36.25-hour schedules; and over a sixth of the night workers and a twelfth of those on day work had a workweek of 35 hours.

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Earnings of Workers Producing Metal Business Equipment, 1951

PRODUCTION WORKERS engaged in manufacturing metal business equipment had average straight-time hourly earnings of $1.50 [1] in July 1951 [2] according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics study. Almost half the workers earned $1.50 or more an hour and over a fourth earned between $1.25 and $1.50. Earnings for about 5 percent fell below $1 an hour.

The Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions accounted for approximately three-fourths of the estimated number of establishments and nearly

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

[2] Based on a mail questionnaire study which the Bureau of Labor Statistics made at the request of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division in connection with determining the prevailing minimum wage for the industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1936. It covered establishments with eight or more workers primarily engaged in manufacturing metal business equipment.

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

Percentage distribution of production workers (including probationary workers and learners) in the metal business equipment industry, by straight-time average hourly earnings,[1] United States and selected regions, July 1951

Average hourly earnings [1] (in cents)	United States [2]	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Middle West	Pacific
Under 75.0					
75.0 and under 80.0	0.3	(3)	0.2		
80.0 and under 85.0	1.0	0.4	.1	0.6	
85.0 and under 90.0	1.0	.9	.1	2.1	
90.0 and under 95.0	1.7	1.6	.5	5.2	2.2
95.0 and under 100.0	1.8	2.9	.2	1.7	.7
100.0 and under 105.0	2.6	3.5	.8	9.1	1.1
105.0 and under 110.0	1.7	1.5	.9	6.5	.7
110.0 and under 115.0	4.0	8.2	1.8	5.4	3.3
115.0 and under 120.0	4.2	5.5	3.1	11.4	2.2
120.0 and under 125.0	4.2	4.8	3.4	13.3	3.6
125.0 and under 130.0	4.9	5.5	4.2	11.7	5.8
130.0 and under 135.0	4.9	4.8	4.8	8.1	6.6
135.0 and under 140.0	5.8	6.8	5.4	6.5	2.2
140.0 and under 145.0	4.9	4.0	5.6	2.4	10.2
145.0 and under 150.0	7.4	5.1	9.5	3.7	3.6
150.0 and over	49.6	44.5	59.4	12.3	57.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of plants	114	37	44	16	5
Number of workers	16,121	4,659	9,359	630	274
Median rate	$1.50	$1.44	(4)	$1.23	(4)

[1] Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
[2] Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.
[3] Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.
[4] Median rate is over $1.50 and exact amount cannot be determined.

nine-tenths of the estimated employment. None of the other regions covered in the survey accounted for as much as 5 percent of the industry employment.

Individual establishments studied in the metal business equipment industry employed from 8 to 1,001 workers or more. Two-thirds of the establishments had 100 employees or less, and fewer than 1 in 10 employed over 500 workers.

The level of hourly earnings for the four regions for which separate data on earnings are shown was lowest in the Middle West ($1.23) and highest in the Great Lakes and Pacific regions ($1.50 and over). Earnings of workers in the Middle Atlantic region, which had over a fourth of the employment studied, averaged $1.44 an hour. (See table.)

Earnings of $1.50 or more an hour were received by nearly three-fifths of the production workers in both the Great Lakes and Pacific regions; by more than two-fifths in the Middle Atlantic region; and by an eighth in the Middle West.

Approximately half the workers in the Middle West earned from $1 to $1.25 an hour. Similar earnings were received by a tenth of the total in both the Great Lakes and Pacific regions and by a fourth in the Middle Atlantic region.

By region, the proportions of production workers earning less than $1 an hour approximated 1 percent in the Great Lakes, 3 percent on the Pacific Coast, 6 percent in the Middle Atlantic States, and 10 percent in the Middle West.

The lowest entrance rates reported by individual establishments for unskilled production workers varied from 75 cents to $1.45 an hour. Rates in two-thirds of these plants, however, ranged from 85 cents to $1.15 an hour.

The lowest rates actually paid by individual establishments to production workers (excluding learners and probationary workers) in the metal business equipment industry varied widely in July 1951 and ranged from 75 cents to $1.50 an hour and over. In more than two-fifths of the establishments having nearly three-fifths of the employment the lowest hourly rates paid ranged from $1 to $1.25.

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Wage Chronology No. 13: Federal Classification Act Employees [1]

Supplement No. 1

BASIC rates of pay of Federal Classification Act employees were increased by an amendment to the Classification Act of 1949 passed in October 1951 by the Eighty-second Congress. Its provisions were retroactive to "the first day of the first pay period which began after June 30, 1951." July 8, 1951, was the effective date of the pay increase for the majority of the more than a million employees affected.

In the period since the Classification Act was made effective, vacation (annual leave) and sick leave provisions for Federal employees were also modified by Acts of Congress. The details of the legislation providing for pay increases and changing leave provisions are shown in the following tables, thus bringing the 1924–50 chronology up to date.

[1] See Wage Chronology No. 13, Federal Classification Act Employees, 1924–50, Monthly Labor Review, March 1951 (p. 296) or Serial No. R. 2025.

A. General Salary Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
July 8, 1951 (Classification Act of 1949, amendments of Oct. 24, 1951).	Salaries increased by 10 percent, with minimum increase of $300 and maximum of $800. Average increase in basic scales $358 a year or 10 percent.	$300 increase for grades GS–1 through GS–4 and CPC–1 through CPC–6; 10 percent of the minimum rate of each grade for grades GS–5 through GS–13 and CPC–7 through CPC–10; $800 for grades GS–14 through GS–18.

B. Basic Federal Salary Ranges by Service and Grade, 1949–51

Service				Salary range and effective date				Service	Salary range and effective date			
				Oct. 28, 1949 [2]		July 1951 [2]			Oct. 28, 1949 [2]		July 1951 [2]	
Professional [1]	Sub-professional [1]	Clerical, administrative and fiscal [1]	General schedule	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Crafts, custodial, and protective	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
	Grade 1	Grade 1	Grade 1	$2,200	$2,680	$2,500	$2,980	Grade 1	$1,510	$1,870	$1,810	$2,170
	Grade 2							Grade 2	2,120	2,540	2,420	2,840
	Grade 3	Grade 2	Grade 2	2,450	2,930	2,750	3,230	Grade 3	2,252	2,732	2,552	3,032
	Grade 4	Grade 3	Grade 3	2,650	3,130	2,950	3,430	Grade 4	2,450	2,930	2,750	3,230
	Grade 5	Grade 4	Grade 4	2,875	3,355	3,175	3,655	Grade 5	2,674	3,154	2,974	3,454
Grade 1	Grade 6	Grade 5	Grade 5	3,100	3,850	3,410	4,160	Grade 6	2,900	3,380	3,200	3,680
	Grade 7	Grade 6	Grade 6	3,450	4,200	3,795	4,545	Grade 7	3,125	3,725	3,435	4,035
Grade 2	Grade 8	Grade 7	Grade 7	3,825	4,575	4,205	4,955	Grade 8	3,400	4,150	3,740	4,490
		Grade 8	Grade 8	4,200	4,950	4,620	5,370	Grade 9	3,775	4,525	4,150	4,900
Grade 3		Grade 9	Grade 9	4,600	5,350	5,060	5,810	Grade 10	4,150	4,900	4,565	5,315
		Grade 10	Grade 10	5,000	5,750	5,500	6,250					
Grade 4		Grade 11	Grade 11	5,400	6,400	5,940	6,940					
Grade 5		Grade 12	Grade 12	6,400	7,400	7,040	8,040					
Grade 6		Grade 13	Grade 13	7,600	8,600	8,360	9,360					
Grade 7		Grade 14	Grade 14	8,800	9,800	9,600	10,600					
Grade 8		Grade 15	Grade 15	10,000	11,000	10,800	11,800					
			Grade 16	11,200	12,000	12,000	12,800					
			Grade 17	12,200	13,000	13,000	13,800					
			Grade 18	14,000	14,000	14,800	14,800					

[1] In October 1949, the three services were consolidated into a new single general schedule.

[2] Employees in a position for 10 years receive an additional (longevity) step increase beyond the maximum rate for each 3 years served at or above the maximum rate without a change in grade or rate, with limit of three such increases. Not applicable to employees above grade 10.

D. Related Wage Practices [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Vacation Pay (Annual Leave)	
July 1, 1950 (General Appropriation Act, 1951, Sept. 6, 1950).	----------	Leave earned within the 1950 calendar year and unused at the close of the fiscal year (June 30, 1951) to be canceled.[2]
July 1, 1951 (Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952, Aug. 31, 1951).	Reduced to: 20 days----------	Limitation on permissible accumulation of leave continued.[2] Provision repealed retroactively by Act of Oct. 30, 1951.
Jan. 6, 1952 (Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, Oct. 30, 1951).	Changed to: Approximately 13 days for employees with less than 3 years' combined civilian and military service; 20 days for 3 but less than 15 years; 26 days for 15 years or more.	Instead of the calendar year, the act established the full biweekly pay period as the basis of computation. Thus employees with up to 3 years' service receive ½ day for each biweekly period; 3 but less than 15 years, ¾ day; and 15 or more years, 1 day. As a result, the exact number of days earned may vary slightly from one year to another. Permissible 60-day maximum accumulation of annual leave restored.
	Sick Leave Pay	
Jan. 6, 1952 (Annual and Sick Leave Act of 1951, Oct. 30, 1951).	Reduced to: ½ day for each full biweekly pay period (approximately 13 days annually).	90-day limitation on permissible accumulation of leave removed.

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

[2] This provision automatically prevented the accumulation of leave, as permitted by act of July 25, 1947, but did not cancel any leave accumulated prior to the effective date of the act.

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Industry Techniques For Employee Education

EMPLOYEE EDUCATION in economic principles and business practices is a process which goes on continuously in a company whether formally acknowledged or not, according to a National Industrial Conference Board report issued in the fall of 1951.[1] Day-to-day operations demonstrate to employees these and other subjects of special educational activities. Hence, many routine business procedures can be utilized effectively and can buttress formal educational programs, and "management education" becomes almost a prerequisite for their success.

In a sense, the report is a combination survey of existing educational activities and manual for planning and operating such programs. It describes the various types of employee education techniques currently in operation (both formal and indirect), cites the advantages and disadvantages of each, indicates generally which are found most frequently, and gives sources for personnel and material and suggestions on how to carry out particular programs effectively. No single company's program is described in full, for experience has shown that a successful program must be tailored to the individual company's needs.

Industry Aims

American companies are spending millions of dollars each year on employee education programs, exclusive of job training.[2] They vary from a few institute-type programs to sporadic editorials on free enterprise in the company magazine, and both company staff and local teachers are used. Some employers say such industry activity is a waste of money; employees sometimes charge that it is paternalistic. But many business executives think it has an important place, according to the report, and almost every objective cited for employee education can be as helpful to management as to the employee. "Employee education has great potential strength in the maintenance of good employee relations, improving the efficiency of workers, keeping at a high level the reservoir of promising supervisory and executive personnel, and in providing an antidote against the poisonous infusion of ideologies opposed to our own."

Individual programs vary as to their objectives. A 1949 NICB survey indicated that the largest percentage aimed to give information about the company—its policies and problems, competitive products, and trends in the industry. Other aims frequently mentioned were vocational education and individual recognition. An objective suggested by the report as actually more important than was indicated in the survey is education in the fundamentals of the free enterprise system—frequently a prerequisite for employee acceptance of other information as fact rather than propaganda. Many companies attribute "a growing public acceptance of Government-administered security" to lack of worker understanding of the economic principles on which capitalism rests. Opinions vary, however, as to the appropriate means of teaching these fundamentals. Some approach the problem through presenting economic fundamentals in simple terms. Others feel that the problem calls for demonstration to the employee in his working relationships rather than education and that education should begin at the foreman and supervisory level.

Types of Programs

Educational activities are grouped into four major types, rather than the usual "voluntary" and "involuntary" categories. The employee always has the final choice as to whether to read or listen, and whether to believe, the NICB points out.

Activities on Company Time. This is the predominating type and includes both specially planned activities and those phases of regular operations which inherently contribute—either positively or negatively—to the educational process.

In the first category are mass meetings and "rumor clinics," presided over by company officers, and section or department meetings held periodically by a supervisor or foreman. Mass meetings are especially worth while where rank-and-file workers seldom even glimpse top management; they make the president "a human being, instead

[1] Employee Education (Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 119), National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, 1951.

[2] The report excludes vocational training, though it is frequently handled administratively with broader education programs.

of an awesome symbol of power" and enable employees to get official answers to questions and management spokesmen to show the practical application of an economic principle. Section meetings facilitate a free exchange of ideas and demonstrate democratic principles; individual discovery of facts is more likely to change employee attitudes than "head-on presentation."

Employer advisory groups and committees, plant tours and home office visits, employee attendance at staff meetings, and special programs for "natural" leaders effectively convey information about the company, but to only a few employees. Special care in selecting participants can extend the educational benefit, through the employee's relating his experiences to others. Somewhat similar considerations apply to contests, quizzes, and special "day" affairs. Exhibits, attention-arresting and usually inexpensive, can also be valuable, as well as skits and plays.

If first impressions are the most lasting, the orientation of new employees deserves a prominent place in employee education, the report points out. Yet many companies limit orientation to "There's your boss. Punch in at 9 and out at 5. Start working." At the other extreme, the new employee may be introduced to so many people, regulations, and operations that he is utterly confused. Between these extremes is a program attempting to confirm the worker's good judgment in choosing the company and to show company satisfaction in having the particular worker. Other procedures of some indirect educational value are employee counseling, job rotation (which a few companies practice not only during training but throughout the worker's employment), and personal reviews and merit rating.

Uninvited and in spite of attempts to suppress it, the "grapevine" usually is prominent in the educational program of most companies, its devastating effect generally being in inverse ratio to the program's success.

After-Hours Programs. It is estimated that less than one out of four companies (largely nonmanufacturing) have such programs. Most provide either vocational or avocational courses, though a few companies offer both.

Vocational courses usually relate to specific aspects of the company's business, though not necessarily to the employee's work at the time of enrollment. Some companies do not organize their own classes, but give employees a tuition refund (usually 50 percent) on successful completion of courses at a nearby school or college. Others have worked out cooperative projects with such schools. It is also not uncommon to find companies paying employees' dues for technical societies, cost of subscriptions to technical publications, etc.

Avocational courses are related especially to an employee's hobby or subordinate occupation, including effective reading, writing, or speaking, gardening, home planning, interior decorating, photography, and sewing.

Printed and Visual Media. Of these media, bulletin boards, supervisory letters, and letters to all employees are the predominant types in use. Short simple letters to employees at their homes, signed by an executive, are one of the best means of communicating directly with employees. More technical and detailed letters to supervisors are most useful for quickly passing on to this group whatever facts may be necessary to answer questions. Less commonly used but frequently quite successful is the employee newspaper. Though comic strips are a widely read medium, only a few of industry's comics have successfully dramatized business operations. Films are useful and a few companies have produced effective educational films, but most companies feel the cost is prohibitive.

Educational matter more closely related to regular operations includes employee handbooks, which are frequently a part or all of the induction process; special booklets distributed by some companies explaining subjects referred to in the handbook; and a simplified annual report. Booklets, pamphlets, and reprints of articles on operational problems or national issues are also distributed, but can do more harm than good if obviously one-sided. In the experience of a large number of companies, pay-envelope inserts have little chance of being read unless the message is brief and related to wages or other payroll procedures. Though few major business decisions are made without at least one intracompany memorandum, little recognition has been given them as educational media.

When carefully prepared and distributed, printed material can be effective; it is generally inexpen-

sive and reaches large numbers of employees at one time. Serious disadvantages are that it is a one-way avenue of communication and can be more easily disregarded than oral material. Some way should be found for employees to talk back or to ask questions, the report stresses. A few companies, for example, hold special employee meetings to discuss significant points in their annual reports.

Programs for the Community. Special activities have been undertaken by a few companies to prevent the effect of classroom activities being undone once the employees leave the plant. These include sponsoring meetings for all community elements at which economic principles are examined, holding company open house (frequently effective in unexpected ways), providing speakers for local groups, and assisting in preemployment programs in the secondary school field.

Prerequisites for a Successful Program

No single medium can be counted on invariably to be effective, the report notes, and a good educational program would take advantage of all possible means, with careful advance planning an absolute necessity. Two considerations are of particular importance:

(1) The program should meet the needs and wishes of the employees themselves rather than supply information which executives think employees should have. A program to indoctrinate workers with management's views has little chance of success.

(2) Employee education is not a substitute for satisfying the noneconomic wants which surveys indicate employees have, such as opportunity, recognition, and information. "If there has been no wholehearted and successful attempt to fill these needs in a company, it would seem pointless to tell workers how business and free enterprise work and to enumerate the advantages they enjoy under the system," according to the report. The day-to-day "demonstration" cannot alone perform the entire educational job. But some feel that the greater the degree of management education—in human relations and other skills not easily learned by the average man in his rise to an executive position—the less the need for formal employee education.

Survey of Consumer Debt and Nonliquid Assets

SHORT-TERM AND LONG-TERM CONSUMER DEBT expanded rapidly during 1950. Almost 6 in every 10 consumer spending units[1] had some outstanding debt by early 1951. About two-thirds of this debt was related to the ownership of nonfarm homes, and a third was owed on automobiles and other consumer durable goods, outstanding balances on installment purchases, debts to banks, policy loans on life insurance, charge accounts, and other debts to individuals and institutions. Approximately 47 percent of owner-occupied nonfarm homes had mortgages or related forms of debt. Five in every 10 spending units had no non-real-estate debt and another 3 owed less than 10 percent of their previous year's incomes. These are among findings in a survey sponsored by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.[2] Consumer debt distribution among income groups was about the same in early 1951 and 1950. About a fourth of all consumer debt reported was owed by the tenth of the population having the highest incomes in 1950. Amounts of consumer indebtedness within specified groups are shown in table 1.

Real-Estate Debt

The number of mortgaged owner-occupied nonfarm homes rose from about 9 million to 10.5 million between early 1949 and early 1951. Mortgages were more frequent among spending units headed by younger persons than among older groups. For instance, over three-quarters of the spending units in the age group 25–34 years had home mortgages compared with one-fifth of those in the age group 65 years or more. Frequency of

[1] A spending unit is defined as all persons living in the same dwelling and related by blood, marriage, or adoption, who pooled their incomes for their major items of expense. (The "spending unit" differs in several respects from the "consumer unit" as defined for the BLS surveys of consumer expenditures, income, and savings. See Monthly Labor Review for February 1948 (p. 133) for the Bureau's definition.)

[2] Data are from 1951 Survey of Consumer Finances, Part V, Distribution of Debt and Selected Nonliquid Assets of Consumer Spending Units, (in Federal Reserve Bulletin for December 1951). It is the fifth in a series of articles presenting the results of the 1951 Survey of Consumer Finances conducted for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan. The survey involved approximately 3,400 interviews completed in 66 sampling areas distributed throughout the country.

TABLE 1.—*Percentage distribution of spending units by indebtedness, early 1951* [1]

Group characteristic	All cases		No debt	Some debt	Amount of debt						Not ascertained
	Number	Percent			$1–$200	$201–$500	$501–$1,000	$1,001–$2,000	$2,001–$5,000	$5,001 and over	
All spending units	[2] 3,415	100	41	57	18	9	7	5	9	9	2
1950 money income before taxes:											
Under $1,000	418	100	69	29	13	4	5	3	3	1	2
$1,000–$1,999	514	100	52	45	21	9	6	3	4	2	3
$2,000–$2,999	567	100	39	59	23	10	9	6	7	4	2
$3,000–$3,999	601	100	32	66	20	12	7	6	12	9	2
$4,000–$4,999	441	100	30	68	14	9	12	8	12	13	2
$5,000–$7,499	538	100	30	66	14	7	8	6	16	15	4
$7,500 and over	294	100	35	63	13	3	3	4	10	30	2
Liquid asset holdings:											
None	797	100	42	55	21	12	7	5	6	4	3
$1–$199	511	100	24	75	18	13	11	6	15	12	1
$200–$499	462	100	35	63	19	7	8	7	11	11	2
$500–$999	379	100	39	59	16	8	7	6	11	11	2
$1,000–$1,999	398	100	48	50	14	5	7	5	9	10	2
$2,000–$4,999	424	100	51	48	15	4	6	4	11	8	1
$5,000 and over	343	100	65	33	16	2	1	1	3	10	2
Occupation of head of spending unit:											
Professional and semiprofessional	269	100	36	63	20	10	4	5	7	17	1
Managerial and self-employed	485	100	31	66	18	8	7	6	12	15	3
Clerical and sales	477	100	39	59	23	6	9	3	9	9	2
Skilled and semiskilled	901	100	32	66	20	12	8	6	12	8	2
Unskilled and service	289	100	44	52	18	14	8	5	3	4	4
Farm operator	388	100	46	51	12	5	9	7	11	7	3
Retired	218	100	65	31	10	2	7	3	6	3	4
Other	275	100	58	40	17	5	2	5	5	6	2
Age of head of spending unit:											
18–24	269	100	51	48	27	8	6	3	2	2	1
25–34	711	100	30	69	20	13	10	5	9	12	1
35–44	781	100	26	72	19	12	9	7	13	12	2
45–54	659	100	39	58	16	5	7	6	13	11	3
55–64	540	100	51	46	16	7	4	5	9	5	3
65 or over	434	100	71	26	11	3	4	3	3	2	3
Family status:											
Single person: [3]											
Age 18–44	419	100	52	47	27	8	6	1	3	2	1
Age 45 or over	461	100	69	29	10	3	4	4	6	2	2
Married: [4]											
Age 18–44, no children under 18	304	100	30	69	22	14	10	6	9	8	1
Age 18–44, 1–2 children under 18	612	100	26	72	17	13	10	7	11	14	2
Age 18–44, 3 or more children under 18	291	100	17	80	19	13	10	8	15	15	3
Age 45 or over, no children under 18	756	100	52	45	15	5	5	5	8	7	3
Age 45 or over, 1 or more children under 18	391	100	30	66	20	8	7	7	13	11	4

[1] Includes mortgages on homes, farms, and other real estate; installment debt, charge accounts, and other debt owed to businesses, financial institutions, and individuals.

[2] Total not additive because of inclusion of cases for which relevant characteristics were not ascertained.

[3] Includes widowed, divorced, and separated persons.

[4] Age refers to head of spending unit.

mortgages was greatest among the middle-income groups. Further, 47 percent of nonfarm homes were mortgaged compared with 35 percent of owner-occupied farms.

Distribution of Non-Real-Estate Debt

About half of all spending units had non-real-estate debts, including amount owed on installment purchases and charge accounts as well as miscellaneous debts to financial institutions, business, and individuals. Debt varied from $200 or less for some 25 percent of all spending units to more than $1,000 for about 5 percent.

Spending units having incomes of $4,000–$4,999 showed non-real-estate debt more often than others. In general, the frequency of larger debts increased as income rose. Among occupational groups studied, non-real-estate debt was relatively infrequent among both the farm-operator and retired groups.

A rough measure of the burden of non-real-estate debt is presented in table 2. The non-real-estate debt of spending units was less than 5 percent of income in 1950 in 4 of 10 cases and 20 percent or more in 2 of 10 cases. The proportion of debtor units whose non-real-estate debt was less than 5 percent of income in 1950 increased with the level of income from a little over 3 in 10 in the next to lowest income group ($1,000–$1,999) to almost 6 in 10 in the top income group ($7,500 and over).

About 37 percent of all spending units reported retail charge accounts other than in grocery stores. The proportion rose from about 13 percent for units with incomes of less than $1,000 to 71 per-

TABLE 2.—*Percentage distribution of spending units according to relation of non-real-estate debt to income, early 1951*

Group characteristic	All cases		Non-real-estate debt as percentage of income							Not ascertained
	Number	Percent	Zero	1–4 percent	5–9 percent	10–14 percent	15–19 percent	20–24 percent	25 percent or more [1]	
All spending units	3,415	100	51	20	10	5	3	3	7	1
1950 money income before taxes:										
Under $1,000	418	100	77	5	2	1	2	2	11	(1)
$1,000–$1,999	514	100	58	14	7	7	2	3	7	2
$2,000–$2,999	567	100	46	20	12	5	2	5	9	1
$3,000–$3,999	601	100	43	22	14	8	4	3	5	1
$4,000–$4,999	441	100	41	23	12	9	4	3	6	2
$5,000–$7,499	538	100	43	29	10	4	5	2	5	2
$7,500 and over	294	100	47	32	6	3	3	(2)	8	1
Net 1950 expenditure for durable goods:										
None	1,491	100	70	16	4	2	1	1	5	1
Under $200	362	100	43	32	9	5	4	1	5	1
$200–$499	655	100	36	25	17	9	4	2	5	2
$500–$999	364	100	27	20	19	12	5	5	11	1
$1,000 and over	508	100	32	16	9	9	8	9	15	2
Family status:										
Single person:										
Age 18–44	419	100	54	21	8	4	3	2	7	1
Age 45 or over	461	100	79	10	2	2	(2)	1	5	1
Married:										
Age 18–44, no children under 18	304	100	36	23	13	12	4	5	6	1
Age 18–44, 1–2 children under 18	705	100	37	21	16	7	5	4	8	2
Age 18–44, 3 or more children under 18	291	100	26	26	14	10	5	4	14	1
Age 45 or over, no children under 18	756	100	63	16	7	4	2	2	5	1
Age 45 or over, 1 or more children under 18	391	100	47	24	8	5	3	3	8	2

[1] Includes debtor spending units whose incomes were negative because of business or farm losses.

[2] No cases reported or less than ½ of 1 percent.

cent for those having incomes of $7,500 or more. On an occupational basis, the proportion was largest (63 percent) in the professional group and smallest (16 percent) among farm operators.

Distribution of Selected Nonliquid Assets

In general, ownership of nonliquid assets increased with the level of income. Business ownership in 1951 increased greatly in frequency at incomes of $5,000 or more. Ownership of real estate other than homes was similarly related to income.

About 94 percent of the spending units whose 1950 incomes were $7,500 or more carried insurance in early 1951 and about 32 percent had paid premiums of $500 or more in 1950. At lower income levels, the frequency of life insurance and large premium payments was somewhat smaller. In all income groups except the lowest (under $1,000), at least 60 percent of the spending units had some life insurance.

American Activities in the International Labor Field

OF KEY IMPORTANCE to the defense effort, particularly over the long run, are the international labor programs of the United States Government and the American labor movement, according to the 1951 yearbook of the United States Department of Labor.[1] Greatly expanded after World War II, these programs are carried out both through international bodies and on a direct country-to-country basis. In governmental programs designed to help non-Communist nations to strengthen their economies, it is a policy objective that living standards shall be improved wherever possible in conjunction with industrial and agricultural development; in information programs, special efforts are made to reach workers abroad, to emphasize the truth about American labor, and to demonstrate that the wealth of America benefits all of its people. Supplementing these governmental activities are the independent efforts of American organized labor to help trade-unions throughout the world become strong and self-reliant, and to exert pressure on international bodies to take into consideration the effect of their actions on labor.

[1] Mobilizing Labor for Defense—Labor Yearbook, vol. 1; Thirty-Ninth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951. For supplementary information on international bodies cited, see also earlier issues of the MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW, particularly August 1951 (p. 159) and September 1951 (pp. 265 and 270), and various issues of Notes on Labor Abroad.

These activities are important for the United States defense program, the yearbook points out, because of the emphasis placed on labor by Communist ideology: Labor is communism's prime target, a controlled trade-union movement its chief tool, and exploitation of economic, social, and political grievances its main propaganda weapon. Hence, the development of a country's resources, the level of living of its people, and the existence and activities of its trade-unions frequently determine how strong a nation will be in resisting communism and fighting for democracy.

Organized Labor's War Against Communism

Top American union officers have recognized and accepted as one of labor's major responsibilities the need to keep the foreign policy of the United States consistently and vigorously democratic, and to work actively for the strengthening of free trade-unions and for social and economic improvement of workers throughout the world. Both the AFL and the CIO have established international policy committees and administrative departments to deal with foreign labor problems; a growing number of resolutions on foreign policy are passed at conventions of major American unions; and foreign policy is discussed at union educational conferences and in the labor press.

Role in the International Labor Movement. The free international union movement is basically composed of two major segments—international bodies to which national trade-union centers are affiliated and international organizations of national trade-unions in particular trades or industries.

All the major American labor organizations, working together, have played a prominent part in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), established in December 1949 with the aim of protecting and improving the living standards of workers throughout the world. American labor leaders representing the AFL, CIO, and United Mine Workers attended the founding congress, and active American participation has been important in the progress already made in implementing the organization's basic aims. By July 1951, when the second ICFTU congress met, steps to promote its objectives were well under way, as exemplified by its regional activities (including education, publicity, representation at international meetings, and organizational assistance). American unionists have taken a significant part in the regional program, having been on missions to Asia and Africa and serving as "trouble shooters" in particular countries.

Participation by American unions in the International Trade Secretariats (ITS) has developed largely in the postwar period and still is not as extensive as it is in the broader segment of the international trade-union movement. In 1951 12 of the 18 ITS had United States affiliates, including members of the AFL, CIO, and some independent organizations. American activity varies greatly among the various Secretariats, being perhaps the strongest in the powerful International Transport Workers' Federation, to which seven American organizations are affiliated, and the International Metalworkers' Federation, with three United States members.

Direct Foreign Aid. United States unions have furnished economic assistance to workers abroad and equipment and supplies necessary to carry on trade-union activities. They have, for example, sent CARE packages and medical supplies to European workers. Individual American unions have established and maintained in France and Italy homes for orphans, a school for rehabilitation, and a cooperative clothing factory. Assistance from the American labor movement in the form of office equipment, sound trucks, and funds for union newspapers was instrumental in enabling anti-Communist workers in France to leave Communist-dominated unions and set up independent federations and in Berlin to fight communism more effectively. American unionists, with the cooperation of German workers, were able to distribute in the Eastern Zone of Germany publications containing facts for an effective rebuttal to the propaganda emanating from Moscow. Both the AFL and the CIO have at various times sent representatives to other countries to aid trade-unions in their organizational and collective-bargaining work based on techniques found effective in the United States.

The Government's International Labor Program

United States interest in foreign labor conditions in prewar years resulted largely from concern that

"sweatshop" labor abroad would compete unfairly with American business operations and undercut American labor standards. Protection of these interests remains important, but the need for improvements in living conditions as a deterrent to the spread of communism has required an expansion of the Government's international labor program and a more active, more direct approach than heretofore.

The Department of Labor has the major responsibility in this field. But all Federal agencies with significant operations in the foreign field have given increased attention to the labor factor in their policies and programs. Both the Department of State and the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) have appointed officers concerned specifically with labor matters, at home and in missions abroad. Military Governments in Occupied areas have had labor or manpower divisions. Wherever possible, the experience of organized labor and management in the United States is drawn on in carrying out the Government's international labor program, in planning as well as in operation. Both, for example, help carry out the programs arranged for foreign personnel who are brought to this country to learn industrial practices and the techniques of democracy at first hand.

Collection, analysis, and dissemination of facts on labor developments the world over have also been expanded, as a guide for Government action and for the use of labor, management, and the general public.

Participation in International Organizations. Since 1934 the United States has been a member of the International Labor Organization (ILO), which became one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations (UN) following the latter's establishment in 1945. Dedicated to the improvement of economic and social conditions through the adoption of international labor standards, the ILO in recent years has stepped up its program in a number of ways, including an intensification of its "operating" program (particularly in manpower and training). Also of special interest has been ILO action concerning problems of slave labor and freedom of association. As one of the Organization's "eight States of chief industrial importance," the United States has become increasingly prominent in the ILO. The Government has permanent membership on the Governing Body, and worker and employer delegates have been elected repeatedly to seats on that body.

A number of other UN agencies in which the United States has membership are also giving attention to the labor aspects of their programs. Matters of importance in labor affairs have appeared increasingly on the agenda of the Economic and Social Council and its commissions, for example. United States delegations attending conferences of such bodies usually include advisers from the Department of Labor and, in some instances, from management and labor groups.

The Department of Labor is also one of several Government agencies which have played an active role in the administration of United States trade-agreements policy.

Bilateral Programs. Labor attachés, first assigned to foreign posts during World War II, numbered 32 in July 1951 and were stationed in 29 countries; in addition 26 trained labor reporting officers were assigned in 21 other countries. The attachés' primary duties are to report factually and analytically to Government agencies on trade-union and labor developments for consideration in foreign-policy formulation and implementation, to serve as labor advisers to the Ambassador and the Embassy staff, and to assist in promoting better understanding abroad of the true role of labor in American society. Over and above these duties, they assist in selecting and briefing trade-union, management, and Government labor officials for visits to the United States on exchange programs; cooperate in the activities of international agencies; help American trade-union delegations and other United States visitors to the countries in which they serve; and consult with United States employers who encounter labor problems in their foreign operations.

Attachés are liaison officers for information about United States labor matters. Under the special "Campaign of Truth" for which the United States Congress appropriated funds in 1951, major efforts of the expanded U. S. Information and Exchange Program of the Department of State are focused on workers and their families. In addition, ECA labor information specialists, working directly with European trade-unionists and union editors, have carried on a constant campaign of spreading the story of American

labor to European workers. Under these programs, trade-union and Labor Department publications, news and feature stories, photographs, exhibits, and films are disseminated extensively. The Voice of America has also been carrying two labor programs weekly.

American economic and technical assistance (together with military aid) was closely coordinated in 1951 under the Mutual Security Act and was available in varying degrees to friendly nations in Europe, the Near East and Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and other American Republics. The act specifically recognizes the importance of the labor aspects of such aid, in the development of free trade-union movements and the establishment of fair labor standards.

In Western Europe as a whole, United States economic aid had enabled industrial production to surpass the prewar level by mid-1951, but the low level of living in Italy, France, Austria, Germany, and Greece was of continuing concern. Expansion of production facilities had diverted a large portion of national income into investment, and essential consumer goods were still in short supply. The need to meet new military commitments following the outbreak of Korean hostilities enhanced this problem. Hence, ECA during 1950–51 stressed productivity, as a means of raising output, increasing wages, and lowering prices. As part of this program, teams of trade-union and management representatives have come to the United States to study our productivity techniques and industrial climate.

Technical aid, which in Western Europe serves mainly to expand productivity of existing capital facilities, is a requisite which must accompany and often precede capital investment in the underdeveloped areas. For a number of years the United States Government has supplied limited technical assistance, largely in Latin America. In "Point 4" of the international program outlined in January 1949, President Truman called for expanded technical assistance and the fostering of capital investment in order to help the peoples in underdeveloped areas to raise their standards of living.

Technical assistance in the labor field has been supplied in (1) collection and utilization of labor statistics; (2) apprenticeship methods, and placement of individual foreign workers in United States industrial plants for on-the-job training in skills; (3) operation of an effective employment service, equipped to recruit and place workers, to collect information on skill requirements and available supply, and to handle migration programs; (4) development of employment standards, administrative and inspection staffs, and industrial safety techniques; (5) collection of facts regarding women's working conditions and economic status, legal protection for women workers' health and welfare, and techniques of employing women in industry to secure maximum production and provide safeguards for family life; and (6) demonstration of United States experience in labor-management relations and democratic trade-unionism as a guide to working out constructive patterns of industrial relations. Wherever possible, visitors are enabled to observe and feel the daily life of United States workers at the "grass roots" level.

Status of Labor Banks in 1951

THE ASSETS of the four labor banks increased 0.9 percent in 1951, as compared with 1950; the gain in deposits was 1.2 percent and in capital, surplus, and undivided profits, 2.5 percent. This showing was achieved in spite of a decrease of 13.3 percent in assets and 1.4 percent in deposits that took place in one bank (table 1).

TABLE 1.—*Condition of labor banks as of Dec. 31, 1950 and 1951* [1]

Bank and date	Capital, surplus, and undivided earnings	Deposits	Total assets
All banks:			
Dec. 31, 1950	$5,108,595	$90,830,708	$97,558,529
Dec. 31, 1951	5,237,737	91,970,734	98,478,411
Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, Ill.:			
Dec. 31, 1950	1,769,000	35,088,123	37,557,093
Dec. 31, 1951	1,773,000	35,449,895	37,712,045
Brotherhood State Bank, Kansas City, Kans.:			
Dec. 31, 1950	567,846	10,719,896	11,319,742
Dec. 31, 1951	592,948	12,126,918	12,743,866
Union National Bank, Newark, N. J.:			
Dec. 31, 1950	546,928	9,255,599	10,072,270
Dec. 31, 1951	546,931	7,924,053	8,732,078
Amalgamated Bank of New York, N. Y.:			
Dec. 31, 1950	2,224,820	35,767,090	38,609,423
Dec. 31, 1951	2,324,858	36,469,867	39,290,422

[1] Information supplied by Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University.

The development of the labor banks in the 31-year period since the first bank was started, in 1920, is shown in table 2. As it indicates, the high point of the movement was reached in 1925. From that point the number of banks and volume of business gradually declined. At the end of 1932, only six banks were still in operation. Two of these failed to reopen after the "bank holiday" in 1933.

TABLE 2.—*Development of labor banks in the United States, 1920–51*

Date	Number of banks	Capital, surplus, and undivided earnings	Deposits	Total assets
Dec. 31—				
1920	2	$1,154,446	$2,258,561	$3,628,867
1925	36	12,536,901	98,392,592	115,015,273
June 30—				
1930	14	7,217,836	59,817,392	68,953,855
1935	4	2,051,281	17,262,281	19,692,385
1940	4	2,684,911	23,847,294	26,931,651
1945	4	3,428,078	72,776,529	76,509,121
Dec. 31—				
1950	4	5,108,595	90,830,708	97,558,529
1951	4	5,237,737	91,970,734	98,478,411

Since that time the four banks that survived have steadily expanded. At the end of 1951 their deposits and total assets equaled 93.4 and 85.6 percent, respectively, of those of all 36 banks at the 1925 peak.

Measures To Place Defense Orders in Surplus Manpower Areas

FEDERAL ACTION has been initiated to place defense orders in surplus labor areas.[1] In addition, plans are being undertaken to study unemployment in such industries as textiles, apparel, and shoes in order to determine the industry-wide effects of any action taken to stimulate employment.

The Office of Defense Mobilization issued Defense Manpower Policy No. 4, effective February 7, 1952, covering the placement of procurement in areas of current or imminent labor surplus. It provides for the establishment of a Surplus Manpower Committee to include representatives from the Department of Labor, Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, Defense Production Administration, National Production Authority, Atomic Energy Commission, and Small Defense Plants Administration.

Existence of surplus labor areas is to be certified by the United States Labor Department's Defense Manpower Administration to the Surplus Manpower Committee. The Committee will then obtain information from manpower and production agencies relative to the suitability and availability of facilities in such areas for the fulfillment of Government contracts and purchases. If manpower and facilities are available, the Committee will then recommend to the Director of ODM that notification be made to appropriate Federal agencies that it is in the public interest to give preference to these areas in the negotiation of contracts. Committee reports to the Director may include dollar amount of contract desired to be placed in the area and appropriate maximum price differentials. However, contracts obtained by bids (those obtained by general offer, through advertising, to the public) are not affected by this action. Only negotiated contracts (those obtained by negotiations with individual companies) may be directed into surplus manpower areas.

The policy statement further provides that when the policy would have a major effect on the operation of an entire industry in the labor surplus area, appropriate industry recommendation (following notice to and hearing of interested parties) shall be made to the Director of ODM before any action is taken.

A list of 23 areas, certified by the U. S. Department of Labor as areas of labor surplus on February 18, was forwarded to ODM's Surplus Manpower Committee. These included 18 major areas: New York; Detroit; Providence; Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.; Grand Rapids and Flint, Mich.; Scranton, Pa.; Beaumont-Port Arthur, Tex.; Fall River and Lawrence, Mass.; Altoona,

[1] Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 17, No. 27, Feb. 7, 1952, p. 1195 and vol. 17, No. 47, Mar. 7, 1952, pp. 2026 and 2027; ODM release, Jan. 14, 1952; and U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Feb. 18, 1952.

Pa.; Brockton and Lowell, Mass.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Asheville, N. C.; Manchester, N. H.; Terre Haute, Ind.; and Laredo, Tex. The remaining 5 were smaller areas: Pottsville, Pa.; Herrin-Murphysboro-West Frankfort, Ill. (formerly classified as Crab Orchard, Ill.); Uniontown-Connellsville, Pa.; Cumberland, Md.; and Vincennes, Ind.

The Director of ODM on March 5 in notifications to the Department of Defense and General Services Administration named Detroit, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Providence as the first to become eligible for special treatment in the award of defense contracts. However, price differentials will not be granted. Instead, employers in these areas are to be given an opportunity to match prices negotiated for defense contracts in other areas. According to ODM, the entire problem regarding price differentials was to be reconsidered during March and April 1952.

General Wage Regulations 20–21; Ceiling Price Regulations 124–127

NEW WAGE REGULATIONS covering adjustments for employees compensated in whole or in part on a commission basis and also pension plans and deferred compensation profit-sharing plans were issued by the Wage Stabilization Board in February 1952. The Office of Price Stabilization issued four ceiling price regulations which are summarized in tabular form.[1]

Specific rules for applying the Board's 10-percent catch-up policy (GWR 6) and its cost-of-living formula (GWR 8) to commission earnings were outlined in GWR 20, adopted by the Board (8 to 4, with labor members dissenting) on February 13. The regulation applies to all employees paid in whole or in part on a commission basis, except life insurance agents. Adjustments of any kind in the compensation arrangements of life insurance agents may be made only after securing prior approval of the Board. The regulation illustrates how increases, which can be made without prior Board approval, under GWR 6 and GWR 8 (see Monthly Labor Review, April 1951, p. 409) may be applied in adjusting different forms of commission arrangements, such as a fixed salary, base rate, or per unit rate. The method of application varies for adjusting commission earnings based on a rate of 2 percent or less and those based on a rate above 2 percent.

[1] Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 124, No. 25, Feb. 5, 1952, p. 1121; vol. 17, No. 28, Feb. 8, 1952, p. 1213; vol. 17, No. 38, Feb. 22, 1952, p. 1653; vol. 17, No. 41, Feb. 28, 1952, p. 1750; and vol. 17, No. 44, Mar. 4, 1952, pp. 1893 and 1895; and WSB release, Feb. 28, 1952.

Procedures and certain general standards for establishing new pension plans and deferred profit-sharing plans, financed wholly or in part by employers, and for the amendment of existing plans, were provided in GWR 21, unanimously adopted by the Board on February 22. It provides that both pension and profit-sharing plans may be put into effect without prior Board approval, if the plan has been filed with the Board and no negative report is received within 30 days. In addition, both plans must have the approval of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

In general, the requirements for pension plans are as follows: (1) age retirement benefits must be based on a minimum retirement age of 65 years and must be reduced proportionately for earlier retirements; (2) there must be no provision for cash surrender, loans, or immediate cash disbursements; and (3) retirement benefits must be paid for the lifetime of the employee.

Standards for deferred compensation-type plans covering benefits payable upon severance are that (1) payment may not begin until at least 10 years after an employee's admission to the plan and must be payable for at least the same length of time; and (2) no provision must be made in the form of a lump sum or loan value except in the event of the employee's death. However, 10 years' participation in the plan is not required for benefits to be payable upon retirement at or after 65 or due to permanent and total disability, but payment must be made over at least a 10-year period.

Reports of plans which do not meet the above standards, or which appear unstabilizing, will be treated as applications for approval. Such plans may not be put into effect until approval is secured.

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted in February 1952

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
124	Feb. 4	Feb. 4	Surgical catgut sutures	Manufacturers and resellers.	Establishes ceilings for sale of catgut surgical sutures, allowing adjustment for increased cost of gutstring.
125	Feb. 7	Feb. 12	Refractory products, except graphite crucibles and accessory or related products of which graphite is 15 percent or more of total weight.	Manufacturers	Establishes ceilings for refractory products, including: fire clay brick; silica brick; insulating firebrick; ladle brick; hot top brick; sleeves, nozzles and runners; high alumina brick; basic brick; special refractory brick, and specialties such as mortars, plastic refractories and castables. Established prices are at the level prevailing during Dec. 19, 1950–Jan. 25, 1951.
126	Feb. 21	Feb. 25	Pacific Northwest Douglas Fir and Ponderosa Pine poles and piling.	All sales	Provides dollars-and-cents ceilings for untreated Douglas Fir and Ponderosa Pine poles, piling, anchor logs, reinforcing stubs and short round materials produced in California, and in the portions of Oregon and Washington, in and west of the Cascade Mountains. Establishes ceiling-price method for preservatively treated items.
127	Feb. 27	Mar. 3	Brass and bronze ingots	All domestic sales.	Sets forth specific ceiling prices for carload quantities of all the listed alloys of brass and bronze ingot normally produced.

Addendum

In the article, "Wage Escalators in Marshall Plan Countries" (January 1952 issue of the Review, p. 10) the following notes should be added to the table:

Italy—The calculations are based on basic hourly contract rates, plus regularly paid cost-of-living allowances.

Netherlands—The calculations are based upon hourly wage rates for adult men. Information available for the third quarter of 1951 shows that the index of real earnings (1938=100) is 93, based on weekly earnings; as shown in the table it is 80, based on hourly rates.

Source: United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, November 1951; Irish Statistical Journal; and Swedish Wage Statistics Year Book.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor [1]

Wages and Hours [2]

Certain Guaranteed Weekly Wage Contracts Invalid. In an action brought by the Secretary of Labor against a company for violation of provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act as amended, the United States district court held [3] that certain guaranteed weekly wage contracts violated the provisions of section 7 (e) of the amended act. The court stated that (1) many of the contracts provided for a guaranteed weekly wage for a week of more than 60 hours; (2) the duties of some employees did not necessitate irregular hours of work; and (3) the hourly rate of pay specified in the contracts was fictitious and had no significance, since it never controlled the compensation of the employees. Accordingly, the injunctions sought by the Secretary were granted.

Section 7 (e) of the amended act provides that an employer shall not be deemed to have violated the overtime provisions of the act "by employing any employee for a workweek in excess of 40 hours," if he is employed pursuant to a contract and "if the duties of such employee necessitate irregular hours of work, and the contract or agreement (1) specifies a regular rate of pay of not less than the minimum hourly rate . . . and compensation at not less than one and one-half times such rate for all hours worked in excess of 40 in any workweek, and (2) provides a weekly guaranty of pay for not more than 60 hours based on the rates so specified."

A poultry company employed 59 workers, and substantial quantities of its eggs and poultry moved into interstate commerce. The company had individual contracts with its employees in which it agreed to pay a weekly salary, but on the basis of a set rate per hour. For example, such a contract provided: "I, the undersigned, am to receive $66.00 per week on the basis of 64 hours per week at [$0].86¾ cents per hour." When told that the foregoing wording violated the law, the company drafted a new contract, providing:

> "Whereas the Wage and Hour Division having advised us that the original agreement dated January 12, 1950, with you is in technical error of the law, in that it provides for 64 hours a week instead of 60 hours per week.
>
> "Whereas, I have not worked over 60 hours per week, without additional compensation, and am not making any claim for further compensation; and declining [decline] to do so. By mutual agreement, from and after this date, I, the undersigned, agree to this technical change in our contract; that I am to be paid $66.00 per week on the basis of [$0] .9425 per hour for the first 40 hours and [$] 1.42 per hour for all time over 40 hours, up to 60 hours per week. This contract guarantees me $66.00 per week, regardless of the number [of] hours worked in any 1 week, not to exceed 60 hours. Should I work any 1 week over 60 hours, I am to receive additional compensation at the rate of $1.42 per hour, over and above my regular weekly salary."

Seven individual contracts, similar to the one quoted, varying only in the figures used, were discussed by the court, which noted that only five of the seven employees had duties that necessitated irregular hours of work. It also pointed out that the hourly wage rates set out in the contracts did not "in fact" control, and although they were designed to "indicate compliance with the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended," the effect was "to avoid the payment of overtime compensation at one and one-half times the regular rate of pay."

Placing stress on the "fictitious" nature of the hourly wage rates specified in the contracts, the court pointed out that when a 10-percent raise went into effect, the contract hourly wage rates were not changed, "thereby granting no operative significance" to those rates. Most employees never worked over the number of hours covered by the guaranteed wage, but when one did, he was not paid any additional compensation for such excess hours, as required by section 7 (e) of the act. For the above and other reasons, and upon the whole record, the court granted the injunctive relief sought.

Working During Lunch Period Compensable Under FLSA. Lunch periods of engineers, millers, oilers, and flour and feed packers at a flour mill were held [4] by a United States court of appeals to constitute, not free periods, but working time compensable under the act, when it was shown that the duties and responsibilities of these employees continued during their lunch period.

Before the effective date of the FLSA, the company operated its flour mill on a 24-hour basis, 6 days a week. The employees worked three 8-hour shifts on each of the 6 days. Their lunch periods were not deductible from their pay, since they continued their duties while eating.

The FLSA required for the first year a maximum of 44 hours a week. The company, by a bookkeeping transac-

[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] *Tobin* v. *Morristown Poultry Co.* (D. C. E. D. Tenn., Feb. 11, 1952).

[4] *Stock & Sons, Inc.* v. *Thompson* (C. A. 6, Feb. 7, 1952).

tion, (1) put into effect a 40-minute lunch period deductible from the employees' pay; (2) required the employees, as they had in the past, to stay on the job and do both—eat lunch and work; (3) increased their rates of pay so that the employees would continue to receive the same pay check. The result of this maneuver was to keep employment conditions exactly as they had been—the same hours, the same kind of lunch-work periods, and the same pay. For the following 2 years, when the FLSA required overtime compensation for weekly hours in excess of 42 and 40 hours, respectively, the employer again made a bookkeeping adjustment, so that the employees received the same amount of compensation and continued to work the same number of hours.

The court agreed with the trial judge that these employees worked during their lunch periods and that this constituted work for which they were not paid. Frequent "choke-ups" in operation of the machinery required constant watching by the engineers. As the court noted, "lunch periods were often interrupted by emergencies requiring immediate attention." Quoting a statement by the trial judge that "a man who has to oil machinery with a sandwich in his hand is not having a free lunch period," the court concluded that this time spent for the employer's benefit constituted working time compensable under the FLSA; furthermore, that the employees could recover not only overtime compensation when they worked overtime, but also straight-time pay when they did not work overtime.

Finally, the court held that the Portal-to-Portal Act did not apply to these facts. These employee claims were not for the usual portal-to-portal activities occurring either before or after normal working hours, but were for actual time devoted to normal work.

Labor Relations

Employer Conduct During And After A Strike. Acting in concert, 20 employees ceased work on February 27, 1950, because of a grievance relating to the operation of certain machines. The noise from the machines was so great they complained that they could not hear warning signals from the men operating overhead cranes. These hazardous conditions were accompanied by flying dust which, the 20 employees asserted, was injurious to their health. After they walked out, the machines were turned off, whereupon they returned to their work. Later that same afternoon, when the machines were again turned on, 12 of the 20 left. When the plant superintendent approached the 12 men, they told him of their grievance; he replied that they could either go back to work or be discharged. When the 12 did not return, they were fired. On March 1, 1950, their union, ratifying the 12 men's actions, went on strike. On March 15, after a vote, the union called the employer, stating that the strike was over and the union would send back to work all the men "currently off the job." The plant manager agreed, but said the men should report "individually." Most of them returned immediately and were reinstated, not on a seniority basis, but on a "first come, first served" basis. Some of them did not apply for reinstatement until 3 to 10 months had elapsed.

The National Labor Relations Board made the following rulings:[5]

(1) A strike by a minority group in connection with a grievance is an unfair-labor-practice strike and is concerted activity protected by the [Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley)] act. The company's contention that the strike was undertaken without union authorization and in contravention of the union's constitution has no merit since "the right guaranteed to employees to engage in concerted activity exists independently of union sanction and approval."

(2) When a union agrees to end a strike and send the men back to work, application is made for reinstatement, and it can be "perfected" only when the individual strikers present themselves for work. In other words, the union's notice to the employer in this instance that the strike was finished and the men wanted to come back to work was not an unconditional request for mass reinstatement, since the union representative agreed to send the men back "individually."

(3) Under these circumstances, the company did not discriminate by refusing to reinstate strikers who applied 3 to 10 months after the strike was ended. "As we [the Board] have found, the company was notified on March 15 that those strikers interested in returning would apply for reinstatement. Their failure to do so, or to communicate with the company within a reasonable time thereafter, convinces us that they abandoned their employment."

(4) The company did discriminate against the strikers when it reinstated them on a "first come, first served" basis rather than on the principles of seniority. The employees believed, whether or not mistakenly, that they had a justified grievance and, in acting in concert to carry out their belief, they were not insubordinate as claimed by the employer. Discharging the employees was therefore an unfair labor practice. As unfair-labor-practice strikers, rather than economic strikers, they were entitled to be reinstated in accordance with the company's traditional seniority policy.

Board Member Styles dissented, on the ground that the notice the union gave to the employer was "complete and unconditional application for reinstatement." Accordingly, he would have had the Board order the reinstatement, with back pay, of all the strikers.

Union Solicitation in Department Store. The NLRB, for the first time, named the specific areas in a department store (the Chicago store of Marshall Field, in this case) where solicitation by union organizers could be barred, and those where it could be permitted. In general, the Board held[6] that solicitation could take place in nonselling areas but could be banned by the store in the selling and contiguous areas.

[5] *American Mfg. Co. of Texas* (98 NLRB No. 48, Feb. 21, 1952).
[6] *Marshall Field & Co.* (98 NLRB No. 11, Feb. 15, 1952).

The company contended that a ban against solicitation in both selling and nonselling areas of the store was not violative of the act, because it did not treat union solicitors differently from other solicitors, and because the rule was necessary "to prevent disruption of business." The Board rejected these contentions. First, it noted that although the store claimed the right to treat all solicitation alike, the LMRA guaranteed employees the right to engage in concerted activity. Solicitation of union members, a part of that right, the Board said, differed from other solicitation, and therefore required different treatment. The company's contention that any solicitation in areas "open to the public" would disrupt its business, was found by the Board to have "no merit." Selling areas, the Board admitted, should be left free of union solicitation, for if it were permitted in such areas, undue interference with business could take place.

The Board's decision included rulings as to the following areas in the store: (1) Aisles, corridors, escalators, and elevators may be barred from union solicitation on the grounds that such activity may create traffic and safety hazards which could disrupt business. (2) Public restaurants in the store may be used by union organizers if they meet employees by appointment and do not "table hop" to discuss union affairs. (3) Employee restaurants can be used freely by union organizers, since to forbid such use would unduly impede self-organization. (4) Public rest and waiting rooms can also be used but are subject to "reasonable restrictions." (5) With respect to stock and workrooms, nonemployee organizers may be barred, but employee organizers can solicit union membership at times when it does not interfere with the work. (Chairman Herzog dissented, and would have kept organizers out of the foregoing 5 areas, on the ground that all of the company's store area is "inextricably interwoven" with the company business.) (6) In a private street, solicitation can take place.

Notice of Lay-Off Not Discriminatory Because Short. A company which discharged five employees in July stated the reason as "slack business conditions." One of these, a fireman, was discharged, an appeals court ruled, [7] because of the employer's anti-union animus.

Four of the employees, when given 2½ hours' notice that they were to be discharged, decided after talking it over to walk out immediately, although the foreman urged them to remain until the end of the shift. When the plant needed extra help in August, these men were not called back. On September 3, they asked by letter for reinstatement, but the company answered that it did not recognize them as employees because they had "voluntarily terminated" their employment.

The NLRB and the trial examiner thought that the concerted activities of the four employees were protected by section 7 of the LMRA as amended, but the court held otherwise. It decided that the walk-out "was not to secure a withdrawal of the notice of lay-off." The foreman, it pointed out, had no authority to withdraw it, and further, the four employees did not ask for its withdrawal by him or by anyone with authority. The court did not agree with the trial examiner that the concerted activity was a protest "as far as future notices might be concerned." On the contrary, said the court, there was no labor dispute pending "as to how long a lay-off notice should be," and the walk-out was prompted only by the fact that the four employees were "provoked" at the short notice they were given. The court, citing another case,[8] then said: "Quitting the job without cause is ground for refusal to reinstate the quitters." In the earlier case, however, the facts disclose that only one employee walked off the job, and that his action was taken because he was forced to take a lower-paying job—not because he was told he was to be discharged.

Court Upholds Board Order Requiring Back Pay. An employee of the Timkin-Detroit Axle Co. joined the United Auto Workers Union in 1937, but took no part in union activities after March 1938. On September 6, 1946, the union, which had made a union-shop contract with the company, effective in July 1946, demanded that the company discharge this employee because he had failed to "maintain his membership in good standing." The company refused, and the matter was referred to an arbitrator. He found that Luebke (the employee in question) was, as the union contended, a "suspended member" within the meaning of the union-shop agreement and the "memo of intent," and as such was "required to pay all past financial obligations" to the union as a condition of his employment. The company again refused to discharge Luebke, and the union filed a complaint with the Wisconsin Employment Relations Board, which upheld the arbitrator's award (even though it disagreed with it) and ordered the company to discharge the employee. The company finally complied and Luebke was discharged on December 5, 1947.

When the case reached the NLRB, however, that Board found that the union had violated section 8 (b) (2) of the LMRA in demanding Luebke's discharge, and ordered the union to pay his back pay and to notify the company that it had no objection to his reinstatement. Since the union-shop agreement did not come into effect until July 8, 1946, the Board reasoned, the union was violating the act by requiring that a member's "good standing" should be maintained during a period when there was no contractual requirement therefor. The Board's petition for enforcement of its order was upheld [9] by the United States Court of Appeals in Chicago.

The union's main contention was that since the National Labor Relations Act of 1935, which was in effect at the time charges concerning Luebke were filed, did not specify unfair labor practices by unions, the union could not be held responsible for Luebke's discharge, although it oc-

[7] *NLRB* v. *Jamestown Veneer and Plywood Corp.* (C. A. 2, Feb. 6, 1952).

[8] *NLRB* v. *Scullin Steel Co.*, 161 F. 2d 143, 150–1.

[9] *NLRB* v. *Automobile Workers, CIO* (C. A. 7, Feb. 4, 1952).

curred after August 27, 1947, the effective date of the LMRA. The court thought it "unrealistic" for the union to insist that it did not cause the discharge of Luebke, and further noted that Luebke's was a "pilot" case. After the arbitrator's decision, the union had stipulated to the company, on September 4, 1947, that 22 other cases, if found by an arbitrator to be similar to the Luebke case, should be governed by the Wisconsin board's decision (at that date not yet issued). The court used this fact to show that the union's claim that its last appearance in the Luebke matter was on June 6, 1947 (prior to the effective date of the LMRA) was "convenient, but not persuasive." June 6, 1947, was the last opportunity for the union to sustain its charges before the Wisconsin board. After that, the court noted, "there was nothing further for it to do affirmatively in the Luebke procedure. Thus, it was the union, and only the union, which was responsible for the discharge of Luebke."

Section 8 (b) (2) and section 8 (b) (1) (A) of the act had been violated by the union, the court found. It also found that the order of the Wisconsin board was not binding on the parties since the NLRB had "exclusive jurisdiction" of any unfair labor practice affecting commerce.

Unemployment Compensation

Cold Weather Not "Good Cause" for Voluntary Quit. The Pennsylvania Superior Court held [10] that a bridge worker was disqualified for benefits when he quit because the weather was too cold. The claimant's work consisted of cutting girders with an acetylene torch 25 to 30 feet above the river. The temperature had been 10 to 20 degrees above zero during the period prior to his quitting work, but the court held he did not have good cause for his voluntary leaving.

Refusal To Accept Work Assignment Ruled Misconduct. The Pennsylvania Superior Court held [11] a claimant disqualified for benefits, as having been discharged for misconduct connected with his work, when he was discharged for refusing to "go on the road." The claimant was a beer salesman and had accepted employment knowing he would have to travel within the State. Under the first assignment, the claimant could return to his home and family each evening. The refused assignment would have required him to spend 10 days in a distant city, and the employer apparently contemplated that in the future the claimant would have returned to headquarters only occasionally.

[10] *Brown* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Pa. Super. Ct., Jan. 17, 1952).

[11] *Levin* v. *Unemployment Compensation Board of Review* (Pa. Super. Ct., Jan. 17, 1952).

Inefficiency Not Misconduct. The North Carolina Supreme Court held [12] that a claimant was not disqualified for benefits when she had been fired for slowness in learning a new type of work. It was known that the claimant, who had worked for the employer 18 months, was a slow worker. She was discharged the second day after transfer to the new job. The court held that mere inefficiency does not constitute misconduct connected with the work within the meaning of the statutory disqualification.

Effect of Failure To Notify Employer of Benefit Award to Former Employee. The Arkansas Supreme Court held that certain "charges" to an employer's account must be canceled because the State Employment Security Division had failed to notify him of a benefit award to one of his former employees. Under the State law, "benefit charges" are used in computing an employer's contribution rate to the State unemployment compensation fund, and inclusion of the charges in question would have resulted in a higher rate to the employer. The statute is not entirely clear as to when notice to an employer is required.

In this case the employer had been notified that the claimant had been disqualified for 6 weeks for refusing to return to her former employment, but he had not been notified of the benefit payment to her for weeks following the disqualification. The employer contended that the claimant's former job was continuously available to her, and that she should have been repeatedly disqualified for refusal to return. The court did not clearly rule on the disqualification issue, saying [13] only that the Employment Security Division had no right to determine that claimant was an "eligible individual" until notice had been given to the employer.

Availability for Work. The Indiana Appellate Court held [14] that a 71-year-old claimant who restricted himself to day work and to employment which would not require him to stand or walk on hard surfaces was not "available for work." Claimant had voluntarily retired from his former work as a coal miner, but had registered for employment when his pension was suspended. He had refused a job as night watchman. The court stated that the burden of proving availability is on the claimant, and that where reasonable men might differ as to whether claimant had sustained the burden, the court must sustain the administrative decision.

[12] *State ex rel. Employment Security Commission of North Carolina* v. *Smith* (N. C. Supr. Ct., Jan. 8, 1952).

[13] *Call* v. *Luten* (Ark. Supr. Ct., undated).

[14] *Howells* v. *Review Board of the Indiana Employment Security Division* (Ind. App. Ct., Dec. 13, 1951).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

February 13, 1952

THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD adopted General Wage Regulation 20 establishing a procedure for applying the Board's catch-up and cost-of-living wage policies to employees paid in whole or in part on a commission basis.

On February 22, GWR 21 established criteria to permit the adoption of pensions and profit-sharing plans without Board approval. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 44, March 4, 1952, pp. 1893 and 1895; for discussion, see p. 427 of this issue.)

On February 26, the WSB extended indefinitely GWR 8 which covers cost-of-living wage adjustments (see Chron. item for Aug. 23, 1951, MLR Oct. 1951). (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 44, March 4, 1952, p. 1893.)

February 14

ADOPTION of the union-shop provision and the check-off under a national agreement between the railroads and 17 nonoperating unions was recommended by a Presidential Emergency Board in its report on the railway union-shop dispute. (Source: Report of the Emergency Board, Feb. 14, 1952; The Machinist, Feb. 21, 1952; and New York Times, Feb. 15, 1952.)

February 15

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD, in the case of *Marshall Field & Co. (Chicago, Ill.)* and *Retail Clerks International Association, Local No. 1515–M. F. (AFL)*, ruled that employee and nonemployee organizers may solicit union members in all nonselling areas of a store such as public rest rooms, employee cafeterias, and waiting rooms; they may not solicit in the aisles, stairways, or elevators. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 29, No. 33, Feb. 25, 1952, LRRM p. 1305; for discussion, see p. 430 of this issue.)

February 16

THE WSB recommended a 10-percent wage increase, an additional hourly wage increase of 9 cents, and other changes in wages and working conditions as nonbinding settlement terms of the dispute between the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the Douglas Aircraft Co. (see Chron. item for Oct. 12, 1951, MLR Dec. 1951). (Source: WSB release 178, Feb. 16, 1952.)

February 18

THE SENATE confirmed the nomination of Ellis Arnall, former Governor of Georgia, as Director of Price Stabilization, to succeed Michael V. Di Salle (see Chron. item for Nov. 28, 1950, MLR Jan. 1951) who resigned on February 15, 1952. (Source: Congressional Record, vol. 98, No. 23, Feb. 18, 1952, p. 1086.)

February 19

THE 81-day strike (see Chron. item for Jan. 25, 1952, MLR March 1952) of some 9,500 members of the Insurance Agents International Union (AFL) was settled, following the ratification of the new contract which provides for an estimated weekly "package" increase of $5.36. (Source: New York Times, Feb. 20, 1952, and AFL News-Reporter, Feb. 20, 1952.)

February 21

FOR the second time, a strike (see Chron. item for Dec. 22, 1951, MLR Feb. 1952) by the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) was postponed. The union's executive board and the Wage-Policy Committee agreed to a strike deadline set for March 23, 1952. (Source: CIO News, Feb. 25, 1952.)

February 28

FOLLOWING a Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service request, officials of the CIO, AFL, and several independent unions, representing approximately 275,000 oil workers, postponed by 1 week a Nation-wide oil strike, originally scheduled for March 3. The chief issue involved was an hourly wage increase of 25 cents. (Source: Oil Workers International Union (CIO) release, Feb. 29, 1952.)

On March 6, the dispute was certified to the WSB and the strike was called off the following day. (Source: White House release, March 6, 1952, and International Oil Worker, March 10, 1952.)

A GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE, providing for at least 1,936 hours of paid employment, exclusive of overtime, was negotiated by a local of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) with the National Sugar Co. in Long Island City, N. Y. (Source: The Packinghouse Worker, Feb. 1952 and New York Times, Feb. 29, 1952.)

March 3

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, in the case of *Day-Brite Lighting, Inc.* v. *State of Missouri*, upheld the constitutionality of a Missouri statute requiring an employer to give employees time off without any deduction from pay in order to vote. (Source: Labor Relations

Reporter, vol. 29, No. 37, Mar. 10, 1952, 10 WH Cases p. 584.)

March 4

THE NLRB, in the case of *Mellin-Quincy Manufacturing Co., Inc.* (*Whitefield, N. H.*) and *International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers* (*AFL*), ruled that a union-shop contract negotiated by a union which is not in compliance with the non-Communist affidavit is not a bar to a representation election among the employees. In order to be in compliance, labor organizations must have received from the NLRB a notice of compliance with the filing requirements at the time the contract was made or within the preceding 12 months. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 29, No. 37, Mar. 10, 1952, LRRM p. 1347.)

March 9

APPROXIMATELY 5,000 members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Order of Railway Conductors went out on strike, tying up railroad traffic in the Midwest. The walkout followed the Brotherhoods' failure (for more than 2½ years) to negotiate wage increases, a 40-hour week, and retention of existing work rules and the Locomotive Firemen's and Enginemen's rejection of a recent emergency board's recommendations (see Chron. item for Jan. 28, 1952, MLR March 1952) designed to settle their dispute. (Source: New York Times, Mar. 10, 1952.)

On March 11, 1952, the strike was called off by union leaders, following the issuance of a Federal court injunction. (Source: New York Times, Mar. 12, 1952.)

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

THE UNION SHOP was recommended by a Presidential railroad emergency fact-finding board and the Wage Stabilization Board adopted policy regulations affecting pensions, profit sharing, and commission payments during February 1952. In addition, postponement of threatened strikes in basic steel, oil, and shipbuilding and termination of the prolonged insurance agents' strike occurred.

The Strike Situation

No strike of national importance began during the month. However, a strike of short duration occurred in the trucking industry.

Insurance. The 81-day Nation-wide strike by some 9,500 insurance agents—reportedly one of the longest and largest strikes of white-collar workers in the Nation's history—ended February 19 when members of the Insurance Agents' International Union (AFL) ratified a 2-year agreement reached with the Prudential Insurance Co. The settlement, which was negotiated with the aid of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, also affects about 6,000 agents who did not participate in the strike. It provides increases in salaries, commissions, and vacation pay totaling an estimated average of $5.36 a week, and a lump-sum refund of $150 representing each agent's contributions in 1951 to the employee-employer-financed pension fund, which was retained in the new agreement. These contributions had been held in escrow by the company pending negotiations on its proposal for an employer-financed pension plan.

Trucking. Approximately 16,000 over-the-road truck drivers went on strike on February 1, the expiration date of contracts between the Teamsters' Union (AFL) and southern and midwestern trucking firms. The majority of the workers returned to work a week later, after the employers accepted a wage settlement previously negotiated with trucking firms in Midwestern States.[2]

Petroleum. CIO, AFL, and independent unions in the oil industry agreed to a Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service request for a 1-week postponement of a Nation-wide strike scheduled for March 3. The unions' objectives include a general hourly wage increase of 25 cents and adjustments in night-shift premiums. The companies have offered a cost-of-living increase of 4.6 percent, or about 10 cents an hour.

Shipbuilding. The Marine and Shipbuilding Workers' Union (CIO) agreed to extend its present contract through March 30 in order to permit further negotiations affecting some 30,000 employees of Bethlehem Steel Co.'s 8 East Coast shipyards.[3] This action temporarily averted a strike scheduled for March 1.

Basic Steel. A special panel of the WSB concluded hearings on February 16 in the dispute between the United Steelworkers (CIO) and the basic steel industry. Testimony presented by the industry reflected disagreement with the union on questions of steel wages, prices, and union and job security. The panel will report the facts to the Board which, in turn, will present to the President and the parties the recommended terms for settlement. The union's wage policy committee postponed a February 24 strike deadline through March 23 to permit the Board sufficient time to prepare its recommendations.

Textiles. An initial bargaining meeting on February 14 between the American Woolen Co. and the Textile Workers Union (CIO) was deadlocked over the company's demand that individual contracts should replace the master contract covering the firm's 21 New England mills.[2] The Union

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

[2] See March 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p.315).

[3] See February 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 193).

notified the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service that a strong possibility existed that a strike might occur on March 15, expiration date of the contract.

Earlier, the union had rejected 15 proposals designed to cut costs which the company set forth as the basis on which it proposed to negotiate. Major proposals included a 1-year suspension of the existing cost-of-living escalator clause; abandonment of the contractual provision for sharing work and rotating jobs; elimination of pay for six holidays and overtime pay for Saturday and Sunday work, as such; elimination of the 4-cent hourly differential on second-shift work; and reduction of the third-shift differential from 7 to 5 cents. No proposal was made for increased work assignments in view of substantial savings anticipated by the company under existing work-load provisions. Announcement of the company's bargaining program followed a recent threat to transfer its New England mills to the South unless the union cooperated in reducing costs.

Meanwhile, negotiations between the company and the United Textile Workers (AFL) on a mill-by-mill basis resulted in a 10-day extension of the existing contract, previously extended from February 1 to March 1.

Significant Negotiations

In disputes involving railroad and airline carriers, reports were submitted by emergency boards that had been appointed by the President under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act to recommend nonbinding settlements. Other developments in the transportation field concerned the protracted disputes involving the independent Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Order of Railway Conductors.

Transportation. Demands by 17 nonoperating railroad unions, representing about a million workers, that the Nation's railroads adopt the union shop and dues check-off were supported in recommendations made by an emergency board on February 14.[4] The union-shop recommendation provided that all employees, except those not represented by the 17 unions, must join the union of their craft or class within 60 days after being hired. An amendment of the Railway Labor Act early in 1951 permitted the negotiation of union-shop and check-off agreements.

The long deadlocked wage-rules dispute involving the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.) and the Nation's railroads entered a new phase on February 1 when the union announced that strike authorization ballots had been forwarded to approximately 60,000 members. The BLE stated that it contemplated strike action limited initially to a few principal carriers and not a Nation-wide strike, in view of Government control of the railroads. The threat followed a stalemate in renewed negotiations with the carriers under the auspices of the National Mediation Board. The Board had convened the meetings at the suggestion of the President following his rejection of the union's request for establishment of an emergency fact-finding board to hear its case.[4]

The Army, on February 8, rejected a request by the ORC (Ind.) that wage increases previously offered by the Nation's railroads and accepted by a majority of all railroad workers should be extended to some 25,000 conductors and that other issues involved in the union's dispute with the carriers should be arbitrated. Recently, the Army declined the union's request for arbitration of the entire dispute.

Another emergency board recommended wage increases ranging from 10 to 15 cents an hour for mechanics and other ground-service personnel and an increase of $16 a month for flight-service personnel employed by Pan-American World Airways. The board was appointed late in 1951 following a strike by the Transport Workers Union (CIO).[3] Its recommendations, which are subject to approval of the Railroad and Airline Wage Board, were accepted by the company, but the union withheld action pending further study.

Meatpacking. The United Packinghouse Workers (CIO) signed a master agreement with Armour and Co., on February 3, providing an hourly wage increase of 6 cents for approximately 30,000 employees in 26 plants. Other terms include adjustments of wage inequities in some 1,600 job

[4] See January 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 68).

classifications and a narrowing of the differentials in rates between men and women, through increasing rates for women workers by 1½ to 2 cents an hour. A substantially identical settlement affecting about 10,000 employees of the Cudahy Packing Co. was reached on February 6. The contracts ended 2 months of negotiations that centered in the union's demand for a guaranteed annual wage and the occurrence of sporadic, unauthorized strikes.[2]

Maritime. An increase in employer welfare and pension contributions from 25 to 50 cents a day and other benefits were agreed upon in wage review negotiations between the National Maritime Union, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and the American Radio Association—all CIO affiliates—and East and Gulf Coast ship operators. The benefits affect approximately 50,000 workers and are retroactive to December 15, 1951.

Telephone. Major new contract demands submitted to the New Jersey Bell Telephone Co. by the Communications Workers of America (CIO) include increased wages, a reduced workweek, revised wage progression schedules, and improved fringe benefits for some 12,000 employees. The present agreement expires April 1.

Wage Stabilization Board Actions

The WSB announced several long-awaited policy rulings, affecting pension, profit sharing, and commission payments. It adopted GWR 20 and 21 which establish generally self-administering procedures (1) for new and amended pension plans and profit-sharing plans of the deferred compensation type; and (2) to apply the Board's established catch-up and cost-of-living wage policies to commissioned employees. For further discussion, see page 427 of this issue.

An average cost-of-living increase of about 2 cents an hour or 1.08 percent for some 200,000 General Electric Co. employees was approved by the Board on February 15. The wage increase was agreed upon by the company and the Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) in October 1951 and was made retroactive to September 15, 1951. An additional 2.5 percent, agreed to at the same time and representing a special productivity wage increase, has not as yet been acted upon by the Board.

In another action, all but two of the issues in the dispute between the Douglas Aircraft Co. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the United Aircraft Welders (Ind.) were resolved by the Board. It recommended a wage increase averaging 25 cents an hour, a cost-of-living escalator provision agreed to by the parties, and other benefits for some 10,000 workers, but postponed action on union shop and retroactive pay issues. The disputes had been certified by the President to the Board in October 1951 following prolonged strikes.[5 6]

Organized labor grew increasingly restive over WSB's failure to approve long-pending wage petitions. This was manifested in several ways: The Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) scheduled mass demonstrations for March 4. Some 70,000 members in about 60 General Electric Co. plants are expected to protest WSB delay in approving a 2½-percent productivity wage increase agreed upon in October 1951.[5] Approximately 50,000 Westinghouse Electric Co. members were also instructed to demonstrate for approval of wage increases negotiated in December 1951. GE members were authorized to take "any appropriate action" if Board approval was not forthcoming by March 15 when negotiations were to begin with the company under a wage reopening clause.

The International Executive Board of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) unanimously adopted a resolution under which it will act "promptly" on requests of local unions for strike authorizations. Action is contemplated if proposed wage increases encounter "unreasonable delays" by the WSB or "management resistance based upon such delays."

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[5] See November 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 591).
[6] See December 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 714).

Publications of Labor Interest

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

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

Capitalism in America—A Classless Society. By Frederick Martin Stern. New York, Rinehart & Co., Inc., 1951. 119 pp. $2.

This little book, which is destined to influence thousands of people throughout the world, has been used already by the U. S. Department of State in certain European countries as an instrument of enlightenment; and is said to be scheduled for use in other literate countries. It is never dull or pompous or aggressive, but challenging, reticent, and persuasive. As a naturalized citizen who knows Europe very well, the author undertakes to save a French friend from communism by revealing the real America behind fogs of propaganda. The book is a series of informal, interesting letters.

Mr. Stern might well ask: How many Americans know the real America, the America which has been emerging during the last 25 years? How many Americans know that capitalism in America is not capitalism in the conventional European sense at all?

Anyone at all cognizant of the ideological map of the world must see the direction and importance of this presentation. Until we clearly define the issues upon which the world-wide cold war is being waged, we cannot expect to win a clear-cut victory. Mr. Stern clears away much deadwood. Most of the abstract goals of the Marx revolution—such as elevation of the standard of living of workers and their attainment of prestige in social and political ways—have become a fact in America, but they have been obscured by the wilful misinterpretation of the fact. The device of setting up straw men and then knocking them down by backhanded slaps is the essence of the Russian propaganda method. The Russian Communists are trying to fight the cold war on fictions.

While Russian communism has built up a caste system based on political distinctions, America has become a classless society, and it is the classless character of this society that has released vast energies of the population into building a new type of economic system. That economic system, based upon mass production and the machine, reaching a classless market, ever replenished by ever increasing purchasing power, is something new and makes the clichés of the class struggle look not only antiquated but dangerous. At the same time, the author points out that the dignity of the individual in America is enhanced and greatly valued as in no other place in the world.

In the introduction to the volume, Mr. Stern states: "In dedicating this collection of letters to the Nation which has so kindly adopted me, I am trying to fulfill a great responsibility. It is the responsibility of a man who has lived two lives—one in Europe and one in the United States—and who feels that he must do what he can to help bridge the old gap which the Soviet propaganda machine strives to widen into a perilous chasm."

—M. H. HEDGES.

Le Syndicalisme Libre Face aux Problèmes Internationaux. (*In* Synthèses—Revue Mensuelle Internationale, Brussels, July 1951, pp. 173–341. 40 francs.)

This special issue of Synthèses contains a symposium which tells the varied story of the attitudes of free trade-unions everywhere towards the common danger of communism.

Of the American contributors, Irving Brown gives an excellent picture of the principles and the present problems of unionism in the United States, including some shrewd observations on their economic and political setting. Victor Reuther, on the other hand, tries to pull together some of the general principles involved in the fight against communism. He calls free unions the "conscience of the West." Fighting communism head-on, he thinks, is not such good strategy as winning over all the workers to the side of democracy and the defense of its values, which can be accomplished only by reforms in the social and economic field. Social and economic tensions and inequities are being exploited by Communists, and elimination of these tensions and inequities is a more effective way of protecting free institutions from being undermined than fighting Stalinist unions and stopping political strikes. Otherwise, Mr. Reuther feels, workers in many countries might be left with the impression that only Communist unions are capable of rendering institutions more adequate through social and economic reforms and are better able to aid the worker in his daily life.

The establishment of a separate organization by non-Communists in France exemplifies this attitude. In vying for members with the Communist organization, the anti-Communists, Mr. Bothereau shows, find every economic shortcoming of French institutions a major stumbling block. Therefore, they raise their voices for such goals as full employment, social security, equality of income distribution, and social justice.

If attainment of these goals and raising the standard of living in one's own country are important, they are still more important in backward countries. This the British Trades Union Congress has done in several areas. Mr. Hagnauer quotes the "Reuther plan" as a workers' point-4 program which would bring help to workers in backward areas. However, the danger is recognized that in bringing this help the use of foreign capital and foreign technicians might lead to colonialism and thus nationalism. The

narrow margin by which Tunisian unions, in spite of their opposition to France, are participating in the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions vividly indicates how, in their fight for economic justice, they navigated the narrow channel between being dominated by ultra-nationalists in their fight for liberation and by the French Communist union movement, according to Mr. Hached. To avoid the creation of colonialism, the following principles are, in Mr. Hagnauer's opinion, essential for any point-4 program: agrarian reform, free unions, and the "adoption of the American principle of fair employment." (The last reference is reminiscent of recent discussions at union conventions in which adoption of this principle was advocated as being necessary in the fight against communism.)

North Africa is not the only area where the struggle for political independence and the fight for economic betterment do not necessarily lead to the same end. Russian support for nationalism and "liberation" in Morocco and Tunis has its parallel in an Asian movement for political independence of every country of Asia. In reality, only intra-Asian collaboration and regional synthesis can create those economic conditions which could foster democracy and social justice and thus avoid communism, according to Mr. Acharya, editor of *Asian Labour*. This, he states, is the aim of the Asian unions—scarce and ideologically torn though they are—and of the regional organization of the ICFTU; its reaction against totalitarianism, economic or political, is based on the contention that freedom is the harder to achieve the more rigidly national boundaries are established and maintained. The education and elevation of the illiterate masses, not only economically but also in the understanding of democratic ideas and practices, seem to Mr. Hermes Horne to be equally the best way of opposing communism in Latin America. But here, too, greater economic equalization is demanded as the prerequisite.

Prevailing conditions and their history in several countries are described in detail in some of the articles. Among them, the emphasis of the German story is upon the quest of German unions for representation in both administrative and industrial decisions; of the Italian story, on the attempt to drive wedges into the Communist trade-union movement; and of the Austrian, on the oft-repeated claim that the Austrians could form a bridge between Eastern and Western outlooks. Some space is devoted to the total absence of free unions in Spain as well as in Russian satellite countries. The Christian (Catholic) union movement is covered in two articles which emphasize the necessity for common social and economic ethics, aside from the desirability of economic progress within the status quo. The expansion of the worker's personality so that he can determine his own destiny and can be morally "de-proletarized" is seen as the means of opposing communism. Responsibility in keeping with the human dignity of the worker should enable him more than economic changes could to stand up against the blandishments of the enemies of freedom.

The fundamental emphasis of each contribution is virtually the same: a strong determination to fight communism; a desire to reform political and social institutions without upsetting the basic system; and a desire for economic security and for greater equality of distribution of goods and services. However, as the degrees of emphasis vary, so do the individual discussions. The over-all impression gained is that the fighting of Communists wherever and whenever they may be encountered and the exposing of their tactics are most strongly emphasized by the representatives of those countries in which Communists constitute internally only a relatively small problem; the contribution of Mr. Tewson of the British TUC serves as an example. On the other hand, the more a country's institutions are menaced by internal upheaval, the more loudly economic reforms seem to be demanded to cut the ground from under Communist arguments (e. g., in France or Asia). By and large, while in other countries trade-union methods (advocating legislation primarily and collective bargaining only as a secondary tool) differ from customary trade-union methods in the United States, the aim of achieving economic goals rather than strictly ideological ends is curiously in the tradition of our own union movement. The inner strength and security indicated in some contributions contrast with almost frantic pleading in others; but the deep recognition of the immediacy of the Communist danger and of the necessity of decisive action is impressive throughout.

—KIRK R. PETSHEK

Cooperative Movement

The Progress of Cooperatives, With Aids for Teachers. By C. Maurice Wieting. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1952. 210 pp. $3.

Intended as a teachers' guide, this book deals with the extent and importance of cooperatives of various types, cooperatives and education, i. e., national and local cooperatives' teaching of cooperation, and suggestions for such teaching in the schools. Contains a bibliography of source material and a list of films on cooperatives.

Copenhagen Congress in Brief. London, International Cooperative Alliance, [1951]. 32 pp.

Summary of proceedings of 18th congress of International Cooperative Alliance, Copenhagen, September 24–27, 1951. (See January 1952 MLR, p. 45.)

The Danish Cooperative Movement. By Henning Ravnholt. Copenhagen, Det Danske Selskab, 1950. 100 pp., illus. Rev. ed.

An excellent account (in English) of the background and development of cooperatives in Denmark, and of the structural organization of and relationships among the various branches of the movement. Tables give figures—for 1948 and certain prior years—on number of associations, membership, amount of business, and percent of national business, by type of association. About 45 percent of the population of Denmark belonged to some form of cooperative in 1948.

Cooperatives in Norway. By O. B. Grimley. Oslo, Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society [N. K. L.], 1950. 178 pp., charts, illus.

Describes (in English) the rise and development of the various types of cooperatives in Norway, and gives an account of their role in the economy of the country.

Forbrukersamvirket i Norge—Statistiske Oversikter, 1907–1950. [Oslo], Norges Kooperative Landsforening, 1951. 29 pp.

Statistical report on operations of Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society of Norway (N. K. L.) and its affiliates and productive subsidiaries.

A Consumers' Democracy: An Account of the Origins and Growth of the Cooperative Wholesale Society, Ltd., and a Survey of its Present Structure and its Major Activities. Manchester, England, Cooperative Wholesale Society, Ltd., [1951]. 160 pp., charts, illus.

Annual Report of Provincial Industrial Cooperative Association, Ltd., Bombay, 1950–51. Bombay, 1951. 22 pp.

Report of the federation of workers' productive associations.

Defense Economics (General)

Mobilizing Labor for Defense: A Summary of Significant Labor Developments in Time of Emergency—Labor Yearbook, Volume I; Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Secretary of Labor, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, 1952. 223 pp., bibliographies, charts. 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Yearbook is divided into four major sections: I, Manpower Mobilization Problems; II, Mobilization Impact on Prices, Wages, and Industrial Relations; III, Labor Legislation and Court Decisions; IV, Building Strength Through International Labor Cooperation. Each section includes a chronology of significant events in 1950 and 1951, and a list of pertinent publications. Section IV is summarized in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 422).

Defense Economics—The First Year. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1951. 32 pp. 75 cents.

A series of charts, with appropriate text, prepared for 1951 annual meeting of the NICB, showing over-all aspects of defense spending, distribution of resources (including manpower needs and supply), and problem areas of inflation.

Economic Mobilization in Mid-Century America. By E. Bryant Phillips. Los Angeles, Calif., The Author, University of Southern California, Department of Economics, 1951. 139 pp., bibliography; processed. $2.

Deals with the setting for economic mobilization at the outbreak of the Korean war, industrial mobilization, military supply, fiscal policy, and stabilization of the civilian economy.

The Economics of Mobilization and Inflation. By Seymour E. Harris. New York, W. W. Norton & Co., Inc., 1951. 308 pp., bibliography. $4.50.

Monetary Policy To Combat Inflation. Washington, National Planning Association, 1952. 15 pp. (Special Report 31.) 15 cents.

Statement by Conference of University Economists called by National Planning Association at Princeton, N. J., October 12–14, 1951.

Problems of Unemployment and Inflation, 1950 and 1951. New York, United Nations, [Secretariat], Department of Economic Affairs, 1951. 173 pp. $1.25, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

Analysis of replies by governments to a United Nations questionnaire regarding "full employment standards, economic trends and objectives, and domestic economic policies" in the economically developed private-enterprise economies, and in the centrally planned economies of eastern Europe, including Poland and the U. S. S. R.

Proceedings of New York University Fourth Annual Conference on Labor: Labor in a Mobilization Economy. Edited by Emanuel Stein. Albany, N. Y., Matthew Bender & Co., Inc., 1951. 627 pp. $8.50.

Contains articles on various aspects of manpower problems, wage stabilization, and collective bargaining, which served as the basis for lectures given at the conference, held in New York City, May 15–18, 1951.

What's Ahead for American Business? By Sumner H. Slichter. Boston, Little, Brown and Co., 1951. 216 pp. $2.75.

A series of lectures in which the author presents his views of the shape of things to come in our economic life, including the lasting effects of the defense economy. American economic institutions are the most productive that men have ever developed. According to the author, they give so many opportunities to the individual and place such great responsibilities on him that they will be defended.

Industrial Health

Environment and Health. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, 1951. 152 pp., charts, maps, illus. (Publication 84.) 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Statement of public health problems and their evolution, and of the part played by the U. S. Public Health Service in meeting them. Includes chapters on industrial health and radiological health programs.

Health Progress Among Industrial Policyholders, 1946 to 1950. By Louis I. Dublin and Mortimer Spiegelman. (*In* Society of Actuaries Transactions, Vol. III, Meeting No. 7, September 1951, pp. 294–328, chart.)

Gives total mortality rates, and rates from specific causes of death, among industrial policyholders of Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

Industrial Medicine on the Plutonium Project—Survey and Collected Papers. Edited by Robert S. Stone, M.D. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1951. xxiv, 511 pp., bibliographies, charts, illus. (National Nuclear Energy Series, Manhattan Project Technical Section, Division IV, Plutonium Project Record, Vol. 20.) $6.25.

A series of articles, by various authors, on the development of the comprehensive health-control program estab-

lished on Government atomic projects during World War II to protect workers against radiation and other serious hazards. Objectives, organization, policies, and other phases of the program are described, and basic research in underlying problems in medicine, health-physics, and biology are reported.

Labor, Management, and the Official Agency—Relationships Illustrated by a Plant Study. By Herbert K. Abrams, M.D. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, January 1952, pp. 38–43. $1.)

Account of an industrial hygiene survey of a California lead smelter undertaken at the request of the trade-union at the smelter. Cites over-all benefits resulting from the survey.

Conditions Affecting Visual Efficiency in the Railroad Industry. By Derrick Vail, M.D. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, January 1952, pp. 9–10. 75 cents.)

A Guide for Uniform Industrial Hygiene Codes or Regulations for the Use of Fluoroscopic Shoe Fitting Devices. [Washington, Federal Security Building, Room 3700], American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1951. 7 pp.; processed.

Supplement 2 to "A Guide for Uniform Industrial Hygiene Codes or Regulations," issued in April 1949.

Public Health Aspects of Industrial X-Ray Apparatus in Ohio. By H. G. Bourne and E. J. Cordier. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, January 1952, pp. 21–24. 75 cents.)

Radioisotope Hazards and Protection in a Hospital. By Marshall Brucer, M.D. (*In* Journal of the American Medical Association, Chicago, December 29, 1951, pp. 1745–1751, diagrams, illus. 45 cents.)

Industrial Relations

Compulsory Arbitration and the Taft-Hartley Act. By Morris D. Forkosch. (*In* Columbia Law Review, New York, December 1951, pp. 993–1007. $1.)

Incentive Management: A New Approach to Human Relationships in Industry and Business. By James F. Lincoln. Cleveland, Ohio, Lincoln Electric Co., 1951. 280 pp., charts. $1 in U. S., $1.50 elsewhere.

Describes the system of labor-management relations established in the Lincoln Electric Co., of which the author is president.

Proceedings of the Second Annual National Forum on Trucking Industrial Relations, St. Louis, Mo., January 8–10, 1951. Washington, American Trucking Associations, Inc., Industrial Relations Department, 1951. 164 pp. $5.

The major theme of the forum was the effect of wage and manpower controls on the trucking industry. Also discussed were problems of "health and welfare trusteeships."

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Seventeenth Annual Report of the National Mediation Board, Including the Report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board, for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951. Washington, 1952. 91 pp. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Role of the Labor Lawyer in Labor Relations. By Bernard M. Mamet. (*In* Illinois Law Review, Chicago, September-October 1951, pp. 575–607. $1.25.)

Strikes. By William Goldner. Berkeley, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1951. 50 pp., bibliography, chart. 25 cents.

One of a series of popularly written pamphlets on industrial relations subjects.

What's Ahead in Collective Bargaining? Working Under Wage and Salary Stabilization. New York, American Management Association, 1951. 51 pp. (Personnel Series, No. 143.) $1.25.

Co-determination in Western Germany. By Oscar Weigert. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 8 pp. (Serial R. 2068; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, December 1951.) Free.

Industrial Safety; Workmen's Compensation

Federal Coal-Mine Inspection—A Decade of Progress: Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1951 and 10-Year Review. By J. J. Forbes, N. J. Ankeny, H. F. Weaver. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 47 pp., charts; processed. (Information Circular 7625.) Limited free distribution.

Safe Safety Devices. (*In* Industrial Bulletin, Department of Labor, New York, January 1952, pp. 11–13, 32, illus.)

Brief description of the testing and approval function of the Board of Standards and Appeals, New York State Department of Labor.

Safety and the Foreman. By John M. Roche. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1951. 197 pp., forms, illus. (Standard Management Practice Series, Group 3, II.) $3.

You Can Have Safety—Quality Production, Too. By Fred O. Soughton. (*In* National Safety News, Chicago, February 1952, pp. 38–39, 76–78, illus. 75 cents.

Accident-reduction program of a relatively new sulphate pulp mill.

Basic Problems in the Administration of Workmen's Compensation. By Stefan A. Riesenfeld. (*In* NACCA Law Journal, National Association of Claimants' Compensation Attorneys, Boston, November 1951, pp. 21–45.)

A "slightly modified version" of this article was published in the Minnesota Law Review for January 1952 (p. 119).

Thirty-Five Years of Pennsylvania's Workmen's Compensation Law; Annual Summary—Industrial Accident and

Workmen's Compensation Statistics, 1916–1950 Inclusive. [Harrisburg], Department of Labor and Industry, Bureau of Research and Information, [1951?]. 18 pp.; processed.

Among statistics presented are the total number and amount of awards to anthracite and bituminous miners, respectively, in each year from 1916 to 1950, according to degree of injury.

Workmen's Compensation in Canada—A Comparison of Provincial Laws. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Legislation Branch, December 1951. 41 pp.; processed.

International Labor Organization

Conventions, Recommendations, Resolutions, and Other Texts Adopted by the International Labor Conference at its 34th Session (Geneva, 1951). (*In* Official Bulletin, International Labor Office, Geneva, August 1951; 35 pp. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

[*Reports Prepared for Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees and Professional Workers, International Labor Organization, Second Session, Geneva, 1952*]: *I, General Report; II, Hygiene in Shops and Offices; III, Rights of Performers in Broadcasting, Television and the Mechanical Reproduction of Sound.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1951. 102, 60, and 85 pp. 75, 40, and 50 cents, respectively. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

[*Reports Prepared for Inland Transport Committee, Fourth Session, Geneva, 1951*]: *I, General Report; II, Coordination of Transport: Labor Problems.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1951. 134 and 185 pp. 75 cents and $1.25, respectively. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Year Book of Labor Statistics, 1949–50. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1951. 431 pp. In English, French, Spanish. $5. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Labor Organizations and Their Activities

American Labor Unions—What They Are and How They Work. By Florence Peterson. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1952. 270 pp., chart. Rev. ed. $3.50.

Take a Peek at These Unions: A Brief Story of Labor in America, Its Background, Practices and Objectives. By Orlin Folwick. St. Paul, Minnesota State Federation of Labor (AFL), [1951?]. 64 pp.

Railroad Labor: It Turned Its Back on the Reds. By Ruben Levin. (*In* Railway Progress, 1430 K Street NW., Washington, January 1952, pp. 2–7, illus.)

Describes the resistance of the railway unions to Communist efforts at infiltration, particularly in 1946.

Regulation of Labor's Political Contributions and Expenditures: The British and American Experience. (*In* University of Chicago Law Review, Chicago, Winter 1952, pp. 371–388. $1.75.)

Seniority: An Internal Union Problem. By Leonard R. Sayles. (*In* Harvard Business Review, Boston, January-February 1952, pp. 55–61. $1.50.)

Unionization of Municipal Police Forces. By Andrew V. Giorgi and Donald John Tufts. (*In* Notre Dame Lawyer, Notre Dame, Ind., Fall 1951, pp. 88–97. $1.)

Labor Unions in the Arab States. By Thomas B. Stauffer. (*In* Middle East Journal, Washington, Winter 1952, pp. 83–88. $1.50.)

Manpower

Projected Manpower Requirements and Supply, 1952–53. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 9 pp., charts; processed. (Manpower Report 14.) Free.

The Effects of the Defense Program on Employment in the Automobile Industry. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 13 pp., charts; processed. (Manpower Report 13.) Free.

Manpower Implications of the Defense Construction Program. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 8 pp.; processed. (Manpower Report 15.) Free.

A somewhat briefer presentation of the results of this study was published in the Monthly Labor Review for March 1952 (p. 267).

Wartime Manpower Mobilization—A Study of World War II Experience in the Buffalo-Niagara Area. By Leonard P. Adams. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, 1951. 169 pp., map. (Cornell Studies in Industrial and Labor Relations, Vol. 1.) $1.

Manpower Allocation in Great Britain During World War II. By Sidney E. Rolfe. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1952, pp. 173–194. $1.25.)

Manpower: A Series of Studies of the Composition and Distribution of Britain's Labor Force. London, P E P (Political and Economic Planning), 1951. 102 pp. 15s.

Deals with size of the labor force (actual and potential), its occupational and industrial distribution, employment of women, entry of youth into employment, and vocational training. Methods of enlarging the labor force and improving its utilization are stressed throughout.

Older Worker and the Aged

No Time To Grow Old. Albany, New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging, 1951. 316 pp., bibliographies, charts. (Legislative Doc., 1951, 12.)

This fourth annual report of the committee presents encouraging evidence of the "quiet revolution" in attitudes toward older persons, to which Chairman Desmond refers in the preface, and reflects the helpful contribution to

changing attitudes and constructive programs which has been made by the work of the committee. The first section of the report is devoted to the findings and recommendations of the committee; the second consists of papers and research reports in various fields, including health and medical care, employment, retirement, income maintenance, housing, education, recreation, and community planning for the aged.

Proceedings of the Governor's Conference on the Problems of the Aging, Sacramento, Calif., October 15 and 16, 1951. [Sacramento, Office of the Governor, 1951?] 296 pp., bibliographies, charts.

Subjects considered by separate discussion groups included employment opportunities for older workers, housing and living arrangements, income maintenance, and social welfare services.

Progress Report of the Division on Housing of the Los Angeles County Committee on Opportunities and Needs of the Aging. [Los Angeles, 1951?] 30 pp., bibliography; processed.

Lists types of housing available or planned for older people in southern California and in several regions outside of California, and gives information on financing.

Part-Time Employment for the Older Worker. By Jeannette M. Stanton. (*In* Journal of Applied Psychology, Washington, December 1951, pp. 418–421. $1.25.)

Based on experience of a large department store with part-time employment of about 3,000 workers, an appreciable number of whom were over 45 years of age when first hired.

Retirement Practices in Business and Industry. By Jacob Tuckman and Irving Lorge. (*In* Journal of Gerontology, St. Louis, Mo., January 1952, pp. 77–86. $2.)

Survey among large-scale companies having over 2½ million employees.

Skill and Age—An Experimental Approach. By A. T. Welford. London, Oxford University Press (for Nuffield Foundation), 1951. 161 pp., bibliography, charts. $1.75.

Social Contribution by the Aging. Edited by Clark Tibbitts. (*In* The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol. 279, Philadelphia, January 1952, pp. 1–179, charts. $1.)

The papers are grouped as follows: Needs and Capacities of Aging People; Contribution to the Productive Economy; Contributions to the Cultural Life of the Community; Maintenance of Capacity for Social Contribution.

Railroad Workers Past Retirement Age. (*In* Monthly Review, U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, Chicago, November 1951, pp. 214–217, chart.)

Changes from year to year in the rate of retirement of employees past age 65 and in the number of those postponing retirement are discussed.

Pensions

Classified Provisions of Thirty-One Pension Agreements for Wage Earners in the Iron and Steel Industry. New York, American Iron and Steel Institute, 1951. 228 pp.; processed.

Collective Bargaining for Pensions. Champaign, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1951. 52 pp.; processed. $2.

Summary of discussions at a conference on wartime and long-range issues in collective bargaining for pensions, Monticello, Ill., February 16–18, 1951.

Trade Union Structure and Private Pension Plans. By William Goldner. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1951, pp. 62–72. $1.25.)

Discusses institutional effects of the recent growth of negotiated pension plans on trade-unions and their leaders, as well as significant implications for the future of trade-union policy. Also available (at a nominal sum) as Reprint 36 of Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Berkeley.

Personnel Management

Frontiers of Personnel Administration. New York, Columbia University, Department of Industrial Engineering, 1951. 151 pp. (Columbia Industrial Reports, 1951 Series, No. 1.) $12.50.

Proceedings of the 1951 Conference on Industrial Personnel sponsored by the Department of Industrial Engineering, Columbia University. A 26-page bibliography is appended.

Personnel Administration—A Point of View and a Method. By Paul Pigors and Charles A. Myers. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1951. 614 pp., bibliography, charts. 2d ed. $6.

Counseling in Personnel Work: 1945–1949—An Annotated Bibliography. Compiled by Paul S. Burnham and Stuart H. Palmer. Chicago, Public Administration Service, 1951. 39 pp. (Publication 105.) $1.

The Ford Program of Supervisory Development—A Progress Report. By Archie A. Pearson. (*In* Personnel Series, No. 141, American Management Association, New York, 1951, pp. 35–45. $1.25.)

Job Evaluation. By L. C. Pigage and J. L. Tucker. Urbana, Ill., University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1952. 43 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bull. Series, Vol. 5, No. 3.)

Job Evaluation in Banks. By William R. Spriegel and Elizabeth Lanham. Austin, University of Texas, College of Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, [1951]. 136 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. (Personnel Study 3.) $1.

Studies 1 and 2 in this series deal with job evaluation in insurance companies and department stores, respectively.

Productivity

Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance: School Bus Bodies. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 114 pp., forms, illus.; processed. Free.

Measurement of Physical Output at the Job Level. By Einar Hardin. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1951. 13 pp. (Research and Technical Report 10.) $1.

Production Forecasting, Planning, and Control. By E. H. Mac Niece. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1951. 305 pp., bibliography, diagrams, illus. $5.50.

Deals with the "social and economic implications" of the subject, as well as with its industrial engineering aspects.

Trends in Man-Hours Expended Per Ton: Cane Sugar Refining, 1949 to 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 11 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Trends in Man-Hours Expended Per Unit: Selected Metal Forming Machinery, 1939 to 1949; Selected Types of Construction Machinery, 1948 to 1949; Selected Types of General Industrial Equipment, 1948 to 1949. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 3 separate reports, 27, 16, and 9 pp., respectively; processed. Free.

Labor Productivity of the Cotton Textile Industry in Five Latin-American Countries. New York, United Nations, [Secretariat], Department of Economic Affairs, 1951. 293 pp., charts. (Sales No.: 1951,II,G.2.) $3.

Profit Sharing

Revised Profit Sharing Manual—Containing a Digest and Analysis of Ninety-one Representative Profit Sharing Plans. Akron, Ohio, Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 1951. xi, 316 pp., bibliography, illus.

Reviews the aims of profit-sharing plans, their advantages, objections to them, types of plans, and related subjects, in the light of the rapid growth of such plans since the initial volume was published in 1948. A chapter on pertinent laws of the United States and Canada and new statistics have been added.

The Pitfalls of Profit Sharing. (*In* Fortune, New York, August 1951, pp. 104-105, 137, et seq. $1.25.)

Social Security (General)

After Fifteen Years: A Report on Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. By O. C. Pogge. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, January 1952, pp. 3–14. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Cost and Coverage of Industrial Life Insurance. (*In* Yale Law Journal, New Haven, Conn., January 1952, pp. 46–75.)

Cost and Adequacy of Old Age Assistance in Massachusetts. By T. Noel Stern. (*In* Boston University Law Review, Boston, January 1952, pp. 1–45. $1.)

Economic Security—A Study of Community Needs and Resources. By John W. McConnell and Robert Risley. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1951. 79 pp. (Bull. 18.) Free to residents of New York State, 25 cents to others.

Presents individual estimates of the economic security needs and resources of 240 "chief income producers," in Elmira, N. Y., and discusses public and private security programs and attitudes toward them, personal security provisions made by individuals, and extent of citizens' knowledge of social security programs.

Social Security Trends in Latin America. By Manuel de Viado. (*In* Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, October-November 1951, pp. 345–357.)

De Sociale Verzekeringswetgeving in Nederland. By A. Remijn. Groningen, J. B. Wolters, 1951. 140 pp.

Deals with social-insurance legislation in the Netherlands.

Social Security and Welfare in Sweden. By Konrad Persson. [Stockholm?], Society for Promotion of the Activities of the Royal Pensions Board, and Swedish Institute, 1951. 43 pp., charts; processed.

Unemployment Insurance

State Unemployment Insurance Legislation [as of December 1], 1951. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, December 1951, pp. 11–19. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

A Report on Unemployment Insurance Costs in Arizona. Phoenix, Employment Security Commission of Arizona, Unemployment Compensation Division, 1951. 113 pp., charts; processed.

Summary of the detailed report on Unemployment Insurance in Arizona, an analysis of benefit financing under the Arizona Employment Security Act, with long-range cost estimates of unemployment compensation.

Partial Unemployment Compensation Benefits. Harrisburg, 1951. 59 pp.

Report of Joint State Government Commission to General Assembly of Pennsylvania, session of 1951.

Wages, Salaries, Hours of Labor

Union Wages and Hours: Building Trades, July 1, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 46 pp. (Bull. 1051.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Also available are the Bureau's 1951 union wage reports for motortruck drivers and helpers (Bull. 1052) and for the baking industry (Bull. 1053).

Foremen's Wage Survey: A Guide to Foremen's Wage Rates in the Cleveland Area, September 1951. Cleveland, Ohio, Associated Industries of Cleveland, 1951. 9 pp., charts; processed.

Social Workers in 1950: A Report on the Study of Salaries and Working Conditions in Social Work—Spring 1950. By Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of

Labor. New York, American Association of Social Workers, Inc., 1952. 78 pp., chart, map. $1.

Wage Rates in the Logging and Wood Products Industries, [Canada, 1950–51]. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, December 1951, pp. 1733–1740. 10 cents.)

Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions: Wholesale and Retail Trade, [Canada], October 1950. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, December 1951, pp. 1719–1733. 10 cents.)

Fringe Benefits and Wage Stabilization. By Michael Marsh. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1951. 17 pp. (Vol. II, 1951, No. 20.) $1.

Wages Policy in Great Britain. By E. H. Phelps Brown and B. C. Roberts. (*In* Lloyd's Bank Review, London, January 1952, pp. 17–31.)

Reviews arguments for and against government policy for setting wage differentials and approving negotiated wage rates, as part of general economic planning, and concludes that voluntary negotiations, with some over-all advice by the Government, are best.

Die Entwicklung der Löhne im Steinkohlenbergbau in der Eisenschaffenden Industrie und im Baugewerbe seit 1924. By Fritz Poth. Cologne, Bund-Verlag GMBH, 1950. 143 pp., charts.

Deals with wages in hard-coal mining, iron and steel production, and construction in West Germany from 1924 to 1948.

Miscellaneous

The Development of American Industries—Their Economic Significance. Planned and edited by John George Glover and William Bouck Cornell. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1951. 1121 pp., charts, maps, illus. 3d ed. $8 ($6 to schools).

This revision includes additional chapters covering industries of particular significance. New products are described, statistics have been brought up to date, and an effort has been made to offer a current picture of American industry. The book opens with a statement by William Green on labor's contributions to American industry, and there is some discussion of subjects of labor interest in chapters on specific industries.

A History of American Economic Life. By Edward C. Kirkland. New York, American-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1951. 740 pp., bibliography, charts, maps. 3d ed. $5.

Three of the book's 22 chapters are devoted to labor: The Formation of a Laboring Class; The Wage Earner Under Competition and Monopoly; and Labor: The Path to Power. In the latter, the achievements of organized labor under the New Deal are discussed.

Social Movements—An Introduction to Political Sociology. By Rudolf Heberle. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1951. 478 pp., bibliography, maps. $4.

Presents "a general sociological theory of social and political movements," treating their manifestations in both Europe and the United States.

Welfare and Competition: The Economics of a Fully Employed Economy. By Tibor Scitovsky. Chicago, Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1951. 457 pp., bibliographies, charts. $7.35.

Combines "price theory" with "welfare economics."

The Welfare State—A Mortgage on America's Future. By Jules Abels. New York, Duell, Sloan & Pearce, 1951. 214 pp. $3.

Discusses the problems of inflation, costs, wages, farm supports, controls, security programs, small business, the "expending versus the expanding" economy, risk capital, deficit financing, and taxes.

Directorio de Periódicos Obreros de America Latina con Referencias Especiales sobre Publicaciones de Interes Para los Trabajadores. Washington, Unión Panamericana, Departamento de Asuntos Económicos y Sociales, División de Trabajo y Asuntos Sociales, October 1951. 20 pp. (Serie Sobre Educación, Numero 7.) 15 centavos.

Twentieth Century Economic History of Europe. By Paul Alpert. New York, Henry Schuman, 1951. 466 pp. $6.

Labor in Asian Areas. By Berry Lethbridge. (*In* Trans-Atlantic, Office of Labor Advisers, U. S. Mutual Security Administration, Washington, January 1952, pp. 2–8, illus.)

A Survey of Labor in India. By V. R. K. Tilak. Delhi, Atma Ram & Sons, 1950. 74 pp., bibliography. Rs. 2/–.

The Anatomy of Communism. By Andrew MacKay Scott. New York, Philosophical Library, 1951. 197 pp., bibliography. $3.

A critical, readable exposition of the fallacious foundations of contemporary communism.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

B.—Labor Turn-Over

C.—Earnings and Hours

[1] This table is included quarterly in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with Volume 74, tables in the A section have been renumbered consecutively, to take into account the elimination of two tables.

D.—Prices and Cost of Living

E.—Work Stoppages

F.—Building and Construction

Note.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition (BLS Bulletin 1016). For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to the appropriate tables in the Handbook.

MLR table	*Handbook table*
A–1	A–13
A–2	A–1
	A–3
	A–4
	A–8
A–3	A–3
	A–4
	A–7
A–4	A–6
A–5	A–9
A–6	None
A–7	A–2
A–8	A–2
A–9	A–14
B–1	B–1
B–2	B–2
C–1	C–1
C–2	None
C–3	C–4
C–4	C–3
C–5	C–2
D–1	D–1
D–2	D–2
D–3	None
D–4	D–4
D–5	D–2
	D–3
D–6	None
D–7	D–5
D–8	None
E–1	E–2
F–1	H–1
F–2	H–4
F–3	H–6
F–4	H–6
F–5	I–1

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A–1: Estimated Civilian Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force[1]	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1952		1951										
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.[3]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.
	Total, both sexes												
Civilian labor force	61,838	61,780	62,688	63,164	63,452	63,186	64,208	64,382	63,783	62,803	61,789	62,325	61,313
Unemployment	2,086	2,054	1,674	1,828	1,616	1,606	1,578	1,856	1,980	1,609	1,744	2,147	2,407
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	982	1,068	920	1,072	944	1,004	870	1,122	1,216	862	825	966	1,039
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	638	570	374	390	330	280	390	408	358	342	366	502	640
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	174	136	152	130	126	128	102	92	141	91	173	215	276
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	198	172	136	114	126	78	104	100	150	163	237	298	241
Unemployed over 26 weeks	94	108	92	122	90	116	112	134	116	153	145	167	213
Employment	59,752	59,726	61,014	61,336	61,836	61,580	62,630	62,526	61,803	61,193	60,044	60,179	58,905
Nonagricultural	53,688	53,540	54,636	54,314	54,168	54,054	54,942	54,618	53,768	53,753	53,400	53,785	52,976
Worked 35 hours or more	44,134	44,046	45,116	43,708	43,040	29,204	43,656	42,312	44,088	45,055	43,996	44,053	42,911
Worked 15–34 hours	5,652	5,686	5,926	6,832	7,488	20,070	5,080	4,898	5,061	4,931	5,651	5,476	5,806
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	2,078	2,002	2,080	2,102	1,922	1,818	1,558	1,570	2,082	2,071	2,185	2,311	2,236
With a job but not at work [5]	1,824	1,806	1,514	1,672	1,718	2,962	4,648	5,838	2,537	1,697	1,567	1,945	2,022
Agricultural	6,064	6,186	6,378	7,022	7,668	7,526	7,688	7,908	8,035	7,440	6,645	6,393	5,930
Worked 35 hours or more	4,390	4,116	4,392	4,660	6,090	5,724	5,658	6,110	5,960	5,799	4,809	4,412	3,790
Worked 15–34 hours	1,194	1,378	1,538	1,840	1,270	1,436	1,592	1,468	1,699	1,335	1,351	1,418	1,415
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	194	316	250	332	228	224	238	206	280	215	239	268	370
With a job but not at work [5]	286	376	198	190	80	142	200	124	97	91	246	297	353
	Males												
Civilian labor force	42,858	42,864	43,114	43,346	43,522	43,672	44,720	44,602	44,316	43,508	43,182	43,379	42,894
Unemployment	1,376	1,384	1,008	1,002	890	842	956	1,098	1,167	950	1,028	1,277	1,594
Employment	41,482	41,480	42,106	42,344	42,632	42,830	43,764	43,504	43,149	42,558	42,154	42,102	41,300
Nonagricultural	36,116	36,132	36,728	36,616	36,756	37,050	37,604	37,234	36,862	36,596	36,349	36,463	35,980
Worked 35 hours or more	31,346	31,296	31,974	31,102	31,206	22,174	31,554	30,492	32,021	32,184	31,420	31,346	30,284
Worked 15–34 hours	2,724	2,852	2,906	3,540	3,654	12,240	2,726	2,614	2,578	2,457	3,029	2,877	3,355
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	852	828	852	834	780	760	656	608	815	893	897	975	984
With a job but not at work [5]	1,194	1,156	996	1,140	1,116	1,876	2,668	3,520	1,448	1,062	1,003	1,265	1,357
Agricultural	5,366	5,348	5,378	5,728	5,876	5,780	6,160	6,270	6,287	5,962	5,805	5,639	5,320
Worked 35 hours or more	4,210	3,910	4,110	4,280	5,110	4,810	5,128	5,346	5,301	5,107	4,583	4,226	3,644
Worked 15–34 hours	768	888	936	1,074	554	690	724	680	724	619	859	939	1,077
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	154	232	158	216	142	154	132	122	175	156	165	220	300
With a job but not at work [5]	234	318	174	158	70	126	176	122	87	80	198	255	298
	Females												
Civilian labor force	18,980	18,916	19,574	19,818	19,930	19,514	19,488	19,780	19,467	19,294	18,607	18,946	18,419
Unemployment	710	670	666	826	726	764	622	758	813	659	716	870	813
Employment	18,270	18,246	18,908	18,992	19,204	18,750	18,866	19,022	18,654	18,635	17,890	18,077	17,605
Nonagricultural	17,572	17,408	17,908	17,698	17,412	17,004	17,338	17,384	16,906	17,157	17,051	17,322	16,996
Worked 35 hours or more	12,788	12,750	13,142	12,606	11,834	7,030	12,102	11,820	12,067	12,871	12,576	12,707	12,627
Worked 15–34 hours	2,928	2,834	3,020	3,292	3,834	7,830	2,354	2,284	2,483	2,474	2,622	2,599	2,451
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	1,226	1,174	1,228	1,268	1,142	1,058	902	962	1,267	1,178	1,288	1,336	1,252
With a job but not at work [5]	630	650	518	532	602	1,086	1,980	2,318	1,089	635	564	680	665
Agricultural	698	838	1,000	1,294	1,792	1,746	1,528	1,638	1,748	1,478	840	754	610
Worked 35 hours or more	180	206	282	380	980	914	530	764	659	692	226	186	146
Worked 15–34 hours	426	490	602	766	716	746	868	788	975	716	492	479	338
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	40	84	92	116	86	70	106	84	105	59	74	48	70
With a job but not at work [5]	52	58	24	32	10	16	24	2	10	11	48	42	55

[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] Beginning with January 1951, total labor force is not shown because of the security classification of the Armed Forces component.

[3] Census survey week contains legal holiday.

[4] Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

[5] 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	1952		1951											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1950	1949
Total employees	45,834	45,903	47,592	46,852	46,902	46,956	46,724	46,432	46,567	46,226	45,998	45,850	45,390	44,124	43,006
Mining	905	909	915	917	917	917	922	906	927	915	911	924	930	904	932
Metal	107.0	106.5	106.2	105.4	104.3	103.7	105.2	105.1	105.0	103.3	103.8	105.3	105.8	101.0	100.1
Iron		37.1	37.6	37.7	38.2	38.7	39.0	38.3	38.5	37.6	36.9	36.4	36.5	35.5	33.7
Copper		28.8	28.7	28.4	27.9	27.9	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.5	28.9	29.2	29.3	28.1	27.3
Lead and zinc		22.0	21.8	21.4	20.9	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.3	19.9	20.2	21.6	21.6	19.7	20.6
Anthracite		67.0	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.9	68.3	65.5	70.2	70.3	67.6	72.2	72.8	75.1	77.3
Bituminous-coal	365.0	367.7	368.6	367.9	367.0	366.5	369.6	359.4	378.4	377.2	381.9	396.3	402.3	375.6	399.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production		267.6	268.5	269.2	268.7	269.1	269.5	267.8	264.8	258.4	254.6	250.2	251.5	255.3	259.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	100.0	99.8	104.8	107.3	109.3	109.5	109.8	108.2	108.3	105.9	103.1	99.6	97.1	97.4	96.4
Contract construction	2,276	2,316	2,524	2,633	2,761	2,768	2,809	2,754	2,636	2,598	2,471	2,326	2,228	2,318	2,156
Nonbuilding construction		393	454	495	544	554	568	556	540	508	460	394	371	447	428
Highway and street		141.5	180.1	207.3	234.5	240.4	247.7	242.5	232.6	213.5	181.3	149.5	134.8	183.0	178.1
Other nonbuilding construction		251.3	273.6	288.1	309.6	313.1	320.5	313.8	307.7	294.2	278.6	244.0	235.8	264.1	250.3
Building construction		1,923	2,070	2,138	2,217	2,214	2,241	2,198	2,146	2,090	2,011	1,932	1,857	1,871	1,727
General contractors		770	848	887	944	945	963	945	925	892	848	807	763	797	753
Special-trade contractors		1,153	1,222	1,251	1,273	1,269	1,278	1,253	1,221	1,198	1,163	1,125	1,094	1,074	974
Plumbing and heating		294.8	307.3	313.6	314.0	308.4	305.7	300.1	297.3	291.3	289.3	284.7	282.6	270.6	245.8
Painting and decorating		146.6	167.9	175.5	182.9	188.8	189.9	183.0	175.0	167.6	155.9	146.7	130.2	132.5	124.4
Electrical work		158.0	159.8	156.9	155.3	153.4	154.0	149.9	145.6	142.1	139.1	138.3	139.0	128.6	125.1
Other special-trade contractors		553.2	587.2	604.8	620.7	618.6	628.4	620.1	602.7	596.6	578.4	555.5	541.7	541.7	479.0
Manufacturing	15,819	15,776	15,912	15,890	15,965	16,039	16,008	15,813	15,956	15,853	15,955	16,022	15,978	14,884	14,146
Durable goods [2]	8,971	8,946	8,999	8,976	8,942	8,913	8,878	8,839	8,998	8,975	9,003	8,969	8,877	8,008	7,465
Nondurable goods [2]	6,848	6,830	6,913	6,914	7,023	7,126	7,130	6,974	6,958	6,878	6,952	7,053	7,101	6,876	6,681
Ordnance and accessories	71.2	68.5	65.7	63.4	59.0	55.1	50.8	46.5	42.3	40.1	37.7	35.5	33.3	24.7	24.8
Food and kindred products	1,449	1,452	1,508	1,547	1,644	1,721	1,698	1,615	1,532	1,478	1,466	1,476	1,478	1,542	1,523
Meat products		310.2	314.7	309.8	298.7	297.2	295.1	299.3	296.7	291.2	291.6	295.3	299.4	295.6	288.6
Dairy products		132.9	136.3	139.3	144.7	150.2	156.4	158.3	157.5	150.4	143.7	139.1	135.2	144.5	146.2
Canning and preserving		133.2	147.7	170.6	263.4	356.6	332.8	252.7	179.6	162.7	153.3	150.0	152.5	202.9	207.1
Grain-mill products		130.7	130.6	130.1	131.3	131.7	132.1	131.6	128.7	123.1	126.1	126.4	127.4	123.9	120.6
Bakery products		284.7	287.4	288.6	291.6	289.8	288.3	288.2	286.6	284.6	286.2	287.5	285.7	285.9	281.7
Sugar		28.2	41.3	51.7	46.1	30.3	29.7	30.1	30.1	29.6	28.6	28.8	29.1	34.5	32.7
Confectionery and related products		98.7	101.7	104.5	106.3	101.7	95.2	87.5	89.8	90.5	92.1	97.2	99.4	99.5	96.9
Beverages		204.2	215.3	216.2	221.5	225.7	232.0	232.2	224.1	211.8	210.0	213.4	211.7	216.3	211.4
Miscellaneous food products		128.7	132.9	136.1	140.3	137.5	136.2	135.4	139.0	134.5	134.5	138.1	137.6	138.5	137.6
Tobacco manufactures	88	89	91	93	96	96	91	81	83	81	83	85	87	88	94
Cigarettes		26.6	26.9	26.9	26.6	26.2	26.0	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.6	25.7	25.8	25.9	26.6
Cigars		40.9	41.7	42.3	42.0	41.1	39.9	39.0	40.6	39.4	40.8	42.0	42.3	41.2	44.5
Tobacco and snuff		12.0	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.3	13.0
Tobacco stemming and redrying		9.3	10.8	11.5	15.8	16.8	13.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.9	6.7	8.8	10.1
Textile-mill products	1,217	1,229	1,239	1,227	1,228	1,231	1,247	1,262	1,301	1,302	1,309	1,319	1,365	1,297	1,224
Yarn and thread mills		161.5	161.3	160.3	161.3	164.0	164.8	164.5	168.6	171.0	171.2	172.5	174.3	162.0	149.3
Broad-woven fabric mills		570.5	579.7	575.2	578.0	582.8	592.7	605.8	619.9	605.8	599.1	596.6	636.1	616.1	581.9
Knitting mills		229.8	231.6	229.0	228.4	225.1	230.9	230.1	235.5	241.4	250.1	256.1	256.2	242.8	231.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles		87.9	87.9	86.4	84.7	83.3	83.2	84.0	88.1	89.4	87.6	94.0	94.6	89.7	86.4
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering		51.0	50.4	49.4	49.5	48.5	49.2	50.7	55.6	58.6	61.0	62.2	62.4	60.6	58.9
Other textile-mill products		128.5	128.5	127.0	126.4	127.0	126.0	126.9	133.1	135.8	140.3	137.8	141.7	125.7	116.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,168	1,144	1,152	1,128	1,138	1,156	1,167	1,110	1,120	1,118	1,168	1,229	1,237	1,159	1,136
Men's and boys' suits and coats		138.2	134.8	131.0	144.2	151.5	152.8	142.9	149.5	148.9	152.0	155.3	155.4	148.3	141.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		249.6	255.3	251.6	256.2	257.0	256.2	251.2	263.4	271.6	280.2	281.9	277.7	263.2	257.8
Women's outerwear		332.9	329.2	314.1	305.5	320.2	329.8	305.9	289.5	283.4	301.5	339.8	352.7	320.3	328.6
Women's, children's undergarments		98.3	100.4	100.3	99.7	97.7	97.5	94.6	97.0	99.3	105.7	107.8	107.4	105.4	98.9
Millinery		23.0	20.8	19.1	21.1	21.5	21.6	19.7	16.8	17.1	20.0	25.4	26.3	22.0	22.3
Children's outerwear		64.7	63.7	64.7	63.6	62.8	65.3	65.0	64.9	61.8	65.4	68.1	70.0	66.5	63.4
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		90.7	99.7	101.5	102.2	102.2	101.4	92.1	98.1	94.4	94.9	95.9	94.4	89.6	88.2
Other fabricated textile products		146.1	147.9	145.6	145.2	143.0	142.5	138.6	140.3	141.2	148.1	154.3	152.9	143.5	135.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	716	722	762	783	803	808	818	813	838	828	815	785	800	792	736
Logging camps and contractors		57.3	70.3	74.9	78.1	79.8	76.8	77.3	80.7	78.0	70.3	56.1	69.8	67.9	61.4
Sawmills and planing mills		421.8	444.5	460.7	471.4	475.0	481.8	477.0	488.7	482.0	473.7	457.1	459.0	461.6	431.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		106.4	108.8	110.8	115.2	115.6	118.4	115.9	122.6	122.5	123.4	123.0	122.8	124.3	110.5
Wooden containers		76.4	77.9	76.7	77.0	77.0	78.0	80.3	82.4	82.0	82.5	83.5	83.2	77.7	73.3
Miscellaneous wood products		59.8	60.0	60.2	61.1	60.8	62.9	62.1	63.2	63.5	64.8	65.0	64.8	60.8	59.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group [1]—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952		1951											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures	341	341	342	342	337	334	333	331	334	349	366	374	373	357	315
Household furniture		235.3	235.1	235.1	229.8	225.0	223.9	223.7	226.0	240.5	256.0	265.0	265.1	255.5	220.0
Other furniture and fixtures		106.0	107.0	106.8	107.3	108.5	108.8	106.9	108.1	108.6	109.5	109.1	107.6	101.5	94.6
Paper and allied products	479	480	484	486	488	490	494	493	500	497	500	498	496	472	447
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		245.4	245.6	246.1	246.3	247.7	248.1	247.1	248.8	246.0	245.5	242.2	242.2	235.8	226.9
Paperboard containers and boxes		126.1	129.2	130.5	131.4	131.1	132.5	133.0	136.5	137.4	139.1	139.3	139.4	128.5	117.1
Other paper and allied products		108.1	109.0	109.4	110.4	111.2	113.0	113.1	114.7	114.0	115.7	116.0	114.7	107.7	103.1
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	767	768	773	773	769	764	759	758	762	759	757	760	758	743	727
Newspapers		300.7	303.4	302.5	300.7	299.6	298.5	299.1	299.7	299.7	297.1	297.1	296.7	293.3	282.5
Periodicals		54.9	55.8	55.4	54.5	53.8	53.5	52.2	52.4	52.6	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.1	53.4
Books		51.5	51.4	51.2	50.9	51.0	50.3	49.0	49.1	48.9	49.1	49.3	48.8	46.7	44.6
Commercial printing		207.1	206.9	207.1	206.3	203.7	202.2	204.2	206.3	204.8	204.8	206.9	206.2	200.8	197.1
Lithographing		40.5	41.2	41.9	42.1	41.5	40.9	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.1	40.9	40.7	41.1
Other printing and publishing		113.5	114.4	115.2	114.6	114.1	113.9	112.9	113.6	112.1	112.2	112.8	112.8	108.9	108.0
Chemicals and allied products	761	757	759	762	763	764	753	744	742	742	749	748	738	686	664
Industrial inorganic chemicals		83.2	84.1	84.0	83.7	84.0	84.1	84.0	82.6	81.4	81.0	80.1	79.4	71.5	68.4
Industrial organic chemicals		229.2	231.2	233.0	231.3	234.5	233.3	230.9	229.0	225.6	224.2	221.7	216.9	200.1	192.1
Drugs and medicines		108.2	108.7	108.3	107.9	108.1	108.3	107.3	106.0	105.5	105.3	104.8	103.7	95.8	92.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers		74.4	74.1	74.4	75.1	75.9	76.9	76.9	76.5	76.5	76.3	76.0	75.5	71.4	67.3
Fertilizers		35.0	32.4	31.8	32.7	32.7	30.6	29.9	31.4	36.4	40.1	42.4	39.9	34.0	34.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		59.3	61.7	63.3	64.5	59.8	49.9	47.5	47.9	49.1	51.7	53.4	55.1	54.5	56.1
Other chemicals and allied products		167.4	166.7	167.6	168.2	168.6	169.4	167.9	168.6	167.7	170.6	169.3	167.5	158.3	153.0
Products of petroleum and coal	266	266	269	269	269	267	267	266	263	260	258	257	256	45	245
Petroleum refining		216.4	218.5	217.0	215.4	213.9	214.0	213.7	210.4	207.7	205.7	204.7	204.1	194.6	198.7
Coke and byproducts		22.0	22.1	21.3	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.0	21.6	21.5	21.4	21.3	20.8	19.5
Other petroleum and coal products		27.2	28.5	30.4	31.1	30.7	30.4	30.5	30.9	30.4	30.7	30.5	30.1	29.5	27.1
Rubber products	272	275	275	273	269	272	272	271	273	272	270	271	273	252	234
Tires and inner tubes		121.5	121.5	120.4	115.0	117.7	116.5	115.0	114.3	112.8	111.7	112.5	114.6	110.9	106.6
Rubber footwear		31.0	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.4	31.2	30.8	30.3	30.6	30.8	25.6	26.4
Other rubber products		122.1	121.9	121.8	122.9	123.6	124.5	125.7	127.7	128.3	128.4	128.3	128.0	114.9	100.5
Leather and leather products	381	370	363	356	359	365	382	374	382	369	392	410	413	394	388
Leather		44.1	43.5	43.3	42.6	42.2	44.8	46.0	47.3	47.6	49.1	50.6	51.8	50.5	49.7
Footwear (except rubber)		236.5	228.4	220.7	224.0	230.4	244.0	237.0	244.6	232.7	247.4	259.6	261.7	252.3	251.0
Other leather products		89.2	90.6	92.3	92.5	92.7	92.8	90.7	90.5	88.9	95.9	99.3	99.2	91.1	87.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	530	533	545	552	559	561	564	557	562	560	559	554	547	512	484
Glass and glass products		138.3	141.8	143.2	146.7	147.9	148.5	141.8	147.2	148.3	148.8	146.9	143.9	133.5	122.6
Cement, hydraulic		43.0	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.4	42.7	42.4	42.3	41.9	42.1	41.8
Structural clay products		87.6	91.8	93.0	93.2	93.4	93.4	93.2	92.9	91.1	89.7	88.5	87.5	82.4	79.8
Pottery and related products		54.5	55.4	56.2	56.8	57.2	57.7	57.4	59.2	60.4	61.0	61.1	60.9	57.9	57.5
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		97.5	100.5	102.1	103.1	103.0	103.8	104.1	102.5	101.9	100.5	99.3	97.4	92.2	84.6
Other stone, clay, and glass products		111.6	112.6	113.8	115.4	116.2	116.1	116.7	116.7	116.4	116.1	116.0	115.6	103.5	97.1
Primary metal industries	1,351	1,352	1,355	1,339	1,349	1,351	1,352	1,341	1,357	1,347	1,344	1,341	1,331	1,220	1,101
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		655.6	658.6	643.6	655.6	659.0	659.8	656.5	655.0	648.7	644.8	643.4	640.1	614.1	550.4
Iron and steel foundries		278.9	281.2	281.9	280.4	280.6	280.7	277.9	285.3	284.1	282.6	279.9	274.8	231.8	217.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		56.3	56.3	56.2	56.3	55.9	56.8	55.5	56.8	55.4	56.4	56.6	56.8	54.6	52.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		98.8	96.8	98.6	98.5	96.3	97.8	98.0	101.2	100.0	103.1	104.0	104.3	96.9	87.0
Nonferrous foundries		111.4	110.7	108.7	108.3	109.0	108.4	106.8	109.9	111.1	110.9	110.7	110.7	93.0	75.8
Other primary metal industries		151.3	151.1	149.8	149.7	149.8	148.3	146.6	148.8	147.5	146.5	146.0	144.4	129.8	118.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	993	988	989	984	988	989	996	991	1,019	1,026	1,033	1,031	1,022	933	859
Tin cans and other tinware		44.4	45.9	45.9	48.9	51.0	50.9	49.4	49.7	49.0	49.4	48.9	48.2	48.4	45.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		150.5	149.6	150.5	152.7	154.3	158.0	156.6	161.6	163.4	165.0	167.1	168.3	156.9	142.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		143.3	147.3	148.7	148.6	149.2	151.0	152.2	157.9	159.1	161.6	162.7	160.4	150.6	132.0
Fabricated structural metal products		240.4	239.7	235.6	234.2	232.3	233.0	227.9	227.3	229.8	228.1	225.9	222.7	201.4	198.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		174.9	171.9	169.1	170.1	168.4	169.0	174.7	185.7	188.2	192.6	192.3	190.8	169.8	147.9
Other fabricated metal products		234.9	234.9	234.3	233.2	233.6	234.0	229.7	236.6	236.0	236.4	234.5	232.0	206.1	192.4
Machinery (except electrical)	1,654	1,645	1,640	1,625	1,611	1,585	1,573	1,597	1,611	1,598	1,592	1,579	1,557	1,352	1,311
Engines and turbines		98.9	98.7	97.9	95.1	93.5	94.6	91.8	92.1	90.2	88.8	85.7	83.8	72.6	72.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors		189.0	187.4	186.3	187.8	170.0	169.7	194.7	195.8	193.1	193.1	192.1	189.7	172.4	181.3
Construction and mining machinery		130.0	128.3	126.2	124.8	124.1	122.1	121.1	120.7	118.2	117.0	117.0	115.5	100.7	101.3
Metalworking machinery		310.4	309.2	303.5	294.3	293.1	286.1	293.5	294.3	289.6	287.0	282.6	277.2	220.2	208.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		191.2	193.6	196.6	196.7	196.4	197.3	196.8	197.9	197.7	197.1	194.8	192.8	167.6	171.8
General industrial machinery		240.2	239.8	238.6	236.9	235.3	233.0	230.1	228.7	227.6	226.8	224.1	219.0	188.5	186.4
Office and store machines and devices		107.2	107.9	108.0	107.2	106.3	105.3	102.5	105.0	104.4	103.3	102.3	101.4	90.9	90.6
Service-industry and household machines		167.2	164.7	159.4	161.0	162.0	162.7	164.5	173.2	176.9	179.7	184.1	184.8	176.2	145.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts		210.9	210.2	208.8	207.4	204.4	202.4	201.9	203.0	200.3	199.2	195.9	193.0	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	1952		1951											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	966	961	963	955	944	942	927	914	932	930	941	944	931	836	759
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	377.6	375.0	370.8	369.1	376.3	374.1	372.9	376.3	369.9	365.0	359.0	352.8	317.3	295.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	81.9	82.7	82.7	82.3	82.5	81.2	80.6	81.5	81.7	80.8	79.4	78.7	70.1	64.5
Communication equipment	-------	360.9	361.4	357.3	346.0	334.2	323.2	313.6	324.6	327.5	343.6	353.4	347.3	309.2	271.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	-------	141.0	143.8	144.4	146.9	148.7	148.6	146.4	150.0	150.9	151.9	152.3	152.6	139.8	128.3
Transportation equipment	1,568	1,564	1,559	1,551	1,511	1,514	1,497	1,490	1,525	1,513	1,520	1,527	1,493	1,273	1,212
Automobiles	-------	779.3	789.7	794.5	807.1	816.7	812.4	819.1	875.6	891.4	913.9	935.6	925.8	839.4	769.0
Aircraft and parts	-------	565.5	554.4	539.0	496.2	493.4	486.3	471.3	451.7	428.5	415.9	400.0	382.7	275.4	255.6
Aircraft	-------	378.3	372.7	364.0	339.8	330.8	330.6	319.7	304.9	289.1	281.7	271.4	258.2	184.2	169.7
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	115.4	111.9	106.5	90.3	99.8	95.4	92.9	89.6	84.5	81.1	77.2	74.6	54.5	51.8
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.2	9.5	9.4	8.1	7.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	59.1	57.4	56.4	54.3	51.3	49.8	48.3	46.7	44.4	42.9	41.9	40.5	28.7	26.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	131.5	125.6	127.0	118.9	117.2	114.4	115.4	112.4	109.1	108.6	109.5	108.9	84.4	100.3
Ship building and repairing [4]	-------	117.4	111.7	113.6	106.2	104.3	101.2	101.1	97.7	94.3	93.8	95.0	94.4	71.4	88.2
Boat building and repairing	-------	14.1	13.9	13.4	12.7	12.9	13.2	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.5	13.0	12.1
Railroad equipment	-------	76.4	77.8	78.3	77.4	75.1	72.4	72.9	74.4	73.2	70.1	68.6	62.2	62.2	76.1
Other transportation equipment	-------	11.2	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.9	13.2	13.2	11.4	10.9
Instruments and related products	317	316	315	313	310	307	302	298	299	297	295	290	286	250	238
Ophthalmic goods	-------	27.7	28.0	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.3	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.5	25.4	26.8
Photographic apparatus	-------	63.7	63.3	62.7	62.3	62.6	62.3	59.3	60.6	59.1	58.6	57.8	57.0	51.3	52.6
Watches and clocks	-------	35.7	35.7	35.5	35.0	34.2	33.9	33.2	34.1	34.0	34.5	34.2	34.0	30.1	31.4
Professional and scientific instruments	-------	188.4	187.7	186.9	185.6	183.2	178.3	178.4	176.5	175.5	173.4	170.0	167.4	143.4	127.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	464	455	463	469	471	467	465	460	479	487	500	508	504	459	426
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	45.5	46.5	47.2	47.6	48.1	48.5	48.5	50.5	52.8	54.9	56.8	58.2	54.8	55.4
Toys and sporting goods	-------	63.8	66.0	70.5	72.1	72.2	73.2	70.8	75.1	77.2	78.9	78.0	76.1	73.3	68.7
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	52.1	52.8	53.7	53.4	51.9	53.4	52.3	54.3	56.1	60.8	64.5	65.1	58.2	57.7
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-------	293.4	297.7	297.9	297.8	294.9	290.3	288.4	298.9	300.4	305.6	308.6	304.5	272.3	243.8
Transportation and public utilities	4,105	4,109	4,151	4,165	4,166	4,178	4,190	4,176	4,161	4,137	4,132	4,112	4,082	4,010	3,979
Transportation	2,852	2,858	2,897	2,912	2,915	2,925	2,929	2,918	2,921	2,911	2,909	2,893	2,866	2,801	2,756
Interstate railroads	-------	1,397	1,416	1,428	1,440	1,457	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,463	1,463	1,451	1,429	1,390	1,367
Class I railroads	-------	1,222	1,243	1,258	1,271	1,287	1,297	1,296	1,296	1,290	1,287	1,274	1,253	1,220	1,191
Local railways and bus lines	-------	141	141	141	141	141	142	141	143	144	144	144	144	148	158
Trucking and warehousing	-------	639	650	649	641	631	621	614	619	620	624	626	624	584	548
Other transportation and services	-------	681	690	694	693	696	698	695	691	684	678	672	669	679	684
Air transportation (common carrier)	-------	86.1	85.6	84.7	84.1	83.7	83.7	81.5	81.4	79.4	78.5	76.9	76.1	74.4	76.7
Communication	705	701	702	701	697	696	700	698	687	680	678	675	671	663	686
Telephone	-------	653.0	654.2	652.8	648.5	647.8	651.5	648.2	637.3	630.4	629.0	625.9	622.6	614.8	632.2
Telegraph	-------	47.2	47.3	46.8	47.5	47.4	47.7	48.5	48.3	48.8	48.4	47.8	47.9	47.2	52.5
Other public utilities	548	550	552	552	554	557	561	560	553	546	545	544	545	546	537
Gas and electric utilities	-------	525.4	527.2	527.6	528.7	531.7	534.7	533.7	527.2	521.0	519.8	519.1	519.9	520.6	512.0
Electric light and power utilities	-------	233.9	234.3	234.9	236.2	236.2	237.1	237.5	234.9	232.4	231.9	231.5	232.3	234.0	233.5
Gas utilities	-------	117.6	118.6	118.6	118.4	118.8	120.3	119.8	118.3	116.1	115.6	115.6	115.8	114.9	-------
Electric light and gas utilities combined	-------	173.9	174.3	174.1	174.1	176.7	177.3	176.4	174.0	172.5	172.3	172.0	171.8	171.6	-------
Local utilities	-------	24.6	24.6	24.5	25.0	25.4	26.2	25.9	25.5	24.9	25.4	24.6	24.7	25.2	24.6
Trade	9,653	9,706	10,646	10,109	9,893	9,781	9,641	9,667	9,732	9,683	9,627	9,713	9,554	9,524	9,438
Wholesale trade	2,636	2,627	2,658	2,657	2,622	2,594	2,596	2,594	2,581	2,568	2,579	2,590	2,593	2,544	2,522
Retail trade	7,017	7,079	7,988	7,452	7,271	7,187	7,045	7,073	7,151	7,115	7,048	7,123	6,961	6,980	6,916
General merchandise stores	1,442	1,474	2,089	1,701	1,550	1,487	1,399	1,407	1,458	1,475	1,453	1,512	1,431	1,493	1,480
Food and liquor stores	1,268	1,266	1,312	1,295	1,281	1,274	1,260	1,268	1,270	1,271	1,264	1,264	1,257	1,209	1,198
Automotive and accessories dealers	747	751	768	759	748	754	757	756	750	742	739	736	735	728	676
Apparel and accessories stores	511	533	652	580	561	544	500	512	548	550	542	574	515	536	554
Other retail trade	3,049	3,055	3,167	3,117	3,131	3,128	3,129	3,130	3,125	3,077	3,050	3,037	3,023	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	1952		1951											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1950	1949
Finance	1,919	1,906	1,911	1,907	1,898	1,898	1,914	1,908	1,893	1,874	1,865	1,854	1,839	1,812	1,763
Banks and trust companies	.....	472	472	470	467	466	471	471	460	452	451	449	446	427	416
Security dealers and exchanges	.....	63.8	64.1	64.1	63.7	63.4	64.3	64.3	63.8	63.8	63.9	63.9	63.4	59.6	55.5
Insurance carriers and agents	.....	681	689	689	682	684	690	682	671	663	662	662	657	646	619
Other finance agencies and real estate	.....	689	686	684	685	685	689	691	698	695	688	679	673	680	672
Service	4,667	4,672	4,702	4,734	4,770	4,831	4,839	4,852	4,835	4,789	4,745	4,682	4,657	4,761	4,782
Hotels and lodging places	.....	424	426	430	437	473	507	510	478	452	445	435	432	456	464
Laundries	.....	356.4	355.8	356.6	360.0	362.1	364.5	368.9	364.8	359.5	354.4	351.3	350.9	353.5	352.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants	.....	154.5	154.8	157.4	159.3	157.4	153.3	157.6	161.3	158.7	153.0	150.4	145.1	147.5	146.9
Motion pictures	.....	241	241	242	244	247	245	245	248	249	249	243	240	241	237
Government	6,490	6,509	6,831	6,497	6,532	6,544	6,401	6,356	6,377	6,377	6,292	6,217	6,122	5,910	5,811
Federal [5]	2,344	2,331	2,677	2,325	2,322	2,336	2,330	2,313	2,271	2,244	2,201	2,146	2,085	1,910	1,900
State and local [6]	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,172	4,210	4,208	4,071	4,043	4,106	4,133	4,091	4,071	4,037	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	1952		1951											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1950	1949
Mining:															
Metal		93.9	93.5	92.9	91.8	91.0	92.6	92.5	92.6	91.3	91.7	93.2	93.6	89.4	89.0
Iron		33.2	33.7	33.8	34.2	34.7	35.0	34.3	34.6	33.8	33.1	32.6	32.7	31.9	80.4
Copper		25.0	25.0	24.8	24.3	24.2	25.0	25.3	25.1	24.9	25.3	25.6	25.7	24.8	24.3
Lead and zinc		19.3	19.0	18.7	18.2	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.6	19.0	19.0	17.2	18.1
Anthracite		63.0	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.8	64.2	61.6	66.0	66.1	63.6	67.9	68.4	70.6	72.8
Bituminous-coal		343.6	344.7	344.7	343.0	341.9	345.2	334.6	353.4	353.1	357.4	372.2	377.0	351.0	373.4
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)		126.4	127.2	127.8	127.7	129.4	132.9	131.9	129.9	126.0	124.9	124.0	123.2	125.7	127.1
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		86.5	91.6	93.9	95.5	96.1	96.5	94.6	94.8	93.0	90.2	86.8	84.7	85.2	83.7
Manufacturing	12,803	12,775	12,911	12,904	12,997	13,087	13,069	12,885	13,064	12,993	13,108	13,189	13,186	12,264	11,597
Durable goods [2]	7,286	7,269	7,325	7,314	7,296	7,279	7,261	7,226	7,409	7,406	7,445	7,428	7,371	6,622	6,096
Nondurable goods [3]	5,517	5,506	5,586	5,590	5,701	5,808	5,808	5,659	5,655	5,587	5,663	5,761	5,815	5,642	5,501
Ordnance and accessories	55.1	53.5	51.7	50.1	46.9	43.6	41.3	38.0	33.9	32.2	30.3	28.7	27.0	19.8	20.2
Food and kindred products	1,064	1,068	1,123	1,160	1,254	1,330	1,307	1,225	1,146	1,099	1,085	1,096	1,099	1,168	1,172
Meat products		245.7	251.4	246.3	236.3	234.5	233.1	235.5	233.2	229.2	229.2	233.3	237.7	235.9	231.3
Dairy products		93.0	96.1	98.5	102.8	108.1	114.2	116.2	115.6	109.5	103.1	99.0	95.2	104.4	107.9
Canning and preserving		108.1	122.7	145.2	238.1	329.5	304.5	226.1	153.9	136.9	128.0	124.6	127.2	176.9	180.8
Grain-mill products		96.9	97.2	97.2	97.9	98.5	99.2	98.7	96.9	91.1	93.8	95.2	95.4	94.2	95.3
Bakery products		187.3	190.6	192.2	195.1	193.0	192.3	192.2	192.0	189.5	189.7	190.0	188.3	191.5	191.2
Sugar		23.6	36.2	45.6	40.2	25.3	24.7	24.9	24.8	24.4	23.5	23.8	24.3	29.9	28.5
Confectionery and related products		83.8	84.6	87.5	89.2	84.7	78.2	71.2	73.1	73.6	75.3	80.3	82.6	83.1	83.0
Beverages		136.2	146.4	146.8	150.0	155.5	160.5	160.9	155.1	145.3	143.4	146.6	145.4	149.1	150.6
Miscellaneous food products		93.8	97.8	101.1	104.8	101.2	99.9	99.4	101.7	99.1	99.2	102.8	102.4	102.6	103.8
Tobacco manufactures	80	82	84	85	89	89	84	75	76	74	76	78	80	81	87
Cigarettes		24.1	24.3	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.3	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.3	23.3	24.1
Cigars		38.7	39.6	40.1	39.8	38.8	37.7	36.9	38.4	37.2	38.6	39.9	40.1	39.1	42.4
Tobacco and snuff		10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.5	10.8	11.5
Tobacco stemming and redrying		8.4	9.9	10.5	14.8	15.9	12.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	4.2	5.9	7.8	9.0
Textile-mill products	1,120	1,133	1,142	1,132	1,133	1,136	1,152	1,167	1,205	1,206	1,214	1,223	1,269	1,206	1,136
Yarn and thread mills		150.2	150.3	149.4	150.5	153.2	154.0	153.6	157.8	160.1	160.2	161.8	163.6	151.8	140.3
Broad-woven fabric mills		540.3	547.3	544.2	546.2	551.4	561.2	573.7	587.7	574.3	567.3	564.4	604.3	585.6	551.4
Knitting mills		209.1	211.4	209.1	208.5	205.3	211.5	210.3	215.7	221.6	230.3	236.4	235.9	223.6	213.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles		78.1	78.2	76.5	74.9	73.4	73.4	74.3	78.1	79.2	77.6	83.9	84.4	80.1	76.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		43.2	42.6	41.6	41.6	40.6	41.2	43.1	47.7	50.7	53.2	54.3	54.6	53.3	51.2
Other textile-mill products		112.3	112.3	111.3	110.8	111.6	110.5	111.8	117.9	120.4	125.0	122.6	126.5	111.9	102.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,049	1,026	1,033	1,008	1,019	1,037	1,047	990	1,000	998	1,047	1,106	1,115	1,042	1,022
Men's and boys' suits and coats		124.6	120.9	117.1	130.6	138.0	139.2	129.3	135.4	135.0	138.2	141.0	141.1	134.3	128.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		230.4	237.0	232.7	237.5	238.8	238.0	233.1	245.2	252.9	261.1	262.7	258.8	245.3	239.8
Women's outerwear		298.6	294.3	278.6	270.1	284.4	294.5	271.0	255.4	249.1	267.4	305.1	317.4	286.8	294.3
Women's, children's undergarments		88.2	90.3	90.3	89.8	87.6	87.0	84.2	86.6	88.9	94.9	97.2	97.0	95.2	89.4
Millinery		20.6	18.4	16.7	18.7	19.1	19.0	17.1	14.3	14.6	17.5	22.8	23.7	19.4	19.5
Children's outerwear		59.4	58.1	59.2	58.1	57.1	59.7	59.4	59.2	56.3	59.5	62.1	64.2	60.7	58.0
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		79.9	88.5	90.3	91.0	90.9	89.5	80.1	85.8	82.7	83.1	84.2	82.6	78.4	76.5
Other fabricated textile products		123.8	125.8	123.3	123.3	120.7	119.7	116.0	117.6	118.6	125.4	131.3	130.4	121.7	115.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	651	657	695	719	740	745	754	748	773	764	752	722	736	730	676
Logging camps and contractors		53.4	65.7	70.7	74.2	75.5	72.9	73.3	76.7	74.2	66.5	52.1	65.4	63.5	57.6
Sawmills and planing mills		388.5	410.7	428.0	439.3	442.7	449.0	443.2	455.9	449.2	442.5	426.0	427.8	431.1	401.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		90.8	93.1	95.3	100.0	100.4	103.0	100.7	107.3	107.2	107.7	107.4	107.1	108.5	95.7
Wooden containers		70.9	72.2	70.9	71.1	71.2	72.3	74.4	76.6	76.2	76.3	77.4	77.3	72.2	67.9
Miscellaneous wood products		53.5	53.7	54.0	54.9	54.8	56.7	55.9	56.8	57.3	58.5	58.7	58.4	54.8	53.1
Furniture and fixtures	293	293	294	294	289	285	285	284	286	301	317	326	324	311	272
Household furniture		206.8	206.2	206.4	201.2	196.0	195.2	195.9	197.3	211.4	226.8	236.1	235.4	227.9	194.8
Other furniture and fixtures		86.3	87.4	87.3	87.9	89.3	89.4	87.8	89.0	89.7	90.5	90.0	88.5	82.6	77.6

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952		1951											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	403	404	409	411	413	416	419	418	426	424	427	424	423	404	382
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-------	210.8	212.2	211.9	212.3	214.3	214.6	213.5	214.9	213.0	212.4	209.1	209.3	205.1	197.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	-------	105.1	108.3	109.9	110.7	110.9	112.1	112.4	116.4	117.0	118.7	119.0	119.1	109.8	99.6
Other paper and allied products	-------	87.7	88.7	89.0	90.2	91.0	92.3	92.5	94.3	94.3	95.4	95.6	94.5	88.8	85.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	511	514	519	519	517	515	509	507	512	510	510	512	510	503	495
Newspapers	-------	151.3	155.0	153.7	152.8	152.5	150.5	151.0	152.2	151.9	150.6	150.0	149.6	148.6	141.2
Periodicals	-------	35.0	35.3	35.1	35.5	35.4	35.2	34.0	33.7	34.6	35.4	35.6	35.2	34.7	36.0
Books	-------	36.8	36.5	36.5	36.7	37.0	36.4	35.3	35.9	35.7	36.0	36.3	36.1	35.7	36.4
Commercial printing	-------	170.2	170.0	169.6	168.9	167.4	165.8	166.8	168.8	167.8	167.9	169.7	169.5	166.6	164.4
Lithographing	-------	31.3	32.1	32.6	32.9	32.4	31.8	31.4	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.2	31.8	31.7	31.9
Other printing and publishing	-------	89.2	90.4	91.0	90.5	89.9	89.6	88.5	89.4	87.7	87.5	87.7	88.0	85.8	85.3
Chemicals and allied products	539	536	538	542	544	543	531	526	528	531	538	539	532	496	485
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-------	60.6	61.7	61.7	61.2	61.4	61.1	61.0	60.4	59.4	59.2	58.6	58.1	52.9	52.3
Industrial organic chemicals	-------	169.6	171.1	172.9	172.1	174.9	173.8	172.3	171.5	169.5	168.4	166.7	163.3	151.8	145.8
Drugs and medicines	-------	70.1	70.8	70.4	69.9	70.0	70.2	70.3	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.3	68.6	62.7	60.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-------	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.1	48.6	49.7	50.2	50.0	49.8	49.8	49.6	49.5	46.8	43.3
Fertilizers	-------	27.9	25.4	24.8	25.8	25.8	23.8	22.9	24.7	29.6	33.4	35.6	33.2	27.8	28.6
Vegetables and animal oil and fats	-------	46.4	48.6	50.5	52.0	47.6	37.9	35.6	36.3	37.6	40.3	42.1	43.9	43.8	46.1
Other chemicals and allied products	-------	113.0	112.5	113.5	114.4	114.6	114.5	114.0	115.2	115.1	117.0	116.8	115.4	110.3	108.4
Products of petroleum and coal	193	193	196	197	197	197	198	198	198	194	194	192	191	185	188
Petroleum refining	-------	152.6	154.5	154.1	153.6	153.6	154.0	154.3	153.8	150.8	150.2	149.0	148.2	142.8	148.8
Coke and byproducts	-------	18.7	18.9	18.2	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.3	19.1	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.1	16.9
Other petroleum and coal products	-------	21.2	22.4	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.2	24.3	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.5	24.3	23.9	22.0
Rubber products	216	219	219	219	215	218	218	217	220	220	219	220	222	203	186
Tires and inner tubes	-------	95.7	95.6	94.8	89.8	92.4	91.5	90.0	89.9	88.3	87.4	88.3	90.6	87.8	83.6
Rubber footwear	-------	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.2	24.8	25.7	25.4	24.8	25.0	25.3	20.6	21.6
Other rubber products	-------	97.7	97.9	98.2	99.4	100.2	101.2	102.2	104.7	106.0	106.3	106.3	106.3	94.3	80.9
Leather and leather products	342	331	323	317	320	327	343	336	344	331	353	371	374	355	347
Leather	-------	39.7	39.0	38.7	38.1	37.6	40.0	41.5	42.7	42.8	44.4	45.9	47.0	45.9	45.1
Footwear (except rubber)	-------	213.8	205.8	197.7	201.4	208.0	221.3	215.0	221.8	210.4	224.9	237.0	238.9	229.4	226.2
Other leather products	-------	77.4	78.6	80.3	80.8	81.2	81.2	79.3	79.3	77.4	84.1	87.6	87.6	79.7	75.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	448	451	465	472	479	482	484	478	485	484	483	479	473	441	416
Glass and glass products	-------	119.5	123.2	124.7	128.2	129.6	130.1	124.3	129.8	131.1	132.0	130.1	127.5	117.3	106.8
Cement, hydraulic	-------	36.6	36.7	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.7	37.5	37.3	36.5	36.3	36.2	35.9	36.0	36.0
Structural clay products	-------	78.7	83.2	84.4	84.7	85.2	85.0	84.8	84.8	83.0	81.7	80.3	79.5	74.8	72.5
Pottery and related products	-------	48.9	49.9	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	51.6	53.3	54.6	55.2	55.3	55.1	52.3	52.2
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-------	80.8	84.0	85.6	87.0	86.9	87.8	87.8	87.0	85.8	85.4	84.3	82.8	78.7	72.4
Other stone, clay and glass products	-------	86.5	87.9	89.4	91.0	91.7	91.4	91.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	92.9	92.2	81.8	75.6
Primary metal industries	1,162	1,163	1,164	1,149	1,160	1,162	1,165	1,155	1,172	1,162	1,161	1,159	1,153	1,053	940
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-------	571.0	572.4	557.7	569.7	572.7	574.7	571.6	571.8	565.0	561.6	561.1	558.8	535.6	476.7
Iron and steel foundries	-------	246.6	249.1	250.3	248.7	249.4	249.6	247.1	253.7	252.5	251.5	249.4	244.9	204.0	188.9
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-------	47.1	47.0	47.1	47.2	46.8	47.7	46.8	47.8	46.4	47.2	47.4	47.3	45.4	43.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-------	81.1	78.7	80.0	80.1	78.4	79.3	79.8	83.1	81.9	84.9	85.9	86.8	80.7	70.6
Nonferrous foundries	-------	92.7	92.1	90.2	90.8	90.8	90.5	88.2	91.5	93.2	93.3	93.4	94.2	78.8	63.3
Other primary metal industries	-------	124.2	124.4	123.3	123.4	123.7	122.9	121.6	124.1	123.2	122.5	122.0	120.8	108.4	97.1
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	810	807	808	805	809	810	817	813	843	850	859	858	852	776	701
Tin cans and other tinware	-------	38.6	40.1	40.0	42.9	44.9	44.8	43.2	43.5	42.9	43.1	42.7	42.1	42.8	39.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	-------	124.8	123.6	124.5	126.6	128.5	132.3	130.9	136.6	138.1	140.3	141.7	143.7	132.7	118.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-------	114.0	118.1	120.0	120.2	120.7	121.8	122.8	128.4	130.1	132.8	133.9	132.0	123.9	106.0
Fabricated structural metal products	-------	186.5	186.0	183.1	181.7	180.0	180.8	177.1	176.9	178.5	177.7	176.4	174.6	156.5	152.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-------	147.3	144.8	142.2	142.9	141.5	142.1	147.3	158.8	161.9	166.4	166.1	164.5	146.9	125.8
Other fabricated metal products	-------	195.5	195.7	195.2	194.5	194.8	195.2	191.3	198.3	198.0	198.3	197.0	195.4	173.0	159.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,281	1,276	1,270	1,255	1,242	1,219	1,209	1,235	1,252	1,242	1,239	1,231	1,215	1,040	1,001
Engines and turbines	-------	74.2	73.8	73.0	70.2	69.4	70.9	68.6	69.3	67.9	67.0	65.7	64.0	54.5	53.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-------	148.0	146.6	145.8	145.6	129.0	127.4	151.5	153.1	151.6	151.8	151.0	149.7	133.5	142.4
Construction and mining machinery	-------	98.7	97.4	95.5	94.3	93.8	91.8	90.8	90.7	88.9	87.8	87.3	86.3	73.0	72.4
Metalworking machinery	-------	246.5	245.5	240.7	231.9	230.9	224.5	232.1	232.8	227.9	226.7	222.9	218.4	169.0	157.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-------	146.1	146.8	148.4	148.9	148.9	150.0	149.4	150.2	149.8	150.0	149.0	147.3	126.6	131.1
General industrial machinery	-------	173.9	173.4	172.5	171.3	169.4	168.0	166.8	166.8	165.7	164.7	162.7	158.8	134.3	132.3
Office and store machines and devices	-------	89.7	90.6	90.9	90.4	89.5	88.3	86.2	88.5	88.0	86.9	86.0	85.4	75.6	75.4
Service-industry and household machines	-------	130.1	127.3	121.4	123.5	124.1	125.0	128.4	137.3	141.5	144.1	148.4	148.7	143.2	115.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-------	168.3	168.8	166.6	165.7	163.5	162.7	161.5	163.2	161.1	160.1	157.7	156.1	130.0	120.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952		1951											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1950	1949
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	727	723	725	718	707	707	696	684	704	707	718	724	716	636	552
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		272.2	270.4	266.2	265.0	272.8	271.6	271.1	275.0	270.0	266.4	262.1	258.3	229.7	210.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles		66.3	67.1	67.4	67.2	67.5	66.1	65.6	67.0	67.1	66.1	64.6	63.9	56.0	49.0
Communication equipment		270.7	272.1	268.4	257.5	247.3	238.5	229.5	241.2	247.2	261.5	273.2	269.5	237.0	191.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		114.1	115.6	115.9	117.7	119.7	119.4	117.7	121.2	122.2	123.6	123.9	124.4	113.3	100.8
Transportation equipment	1,245	1,240	1,239	1,234	1,205	1,211	1,198	1,187	1,237	1,233	1,243	1,253	1,233	1,044	987
Automobiles		639.8	650.7	654.6	667.4	678.6	675.1	684.0	738.1	752.4	774.1	793.4	790.6	713.5	643.5
Aircraft and parts		414.8	406.2	395.3	362.1	360.3	357.1	346.6	332.7	317.9	309.3	298.9	287.6	201.8	188.5
Aircraft		279.6	274.7	267.8	248.7	241.9	243.7	236.6	225.6	216.2	211.3	204.1	195.4	135.7	126.6
Aircraft engines and parts		80.8	78.3	74.8	62.4	69.5	66.6	64.6	62.8	59.4	57.1	55.1	53.9	39.1	37.4
Aircraft propellers and parts		9.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.7	6.5	5.4	5.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment		45.4	44.5	44.2	42.7	40.9	39.4	38.1	36.8	34.8	33.5	33.0	31.8	21.5	19.2
Ship and boat building and repairing		115.0	109.3	111.1	103.7	101.9	99.3	100.5	97.9	94.7	94.3	95.6	94.9	71.4	85.0
Shipbuilding and repairing		102.5	97.0	99.3	92.5	90.6	87.6	87.7	84.7	81.5	81.1	82.7	82.1	60.2	75.0
Boat building and repairing		12.5	12.3	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.8	11.2	10.0
Railroad equipment		61.1	62.7	63.1	62.2	60.0	57.4	47.2	59.2	58.3	55.5	54.1	48.5	47.9	61.0
Other transportation equipment		9.3	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.3	10.0	11.3	11.4	9.7	9.2
Instruments and related products	232	231	232	230	228	226	224	221	223	222	221	218	215	186	177
Ophthalmic goods		22.4	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.1	22.9	22.5	20.6	21.9
Photographic apparatus		44.6	44.7	44.4	44.2	44.7	44.9	42.2	44.0	43.0	42.8	42.5	42.0	37.3	38.4
Watches and clocks		30.2	30.2	30.0	29.5	28.9	28.6	28.1	28.9	28.6	29.2	28.9	28.8	25.5	26.6
Professional and scientific instruments		134.2	134.0	133.2	132.3	130.2	128.0	128.5	127.6	127.6	125.7	123.4	121.9	103.0	90.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	382	374	381	388	390	388	388	383	400	409	422	429	427	385	354
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		36.8	37.8	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.4	39.4	41.1	43.3	45.3	47.2	48.2	44.5	45.0
Toys and sporting goods		54.1	56.2	60.8	62.4	62.6	64.1	61.8	65.5	67.6	69.4	68.9	67.0	64.2	59.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		43.2	43.6	44.5	44.4	43.1	44.3	44.3	45.7	47.5	51.9	55.1	55.9	49.2	48.3
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		239.4	243.8	244.6	244.8	243.6	240.6	237.4	247.8	251.0	255.7	258.0	255.5	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]

[1947–49 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1948: Average	102.8	105.1	1951: June	105.6	129.8
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1949: Average	93.8	97.2	July	104.2	126.4
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1950: Average	99.2	111.2	August	105.7	128.4
1942: Average	103.9	72.2				September	105.8	130.9
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1951: February	106.6	128.5	October	105.1	129.8
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	March	106.6	130.0	November	104.3	129.8
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	April	106.0	129.5	December	104.4	132.9
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	May	105.0	128.1	1952: January	103.3	130.9
1947: Average	103.4	97.7				February	103.5	----------

[1] See footnote 1, tables A–2 and A–3.

NOTE: Indexes have been revised to 1947–49 base.

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)							
1950: Average	2,080.5	2,068.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1951: Average	2,465.9	2,453.7	1,210.7	525.4	717.6	8.3	3.9
1951: 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	2,528.7	2,516.7	1,277.2	496.0	743.5	8.1	3.9
October	2,514.9	2,502.8	1,279.4	495.7	727.7	8.2	3.9
November	2,517.5	2,505.4	1,288.5	496.2	720.7	8.2	3.9
December	2,921.6	2,909.2	1,293.0	898.1	718.1	8.4	4.0
1952: January	2,524.3	2,512.1	1,296.9	502.4	712.8	8.3	3.9
February	2,537.0	2,524.7	1,308.3	503.6	712.8	8.3	4.0
Payrolls—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1950: Average	585,576	580,792	235,157	135,300	210,335	3,215	1,569
1951: Average	749,563	744,560	361,825	147,408	235,327	3,320	1,683
1951: 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	707,508	702,576	347,046	134,916	220,614	3,213	1,719
October	857,429	851,725	402,013	169,963	279,749	3,445	2,259
November	891,129	885,714	423,827	187,003	274,884	3,589	1,826
December	856,123	850,904	381,184	225,820	243,900	3,529	1,690
1952: January	846,065	840,578	413,322	158,767	268,489	3,661	1,826
February	791,225	785,950	379,002	160,403	246,545	3,546	1,729
Employment—Continental United States							
1950: Average	1,930.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1951: Average	2,296.9	2,284.8	1,093.7	523.4	667.7	8.3	3.8
1951: 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	2,355.3	2,343.4	1,164.4	494.0	685.0	8.1	3.8
October	2,341.5	2,329.4	1,166.1	493.6	669.7	8.2	3.9
November	2,344.0	2,332.0	1,174.0	494.1	663.9	8.2	3.8
December	2,746.2	2,733.9	1,177.8	894.4	661.7	8.4	3.9
1952: January	2,350.0	2,337.8	1,181.1	500.3	656.4	8.3	3.9
February	2,362.9	2,350.7	1,192.2	501.5	657.0	8.3	3.9
Payrolls—Continental United States							
1950: Average	549,328	544,587	211,508	134,792	198,287	3,215	1,526
1951: Average	706,838	701,880	334,015	146,819	221,046	3,320	1,638
1951: 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	132,500	218,535	3,195	1,584
August	724,164	719,202	357,459	130,329	231,414	3,257	1,705
September	665,042	660,153	320,781	134,356	205,016	3,213	1,676
October	818,307	812,658	379,746	169,257	263,655	3,445	2,204
November	840,879	835,515	391,089	186,221	258,205	3,589	1,775
December	808,960	803,786	352,230	224,878	226,678	3,529	1,645
1952: January	797,797	792,357	382,580	158,110	251,667	3,661	1,779
February	746,256	741,026	350,207	159,737	231,082	3,546	1,684

[1] See footnote 2, table A–6. [2] See footnote 3, table A–6. [3] Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A–2.

TABLE A–6: 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								
1950: Average	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	0.7
1951: Average	271.4	20.3	251.1	242.1	83.8	8.3	150.0	8.3	.7
1951: 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	278.0	20.0	258.0	249.2	87.4	7.8	154.0	8.1	.7
October	274.0	20.3	253.7	244.8	86.6	7.7	150.5	8.2	.7
November	273.5	20.7	252.8	243.9	86.7	7.9	149.3	8.2	.7
December	279.2	20.5	258.7	249.6	86.5	14.2	148.9	8.4	.7
1952: January	272.0	20.5	251.5	242.5	86.5	7.9	148.1	8.3	.7
February	272.9	20.5	252.4	243.4	87.1	8.0	148.3	8.3	.7
	Payrolls								
1950: Average	81,602	5,321	76,281	72,780	22,888	2,937	46,955	3,215	286
1951: Average	98,369	5,629	92,740	89,106	31,018	3,201	54,887	3,320	314
1951: 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	89,868	5,435	84,433	80,905	28,258	2,860	49,787	3,213	315
October	119,319	6,264	113,055	109,252	37,085	4,096	68,071	3,445	358
November	111,480	6,491	104,989	101,045	37,729	3,649	59,667	3,589	355
December	101,184	6,241	94,943	91,102	31,920	4,533	54,649	3,529	312
1952: January	109,745	6,635	103,110	99,111	34,683	3,450	60,978	3,661	338
February	100,802	6,266	94,536	90,673	31,688	3,377	55,608	3,546	317

[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–9: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,[1] by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1952	1951											1950
	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Jan.
Continental United States	1,384.1	1,101.6	939.9	853.0	859.8	939.2	1,001.6	934.7	949.9	932.1	904.2	1,025.1	1,144.6	2,380.9
New England	123.3	107.4	102.2	105.8	106.4	110.5	111.7	112.6	122.2	99.8	64.0	75.8	91.6	202.8
Maine	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.5	9.2	12.5	11.2	6.2	7.9	10.2	21.8
New Hampshire	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.9	7.6	4.2	4.6	5.8	13.1
Vermont	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.7	6.1
Massachusetts	65.3	56.5	52.1	52.1	52.7	54.1	56.2	59.4	65.5	55.1	33.5	41.1	49.8	101.4
Rhode Island	21.0	18.4	17.7	22.4	21.8	22.5	22.2	22.1	19.9	13.1	9.6	9.2	10.5	19.2
Connecticut	16.2	12.5	13.0	14.0	14.5	17.7	16.3	12.9	12.9	11.6	9.5	11.7	13.6	41.2
Middle Atlantic	415.8	352.2	316.2	304.2	298.6	315.1	344.8	327.2	311.7	299.7	268.1	281.1	351.4	685.5
New York	232.6	219.3	196.0	183.9	178.2	189.0	215.5	204.7	190.4	183.9	163.2	171.8	217.5	379.1
New Jersey	63.1	42.8	41.6	46.2	42.9	42.9	46.5	46.7	48.8	43.1	36.1	40.0	51.3	101.5
Pennsylvania	120.1	90.1	78.6	74.1	77.5	83.2	82.8	75.8	72.5	72.7	68.8	69.3	82.6	204.9
East North Central	259.3	213.4	182.2	158.7	158.0	184.3	191.0	158.6	158.8	150.9	133.7	176.4	200.7	477.9
Ohio	49.7	41.8	38.0	32.7	30.4	31.8	33.4	28.4	27.0	27.7	30.0	39.9	40.9	157.4
Indiana	25.6	22.0	19.1	13.3	15.1	20.1	22.9	17.6	17.0	14.9	11.4	14.4	14.7	38.8
Illinois	73.8	57.4	55.8	54.6	62.1	70.6	76.8	74.3	78.3	72.9	52.6	68.1	76.5	158.4
Michigan	89.3	77.2	57.5	50.6	44.5	55.1	51.1	32.5	30.6	27.8	29.8	39.9	54.8	89.3
Wisconsin	20.9	15.0	11.8	7.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.9	7.6	9.9	14.1	13.8	34.0
West North Central	76.5	51.3	40.6	34.4	30.8	31.5	35.2	31.9	39.0	52.2	61.0	70.3	65.6	130.8
Minnesota	24.0	13.9	8.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.0	11.2	18.4	20.6	21.4	19.3	34.7
Iowa	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.8	6.2	7.4	7.0	15.2
Missouri	28.2	24.2	25.0	22.4	18.3	16.7	18.2	18.2	19.9	20.3	20.2	24.2	24.3	50.2
North Dakota	3.1	1.8	.6	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.5	1.9	3.2	3.1	2.4	3.8
South Dakota	1.8	.9	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	1.1	2.1	2.4	2.1	3.0
Nebraska	4.7	1.9	.8	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	4.8	4.1	7.9
Kansas	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.3	5.5	2.4	2.4	3.6	4.9	7.0	6.4	16.0
South Atlantic	116.9	90.6	84.6	83.2	94.7	107.0	112.7	98.0	90.9	78.0	72.6	83.5	94.3	180.3
Delaware	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.9	3.8
Maryland	13.5	10.0	7.7	6.7	6.5	8.5	10.7	11.0	12.1	11.6	8.3	11.2	13.2	31.8
District of Columbia	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	3.8	3.3	5.0
Virginia	10.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.2	10.5	12.7	12.5	9.1	5.4	6.6	8.0	8.7	20.6
West Virginia	16.3	11.3	9.0	8.5	8.5	10.4	11.7	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.2	13.7	14.2	28.7
North Carolina	30.2	24.7	25.2	24.2	28.5	31.0	30.6	25.5	24.8	20.1	17.5	17.7	18.0	30.3
South Carolina	12.9	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	7.2	8.2	9.4	15.8
Georgia	17.9	13.9	12.9	11.4	13.8	15.4	16.1	15.5	14.2	12.2	10.5	11.5	14.1	24.7
Florida	10.9	10.2	10.5	13.8	17.1	18.0	17.2	11.4	9.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	11.5	19.6
East South Central	81.4	66.1	63.1	51.8	54.7	58.3	63.5	58.5	60.0	60.7	59.7	66.0	65.0	113.2
Kentucky	18.8	15.5	14.9	13.5	13.5	14.9	16.4	16.4	17.9	17.7	15.8	15.9	14.3	26.7
Tennessee	35.0	28.4	26.0	21.5	22.7	22.7	25.5	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.8	25.0	25.8	42.5
Alabama	15.6	13.4	15.3	11.6	12.2	13.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	13.4	13.9	14.3	15.1	27.1
Mississippi	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.2	6.3	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.2	10.8	9.8	16.9
West South Central	58.7	42.7	34.5	29.1	30.2	35.8	37.8	38.0	42.7	47.1	52.3	61.7	54.0	100.4
Arkansas	15.1	10.5	7.7	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	7.1	8.6	9.5	12.7	11.1	20.4
Louisiana	19.5	13.9	11.5	11.1	12.1	14.4	15.9	15.6	17.6	18.4	19.6	22.4	18.1	30.0
Oklahoma	10.7	7.9	6.5	5.3	5.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	8.9	10.7	12.7	11.1	20.1
Texas	13.4	10.4	8.8	7.8	8.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.5	11.2	12.5	13.9	13.7	29.9
Mountain	30.7	18.8	10.3	6.7	6.7	8.0	9.1	8.9	11.3	16.6	25.3	30.3	28.6	60.1
Montana	6.1	3.2	1.4	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	2.0	3.9	6.9	7.3	6.2	11.3
Idaho	7.3	4.7	2.0	.9	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.9	1.9	4.4	5.9	6.2	11.7
Wyoming	1.4	.7	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.4	.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	3.1
Colorado	2.6	1.4	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	8.5
New Mexico	2.5	1.6	1.0	.7	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.0	4.3
Arizona	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.2	7.0
Utah	5.7	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.8	4.7	4.4	10.3
Nevada	2.1	1.4	.9	.6	.5	.6	.7	.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.9	3.9
Pacific	221.5	159.0	106.5	78.9	79.9	88.7	96.0	101.1	113.5	127.2	167.3	179.6	193.2	430.1
Washington	46.3	31.1	18.1	10.8	9.6	10.3	9.3	6.7	8.7	14.2	25.4	28.8	31.2	87.4
Oregon	33.2	21.5	12.3	7.6	6.3	6.4	5.9	3.9	5.0	8.2	18.3	19.9	22.4	56.8
California	142.0	106.4	76.1	60.5	64.0	72.0	80.8	90.5	99.8	104.8	123.6	130.9	139.6	285.9

[1] Prior to August 1950, monthly data represent averages of weeks ended in specified months; for subsequent months, the averages are based on weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month and are not strictly comparable with earlier data. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B–1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over [1]

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:												
1952	[2] 4.0											
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
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:												
1952	[2] 1.9											
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939 [3]	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1952	[2] .3											
1951	.3	.3	3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1952	[2] 1.4											
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
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:												
1952	[2] .4											
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
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:												
1952	[2] 4.5											
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
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			
	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951
Manufacturing												
Durable goods [2]	3.9	3.7	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	4.7	3.1
Nondurable goods [3]	4.1	3.4	1.9	1.4	.3	.2	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	4.1	2.9
Ordnance and accessories	2.4	2.7	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	.5	1.2	.3	.2	3.5	2.2
Food and kindred products	4.9	4.8	2.4	1.9	.4	.4	1.8	2.3	.3	.2	5.0	4.2
Meat products	4.7	6.4	2.3	2.4	.6	.7	1.4	3.0	.4	.3	6.7	6.2
Grain-mill products	3.3	1.7	2.0	.9	.4	.2	.7	.4	.2	.2	4.1	1.4
Bakery products	4.0	3.4	2.5	1.9	.5	.4	.7	.9	.3	.2	3.6	3.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	4.1	2.8	.8	.6	.2	.3	2.9	1.8	.2	.1	3.9	2.7
Tobacco manufactures	3.3	5.4	1.9	1.3	.3	.2	1.0	3.2	.1	.7	4.8	1.8
Cigarettes	1.4	2.3	.9	.6	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	1.4	1.2	1.8
Cigars	4.6	8.1	2.6	1.8	.3	.2	1.6	5.7	.1	.4	7.3	1.7
Tobacco and snuff	3.1	2.4	1.5	.9	.2	.2	1.0	.9	.4	.4	4.1	1.9
Textile-mill products	4.2	3.6	1.6	1.2	.2	.2	2.1	1.8	.3	.4	3.7	2.8
Yarn and thread mills	4.9	3.6	1.4	1.0	.1	.1	3.2	2.1	.2	.4	3.4	2.6
Broad-woven fabric mills	4.0	3.5	1.8	1.2	.2	.2	1.5	1.6	.5	.5	3.8	2.8
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.8	2.9	1.9	1.2	.2	.2	1.2	1.1	.5	.4	3.5	2.5
Woolen and worsted	6.5	7.7	1.2	.7	.1	.2	4.9	6.2	.3	.6	7.0	5.9
Knitting mills	5.3	3.3	1.9	1.4	.2	.1	3.0	1.7	.2	.1	3.5	1.8
Full-fashioned hosiery	4.5	3.5	1.9	1.5	.1	.1	2.3	1.7	.2	.2	2.9	1.0
Seamless hosiery	3.8	2.7	2.0	1.3	.2	.1	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	4.1	2.2
Knit underwear	8.5	3.3	2.0	1.5	.2	.2	5.9	1.5	.4	.1	3.4	2.2
Dyeing and finishing textiles	3.1	2.0	1.2	.9	.5	.2	.8	.6	.6	.3	4.2	3.6
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.0	.2	.1	.6	.7	.4	.3	3.7	1.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	6.5	3.8	3.2	1.9	.2	.3	3.0	1.5	.1	.1	6.4	4.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.1	3.0	2.2	1.6	.1	.1	1.7	1.0	.1	.3	3.5	6.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	8.6	4.1	3.4	2.2	.2	.4	4.8	1.4	.2	.1	7.0	2.8
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	6.9	7.0	1.9	2.5	.3	.3	4.3	4.0	.4	.2	4.9	2.8
Logging camps and contractors	14.1	23.5	2.4	6.4	.4	.7	11.2	16.2	.1	.2	5.6	5.8
Sawmills and planing mills	5.8	5.8	1.9	2.2	.2	.2	3.4	3.2	.3	.2	5.2	2.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	4.9	2.7	1.7	1.1	.2	.2	2.5	1.0	.5	.4	3.3	1.7
Furniture and fixtures	4.1	3.2	2.5	1.9	.4	.3	.8	.7	.4	.3	5.1	3.3
Household furniture	4.1	3.3	2.7	1.9	.5	.4	.5	.7	.4	.3	5.5	3.3
Other furniture and fixtures	4.3	3.0	2.0	1.9	.3	.2	1.6	.7	.4	.2	4.2	3.2
Paper and allied products	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.2	.2	.2	1.2	.7	.4	.3	2.7	1.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.6	2.1	1.1	.9	.2	.2	.8	.7	.5	.3	2.2	1.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.6	2.9	2.4	1.7	.3	.3	1.6	.7	.3	.2	3.5	2.0
Chemicals and allied products	2.5	1.7	1.1	.7	.2	.2	.9	.5	.3	.3	2.5	1.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.2	2.9	1.8	1.4	.4	.4	.8	.8	.2	.3	2.1	1.9
Industrial organic chemicals	2.7	1.6	.8	.5	.1	.1	1.6	.7	.2	.3	1.7	1.1
Synthetic fibers	5.1	2.5	.3	.4	----	.1	4.6	1.3	.2	.7	.9	1.2
Drugs and medicines	2.1	1.0	1.1	.7	.1	.1	[4]	[4]	.2	.2	2.0	1.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers	.9	1.3	.5	.8	.1	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.7	1.5
Products of petroleum and coal	.9	1.5	.4	.4	.1	.1	.2	.7	.2	.3	1.0	.6
Petroleum refining	.8	.8	.3	.3	.1	[4]	.1	.2	.3	.3	.7	.6
Rubber products	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.3	.2	.2	.6	.6	.4	.3	3.6	2.0
Tires and inner tubes	1.9	1.4	1.0	.7	.2	.1	.3	.3	.4	.3	2.6	1.3
Rubber footwear	4.2	2.8	3.2	1.9	.2	.1	.5	.2	.3	.6	4.3	2.9
Other rubber products	4.1	3.2	2.2	1.6	.3	.3	1.0	1.1	.6	.2	4.4	2.5
Leather and leather products	3.6	3.5	2.3	1.7	.2	.1	.8	1.4	.3	.3	5.5	4.5
Leather	2.9	3.4	1.1	1.0	.1	.1	1.4	2.1	.3	.2	3.6	3.0
Footwear (except rubber)	3.8	3.6	2.5	1.8	.3	.2	.7	1.3	.3	.3	5.8	4.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.8	3.4	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	1.8	1.6	.4	.3	3.0	1.9
Glass and glass products	5.7	5.3	1.4	1.1	.2	.2	3.4	3.4	.7	.6	4.5	2.8
Cement, hydraulic	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.4	.3	.3	.1	.2	.4	.3	1.8	1.4
Structural clay products	4.8	3.3	1.9	1.9	.3	.2	2.2	.9	.4	.3	2.6	2.0
Pottery and related products	2.6	2.9	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	.7	1.2	.3	.2	2.5	1.5
Primary metal industries	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.4	.3	.2	.5	.7	.5	.3	3.6	2.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.8	2.5	1.6	1.3	.2	.1	.5	.7	.5	.4	3.5	1.6
Iron and steel foundries	4.2	3.6	2.4	2.0	.6	.5	.8	.8	.4	.3	4.3	3.0
Gray-iron foundries	3.8	3.8	2.0	1.8	.5	.4	.8	1.3	.5	.3	3.6	2.6
Malleable-iron foundries	5.3	3.8	2.1	1.7	.4	.4	2.3	1.2	.5	.5	2.9	2.4
Steel foundries	4.4	3.2	2.9	2.3	.9	.5	.2	.2	.4	.2	5.6	3.7
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.7	1.2	1.2	.5	.2	.1	1.0	.3	.3	.3	1.1	1.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.6	1.4	1.0	.7	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	2.0	2.3
Nonferrous foundries	3.5	2.7	2.1	1.3	.4	.4	.7	.6	.3	.4	5.1	4.0
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.3	.3	.3	.2	.5	.4	.3	4.4	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B–2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries [1]—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.9	3.8	1.8	1.4.	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.3	4.5	2.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.4	3.2	1.9	1.4	.4	.3	.7	1.2	.4	.3	3.3	2.3
Cutlery and edge tools	2.8	2.4	1.5	1.2	.5	.3	.6	.7	.2	.2	1.9	1.1
Hand tools	2.7	3.7	1.5	1.2	.3	.3	.5	1.8	.4	.4	2.5	1.8
Hardware	3.8	3.0	2.2	1.5	.4	.3	.8	1.0	.4	.2	4.0	2.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.1	3.3	2.0	1.4	.3	.3	1.4	1.4	.4	.2	3.3	1.9
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	1	.1	.9	.4	.3	.2	1.4	1.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	6.0	5.1	2.8	1.8	.6.	.5	2.1	2.6	.5	.2	5.8	2.8
Fabricated structural metal products	4.1	3.4	2.1	1.7	.6	.4	1.0	1.0	.4	.3	5.2	3.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	4.3	5.6	1.8	1.2	.3	.1	1.6	4.1	.6	.2	5.3	3.6
Machinery (except electrical)	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	3.9	2.7
Engines and turbines	2.4	3.0	1.5	1.7	.4	.5	.1	.3	.4	.5	3.9	3.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(5)	2.5	(5)	1.3	(5)	.3	(5)	.5	(5)	.4	(5)	2.7
Construction and mining machinery	4.3	2.7	2.5	1.6	.7	.5	.6	.4	.5	.2	4.9	3.2
Metalworking machinery	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.6	.5	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	4.7	3.0
Machine tools	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.6	.6	.4	.2	.1	.3	.3	4.9	3.1
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.5	.5	.3	.2	.1	.3	.2	4.4	2.7
Machine-tool accessories	4.0	2.4	2.5	1.6	.5	.4	.8	.3	.2	.1	4.4	3.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	.4	.3	.7	.3	.2	.2	3.4	2.1
General industrial machinery	3.0	2.6	1.7	1.2	.5	.4	.4	.7	.4	.3	3.6	2.6
Office and store machines and devices	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.1	.4	.1	.1	.6	.3	.4	2.6	1.5
Service-industry and household machines	3.0	1.9	1.6	.8	.3	.2	.6	.5	.5	.4	5.7	3.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.3	2.2	1.7	1.1	.4	.3	.7	.4	.5	.4	3.4	2.0
Electrical machinery	3.8	2.9	2.2	1.4	.4	.2	.9	.9	.3	.4	4.5	2.8
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.6	2.2	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	.7	.5	.4	.5	3.0	2.0
Communication equipment	(5)	3.7	(5)	2.0	(5)	.3	(5)	.9	(5)	.5	(5)	3.5
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	5.5	4.7	3.0	2.1	.7	.5	1.5	1.5	.3	.6	7.0	3.3
Telephone and telegraph equipment	(5)	2.2	(5)	1.6	(5)	.2	(5)	(4)	(5)	.4	(5)	3.4
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.9	3.1	1.8	1.3	.3	.2	1.5	1.3	.3	.3	3.6	2.8
Transportation equipment	4.6	5.0	1.9	1.5	.3	.3	1.7	2.6	.7	.6	6.8	5.5
Automobiles	4.9	5.8	1.2	.8	.3	.2	2.3	4.0	1.1	.8	6.1	5.1
Aircraft and parts	3.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	.4	.3	.3	.1	.3	.4	6.2	5.2
Aircraft	3.8	2.8	2.7	2.1	.4	.3	.4	(4)	.3	.4	5.9	5.1
Aircraft engines and parts	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.8	.5	.5	(4)	(4)	.3	.3	7.8	6.4
Aircraft propellers and parts	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	.3	.2	.2	(4)	.1	.4	3.3	3.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment	2.7	2.8	1.9	1.3	.4	.5	(4)	.6	.4	.4	5.0	3.4
Ship and boat building and repairing	(5)	10.4	(5)	3.5	(5)	.9	(5)	5.8	(5)	.2	(5)	11.2
Railroad equipment	5.6	2.6	1.5	1.0	.2	.3	2.9	.7	1.0	.6	4.5	3.3
Locomotives and parts	3.8	1.8	1.2	.9	.3	.3	1.3	.1	1.0	.5	2.8	2.7
Railroad and streetcars	9.1	3.9	1.8	1.2	.2	.3	6.0	1.6	1.1	.8	7.9	4.4
Other transportation equipment	1.9	3.8	1.2	.7	.1	(4)	.1	2.7	.5	.4	4.5	1.5
Instruments and related products	2.4	1.9	1.1	.9	.1	.1	.9	.6	.3	.3	3.2	2.3
Photographic apparatus	(5)	.8	(5)	.4	(5)	(4)	(5)	.2	(5)	.2	(5)	1.2
Watches and clocks	(5)	4.3	(5)	1.1	(5)	.1	(5)	2.9	(5)	.2	(5)	1.4
Professional and scientific instruments	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	.4	.4	.3	.4	4.0	3.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5.0	4.7	2.5	1.9	.4	.2	1.6	2.2	.5	.4	6.8	3.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.6	1.5	1.8	.9	.2	(4)	1.4	.3	.2	.3	3.1	1.1
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	4.4	4.1	3.1	2.9	.3	.5	.7	.4	.3	.3	4.8	5.0
Iron mining	3.4	2.4	1.1	1.0	.1	.2	1.8	.8	.4	.4	1.8	1.5
Copper mining	4.6	4.4	4.0	3.8	.2	.3	.1	(4)	.3	.3	6.0	6.2
Lead and zinc mining	3.8	2.9	3.1	1.9	.3	.4	.2	.3	.2	.3	4.7	4.2
Anthracite mining	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	.1	(4)	.1	.3	.4	.2	1.6	1.3
Bituminous-coal mining	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.0	.1	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	2.0	1.4
Communication:												
Telephone	(5)	1.9	(5)	1.4	(5)	.1	(5)	.2	(5)	.2	(5)	1.6
Telegraph	(5)	1.5	(5)	.9	(5)	.1	(5)	.4	(5)	.1	(5)	1.1

See explanatory notes for definitions and methodology.

[1] See footnote 1, table B–1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

[2] See footnote 2, table A–2.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

[4] Less than 0.05.

[5] Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$61.55	40.9	$1.505	$58.91	39.7	$1.484	$63.96	42.3	$1.512	$64.79	41.4	$1.565	$56.78	30.2	$1.880	$63.28	32.6	$1.941
1950: Average	65.58	42.2	1.554	61.96	40.9	1.515	72.05	45.0	1.601	66.64	41.6	1.602	63.24	32.1	1.970	70.35	35.0	2.010
1951: January	74.33	43.7	1.701	70.31	41.8	1.682	82.21	47.3	1.738	75.34	43.1	1.748	71.33	35.9	1.987	76.63	37.6	2.038
February	73.46	43.7	1.681	70.98	42.5	1.670	78.49	46.5	1.688	74.17	42.8	1.733	66.65	30.2	2.207	75.67	34.1	2.219
March	72.83	43.3	1.682	69.22	41.3	1.676	77.89	46.5	1.675	74.30	43.0	1.728	50.68	23.1	2.194	74.66	33.6	2.222
April	74.62	44.0	1.696	73.31	43.2	1.697	76.82	46.0	1.670	77.96	43.7	1.784	47.20	21.6	2.185	75.63	33.9	2.231
May	74.96	44.2	1.696	75.48	44.4	1.700	76.00	45.7	1.663	76.23	42.9	1.777	66.67	30.1	2.215	73.86	33.3	2.218
June	70.89	41.8	1.696	65.19	38.3	1.702	75.36	45.4	1.660	76.20	43.2	1.764	68.94	31.0	2.224	77.67	34.8	2.232
July	72.32	42.0	1.722	67.58	39.2	1.724	75.86	44.6	1.701	76.85	43.1	1.783	79.50	35.3	2.252	73.71	32.7	2.254
August	75.74	44.5	1.702	75.92	44.4	1.710	76.88	45.9	1.675	76.78	43.7	1.757	58.52	26.3	2.225	77.23	34.9	2.213
September	76.43	44.1	1.733	76.56	43.8	1.748	79.20	46.7	1.696	75.66	42.6	1.776	60.36	27.2	2.219	81.61	36.5	2.236
October	76.10	44.4	1.714	76.79	44.7	1.718	78.15	46.3	1.688	75.55	42.9	1.761	78.24	35.1	2.229	80.62	36.3	2.221
November	74.43	43.4	1.715	73.06	42.5	1.719	77.74	46.0	1.690	74.44	42.2	1.764	81.84	36.8	2.224	81.09	36.2	2.240
December	79.61	44.6	1.785	78.36	44.5	1.761	83.60	46.6	1.794	81.04	43.2	1.876	69.98	31.1	2.250	86.47	38.5	2.246
1952: January	79.43	44.3	1.793	76.34	44.1	1.731	85.51	46.5	1.839	83.27	43.3	1.923	73.42	32.5	2.259	86.99	38.8	2.242

Year and month	Mining—Continued						Contract construction											
	Crude petroleum and natural gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$71.48	40.2	$1.778	$56.38	43.3	$1.302	$70.81	37.8	$1.874	$70.44	40.9	$1.723	$65.65	41.5	$1.583	$73.66	40.5	$1.820
1950: Average	73.69	40.6	1.815	59.88	44.0	1.361	73.73	37.2	1.982	73.46	40.9	1.796	69.17	41.1	1.683	76.31	40.7	1.875
1951: 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	83.32	42.1	1.979	68.84	45.8	1.503	83.73	39.0	2.147	84.81	42.9	1.977	79.22	43.6	1.817	89.21	42.4	2.104
August	78.15	40.2	1.944	69.59	46.3	1.503	84.46	39.1	2.160	85.27	42.7	1.997	79.90	43.4	1.841	89.51	42.2	2.121
September	83.68	41.8	2.002	70.63	46.1	1.532	85.19	38.9	2.190	84.72	41.9	2.022	78.81	42.1	1.872	89.20	41.7	2.139
October	78.93	40.5	1.949	71.72	47.0	1.526	86.26	39.3	2.195	86.61	42.6	2.033	81.75	43.6	1.875	90.42	41.9	2.158
November	79.02	40.4	1.956	68.35	44.5	1.536	81.66	36.8	2.219	79.30	38.7	2.049	71.73	38.4	1.868	84.72	38.9	2.178
December	83.28	41.6	2.002	67.30	43.9	1.533	84.58	38.1	2.220	79.80	39.1	2.041	71.67	38.7	1.852	85.01	39.3	2.163
1952: January	83.80	41.3	2.029	66.47	43.7	1.521	84.82	37.9	2.238	81.23	39.8	2.041	73.41	40.2	1.826	85.69	39.6	2.164

Year and month	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$70.95	36.7	$1.935	$67.16	36.2	$1.855	$75.70	37.2	$2.034	$78.60	38.6	$2.037	$70.75	35.7	$1.982	$86.57	39.2	$2.211
1950: Average	73.73	36.3	2.031	68.56	35.8	1.915	77.77	36.7	2.119	81.72	38.4	2.128	71.26	35.4	2.013	89.16	38.4	2.322
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	2.285	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	2.306	92.11	39.5	2.332	79.68	36.7	2.171	103.70	40.7	2.548
July	83.63	38.1	2.195	76.28	37.3	2.045	88.97	38.6	2.305	92.19	39.6	2.328	79.24	36.4	2.177	103.54	40.7	2.544
August	84.31	38.2	2.207	76.76	37.5	2.047	89.94	38.7	2.324	92.39	39.4	2.345	80.33	36.2	2.219	104.42	40.9	2.553
September	85.42	38.2	2.236	77.79	37.4	2.080	91.14	38.8	2.349	93.89	39.7	2.365	80.27	35.9	2.236	106.76	41.0	2.604
October	86.20	38.5	2.239	79.66	38.3	2.080	90.94	38.6	2.356	94.60	39.9	2.371	82.16	36.5	2.251	105.19	40.6	2.591
November	82.26	36.4	2.260	76.06	36.2	2.101	86.58	36.5	2.372	91.18	38.2	2.387	78.07	34.3	2.276	100.61	38.8	2.593
December	85.65	37.9	2.260	78.43	37.6	2.086	90.92	38.2	2.380	95.71	40.4	2.369	80.87	35.1	2.304	107.38	41.0	2.619
1952: January	85.50	37.5	2.280	78.49	37.5	2.093	90.19	37.5	2.405	95.00	39.7	2.393	80.03	34.2	2.340	108.42	41.1	2.638

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$71.39	36.1	$1.979	$68.72	33.8	$2.033	$80.39	34.9	$2.301	$67.14	36.6	$1.837	$62.86	35.7	$1.759	$69.66	37.8	$1.844
1950: Average	74.71	35.8	2.087	70.85	33.9	2.090	86.70	35.0	2.477	69.86	37.0	1.888	64.49	35.3	1.827	74.92	38.6	1.941
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	86.86	38.3	2.268	83.96	37.4	2.245	91.38	35.5	2.574	76.76	37.7	2.036	73.63	37.8	1.948	83.15	40.7	2.043
August	87.90	38.5	2.283	83.55	37.1	2.252	91.18	35.8	2.547	77.73	37.3	2.084	73.51	37.6	1.955	85.82	41.2	2.083
September	88.97	38.6	2.305	84.00	37.3	2.252	90.72	35.8	2.534	80.14	38.0	2.109	75.53	37.9	1.993	84.69	40.5	2.091
October	88.20	38.1	2.315	83.61	36.8	2.272	87.91	34.5	2.548	77.65	36.2	2.145	76.63	37.9	2.022	85.11	40.8	2.086
November	82.91	35.6	2.329	74.93	33.2	2.257	83.05	32.8	2.532	71.14	33.7	2.111	70.55	34.6	2.039	77.53	36.9	2.101
December	86.59	37.1	2.334	76.84	33.7	2.280	88.96	34.6	2.571	73.52	34.5	2.131	72.46	35.8	2.024	84.27	39.6	2.128
1952: January	85.18	36.2	2.353	76.72	33.3	2.304	84.52	32.9	2.569	73.55	34.4	2.138	69.36	34.1	2.034	77.54	39.1	1.983

Year and month	Manufacturing																	
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [3]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
1949: Average	$54.92	39.2	$1.401	$58.03	39.5	$1.469	$51.41	38.8	$1.325	$58.76	40.0	$1.469	$53.58	41.5	$1.291	$57.44	41.5	$1.384
1950: Average	59.33	40.5	1.465	63.32	41.2	1.537	54.71	39.7	1.378	64.79	41.8	1.550	56.07	41.5	1.351	60.07	41.6	1.444
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	64.24	40.2	1.598	68.79	40.9	1.682	58.48	39.3	1.488	73.10	43.1	1.696	61.65	42.2	1.461	68.26	41.8	1.633
August	64.32	40.3	1.596	69.55	41.3	1.684	57.91	39.1	1.481	73.71	43.9	1.679	61.15	42.0	1.456	67.48	41.3	1.634
September	65.49	40.6	1.613	71.01	41.6	1.707	58.67	39.4	1.489	76.47	44.2	1.730	62.06	42.8	1.450	68.46	41.9	1.634
October	65.41	40.5	1.615	71.10	41.7	1.705	58.00	38.9	1.491	75.50	44.0	1.716	61.91	42.0	1.474	67.65	41.5	1.630
November	65.85	40.5	1.626	71.05	41.5	1.712	59.07	39.2	1.507	75.68	43.9	1.724	63.34	42.0	1.508	73.51	44.1	1.667
December	67.40	41.2	1.636	72.71	42.2	1.723	60.49	39.9	1.516	77.57	45.1	1.720	64.13	42.3	1.516	73.84	44.4	1.663
1952: January	67.08	40.9	1.640	72.28	41.9	1.725	60.04	39.5	1.520	76.95	44.3	1.737	63.32	41.6	1.522	69.84	42.3	1.651

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat packing			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
1949: Average	$58.02	41.5	$1.398	$57.44	41.9	$1.371	$54.61	44.8	$1.219	$56.13	45.3	$1.239	$55.00	44.9	$1.225	$43.77	38.8	$1.128
1950: Average	60.94	41.6	1.465	60.80	42.4	1.434	56.11	44.5	1.261	57.36	45.6	1.258	57.29	44.1	1.299	46.81	39.3	1.191
1951: January	66.95	43.0	1.557	65.84	42.7	1.542	59.09	44.1	1.340	60.89	45.0	1.353	61.82	44.8	1.380	49.41	38.3	1.290
February	61.21	39.9	1.534	61.04	40.0	1.526	59.45	44.1	1.348	61.56	45.1	1.365	62.01	44.2	1.403	48.84	37.8	1.292
March	63.01	40.6	1.552	64.37	42.1	1.529	59.98	44.4	1.351	63.75	46.5	1.371	61.66	44.2	1.395	48.64	37.5	1.297
April	63.91	41.1	1.555	64.17	41.4	1.550	59.67	44.3	1.347	62.56	45.9	1.363	61.66	44.2	1.395	50.39	38.7	1.302
May	65.03	41.5	1.567	64.17	41.4	1.550	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	69.81	41.7	1.674	67.50	42.8	1.577	62.02	45.4	1.366	65.47	46.8	1.399	63.57	45.7	1.391	49.20	40.8	1.206
August	69.09	41.2	1.677	67.69	42.6	1.589	60.70	44.9	1.352	63.70	46.7	1.364	62.32	44.9	1.388	53.00	41.7	1.271
September	70.27	41.9	1.677	67.92	41.9	1.621	62.10	45.0	1.380	64.77	46.5	1.393	63.11	44.6	1.415	54.33	43.5	1.249
October	69.01	41.1	1.679	67.00	41.9	1.599	60.60	44.3	1.368	62.06	45.5	1.364	62.33	44.3	1.407	56.87	42.5	1.338
November	75.98	44.2	1.719	68.19	42.3	1.612	60.09	43.8	1.372	61.92	45.2	1.370	62.48	44.0	1.420	47.80	37.0	1.292
December	76.29	44.8	1.703	66.95	42.0	1.594	61.65	44.1	1.398	62.42	45.1	1.384	63.76	44.4	1.436	51.08	38.7	1.320
1952: January	71.57	42.5	1.684	66.14	41.6	1.590	62.76	44.2	1.420	63.53	44.8	1.418	62.25	43.9	1.418	50.89	38.7	1.315

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$56.94	43.8	$1.300	$58.91	44.7	$1.318	$54.98	46.2	$1.190	$51.67	41.7	$1.239	$56.01	42.4	$1.321	$56.62	42.1	$1.345
1950: Average	59.02	43.3	1.363	60.95	44.1	1.382	57.21	45.3	1.263	53.54	41.5	1.290	59.94	43.0	1.394	61.83	43.0	1.438
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	1.505
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	68.14	45.7	1.491	68.54	46.5	1.474	67.40	47.7	1.413	58.15	42.2	1.378	62.77	41.0	1.531	63.14	41.4	1.525
August	68.09	45.3	1.503	69.76	46.6	1.497	65.85	46.8	1.407	58.07	41.9	1.386	58.42	39.0	1.498	59.15	39.2	1.509
September	68.60	45.4	1.511	71.35	47.0	1.518	68.45	47.9	1.429	58.69	42.1	1.394	62.82	41.3	1.521	63.38	41.7	1.520
October	68.67	45.3	1.516	69.98	45.8	1.528	65.98	46.5	1.419	58.38	41.7	1.400	55.39	38.2	1.450	56.93	37.9	1.502
November	68.00	44.5	1.528	71.37	45.9	1.555	67.04	46.3	1.448	59.26	41.5	1.428	65.20	45.5	1.433	62.36	39.9	1.563
December	68.24	44.4	1.537	70.89	45.3	1.565	65.93	45.5	1.449	59.16	41.4	1.429	63.60	43.0	1.479	61.89	39.7	1.559
1952: January	69.62	45.0	1.547	70.87	45.4	1.561	67.60	46.3	1.460	58.61	41.1	1.426	61.60	40.0	1.540	63.50	40.6	1.564

Manufacturing—Continued

Food and kindred products—Continued

Year and month	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$56.09	42.3	$1.326	$45.12	40.0	$1.128	$42.63	39.8	$1.071	$64.21	41.0	$1.566	$48.40	43.8	$1.105	$69.46	41.1	$1.690
1950: Average	58.69	42.5	1.381	46.72	39.9	1.171	44.81	39.9	1.123	67.49	41.0	1.646	49.12	42.9	1.145	72.66	40.8	1.781
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	64.20	40.1	1.601	49.71	38.9	1.278	47.10	38.7	1.217	75.64	42.0	1.801	56.16	45.4	1.237	81.42	42.1	1.934
August	58.91	38.3	1.538	50.23	39.8	1.262	47.48	39.5	1.202	75.13	41.9	1.793	54.89	44.7	1.228	80.53	41.9	1.922
September	63.78	40.7	1.567	52.17	41.5	1.257	49.16	41.1	1.196	75.11	41.8	1.797	53.79	43.7	1.231	81.00	42.1	1.924
October	54.90	38.1	1.441	50.96	40.7	1.252	48.44	40.6	1.193	72.54	40.8	1.778	52.68	43.0	1.225	77.29	40.4	1.913
November	68.12	47.7	1.428	51.74	41.1	1.259	49.68	41.3	1.203	74.54	40.6	1.836	54.59	43.5	1.255	80.11	40.5	1.978
December	66.40	43.6	1.523	52.88	42.0	1.259	51.16	42.6	1.201	72.82	40.5	1.798	53.37	42.9	1.244	78.81	40.9	1.927
1952: January	61.13	37.3	1.639	53.29	40.9	1.303	51.01	41.1	1.241	72.46	40.3	1.798	51.79	41.9	1.236	77.18	40.2	1.920

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$57.00	39.2	$1.454	$52.17	41.9	$1.245	$37.25	37.1	$1.004	$46.33	37.7	$1.229	$32.41	36.7	$0.884	$39.10	37.2	$1.051
1950: Average	61.94	40.3	1.537	54.99	42.2	1.303	41.08	37.9	1.084	50.19	39.0	1.287	35.76	36.9	.969	42.79	37.7	1.135
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	50.59	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	1.210
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	1.220
July	68.50	39.8	1.721	59.21	41.7	1.420	44.03	37.6	1.171	53.70	39.2	1.370	37.83	36.8	1.028	44.99	37.0	1.216
August	68.18	39.8	1.713	58.66	41.4	1.417	44.08	38.5	1.145	55.79	40.4	1.381	38.94	37.7	1.033	46.76	38.3	1.221
September	67.70	39.5	1.714	59.74	41.6	1.436	44.75	39.5	1.133	55.82	40.1	1.392	40.18	38.3	1.049	48.20	38.9	1.239
October	70.20	40.6	1.729	59.05	41.7	1.416	45.30	39.7	1.141	55.40	39.8	1.392	40.88	38.9	1.051	46.90	37.7	1.244
November	67.61	38.7	1.747	60.06	42.0	1.430	46.26	39.3	1.177	58.02	41.0	1.415	41.03	38.6	1.063	48.63	38.5	1.263
December	64.94	37.6	1.727	60.51	42.2	1.434	46.73	39.6	1.180	57.75	40.7	1.419	41.84	39.4	1.062	47.83	38.2	1.252
1952: January	67.02	38.1	1.759	61.36	42.0	1.461	45.51	38.6	1.179	55.24	39.4	1.402	40.17	38.0	1.057	48.46	38.4	1.262

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Con.			Textile-mill products													
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$34.20	38.3	$0.893	$44.83	37.7	$1.189	$40.51	36.4	$1.113	$40.55	36.3	$1.117	$44.48	37.5	$1.186	$42.89	37.2	$1.153
1950: Average	37.59	39.4	.954	48.95	39.6	1.236	45.01	38.9	1.157	45.09	38.8	1.162	49.28	40.1	1.229	48.00	40.1	1.197
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	41.00	36.8	1.114	49.58	37.7	1.315	46.70	37.6	1.242	46.92	37.6	1.248	50.25	38.3	1.312	48.74	38.2	1.276
August	34.99	37.5	.933	48.08	36.7	1.310	44.89	36.2	1.240	44.94	36.1	1.245	48.30	37.1	1.302	46.59	36.8	1.266
September	37.30	42.0	.888	48.74	36.9	1.321	45.14	36.2	1.247	45.16	36.1	1.251	48.75	37.1	1.314	47.20	36.9	1.279
October	39.25	42.8	.917	49.29	37.2	1.325	46.01	36.9	1.247	46.38	37.1	1.250	48.77	37.0	1.318	47.36	37.0	1.280
November	36.89	39.0	.946	50.46	37.8	1.335	46.57	37.2	1.252	46.97	37.4	1.256	50.01	37.6	1.330	48.35	37.6	1,286
December	38.18	39.2	.974	52.66	39.3	1.340	49.11	39.1	1.256	49.02	39.0	1.257	52.58	39.3	1.338	50.44	39.1	1.290
1952: January	38.71	39.3	.985	52.57	39.0	1.348	48.64	38.6	1.260	48.56	38.6	1.258	52.22	39.0	1.339	50.13	38.8	1.292

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South									United States			North		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$46.36	38.0	$1.220	$41.92	37.0	$1.133	$51.19	38.9	$1.316	$41.47	36.8	$1.127	$52.09	37.5	$1.389	$53.98	36.9	$1.463
1950: Average	51.23	40.5	1.265	47.08	40.0	1.177	54.01	39.8	1.357	44.13	37.4	1.180	53.63	37.9	1.415	54.25	37.7	1.439
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	1.658
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	51.60	38.0	1.358	47.86	38.2	1.253	57.47	39.2	1.466	44.57	35.4	1.259	54.01	35.3	1.530	54.48	34.2	1.593
August	48.82	35.9	1.360	45.99	37.0	1.243	55.84	38.3	1.458	44.44	35.3	1.259	53.75	35.2	1.527	54.32	34.4	1.579
September	51.17	36.6	1.398	46.18	37.0	1.248	56.20	38.1	1.475	44.84	35.5	1.263	54.07	35.2	1.536	55.12	34.6	1.593
October	51.41	36.1	1.424	46.40	37.3	1.244	55.38	36.8	1.505	46.06	36.3	1.269	55.18	35.9	1.537	57.47	36.1	1.592
November	51.27	35.8	1.432	47.58	38.0	1.252	57.68	37.6	1.534	47.56	37.3	1.275	57.75	37.5	1.540	57.80	36.4	1.588
December	54.31	37.9	1.433	49.60	39.4	1.259	62.38	40.3	1.548	47.83	37.6	1.272	57.94	37.5	1.545	56.55	35.5	1.593
1952: January	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	61.62	39.6	1.556	47.91	37.2	1.288	58.11	37.3	1.558	-------	-------	-------

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery									Knit outerwear			Knit underwear		
	South			United States			North			South								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$50.31	38.2	$1.317	$31.45	35.5	$0.886	$35.06	37.7	$0.930	$30.78	35.1	$0.877	$40.96	38.1	$1.075	$36.34	36.2	$1.004
1950: Average	53.33	38.2	1.396	34.94	35.8	.976	38.12	38.2	.998	34.37	35.4	.971	43.73	38.6	1.133	39.60	37.5	1.056
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	53.83	36.1	1.491	35.39	34.0	1.041	38.20	35.5	1.076	34.85	33.7	1.034	45.26	37.5	1.207	40.55	35.6	1.139
August	53.41	35.7	1.496	35.32	33.7	1.048	39.71	36.6	1.085	34.42	33.1	1.040	46.27	37.8	1.224	40.91	35.7	1.146
September	53.32	35.5	1.502	35.25	33.8	1.043	40.74	37.1	1.098	34.23	33.2	1.031	46.56	37.7	1.235	41.62	36.0	1.156
October	53.81	35.8	1.503	37.45	35.5	1.055	42.21	38.1	1.108	36.54	35.0	1.044	47.36	37.8	1.253	42.33	36.3	1.166
November	57.68	38.2	1.510	38.66	36.4	1.062	42.48	38.0	1.118	37.94	36.1	1.051	48.33	38.6	1.252	43.14	36.9	1.169
December	59.01	38.9	1.517	39.47	37.1	1.064	44.23	39.6	1.117	38.54	36.6	1.053	48.20	38.5	1.252	44.11	37.8	1.167
1952: January	-------	-------	-------	38.59	36.2	1.066	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	47.28	37.2	1.271	44.12	37.2	1.186

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$51.50	40.3	$1.278	$56.80	39.5	$1.438	$56.23	38.7	$1.453	$47.89	38.9	$1.231	$49.21	35.3	$1.394	$41.89	35.8	$1.170
1950: Average	53.87	40.9	1.317	62.33	41.5	1.502	62.72	41.1	1.526	52.37	40.6	1.290	51.05	35.9	1.422	43.68	36.4	1.200
1951: January	59.13	41.7	1.418	65.91	41.4	1.592	65.65	40.7	1.613	56.83	41.6	1.366	58.08	38.8	1.497	47.42	36.9	1.285
February	60.12	42.4	1.418	67.25	41.9	1.605	66.30	41.0	1.617	56.11	40.9	1.372	59.45	39.4	1.509	48.38	37.5	1.290
March	58.19	41.3	1.409	66.49	41.4	1.606	65.08	40.3	1.615	56.62	41.3	1.371	55.43	37.1	1.494	47.27	37.4	1.264
April	56.18	39.7	1.415	64.76	40.4	1.603	62.83	39.0	1.611	55.70	40.6	1.372	50.69	33.5	1.513	44.97	36.5	1.232
May	54.40	38.5	1.413	61.38	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	52.56	37.3	1.409	58.43	37.1	1.575	54.92	35.0	1.569	53.70	39.2	1.370	50.38	34.2	1.473	45.10	35.4	1.274
August	51.01	36.0	1.417	58.59	37.2	1.575	54.46	34.8	1.565	52.32	38.3	1.366	47.18	33.2	1.421	46.11	35.8	1.288
September	53.18	37.4	1.422	59.69	37.8	1.579	55.96	35.6	1.572	53.89	38.8	1.389	49.66	32.0	1.552	45.89	35.6	1.289
October	55.19	38.7	1.426	60.99	38.8	1.572	59.05	37.3	1.583	54.03	38.7	1.396	49.90	33.4	1.494	43.70	34.6	1.263
November	58.70	40.4	1.453	60.80	38.7	1.571	59.18	37.6	1.574	54.09	38.5	1.405	49.93	33.4	1.495	45.12	35.5	1.271
December	61.78	42.4	1.457	63.52	40.1	1.584	61.19	38.8	1.577	56.30	40.1	1.404	55.42	36.7	1.510	46.37	36.2	1.281
1952: January	60.97	41.7	1.462	65.69	40.9	1.606	63.88	40.0	1.597	56.64	39.8	1.423	54.73	36.2	1.512	46.71	36.1	1.294

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$46.67	34.7	$1.345	$33.30	36.2	$0.920	$33.37	36.0	$0.927	$34.91	35.7	$0.978	$27.44	35.5	$0.773	$49.69	34.7	$1.432
1950: Average	50.22	36.9	1.361	36.43	36.8	.990	36.26	36.7	.988	39.43	37.8	1.043	31.34	35.9	.873	49.41	34.7	1.424
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	52.82	36.2	1.459	36.15	34.4	1.051	35.30	33.4	1.057	38.61	35.1	1.100	32.62	35.3	.924	52.35	34.9	1.500
August	51.56	35.0	1.473	36.99	35.3	1.048	36.47	34.5	1.057	39.13	35.0	1.118	32.42	35.2	.921	53.45	35.4	1.510
September	51.98	35.1	1.481	37.67	35.5	1.061	37.70	35.1	1.074	39.94	35.6	1.122	31.83	34.3	.928	51.50	34.4	1.497
October	47.81	32.5	1.471	37.14	35.0	1.061	37.52	35.0	1.072	36.83	33.3	1.106	32.53	34.5	.943	47.33	32.8	1.443
November	47.59	32.2	1.478	38.13	35.6	1.071	38.84	36.0	1.079	37.56	33.6	1.118	32.85	35.1	.936	50.41	34.6	1.457
December	50.31	33.9	1.484	38.16	35.7	1.069	38.56	35.9	1.074	39.21	35.1	1.117	32.27	34.7	.930	52.55	35.8	1.468
1952: January	50.50	33.4	1.512	38.27	35.9	1.066	38.98	36.5	1.068	40.19	35.5	1.132	32.48	35.0	.928	53.89	36.0	1.497

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$47.20	34.4	$1.372	$32.23	36.5	$0.883	$66.38	33.8	$1.964	$35.79	36.6	$0.978	$34.08	36.1	$0.944	$53.55	35.3	$1.517
1950: Average	48.09	34.8	1.382	34.66	36.1	.960	63.77	33.6	1.898	38.38	36.9	1.040	36.55	36.4	1.004	54.21	35.2	1.540
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	48.96	35.4	1.383	34.48	34.0	1.014	68.43	34.2	2.001	38.41	34.6	1.110	38.56	35.7	1.080	57.66	35.9	1.606
August	52.16	35.8	1.457	37.19	36.5	1.019	66.97	33.5	1.999	39.55	35.5	1.114	38.66	35.9	1.077	59.35	36.5	1.626
September	51.05	34.4	1.484	37.69	36.7	1.027	63.33	32.1	1.973	41.06	36.5	1.125	40.00	36.9	1.084	62.10	37.3	1.665
October	47.33	32.8	1.443	36.81	35.7	1.031	56.29	29.3	1.921	41.66	36.8	1.132	40.51	37.2	1.089	52.50	33.4	1.572
November	49.60	34.3	1.446	38.35	36.8	1.042	60.83	31.5	1.931	42.79	37.5	1.141	41.13	37.6	1.094	50.90	32.9	1.547
December	52.67	35.9	1.467	38.87	37.7	1.031	63.46	33.0	1.923	43.05	37.6	1.145	41.32	37.6	1.099	55.32	35.3	1.567
1952: January	52.63	36.2	1.454	39.48	37.6	1.050	67.43	33.8	1.995	42.29	36.9	1.146	40.19	36.8	1.092	61.10	38.5	1.587

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—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
1951: January	42.18	36.9	1.143	44.58	36.1	1.235	44.23	38.7	1.143	$39.83	37.9	$1.048	$44.64	39.4	$1.133	55.73	40.5	1.376
February	42.70	37.1	1.151	44.98	36.9	1.219	44.12	38.6	1.143	39.93	37.6	1.062	44.73	39.2	1.141	56.13	40.5	1.386
March	40.77	36.5	1.117	45.60	37.1	1.229	44.05	38.3	1.150	38.44	36.4	1.056	45.16	39.0	1.158	55.58	40.6	1.369
April	40.74	36.8	1.107	44.88	36.7	1.223	43.15	37.1	1.163	38.12	36.0	1.059	43.12	37.4	1.153	58.95	41.4	1.424
May	40.35	35.9	1.124	44.82	36.0	1.245	42.81	36.5	1.173	37.21	35.2	1.057	42.65	36.8	1.159	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	41.83	36.5	1.146	43.61	36.4	1.198	43.48	37.1	1.172	38.05	35.3	1.078	44.00	37.8	1.164	57.43	39.8	1.443
August	41.59	36.2	1.149	46.28	36.5	1.268	44.03	37.7	1.168	37.49	35.7	1.050	45.94	38.9	1.181	60.49	40.9	1.479
September	41.93	35.9	1.168	46.76	36.7	1.274	44.36	37.5	1.183	37.31	35.4	1.054	44.92	38.0	1.182	61.51	40.6	1.515
October	40.15	34.7	1.157	45.68	36.0	1.269	44.41	37.6	1.181	37.73	35.8	1.054	45.21	37.9	1.193	62.32	41.3	1.509
November	42.37	36.4	1.164	47.62	37.0	1.287	44.65	37.9	1.178	38.00	36.5	1.041	46.21	38.8	1.191	60.86	40.6	1.499
December	42.76	36.8	1.162	47.48	37.3	1.273	45.89	38.5	1.192	39.39	37.8	1.042	47.80	40.1	1.192	59.63	40.7	1.465
1952: January	43.35	36.8	1.178	44.66	36.4	1.227	45.34	38.1	1.190	38.85	37.0	1.050	46.77	39.5	1.184	56.44	40.0	1.411

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																	
	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		
							United States			South			West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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
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	62.55	35.7	1.752	57.46	39.6	1.451	58.17	39.6	1.469	40.62	41.7	.974	72.38	37.1	1.951	63.56	41.6	1.528
August	74.57	40.2	1.855	60.29	40.6	1.485	61.06	40.6	1.504	41.02	41.9	.979	77.57	39.1	1.984	64.79	42.1	1.539
September	75.63	39.7	1.905	61.06	40.2	1.519	61.95	40.2	1.541	41.21	41.8	.986	79.01	38.6	2.047	66.39	42.1	1.577
October	79.99	41.9	1.909	61.49	40.8	1.507	62.42	40.8	1.530	42.37	42.8	.990	79.57	39.1	2.035	66.94	42.5	1.575
November	79.38	41.3	1.922	60.56	40.4	1.499	61.49	40.4	1.522	41.75	42.3	.987	78.82	38.6	2.042	62.97	40.6	1.551
December	73.97	40.2	1.840	58.59	40.1	1.461	59.39	40.1	1.481	41.71	42.3	.986	85.90	41.6	2.065	64.31	41.6	1.546
1952: January	67.29	41.9	1.606	55.39	39.2	1.413	55.95	39.1	1.431	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	63.76	41.0	1.555

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued												Furniture and fixtures					
	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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
1951: January	60.09	42.2	1.424	48.31	41.4	1.167	49.37	42.6	1.159	50.51	42.2	1.197	56.93	41.8	1.362	54.75	41.7	1.313
February	60.15	41.8	1.439	47.72	41.1	1.161	49.26	42.8	1.151	50.23	42.1	1.193	58.15	42.2	1.378	55.78	42.0	1.328
March	61.19	42.2	1.450	48.51	41.5	1.169	49.62	42.7	1.162	50.54	42.4	1.192	58.67	42.3	1.387	56.37	42.1	1.339
April	62.13	42.7	1.455	48.70	41.8	1.165	49.64	42.9	1.157	51.49	42.8	1.203	56.96	41.1	1.386	54.04	40.6	1.331
May	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	60.54	41.1	1.473	48.63	40.9	1.189	49.27	41.3	1.193	50.75	41.7	1.217	55.74	39.7	1.404	51.91	38.8	1.338
August	62.14	42.1	1.476	48.87	41.0	1.192	48.74	41.2	1.183	51.29	41.9	1.224	57.53	40.8	1.410	53.64	40.0	1.341
September	62.81	42.1	1.492	49.93	41.3	1.209	49.42	41.6	1.188	52.38	41.9	1.250	58.40	41.1	1.421	55.32	40.8	1.356
October	64.20	42.8	1.500	50.01	41.5	1.205	49.61	41.9	1.184	51.96	41.6	1.249	58.79	41.4	1.420	55.94	41.1	1.361
November	61.74	41.3	1.495	49.48	41.3	1.198	49.16	41.8	1.176	50.92	40.8	1.248	58.81	41.1	1.431	56.50	41.0	1.378
December	63.58	42.5	1.496	51.27	42.2	1.215	50.37	42.4	1.188	52.33	41.8	1.252	60.44	42.0	1.439	57.45	41.6	1.381
1952: January	62.62	42.0	1.491	48.43	40.7	1.190	47.80	41.1	1.163	51.83	41.6	1.246	60.17	41.7	1.443	56.59	41.1	1.377

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Furniture and fixtures—Continued												Paper and allied products					
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$43.68	40.0	$1.092	$50.18	38.9	$1.290	$51.69	39.7	$1.362	$55.47	40.7	$1.363	$55.96	41.7	$1.342	$59.83	42.4	$1.411
1950: Average	48.39	42.3	1.144	56.35	41.4	1.361	57.27	41.2	1.390	58.53	41.9	1.397	61.14	43.3	1.412	65.06	43.9	1.482
1951: January	51.06	42.2	1.210	57.06	39.9	1.430	61.02	41.4	1.474	63.00	42.2	1.493	65.96	43.8	1.506	70.89	44.7	1.586
February	52.31	42.7	1.225	58.92	41.0	1.437	59.70	40.5	1.474	64.33	42.6	1.510	65.36	43.4	1.506	70.49	44.5	1.584
March	52.11	42.4	1.229	59.68	41.3	1.445	64.24	42.6	1.508	64.63	42.8	1.510	66.16	43.7	1.514	70.80	44.7	1.584
April	50.84	41.4	1.228	55.88	38.7	1.444	58.00	39.7	1.461	64.52	42.5	1.518	66.38	43.7	1.519	71.37	44.8	1.593
May	49.73	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	47.50	38.9	1.221	54.37	37.6	1.446	58.84	39.2	1.501	64.30	41.7	1.542	65.44	42.8	1.529	71.73	44.5	1.612
August	50.10	40.6	1.234	55.59	38.5	1.444	57.97	39.3	1.475	65.92	42.5	1.551	64.84	42.6	1.522	70.38	44.1	1.596
September	50.92	41.1	1.239	58.17	40.2	1.447	62.23	40.7	1.529	65.32	41.9	1.559	65.57	42.8	1.532	71.29	44.2	1.613
October	51.46	41.5	1.240	60.23	41.0	1.469	62.09	40.5	1.533	65.30	42.1	1.551	65.32	42.5	1.537	71.15	44.0	1.617
November	51.58	41.3	1.249	61.39	41.2	1.490	63.15	40.4	1.563	64.49	41.5	1.554	65.64	42.4	1.548	71.31	43.8	1.628
December	52.08	41.6	1.252	65.36	42.8	1.527	62.95	40.9	1.539	67.75	43.1	1.572	66.73	42.8	1.559	72.39	44.3	1.634
1952: January	51.58	41.2	1.252	59.18	39.8	1.487	63.30	40.6	1.559	68.54	43.0	1.594	66.74	42.7	1.563	71.98	44.0	1.636

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Paper and allied products—Continued						Printing, publishing, and allied industries											
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$52.45	41.2	$1.273	$51.07	40.6	$1.258	$70.28	38.7	$1.816	$78.37	37.3	$2.101	$70.21	38.9	$1.805	$61.07	38.6	$1.582
1950: Average	57.96	43.0	1.348	55.48	42.0	1.321	72.98	38.8	1.881	80.00	36.9	2.168	74.18	39.5	1.878	64.08	39.1	1.639
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	58.59	40.6	1.443	58.95	41.4	1.424	75.50	38.6	1.956	82.36	36.3	2.269	79.64	39.7	2.006	66.20	39.1	1.693
August	58.92	40.8	1.444	59.39	41.5	1.431	75.54	38.7	1.952	82.29	36.3	2.267	80.32	40.0	2.008	68.28	40.0	1.707
September	59.12	41.0	1.442	59.78	41.6	1.437	77.69	39.2	1.982	85.13	36.9	2.307	83.23	40.7	2.045	68.69	40.1	1.713
October	58.93	40.7	1.448	59.60	41.3	1.443	76.27	38.6	1.976	84.59	36.7	2.305	80.07	39.7	2.017	66.31	39.4	1.683
November	59.49	40.8	1.458	59.80	41.1	1.455	77.09	38.7	1.992	85.51	36.7	2.330	80.48	39.8	2.022	66.68	39.2	1.701
December	61.02	41.2	1.481	60.53	41.4	1.462	79.83	39.5	2.021	89.16	37.7	2.365	81.44	40.0	2.036	68.52	39.7	1.726
1952: January	61.26	41.2	1.487	60.69	41.4	1.466	77.68	38.8	2.002	83.41	36.0	2.317	80.50	39.5	2.038	68.32	39.4	1.734

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$69.44	39.7	$1.749	$69.17	39.3	$1.760	$62.66	38.7	$1.619	$58.63	41.0	$1.430	$63.90	40.6	$1.574	$60.83	39.5	$1.540
1950: Average	72.34	39.9	1.813	73.04	40.0	1.826	65.18	39.1	1.667	62.67	41.5	1.510	67.89	40.9	1.660	65.69	40.6	1.618
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	74.86	39.8	1.881	76.42	40.2	1.901	66.44	38.9	1.708	69.01	41.6	1.659	76.36	42.0	1.818	73.06	41.3	1.769
August	74.77	39.9	1.874	77.09	40.3	1.913	65.96	38.8	1.700	68.18	41.5	1.643	76.03	42.1	1.806	71.67	41.0	1.748
September	76.99	40.5	1.901	77.81	40.4	1.926	67.70	39.2	1.727	68.43	41.7	1.641	76.13	41.6	1.830	72.54	40.8	1.778
October	75.13	39.5	1.902	75.96	40.0	1.899	67.22	38.9	1.728	68.18	41.8	1.631	76.45	41.8	1.829	71.17	40.3	1.766
November	76.57	39.9	1.919	75.56	39.6	1.908	66.99	38.7	1.731	68.72	41.8	1.644	76.36	41.5	1.840	71.63	40.4	1.773
December	79.20	40.7	1.946	78.81	40.9	1.927	68.95	39.4	1.750	69.05	41.8	1.652	75.95	40.9	1.857	72.27	40.6	1.780
1952: January	78.66	40.4	1.947	77.02	40.2	1.916	68.44	39.2	1.746	68.85	41.6	1.655	75.60	41.0	1.844	71.68	40.2	1.783

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemical and allied products—Continued

Year and month	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$60.36	40.4	$1.494	$66.74	39.8	$1.677	$55.20	38.6	$1.430	$56.60	40.4	$1.401	$59.78	41.0	$1.458	$44.72	41.6	$1.075
1950: Average	65.54	41.8	1.568	71.93	40.8	1.763	58.40	39.3	1.486	59.59	40.9	1.457	64.80	42.3	1.532	47.00	41.3	1.138
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	73.91	42.6	1.735	79.32	41.1	1.930	63.32	39.5	1.603	61.63	40.2	1.533	68.84	41.8	1.647	54.36	42.6	1.276
August	72.36	41.9	1.727	79.12	41.1	1.925	62.53	39.4	1.587	62.00	40.6	1.527	68.35	41.7	1.639	52.67	41.6	1.266
September	74.55	42.5	1.754	78.44	40.6	1.932	63.54	39.1	1.625	61.90	40.3	1.536	67.86	41.0	1.655	54.02	42.4	1.274
October	72.36	41.3	1.752	76.86	40.2	1.912	62.86	38.9	1.616	63.51	41.0	1.549	68.56	41.2	1.664	52.92	41.9	1.263
November	73.49	41.4	1.775	80.42	41.2	1.952	63.10	38.9	1.622	63.59	41.0	1.551	69.85	41.6	1.679	53.09	41.9	1.267
December	74.30	41.6	1.786	82.75	42.2	1.961	63.91	39.4	1.622	63.86	41.2	1.550	70.26	41.7	1.685	55.00	42.7	1.288
1952: January	74.48	41.7	1.786	80.32	41.0	1.959	63.38	39.0	1.625	64.24	41.1	1.563	69.88	41.4	1.688	54.10	42.2	1.282

Manufacturing—Continued

Chemicals and allied products—Continued | Products of petroleum and coal

Year and month	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$51.12	47.2	$1.083	$60.67	40.8	$1.487	$66.54	40.9	$1.627	$72.36	40.4	$1.791	$75.33	40.2	$1.874	$61.07	39.3	$1.554
1950: Average	53.46	45.5	1.175	64.41	41.5	1.552	71.81	41.7	1.722	75.01	40.9	1.834	77.93	40.4	1.929	62.85	39.7	1.583
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	61.59	44.5	1.384	68.68	41.4	1.659	76.40	40.9	1.868	84.06	41.8	2.011	87.94	41.6	2.114	70.88	40.5	1.750
August	59.81	44.4	1.347	68.19	41.3	1.651	75.91	40.9	1.856	80.55	40.6	1.984	83.70	40.2	2.082	68.77	39.5	1.741
September	58.43	47.7	1.225	69.22	41.4	1.672	76.86	41.1	1.870	83.21	41.4	2.010	86.60	41.1	2.107	70.62	39.9	1.770
October	58.82	49.1	1.198	69.55	41.4	1.680	77.39	41.1	1.883	81.72	40.9	1.998	84.68	40.4	2.096	69.20	39.7	1.743
November	58.95	48.6	1.213	70.47	41.6	1.694	79.25	41.6	1.905	81.28	40.7	1.997	84.89	40.6	2.091	69.32	39.5	1.755
December	59.63	48.8	1.222	70.80	41.5	1.706	78.86	41.2	1.914	82.41	41.1	2.005	86.31	41.1	2.100	70.35	40.2	1.750
1952: January	59.65	47.8	1.248	70.55	41.5	1.700	77.66	41.2	1.885	82.17	40.7	2.019	85.92	40.7	2.111	70.07	39.5	1.774

Manufacturing—Continued

Products of petroleum and coal—Con. | Rubber products | Leather and leather products

Year and month	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$61.18	42.9	$1.426	$57.79	38.3	$1.509	$63.26	36.4	$1.738	$48.94	38.6	$1.268	$54.38	40.1	$1.356	$41.61	36.6	$1.137
1950: Average	66.78	44.7	1.494	64.42	40.9	1.575	72.48	39.8	1.821	52.21	40.1	1.302	59.76	42.2	1.416	44.56	37.6	1.185
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	1.245
February	67.68	43.3	1.563	63.37	38.9	1.629	66.95	35.5	1.886	55.87	40.6	1.376	61.95	41.3	1.500	49.43	39.2	1.261
March	68.97	43.9	1.571	65.88	40.0	1.647	71.40	37.6	1.899	58.17	41.4	1.405	63.13	41.7	1.514	48.73	38.4	1.269
April	69.10	43.9	1.574	65.96	40.0	1.649	70.15	37.0	1.896	59.82	42.1	1.421	63.81	41.9	1.523	46.65	36.5	1.278
May	69.73	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	69.09	43.7	1.581	70.81	41.0	1.727	83.67	41.4	2.021	54.68	39.0	1.402	63.29	41.1	1.540	47.12	37.1	1.270
August	70.68	44.4	1.592	69.52	40.7	1.708	82.07	41.2	1.992	57.04	40.8	1.398	61.42	40.3	1.524	46.19	36.4	1.268
September	72.44	44.8	1.617	70.18	40.9	1.716	81.64	40.9	1.996	55.94	40.1	1.395	63.06	41.0	1.538	45.92	35.9	1.279
October	72.74	44.9	1.620	68.67	40.3	1.704	78.76	39.9	1.974	56.16	40.0	1.404	62.68	40.7	1.540	45.31	35.4	1.280
November	67.37	42.4	1.589	69.46	40.5	1.715	80.27	40.5	1.982	56.64	40.2	1.409	62.36	40.6	1.536	45.85	35.6	1.288
December	65.34	41.7	1.567	73.49	41.1	1.788	85.44	40.8	2.094	59.95	40.7	1.473	65.52	41.6	1.575	48.39	37.6	1.287
1952: January	65.12	41.4	1.573	74.76	41.1	1.819	87.87	41.1	2.138	60.39	40.1	1.506	65.58	41.3	1.588	49.45	38.3	1.291

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Leather and leather products—Continued: Leather			Leather and leather products—Continued: Footwear (except rubber)			Leather and leather products—Continued: Other leather products			Stone, clay, and glass products: Total; Stone, clay, and glass products			Stone, clay, and glass products: Glass and glass products			Stone, clay, and glass products: Glass containers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$54.11	38.9	$1.391	$39.35	35.9	$1.096	$41.10	37.5	$1.096	$54.45	39.8	$1.368	$56.71	39.0	$1.454	$53.80	39.3	$1.369
1950: Average	57.21	39.7	1.441	41.99	36.9	1.138	44.85	38.5	1.165	59.20	41.2	1.437	61.58	40.3	1.528	56.36	39.8	1.416
1951: January	61.58	40.7	1.513	45.88	38.3	1.198	47.89	38.9	1.231	63.48	41.6	1.526	66.10	40.6	1.628	60.95	40.5	1.505
February	62.52	40.6	1.540	46.99	38.8	1.211	48.82	39.4	1.239	63.15	41.3	1.529	65.04	40.3	1.614	58.82	39.5	1.489
March	60.71	39.6	1.533	46.43	37.9	1.225	48.52	39.0	1.244	64.53	41.9	1.540	66.17	41.0	1.614	59.84	40.0	1.496
April	60.49	39.1	1.547	43.65	35.4	1.233	47.27	38.0	1.244	65.09	42.1	1.546	66.91	41.3	1.620	61.32	41.1	1.492
May	59.71	38.6	1.547	41.70	33.9	1.230	47.43	37.7	1.258	65.11	41.9	1.554	65.81	40.4	1.629	60.53	40.3	1.502
June	60.30	38.8	1.554	43.79	35.6	1.230	48.24	38.5	1.253	65.25	41.8	1.561	65.97	40.4	1.633	59.89	39.9	1.501
July	59.44	38.5	1.544	44.39	36.3	1.223	47.85	38.4	1.246	65.04	41.4	1.571	67.14	40.4	1.662	61.44	40.5	1.517
August	58.94	38.1	1.547	43.29	35.4	1.223	47.88	38.3	1.250	64.74	41.5	1.560	63.19	39.2	1.612	58.45	39.1	1.495
September	58.94	38.3	1.539	42.73	34.6	1.235	48.04	38.1	1.261	65.74	41.5	1.584	65.40	39.3	1.664	59.40	38.4	1.547
October	60.37	38.9	1.552	41.83	33.9	1.234	47.08	37.6	1.252	65.93	41.7	1.581	65.67	39.8	1.650	61.21	39.9	1.534
November	59.98	38.3	1.566	41.93	33.9	1.237	48.79	38.6	1.264	65.03	40.9	1.590	65.50	39.2	1.671	62.22	40.3	1.544
December	61.11	38.9	1.571	45.27	36.6	1.237	50.29	39.6	1.270	65.47	41.2	1.589	67.18	40.3	1.667	64.44	41.6	1.549
1952: January	62.13	39.2	1.585	47.02	37.8	1.244	49.79	39.3	1.267	64.79	40.8	1.588	66.39	39.9	1.664	62.50	40.4	1.547

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued: Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe			Pottery and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$50.30	38.6	$1.303	$57.49	41.6	$1.382	$49.73	39.0	$1.275	$49.57	41.8	$1.186	$48.61	39.2	$1.240	$48.85	36.4	$1.342
1950: Average	53.71	39.7	1.353	60.13	41.7	1.442	54.19	40.5	1.338	53.75	42.9	1.253	52.17	39.7	1.314	52.16	37.5	1.391
1951: January	57.10	39.9	1.431	62.45	41.3	1.512	59.00	41.2	1.432	55.88	42.3	1.321	56.50	40.3	1.402	57.05	38.6	1.478
February	57.14	39.9	1.432	62.93	41.7	1.509	57.65	40.4	1.427	54.24	41.5	1.307	54.86	39.3	1.396	57.69	38.9	1.483
March	58.55	41.0	1.428	64.08	42.1	1.522	59.93	41.3	1.451	57.34	42.6	1.346	56.00	39.8	1.407	58.64	39.3	1.492
April	57.96	40.9	1.417	64.08	41.8	1.533	60.78	41.6	1.461	58.94	43.4	1.358	57.31	40.3	1.422	58.65	39.1	1.500
May	56.25	39.5	1.424	65.35	42.0	1.556	61.68	42.1	1.465	60.02	44.0	1.364	58.90	41.1	1.433	57.26	38.1	1.503
June	56.34	39.4	1.430	65.71	41.8	1.572	61.51	41.9	1.468	59.25	43.6	1.359	57.47	40.3	1.426	57.04	37.8	1.509
July	60.16	40.9	1.471	65.78	41.4	1.589	60.96	41.5	1.469	58.49	43.2	1.354	55.57	38.7	1.436	55.37	36.5	1.517
August	56.56	39.5	1.432	66.72	42.2	1.581	61.63	41.9	1.471	58.71	43.2	1.359	59.30	40.7	1.457	57.04	37.4	1.525
September	58.23	39.8	1.463	67.01	41.8	1.603	61.98	41.4	1.497	58.58	42.7	1.372	59.41	39.5	1.504	56.96	37.3	1.527
October	56.64	39.2	1.445	66.56	42.1	1.581	63.34	42.2	1.501	59.91	43.6	1.374	62.10	41.1	1.511	58.06	37.8	1.536
November	56.70	38.6	1.469	65.64	41.7	1.574	61.98	41.4	1.497	57.34	42.1	1.362	61.11	40.5	1.509	58.79	38.0	1.547
December	58.40	40.5	1.442	64.72	41.3	1.567	62.76	41.7	1.505	58.42	42.8	1.365	61.40	40.0	1.535	58.74	37.8	1.554
1952: January	57.75	39.5	1.462	65.13	41.3	1.577	61.40	41.1	1.494	55.28	41.1	1.345	57.94	39.2	1.478	57.96	37.3	1.554

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued: Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Primary metal industries: Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$57.77	43.8	$1.319	$59.31	43.8	$1.354	$54.72	39.2	$1.396	$60.78	38.3	$1.587	$63.04	38.3	$1.646	$55.09	37.2	$1.481
1950: Average	62.64	45.0	1.392	61.15	43.9	1.393	60.94	41.4	1.472	67.24	40.8	1.648	67.47	39.9	1.691	65.32	41.9	1.559
1951: January	64.68	44.3	1.460	63.32	43.4	1.459	67.25	43.0	1.564	74.42	41.6	1.789	76.41	40.6	1.882	71.66	43.3	1.655
February	65.37	44.2	1.479	63.19	42.9	1.473	66.96	42.3	1.583	73.12	41.1	1.779	74.16	40.0	1.854	71.48	42.8	1.670
March	66.74	45.0	1.483	65.61	44.3	1.481	67.76	42.3	1.602	75.11	41.8	1.797	77.35	41.3	1.873	73.31	43.3	1.693
April	67.80	45.5	1.490	66.14	44.6	1.483	67.85	42.3	1.604	75.70	42.1	1.798	77.92	41.6	1.873	72.93	43.1	1.692
May	68.26	45.6	1.497	67.51	45.4	1.487	68.72	42.5	1.617	75.02	41.7	1.799	76.90	41.1	1.871	72.46	42.8	1.693
June	69.13	45.9	1.506	67.80	45.5	1.490	68.29	42.0	1.626	76.03	41.8	1.819	78.70	41.4	1.901	72.08	42.5	1.696
July	69.14	45.7	1.513	69.07	46.2	1.495	67.32	41.4	1.626	74.76	41.1	1.819	77.64	40.8	1.903	70.22	41.6	1.688
August	70.34	46.4	1.516	69.49	45.9	1.514	67.93	41.7	1.629	73.70	40.9	1.802	75.25	40.2	1.872	70.85	41.9	1.691
September	70.71	46.4	1.524	69.89	46.1	1.516	68.35	41.7	1.639	75.79	41.3	1.835	78.72	41.0	1.920	71.82	42.1	1.706
October	70.82	46.2	1.533	70.12	46.1	1.521	67.81	41.4	1.638	74.82	41.2	1.816	75.79	40.4	1.876	72.24	42.0	1.720
November	69.06	44.9	1.538	68.67	45.0	1.526	66.94	40.4	1.657	75.23	41.2	1.826	77.49	41.0	1.890	71.37	41.4	1.724
December	68.09	44.5	1.530	68.65	44.9	1.529	67.16	40.7	1.650	77.77	42.2	1.843	79.40	41.9	1.895	73.25	42.1	1.740
1952: January	67.12	44.1	1.522	66.80	44.3	1.508	67.44	40.6	1.661	76.84	41.6	1.847	78.36	41.2	1.902	72.82	41.9	1.738

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
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	68.15	41.3	1.650	69.37	40.9	1.696	74.45	42.3	1.760	69.90	40.9	1.709	68.26	40.2	1.698	72.93	42.4	1.720
August	68.81	41.5	1.658	71.39	41.6	1.716	74.99	42.9	1.748	70.46	41.4	1.702	69.84	41.4	1.687	71.39	41.6	1.716
September	68.93	41.4	1.665	71.84	41.5	1.731	76.33	43.2	1.767	68.64	40.4	1.699	67.31	39.9	1.687	71.05	41.5	1.712
October	69.47	41.4	1.678	71.69	41.2	1.740	76.64	43.2	1.774	70.47	41.6	1.694	70.01	41.6	1.683	72.24	42.1	1.716
November	68.96	41.0	1.682	70.79	40.5	1.748	76.37	43.0	1.776	69.95	41.1	1.702	69.17	41.1	1.683	71.70	41.3	1.736
December	69.84	41.3	1.691	72.85	41.3	1.764	78.75	43.7	1.802	72.32	41.3	1.751	73.55	41.6	1.768	68.87	40.3	1.709
1952: January	70.30	41.4	1.698	70.72	40.0	1.768	76.66	42.9	1.787	74.55	41.3	1.805	75.60	41.4	1.826	71.04	41.4	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
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	68.76	40.4	1.702	71.92	41.5	1.733	62.33	37.8	1.649	71.43	40.7	1.755	78.32	42.2	1.856	82.15	42.3	1.942
August	67.15	39.9	1.683	69.53	40.4	1.721	62.17	38.4	1.619	72.73	41.3	1.761	78.51	42.3	1.856	83.22	42.7	1.949
September	67.64	40.0	1.691	69.41	40.4	1.718	63.36	38.4	1.650	74.76	42.0	1.780	79.21	42.0	1.886	84.14	42.6	1.975
October	68.61	40.6	1.690	70.54	40.8	1.729	64.39	39.6	1.626	75.08	41.9	1.792	80.49	42.7	1.885	87.21	43.8	1.991
November	68.94	40.6	1.698	69.04	40.0	1.726	66.50	40.4	1.646	74.48	41.4	1.799	80.39	42.4	1.896	85.46	42.9	1.992
December	73.26	42.2	1.736	76.00	42.6	1.784	66.87	40.6	1.647	78.24	42.8	1.828	83.61	43.5	1.922	92.14	45.1	2.043
1952: January	70.60	41.0	1.722	73.76	41.6	1.773	63.96	39.0	1.640	78.06	42.4	1.841	82.30	43.0	1.914	91.39	44.8	2.040

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Primary metal industries—Con.			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$63.66	39.2	$1.624	$57.82	39.6	$1.460	$56.24	40.4	$1.392	$54.82	39.3	$1.395	$50.84	40.0	$1.271	$54.54	38.6	$1.413
1950: Average	73.79	42.9	1.720	63.42	41.4	1.532	60.90	41.6	1.464	61.01	41.5	1.470	55.54	41.7	1.332	61.31	41.2	1.488
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	1.613
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	1.438	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	81.00	43.5	1.862	67.98	41.0	1.658	66.68	41.6	1.603	65.47	41.1	1.593	58.65	40.7	1.441	68.50	42.1	1.627
August	79.09	42.8	1.848	68.68	41.3	1.663	69.69	42.7	1.632	65.84	41.2	1.598	59.18	40.7	1.454	69.32	42.5	1.631
September	80.06	42.7	1.875	70.14	41.7	1.682	72.11	43.1	1.673	66.41	41.2	1.612	60.55	41.3	1.466	69.09	42.0	1.645
October	78.70	42.2	1.865	70.39	41.7	1.688	68.52	41.3	1.659	66.78	41.3	1.617	60.31	41.0	1.471	69.30	41.9	1.654
November	80.33	42.5	1.890	69.92	41.4	1.689	66.50	40.7	1.634	66.74	41.3	1.616	60.87	41.1	1.481	68.06	41.1	1.656
December	81.91	43.2	1.896	72.25	42.5	1.700	68.14	41.7	1.634	68.37	42.1	1.624	62.47	41.7	1.498	69.93	42.2	1.657
1952: January	79.04	41.8	1.891	71.70	42.1	1.703	65.73	40.3	1.631	67.81	41.5	1.634	61.66	41.0	1.504	68.68	41.6	1.651

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
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	66.14	40.8	1.621	67.40	39.6	1.702	74.13	41.0	1.808	62.34	38.6	1.615	69.93	41.7	1.677	70.17	41.4	1.695
August	66.30	40.9	1.621	67.23	39.9	1.685	70.92	39.8	1.782	64.24	39.9	1.610	71.95	42.7	1.685	72.89	42.8	1.703
September	66.67	40.8	1.634	69.89	40.8	1.713	75.84	41.4	1.832	65.61	40.4	1.624	73.44	43.1	1.704	73.66	43.1	1.709
October	67.32	41.2	1.634	70.65	41.1	1.719	75.58	41.3	1.830	66.91	40.9	1.636	72.59	42.6	1.704	72.12	42.2	1.709
November	67.52	41.4	1.631	69.53	40.4	1.721	72.96	40.0	1.824	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.93	42.6	1.712	73.19	42.5	1.722
December	69.30	42.1	1.646	71.53	41.3	1.732	76.27	41.7	1.829	67.94	41.0	1.657	75.26	43.5	1.730	74.69	42.9	1.741
1952: January	69.18	41.7	1.659	70.61	40.7	1.735	73.83	40.5	1.823	67.39	40.5	1.664	73.83	42.9	1.721	73.44	42.6	1.724

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			Machinery (except electrical) 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
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	70.09	42.3	1.657	68.59	41.0	1.673	66.74	39.4	1.694	68.69	39.5	1.739	69.47	41.6	1.670	75.42	43.0	1.754
August	71.56	42.8	1.672	70.05	41.6	1.684	67.06	39.8	1.685	68.76	39.7	1.732	69.22	41.6	1.664	75.94	43.0	1.766
September	74.38	43.7	1.702	70.68	41.6	1.699	68.67	40.3	1.704	70.73	40.3	1.755	70.27	42.0	1.673	77.24	43.2	1.788
October	73.73	43.5	1.695	72.54	42.3	1.715	69.49	40.4	1.720	71.52	40.5	1.766	71.32	42.4	1.682	77.86	43.4	1.794
November	73.53	43.2	1.702	71.13	41.5	1.714	69.64	40.3	1.728	71.85	40.5	1.774	70.22	41.9	1.676	77.63	43.2	1.797
December	75.50	44.0	1.716	74.65	43.0	1.736	72.26	41.6	1.737	73.65	41.4	1.779	72.88	43.2	1.687	79.90	44.0	1.816
1952: January	74.30	43.3	1.716	73.22	42.3	1.731	74.00	42.0	1.762	75.71	41.9	1.807	71.86	42.8	1.679	79.90	43.9	1.820

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
1951: January	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.84	41.1	1.748	74.70	41.8	1.787	68.06	40.2	1.693	73.06	43.8	1.668	81.31	46.2	1.760
February	77.81	42.8	1.818	71.28	40.8	1.747	73.50	41.2	1.784	68.47	40.3	1.699	74.18	44.1	1.682	82.99	46.7	1.777
March	80.56	43.5	1.852	73.06	41.0	1.782	74.52	40.9	1.822	71.23	41.1	1.733	74.13	44.1	1.681	83.69	46.7	1.792
April	80.44	43.6	1.845	73.69	41.1	1.793	75.74	41.3	1.834	71.25	40.9	1.742	75.62	44.8	1.688	84.87	47.1	1.802
May	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	77.05	41.9	1.839	73.36	40.8	1.798	75.13	40.9	1.837	71.66	40.9	1.752	73.63	43.7	1.685	83.57	46.3	1.805
August	78.91	42.4	1.861	72.41	39.7	1.824	74.85	38.6	1.939	70.64	40.6	1.740	74.94	44.5	1.684	85.23	46.5	1.833
September	78.79	42.0	1.876	74.52	40.0	1.863	77.73	39.6	1.963	72.18	40.3	1.791	75.60	44.6	1.695	86.77	46.5	1.866
October	81.76	43.1	1.897	74.01	40.6	1.823	76.24	40.9	1.864	71.65	40.3	1.778	75.57	44.4	1.702	89.44	47.4	1.887
November	79.97	42.4	1.886	73.42	40.1	1.831	76.58	40.8	1.877	69.97	39.4	1.776	76.96	44.9	1.714	87.33	46.5	1.878
December	83.92	43.8	1.916	77.23	41.3	1.870	80.71	42.1	1.917	73.69	40.6	1.815	80.60	46.4	1.737	89.73	47.3	1.897
1952: January	85.16	44.1	1.931	76.46	40.8	1.874	79.49	41.4	1.920	73.61	40.4	1.822	80.34	46.2	1.739	89.73	47.3	1.897

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$59.15	39.3	$1.505	$61.85	39.8	$1.554	$64.16	39.7	$1.616	$60.57	40.3	$1.503	$59.53	39.5	$1.507	$62.53	39.5	$1.583
1950 Average	69.72	43.2	1.614	70.54	42.7	1.652	74.69	43.5	1.717	65.74	41.9	1.569	66.33	41.9	1.583	66.95	41.1	1.629
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	77.59	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	81.84	46.9	1.745	80.95	44.8	1.807	86.25	46.0	1.875	74.00	43.4	1.705	75.04	43.4	1.729	72.57	41.4	1.753
August	84.64	47.1	1.797	81.00	44.9	1.804	87.46	46.4	1.885	73.14	43.0	1.701	76.56	44.0	1.740	73.67	41.6	1.771
September	84.91	46.5	1.826	83.68	45.6	1.835	90.81	47.2	1.924	74.56	43.3	1.722	78.15	44.2	1.768	74.38	41.6	1.788
October	89.42	48.0	1.863	85.28	46.4	1.838	91.62	47.4	1.933	74.43	43.0	1.731	77.48	43.8	1.769	75.04	41.9	1.791
November	86.89	47.3	1.837	82.89	45.0	1.842	90.64	46.6	1.945	74.65	42.9	1.740	78.14	44.0	1.776	74.95	41.8	1.793
December	89.33	48.0	1.861	86.68	46.4	1.868	92.57	47.3	1.957	76.52	43.7	1.751	80.55	45.0	1.790	76.06	42.0	1.811
1952: January	90.83	48.7	1.865	85.19	45.9	1.856	93.19	47.4	1.966	76.08	43.3	1.757	79.39	44.3	1.792	75.99	41.8	1.818

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings		
1949: Average	$67.87	39.9	$1.701	$56.04	39.0	$1.437	$60.66	39.7	$1.528	$59.98	39.0	$1.538	$57.59	38.6	$1.492	$57.53	38.1	$1.510
1950: Average	71.70	40.9	1.753	62.08	41.5	1.496	67.26	41.7	1.613	66.42	41.1	1.616	66.15	42.0	1.575	68.55	42.5	1.613
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	74.58	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	69.28	40.3	1.719	67.23	39.2	1.715	74.64	43.7	1.708	76.78	43.8	1.753
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	77.87	40.9	1.904	67.20	42.0	1.600	70.04	40.0	1.751	69.24	39.5	1.753	72.85	42.5	1.714	75.97	42.8	1.775
August	79.22	41.5	1.909	67.49	42.0	1.607	69.54	39.6	1.756	68.72	39.2	1.753	73.49	42.7	1.721	77.39	43.6	1.775
September	80.48	41.4	1.944	67.45	42.0	1.606	71.32	40.5	1.761	70.26	39.9	1.761	74.13	42.8	1.732	76.46	43.1	1.774
October	81.17	41.5	1.956	68.42	42.6	1.606	71.73	40.5	1.771	70.25	39.8	1.765	74.82	43.1	1.736	77.20	43.3	1.783
November	81.62	41.6	1.962	68.51	42.5	1.612	72.41	40.7	1.779	71.44	40.0	1.786	74.00	42.6	1.737	75.28	42.2	1.784
December	81.95	41.6	1.970	68.55	41.9	1.636	73.91	41.2	1.794	72.72	40.4	1.800	75.21	43.0	1.749	75.14	42.0	1.789
1952: January	82.27	41.7	1.973	67.81	41.3	1.642	75.38	41.9	1.799	74.69	41.4	1.804	74.98	42.7	1.756	76.35	42.3	1.805

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment		
1949: Average	$58.70	39.0	$1.505	$56.96	39.5	$1.442	$59.61	39.5	$1.509	$61.30	39.7	$1.544	$59.16	39.1	$1.513	$53.56	39.5	$1.356
1950: Average	65.18	41.7	1.563	60.83	41.1	1.480	63.75	41.1	1.551	64.90	41.1	1.579	66.22	41.7	1.588	56.20	40.9	1.374
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	71.91	42.2	1.704	66.13	40.4	1.637	70.87	41.3	1.716	72.18	41.2	1.752	70.02	40.9	1.712	60.34	39.7	1.520
August	72.38	42.4	1.707	66.34	40.8	1.626	72.11	42.0	1.717	73.58	41.9	1.756	68.88	40.0	1.722	60.34	40.2	1.501
September	74.08	42.6	1.739	68.06	41.5	1.640	73.01	42.3	1.726	74.48	42.2	1.765	70.08	40.3	1.739	62.75	41.2	1.523
October	74.81	42.8	1.748	68.27	41.5	1.645	73.26	42.3	1.732	74.70	42.3	1.766	70.32	40.3	1.745	63.87	41.5	1.539
November	75.90	43.1	1.761	69.10	41.8	1.653	73.78	42.4	1.740	75.30	42.4	1.776	70.86	40.4	1.754	65.02	42.0	1.548
December	78.10	44.1	1.771	70.18	42.3	1.659	74.90	42.7	1.754	75.85	42.4	1.789	73.12	41.1	1.779	65.08	42.4	1.535
1952: January	78.01	43.9	1.777	70.60	42.3	1.669	75.54	42.8	1.765	77.27	43.0	1.797	74.23	41.7	1.780	65.99	42.6	1.549

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$50.68	39.5	$1.283	$61.43	39.3	$1.563	$56.52	39.5	$1.431	$64.95	39.2	$1.657	$65.97	38.9	$1.696	$63.62	40.6	$1.567
1950: Average	53.85	40.7	1.323	65.84	40.1	1.642	61.58	41.0	1.502	71.18	41.0	1.736	73.25	41.2	1.778	68.39	41.6	1.644
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	57.35	39.2	1.463	76.27	42.8	1.782	64.55	39.6	1.630	74.33	39.9	1.863	73.30	37.9	1.934	77.48	43.7	1.773
August	57.26	39.9	1.435	76.24	43.1	1.769	64.28	40.0	1.607	76.36	40.9	1.867	76.31	39.5	1.932	77.48	43.6	1.777
September	59.40	40.8	1.456	78.76	44.2	1.782	66.10	40.7	1.624	77.43	41.1	1.884	77.53	39.8	1.948	79.28	43.9	1.809
October	60.41	40.9	1.477	80.42	44.8	1.795	65.61	40.4	1.624	77.14	40.9	1.886	77.34	39.7	1.948	78.07	43.3	1.803
November	60.98	41.4	1.473	81.33	44.3	1.836	66.26	40.5	1.636	77.05	40.7	1.893	76.44	39.1	1.955	79.85	43.9	1.819
December	60.61	41.6	1.457	82.35	44.3	1.859	68.97	41.6	1.658	79.33	41.6	1.907	79.63	40.3	1.976	80.89	44.2	1.830
1952: January	60.90	41.6	1.464	81.58	44.0	1.854	67.98	41.0	1.658	79.62	41.6	1.914	80.87	40.7	1.987	79.76	43.3	1.842

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$62.69	40.5	$1.548	$65.24	40.7	$1.603	$66.83	41.0	$1.630	$65.08	40.4	$1.611	$61.67	38.0	$1.623	$61.88	37.8	$1.637
1950: Average	67.15	41.4	1.622	71.40	42.1	1.696	73.90	42.4	1.743	70.81	41.7	1.698	63.28	38.4	1.648	63.83	38.2	1.671
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	75.78	43.4	1.746	86.24	45.7	1.887	92.16	48.1	1.916	76.00	42.6	1.784	71.59	40.4	1.772	72.40	40.4	1.792
August	75.86	43.3	1.752	84.00	44.8	1.875	90.49	47.5	1.905	75.84	42.7	1.776	71.96	40.2	1.790	72.66	40.1	1.812
September	77.65	43.7	1.777	85.61	44.8	1.911	87.33	45.2	1.932	78.29	43.4	1.804	71.52	40.0	1.788	72.10	39.9	1.807
October	76.42	43.1	1.773	83.20	43.4	1.917	86.33	44.8	1.927	79.35	43.6	1.820	73.57	40.2	1.830	74.23	40.1	1.851
November	77.95	43.5	1.792	87.02	45.3	1.921	87.67	45.1	1.944	78.50	43.3	1.813	72.37	39.1	1.851	72.97	39.0	1.871
December	78.39	43.5	1.802	88.25	45.7	1.931	89.48	45.7	1.958	81.25	44.4	1.830	73.54	40.1	1.834	74.33	40.2	1.849
1952: January	76.71	42.1	1.822	88.11	45.7	1.928	89.28	45.6	1.958	81.28	44.1	1.843	74.17	40.4	1.836	74.93	40.5	1.850

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Transportation equipment—Continued															Instruments and related products		
	Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$54.84	40.5	$1.354	$63.54	39.2	$1.621	$65.47	39.3	$1.666	$61.70	38.9	$1.586	$57.60	39.7	$1.451	$55.28	39.6	$1.396
1950: Average	55.99	40.6	1.379	66.33	39.6	1.675	70.00	40.3	1.737	62.47	38.9	1.606	64.44	41.9	1.538	60.81	41.2	1.476
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	60.80	40.4	1.505	75.82	40.7	1.863	82.43	41.8	1.972	70.98	39.9	1.779	66.85	41.7	1.603	68.18	41.8	1.631
August	60.86	40.2	1.514	77.05	40.7	1.893	82.45	41.6	1.982	71.20	39.6	1.798	67.82	42.1	1.611	68.51	41.9	1.635
September	62.52	40.7	1.536	76.96	40.7	1.891	82.05	41.8	1.963	71.68	39.6	1.810	68.91	42.3	1.629	69.93	42.2	1.657
October	62.55	40.3	1.552	77.06	40.9	1.884	82.75	41.9	1.975	71.06	39.9	1.781	71.13	42.9	1.658	70.26	42.3	1.661
November	63.48	39.9	1.591	76.49	40.6	1.884	81.93	41.8	1.960	70.66	39.3	1.798	71.06	42.6	1.668	70.98	42.5	1.670
December	65.41	40.2	1.627	76.99	40.5	1.901	83.43	41.8	1.996	70.54	39.3	1.795	71.77	42.9	1.673	71.61	42.6	1.681
1952: January	63.91	39.6	1.614	77.34	41.4	1.868	81.58	41.9	1.947	72.28	40.7	1.776	69.39	41.9	1.656	71.19	42.2	1.687

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
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	1.650	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	1.665	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	55.41	40.3	1.375	73.04	41.5	1.760	57.66	40.1	1.438	71.06	42.5	1.672	56.46	39.9	1.415
August	55.23	40.2	1.374	71.93	41.6	1.729	59.70	41.0	1.456	71.57	42.5	1.684	56.82	40.1	1.417
September	56.19	40.6	1.384	72.90	41.8	1.744	59.98	40.8	1.470	73.53	43.0	1.710	57.61	40.4	1.426
October	56.11	40.6	1.382	73.33	41.9	1.750	59.52	40.3	1.477	73.92	43.1	1.715	58.18	40.6	1.433
November	55.36	40.2	1.377	74.53	42.3	1.762	60.57	40.9	1.481	74.78	43.3	1.727	58.71	40.6	1.446
December	55.18	39.9	1.383	74.26	42.1	1.764	60.41	40.6	1.488	75.91	43.6	1.741	60.65	41.4	1.465
1952: January	55.40	39.6	1.399	74.96	42.4	1.768	59.47	39.7	1.498	75.34	43.2	1.744	60.02	41.0	1.464

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$55.06	41.4	$1.330	$51.33	40.8	$1.258	$58.30	42.0	$1.388	$47.00	39.1	$1.202	$46.06	39.3	$1.172
1950: Average	59.45	42.8	1.389	54.25	41.6	1.304	64.08	43.8	1.463	50.98	40.4	1.262	49.52	40.0	1.238
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	58.59	39.4	1.487	54.43	39.3	1.385	61.94	39.4	1.572	52.13	38.7	1.347	53.44	39.5	1.353
August	59.25	39.5	1.500	55.28	39.6	1.396	62.69	39.4	1.591	52.72	39.2	1.345	52.63	38.9	1.353
September	61.53	40.8	1.508	57.25	41.1	1.393	65.28	40.6	1.608	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.35	39.9	1.337
October	62.14	40.8	1.523	59.27	41.3	1.435	64.68	40.3	1.605	54.26	39.9	1.360	53.53	39.8	1.345
November	63.42	41.4	1.532	61.07	42.0	1.454	65.73	40.9	1.607	54.53	39.8	1.370	54.04	39.3	1.375
December	66.24	42.6	1.555	62.98	42.9	1.468	69.83	42.5	1.643	56.34	40.8	1.381	54.54	40.4	1.350
1952: January	63.74	41.5	1.536	60.84	42.4	1.435	66.79	41.0	1.629	57.67	40.7	1.417	55.16	40.5	1.362

Year and month	Manufacturing—Con.			Transportation and public utilities											
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.									Communication					
	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Class I railroads [4]			Local railways and bus lines [5]			Telephones [6]			Switchboard operating employees [7]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$51.20	40.0	$1.280	$61.73	43.5	$1.419	$64.61	44.9	$1.439	$51.78	38.5	$1.345	-------	-------	-------
1950: Average	54.91	41.1	1.336	63.20	40.8	1.549	66.96	45.0	1.488	54.38	38.9	1.398	$46.65	37.5	$1.244
1951: January	58.37	41.4	1.410	67.86	42.2	1.608	70.23	45.9	1.530	56.41	38.9	1.450	47.78	37.3	1.281
February	59.34	41.7	1.423	69.50	41.2	1.687	70.66	46.0	1.536	57.58	39.2	1.469	49.09	37.7	1.302
March	59.54	41.9	1.421	71.48	42.0	1.702	70.42	45.7	1.541	56.52	38.9	1.453	47.80	37.4	1.278
April	59.34	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	57.85	40.4	1.432	72.14	40.3	1.790	73.19	46.5	1.574	59.30	39.8	1.490	50.77	38.7	1.312
August	58.22	40.6	1.434	74.66	42.3	1.765	72.72	46.2	1.574	58.84	39.2	1.501	50.03	37.9	1.320
September	58.89	40.7	1.447	71.27	39.2	1.818	73.11	46.1	1.586	59.97	39.4	1.522	51.23	38.2	1.341
October	59.43	40.9	1.453	74.61	42.2	1.768	73.23	46.2	1.585	59.94	39.1	1.533	51.48	37.8	1.362
November	59.84	40.9	1.463	74.06	41.1	1.802	73.11	46.3	1.579	60.84	39.2	1.552	52.79	37.9	1.393
December	61.94	41.6	1.489	72.41	39.7	1.824	75.24	47.5	1.584	59.36	38.8	1.530	49.49	37.1	1.334
1952: January	60.91	41.1	1.482	-------	-------	-------	73.87	46.2	1.599	59.52	38.7	1.538	49.63	36.9	1.345

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued														
	Communication						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees [8]			Telegraph [9]			Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average				$62.85	44.7	$1.406	$63.99	41.5	$1.542	$64.91	41.5	$1.564			
1950: Average	$73.30	42.1	$1.741	64.19	44.7	1.436	66.60	41.6	1.601	67.81	41.6	1.630	$63.37	41.5	$1.527
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	65.44	45.1	1.451	71.06	41.7	1.704	72.40	41.8	1.732	66.99	41.1	1.630
July	82.78	43.0	1.925	71.23	44.8	1.590	71.82	42.0	1.710	73.25	42.1	1.740	67.44	41.4	1.629
August	82.58	42.9	1.925	70.47	44.6	1.580	71.73	41.9	1.712	72.96	42.1	1.733	67.48	41.3	1.634
September	83.83	43.1	1.945	72.33	44.4	1.629	72.88	42.2	1.727	73.34	42.1	1.742	69.35	41.8	1.659
October	83.54	42.6	1.961	72.34	44.3	1.633	72.92	42.1	1.732	72.85	41.7	1.747	71.39	42.7	1.672
November	83.79	42.6	1.967	72.13	44.2	1.632	73.29	42.0	1.745	73.56	41.7	1.764	71.49	42.4	1.686
December	83.95	42.7	1.966	72.16	44.3	1.629	73.77	42.3	1.744	74.87	42.3	1.770	71.69	42.8	1.675
1952; January	84.02	42.5	1.977	70.77	43.9	1.612	73.25	42.1	1.740	74.39	42.1	1.767	70.89	42.4	1.672

Year and month	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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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				$57.55	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
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	72.80	42.2	1.725	64.55	40.7	1.586	51.49	40.8	1.262	38.51	37.1	1.038	44.81	38.1	1.176
August	73.04	42.1	1.735	64.51	40.7	1.585	51.37	40.8	1.259	38.01	36.9	1.030	44.27	37.9	1.168
September	74.50	42.5	1.753	65.64	40.9	1.605	50.80	40.0	1.270	37.19	35.9	1.036	44.29	37.6	1.178
October	74.02	42.2	1.754	65.44	40.8	1.604	50.43	39.8	1.267	36.56	35.6	1.027	43.57	37.3	1.168
November	73.96	42.0	1.761	65.52	40.8	1.606	49.92	39.4	1.267	36.12	35.1	1.029	43.28	36.8	1.176
December	73.62	41.9	1.757	66.30	41.0	1.617	49.92	40.1	1.245	37.23	36.9	1.009	46.10	39.2	1.176
1952; January	73.15	41.8	1.750	66.22	40.8	1.623	51.39	39.9	1.288	38.23	36.0	1.062	45.08	37.5	1.202

Year and month	Trade—Continued											
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade		
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1949: Average	$49.93	40.2	$1.242	$58.92	45.6	$1.292	$40.66	36.7	$1.108	$53.30	43.4	$1.228	$51.84	43.6	$1.189
1950: Average	51.79	40.4	1.282	61.65	45.7	1.349	40.70	36.5	1.115	56.12	43.5	1.290	54.62	43.8	1.247
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	66.91	45.3	1.477	42.71	36.5	1.170	59.62	43.2	1.380	59.67	44.2	1.350
August	55.23	41.0	1.347	67.18	45.3	1.483	42.47	36.8	1.154	59.47	43.0	1.383	59.48	43.9	1.355
September	54.24	40.0	1.356	67.94	45.2	1.503	42.45	36.1	1.176	60.07	43.0	1.397	59.69	43.7	1.366
October	53.90	39.6	1.361	67.24	45.4	1.481	42.49	35.8	1.187	60.50	43.0	1.407	60.18	43.8	1.374
November	54.35	39.7	1.369	67.13	45.3	1.482	42.17	35.5	1.188	60.23	42.9	1.404	59.10	43.2	1.368
December	54.32	40.0	1.358	67.21	45.6	1.474	43.50	36.4	1.195	62.66	43.3	1.447	59.46	43.5	1.367
1952; January	54.67	39.5	1.384	66.94	45.2	1.481	44.10	36.3	1.215	59.81	42.6	1.404	58.52	42.9	1.364

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Year and month	Finance [10]			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round [11]			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion-picture production and distribution [10]
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings
1949: Average	$43.64	$68.32	$56.47	$32.84	44.2	$0.743	$34.98	41.5	$0.843	$40.71	41.2	$0.988	$92.17
1950: Average	46.44	81.48	58.49	33.85	43.9	.771	35.47	41.2	.861	41.69	41.2	1.012	92.79
1951: January	49.28	89.87	61.71	34.89	43.4	.804	36.70	41.0	.895	43.35	41.4	1.047	†82.94
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	43.1	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	50.50	77.67	62.09	35.46	43.4	.817	37.83	41.3	.916	44.26	41.6	1.064	84.13
August	50.28	79.14	61.01	35.29	43.3	.815	37.38	40.9	.914	42.56	40.3	1.056	83.32
September	50.36	81.78	60.91	35.78	42.9	.834	37.87	41.3	.917	44.72	41.6	1.075	83.98
October	50.78	85.20	61.32	35.91	42.9	.837	37.73	41.1	.918	44.36	41.5	1.069	85.09
November	51.13	83.88	60.70	36.20	43.1	.840	37.93	41.0	.925	43.71	40.7	1.074	83.68
December	52.14	82.49	62.29	36.81	43.3	.850	38.39	41.5	.925	44.41	41.2	1.078	85.84
1952: January	52.14	80.23	61.96	36.63	43.2	.848	38.60	41.6	.928	44.39	41.1	1.080	87.94

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the *three* current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

[2] Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

[3] Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

[4] Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

[5] Data include privately and municipally operated local railways and bus lines.

[6] Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. Data for June comparable with the earlier series are $51.47, 38.5 hours, and $1.337.

[7] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1950 such employees made up 46 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8] Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1950 such employees made up 25 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[9] New series beginning with January 1952; data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis. Comparable data for October 1951 are $70.52, 43.8 hours, and $1.610; November—$70.31, 43.7 hours, and $1.609; December—$70.47, 43.8 hours, and $1.609.

[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	1951: April	$64.70	$34.84	$75.63	$40.72	$37.32	$20.10
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	May	64.55	34.61	73.86	39.60	37.96	20.35
1946: Average	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	June	65.08	34.93	77.67	41.69	38.06	20.43
1948: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	July	64.24	34.42	73.71	39.50	37.83	20.27
1949: Average	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	August	64.32	34.47	77.23	41.38	37.38	20.03
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	September	65.49	34.89	81.61	43.47	37.87	20.17
1951: January	63.76	34.92	76.63	41.97	36.70	20.10	October	65.41	34.69	80.62	42.76	37.73	20.01
February	63.84	34.52	75.67	40.92	36.25	19.60	November	65.85	34.71	81.09	42.74	37.93	19.99
March	64.57	34.79	74.66	40.22	36.85	19.85	December [2]	67.40	35.43	86.47	45.45	38.39	20.18
							1952: January [2]	67.08	35.26	86.99	45.73	38.60	20.29

[1] These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars [1]

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January	$26.64	111.7	$25.41	$25.06	$26.37	$26.00
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.63	48.24	30.04
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.09	53.83	31.44
1950: Average	59.33	248.7	51.09	29.54	57.21	33.08
1951: January	$63.78	267.2	$53.49	$29.29	$60.56	$33.17
February	63.84	267.6	53.55	28.96	60.62	32.78
March	64.57	270.6	54.13	29.16	61.21	32.98
April	64.70	271.2	54.23	29.20	61.31	33.01
May	64.55	270.5	54.11	29.01	61.19	32.81
June	65.08	272.8	54.53	29.27	61.62	33.07
July	64.24	269.2	53.87	28.87	60.94	32.65
August	64.32	269.6	53.93	28.90	61.01	32.69
September	65.49	274.5	54.85	29.22	61.95	33.00
October	65.41	274.1	54.79	29.06	61.89	32.83
November	65.85	276.0	54.04	28.48	61.96	32.66
December [2]	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.03	63.17	33.21
1952: January [2]	67.08	281.1	54.98	28.90	62.92	33.07

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

NOTE: Net spendable earnings figures for November, December 1951, and January 1952 reflect the increased income tax rates provided by the Revenue Act of 1951.

TABLE C–4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	116.9	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	[2] 1.042	.904	[2] .858
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951: January	$1.555	$1.497	236.5	$1.630	$1.565	$1.456	$1.409
February	1.561	1.504	237.6	1.639	1.573	1.458	1.414
March	1.571	1.511	238.7	1.654	1.582	1.460	1.415
April	1.578	1.518	239.8	1.659	1.587	1.465	1.422
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	1.598	1.546	244.2	1.682	1.622	1.488	1.444
August	1.596	1.542	243.6	1.684	1.619	1.481	1.441
September	1.613	1.554	245.5	1.707	1.638	1.489	1.444
October	1.615	1.557	246.0	1.705	1.635	1.491	1.450
November	1.626	1.569	247.9	1.712	1.644	1.507	1.465
December [3]	1.636	1.571	248.2	1.723	1.644	1.516	1.469
1952: January [3]	1.640	1.578	249.3	1.725	1.650	1.520	1.477

[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	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous [2]
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	59.1	50.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	60.7	51.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	63.6	53.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	118.3	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	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
1951: Average	185.6	227.4	204.5	136.2	144.1	97.2	204.5	155.6	210.9	165.4
1950: 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
1951: January 15	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
January 15	*181.6*	*221.6*	*199.7*	*126.0*	*144.5*	*97.2*	*201.8*	*152.9*	*208.9*	*163.7*
February 15	183.8	226.0	202.0	134.0	143.9	97.2	204.5	152.8	209.7	163.2
February 15	*184.2*	*226.0*	*203.2*	*126.8*	*145.7*	*97.2*	*204.7*	*153.5*	*211.4*	*164.8*
March 15	184.5	226.2	203.1	134.7	144.2	97.2	205.0	154.4	210.7	164.3
March 15	*184.5*	*225.4*	*204.6*	*127.3*	*146.3*	*97.2*	*205.7*	*154.4*	*212.7*	*165.8*
April 15	184.6	225.7	203.6	135.1	144.0	96.9	205.0	154.4	211.8	164.6
April 15	*184.5*	*224.6*	*205.2*	*127.7*	*146.2*	*97.1*	*205.5*	*154.4*	*214.1*	*166.1*
May 15	185.4	227.4	204.0	135.4	143.6	97.3	202.4	156.0	212.6	165.0
May 15	*185.4*	*226.7*	*205.7*	*128.0*	*144.9*	*97.4*	*201.6*	*156.0*	*214.8*	*166.4*
June 15	185.2	226.9	204.0	135.7	143.6	97.1	202.8	156.0	212.5	164.8
June 15	*185.5*	*227.0*	*205.5*	*128.3*	*145.1*	*97.2*	*202.3*	*156.0*	*214.6*	*166.3*
July 15	185.5	227.7	203.3	136.2	144.0	97.2	203.7	157.6	212.4	165.0
July 15	*185.3*	*227.5*	*204.9*	*128.8*	*145.7*	*97.2*	*203.4*	*157.6*	*214.8*	*166.3*
August 15	185.5	227.0	203.6	136.8	144.2	97.3	204.2	157.8	210.8	165.4
August 15	*185.6*	*226.4*	*205.2*	*129.3*	*146.0*	*97.3*	*204.0*	*157.8*	*212.7*	*166.8*
September 15	186.6	227.3	209.0	137.5	144.4	97.3	204.9	157.8	211.1	166.0
September 15	*186.5*	*226.3*	*210.7*	*130.0*	*146.3*	*97.3*	*204.8*	*157.8*	*212.8*	*167.5*
October 15	187.4	229.2	208.9	138.2	144.6	97.4	205.8	156.3	210.4	166.6
October 15	*187.8*	*229.2*	*211.0*	*130.8*	*146.8*	*97.4*	*206.3*	*156.3*	*212.0*	*168.1*
November 15	188.6	231.4	207.6	138.9	144.8	97.4	206.3	156.3	210.8	168.4
November 15	*189.3*	*232.1*	*209.9*	*131.4*	*147.0*	*97.4*	*206.7*	*156.3*	*213.5*	*169.9*
December 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.5	206.6	156.3	210.2	169.1
December 15	*190.0*	*233.9*	*209.1*	*131.8*	*147.1*	*97.5*	[4] *207.0*	*156.3*	*211.8*	*170.5*
1952: January 15	189.1	232.4	204.6	139.7	145.0	97.6	206.8	156.3	209.1	169.6
January 15	*190.2*	*234.6*	*206.7*	*132.2*	[4] *147.2*	*97.6*	[4] *207.1*	*156.3*	*210.5*	*171.1*
February 15	187.9	227.5	204.3	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.2
February 15	*188.3*	*229.1*	*206.1*	*132.8*	*147.3*	*97.8*	*207.1*	*156.3*	*210.0*	*171.5*

[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 goods, rents, and services purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities.

U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 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 the following reports: Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945); Report of the Joint Committee on the Consumers' Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, A Joint Committee Print (1949); September 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Construction of Consumers' Price Index (p. 284); April 1951 Monthly Labor Review, Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index (p. 421), and Correction of New Unit Bias in Rent Component of CPI (p. 437).

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. 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 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.

[3] Data not available. [4] Corrected

NOTE.—The old series of Indexes for 1951–52 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	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15 1951	Oct. 15, 1951	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	June 15, 1950	*Feb. 15, 1952*
Average	187.9	189.1	189.1	188.6	187.4	186.6	185.5	185.5	185.2	185.4	184.6	184.5	183.8	181.5	170.2	*188.3*
Atlanta, Ga	195.2	(2)	(2)	196.1	(3)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	*194.3*
Baltimore, Md	(2)	(2)	193.3	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)
Birmingham, Ala	193.9	194.7	196.0	196.3	196.0	191.4	190.5	189.2	189.8	190.1	189.9	190.6	189.8	188.2	171.6	*194.6*
Boston, Mass	179.3	180.0	180.9	180.0	179.3	177.8	177.2	176.9	176.5	176.1	175.5	175.8	175.5	173.5	165.5	*180.7*
Buffalo, N. Y	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	186.9	(2)	(2)	185.5	(2)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(3)
Chicago, Ill	191.9	194.1	194.2	194.3	193.5	191.8	190.9	190.9	190.1	189.8	189.1	189.1	188.5	185.4	175.1	*193.2*
Cincinnati, Ohio	187.1	188.3	187.9	187.8	187.0	186.8	185.3	185.6	185.0	184.8	184.6	184.4	183.9	182.3	170.5	*187.4*
Cleveland, Ohio	191.8	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	189.1	(3)	(3)	188.2	(3)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	*191.6*
Denver, Colo	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	191.2	(3)	(3)	187.6	(3)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)
Detroit, Mich	190.7	192.0	191.9	191.5	190.2	189.0	188.5	188.6	188.3	187.4	186.7	187.0	186.2	184.2	173.5	*190.4*
Houston, Tex	194.3	195.4	196.0	195.1	194.4	194.1	193.0	192.6	192.3	[3] 192.5	192.5	192.4	191.0	190.1	175.8	*193.4*
Indianapolis, Ind	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	[3] 187.5	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)
Jacksonville, Fla	(2)	(2)	195.9	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	190.6	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)	176.3	(2)
Kansas City, Mo	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.4	(2)	(2)	179.7	(2)	(2)	178.5	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif	190.7	190.0	190.4	189.6	187.9	187.2	186.6	186.7	186.1	186.3	185.6	185.6	184.1	181.3	169.3	*189.3*
Manchester, N. H	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	182.9	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)
Memphis, Tenn	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	186.5	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)
Milwaukee, Wis	195.1	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	187.5	(2)	(2)	*194.7*
Minneapolis, Minn	(2)	(2)	187.7	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	(2)	183.2	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)
Mobile, Ala	(2)	(2)	187.3	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.5	(2)	(2)	181.9	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)
New Orleans, La	190.5	(2)	(2)	190.0	(2)	(2)	188.9	(2)	(2)	188.5	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	*191.4*
New York, N. Y	183.0	184.2	184.0	184.1	183.0	182.5	180.9	181.2	180.5	181.4	180.6	180.4	180.8	177.8	167.0	*183.4*
Norfolk, Va	192.3	(2)	(2)	191.7	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	187.1	(2)	(2)	*191.6*
Philadelphia, Pa	187.1	188.9	189.2	189.1	186.7	186.1	185.4	185.4	185.6	186.4	185.9	185.6	185.4	181.0	169.1	*187.8*
Pittsburgh, Pa	190.9	192.2	191.7	192.0	191.2	190.0	188.8	189.3	187.8	187.8	186.7	186.0	185.6	183.4	171.8	*191.9*
Portland, Maine	(2)	(2)	179.9	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	176.4	(2)	(2)	175.7	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)
Portland, Oreg	(2)	199.0	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.7	(2)	(2)	194.1	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)
Richmond, Va	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	181.3	(2)	(2)	181.2	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, Mo	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	185.0	(2)	(2)	185.2	(2)	(2)	168.8	(2)
San Francisco, Calif	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.7	(2)	(2)	172.4	(2)
Savannah, Ga	(2)	200.3	(2)	(2)	198.8	(2)	(2)	196.5	(2)	(2)	195.5	(2)	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)
Scranton, Pa	184.2	(2)	(2)	185.4	(2)	(2)	182.5	(2)	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	*187.4*
Seattle, Wash	195.3	(2)	(2)	194.6	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	*194.0*
Washington, D. C	183.9	(2)	(2)	184.7	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	180.0	(2)	(2)	179.2	(2)	(2)	*184.4*

[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] Indexes are 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					
	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952
Average	227.5	232.4	204.3	204.6	140.2	139.7	145.3	145.0	97.9	97.6	208.6	209.1	170.2	169.6
Atlanta, Ga	227.4	230.7	217.3	(1)	150.9	(2)	160.7	160.7	85.8	85.8	218.7	(1)	181.1	(1)
Baltimore, Md	238.6	243.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	149.2	149.3	115.4	115.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala	217.3	220.2	216.1	218.3	201.3	(2)	138.2	138.2	79.6	79.6	198.7	199.9	168.8	168.0
Boston, Mass	214.5	218.2	192.9	191.6	(2)	(2)	162.6	162.5	118.2	118.1	201.3	199.3	163.6	163.1
Buffalo, N. Y	221.0	225.2	(1)	198.0	(2)	139.8	154.0	154.0	110.0	110.0	(1)	210.7	(1)	176.5
Chicago, Ill	231.4	237.5	203.7	204.9	(2)	(2)	138.2	138.2	83.5	83.5	196.9	196.6	172.9	172.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	228.1	233.2	200.9	200.8	(2)	(2)	151.3	151.3	101.1	101.1	193.9	193.6	170.8	169.9
Cleveland, Ohio	237.2	240.9	202.6	(1)	149.1	(2)	150.5	150.5	105.6	105.6	186.4	(1)	169.3	(1)
Denver, Colo	230.0	236.2	(1)	207.9	(2)	163.7	113.8	113.8	69.7	69.7	(1)	235.1	(1)	167.4
Detroit, Mich	229.1	235.0	197.0	197.6	(2)	145.9	155.4	155.3	90.1	90.0	223.9	223.8	181.8	180.8
Houston, Tex	236.0	241.4	219.4	220.5	170.8	(2)	98.5	98.5	82.0	82.0	205.4	206.1	173.0	172.0
Indianapolis, Ind	223.8	227.6	(1)	196.7	(2)	146.5	162.0	162.0	84.5	84.5	(1)	194.8	(1)	178.3
Jacksonville, Fla	231.5	237.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.0	143.0	84.8	84.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo	213.0	217.8	(1)	196.2	(2)	148.6	135.9	133.3	72.7	71.0	(1)	196.7	(1)	170.8
Los Angeles, Calif	234.2	239.3	198.5	196.4	165.9	(2)	98.7	98.7	93.0	93.0	205.1	206.4	169.0	165.0
Manchester, N. H	216.8	221.2	(1)	194.5	(2)	135.5	170.1	169.7	115.5	114.6	(1)	213.9	(1)	161.3
Memphis, Tenn	234.9	237.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	141.6	141.6	77.0	77.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis	227.3	232.8	206.1	(1)	173.3	(2)	152.3	152.3	99.2	99.2	216.0	(1)	169.9	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn	220.1	223.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	151.5	142.5	86.2	77.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala	228.0	231.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	130.5	130.6	84.8	84.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La	240.5	244.8	210.0	(1)	141.6	(2)	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	206.5	(1)	154.5	(1)
New York, N. Y	226.2	230.2	207.7	208.2	(2)	117.8	144.7	144.7	102.9	102.9	198.9	199.0	170.0	169.8
Norfolk, Va	233.9	237.2	192.5	(1)	160.1	(2)	159.6	159.4	100.1	99.7	203.9	(1)	169.3	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa	224.4	229.4	198.9	199.1	131.7	(2)	150.5	150.5	104.2	104.2	214.6	217.0	170.0	171.2
Pittsburgh, Pa	229.8	235.7	234.9	233.4	(2)	130.4	147.6	147.6	110.5	110.5	212.3	212.5	169.8	169.3
Portland, Maine	214.1	217.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	160.0	160.0	112.4	112.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg	246.9	254.8	(1)	203.1	(2)	157.0	136.0	136.0	93.9	93.9	(1)	204.4	(1)	174.5
Richmond, Va	214.3	219.3	(1)	205.4	(2)	155.1	148.8	148.8	102.2	102.2	(1)	221.6	(1)	155.5
St. Louis, Mo	238.6	244.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.6	143.6	88.4	88.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif	240.5	248.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	98.8	98.8	87.0	87.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga	238.9	242.6	(1)	207.9	(2)	167.5	168.8	168.8	123.9	123.9	(1)	216.6	(1)	176.5
Scranton, Pa	225.6	232.0	212.1	(1)	124.3	(2)	161.6	161.6	103.5	103.5	184.6	(1)	155.7	(1)
Seattle, Wash	238.2	243.4	204.3	(1)	161.4	(2)	132.2	132.2	92.6	92.6	210.9	(1)	177.2	(1)
Washington, D. C	223.1	228.7	222.7	(1)	127.3	(2)	149.3	149.3	105.3	105.3	216.2	(1)	172.9	(1)

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Frozen [2]	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	------	------	------	------	------	------	129.4	136.1	169.5	------	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	------	------	------	------	------	------	127.4	141.7	210.8	------	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	------	------	------	------	------	------	131.0	143.8	169.0	------	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	------	------	------	------	------	------	84.9	82.3	103.5	------	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	------	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	------	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	------	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	------	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	------	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	------	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	------	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	------	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	------	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	------	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	------	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	------	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	------	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	------	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	------	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	------	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
1950: Average	204.5	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	173.6	199.2	------	206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9
January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	------	217.2	143.3	223.9	299.5	135.2	178.9
June	203.1	169.8	246.5	246.7	268.6	209.1	268.1	185.1	295.9	177.8	148.4	209.3	------	224.3	142.7	222.9	296.5	140.1	174.3
1951: Average	227.4	188.5	272.2	274.1	310.4	215.7	288.8	192.1	352.0	206.0	211.3	217.9	98.6	223.3	165.9	249.9	344.5	168.8	186.6
February	226.0	187.1	270.1	271.2	307.0	215.2	279.7	193.2	347.8	204.4	179.8	224.3	100.8	233.4	165.1	256.7	342.7	176.5	186.0
March	226.2	187.5	272.2	271.9	308.0	215.4	280.5	198.9	351.2	204.6	195.2	217.1	101.2	220.7	167.0	257.4	342.6	177.3	186.0
April	225.7	188.3	272.6	272.5	309.5	213.7	284.2	198.5	351.7	204.1	191.2	214.8	100.2	215.9	168.9	257.8	343.5	178.3	185.9
May	227.4	188.2	272.8	272.4	308.7	213.4	289.1	199.4	353.1	203.5	198.4	221.6	99.6	226.5	169.6	256.7	345.3	176.7	185.4
June	226.9	188.4	271.6	273.1	308.8	214.4	292.5	191.3	356.3	203.9	201.2	219.9	98.8	223.5	170.4	254.4	345.2	175.2	186.1
July	227.7	189.0	273.2	274.2	310.3	215.3	292.2	195.3	353.3	205.1	211.5	218.5	98.8	221.8	170.0	250.7	344.8	168.8	188.0
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
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
October	229.2	189.4	276.6	281.0	317.0	223.8	293.7	188.7	353.2	207.9	243.4	210.8	97.5	214.4	162.8	240.8	345.8	160.6	187.0
November	231.4	190.2	273.5	278.6	317.3	215.8	295.6	184.0	351.1	210.4	241.8	223.5	95.9	235.0	162.7	238.1	346.6	158.5	186.7
December	232.2	190.4	270.1	274.6	316.9	203.8	300.0	181.9	351.2	213.2	216.7	236.5	95.0	255.4	163.3	238.9	346.8	157.8	186.4
1952: January	232.4	190.6	272.1	273.8	316.0	203.8	297.1	192.6	351.5	215.8	184.3	241.4	95.0	263.2	163.3	238.6	346.7	155.3	185.9
February	227.5	190.9	271.1	270.8	314.2	201.0	285.6	197.5	351.8	217.0	166.5	223.5	94.2	234.6	163.6	238.4	347.1	150.9	185.1

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes; and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1949 (1935–39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 1032 "Retail Prices of Food, 1949," 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	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	June 1950	*Feb. 1952*
United States	227.5	232.4	232.2	231.4	229.2	227.3	227.0	227.7	226.9	227.4	225.7	226.2	226.0	203.1	*229.1*
Atlanta, Ga	227.4	230.7	230.7	232.1	230.0	232.1	231.4	229.4	228.1	228.7	228.5	224.1	224.0	195.4	*230.5*
Baltimore, Md	238.6	243.8	242.5	242.4	241.1	238.3	238.0	237.0	238.9	239.0	236.2	236.8	237.1	215.6	*240.6*
Birmingham, Ala	217.3	220.2	222.7	224.3	224.0	220.1	217.3	214.5	216.4	218.1	218.3	220.5	220.8	192.2	*219.9*
Boston, Mass	214.5	218.2	219.3	218.4	217.8	213.9	215.5	216.6	214.9	214.4	212.8	213.3	213.8	196.1	*216.5*
Bridgeport, Conn	227.0	229.4	228.9	227.9	227.4	224.3	225.0	226.0	225.9	225.3	226.0	226.9	224.1	204.0	*229.2*
Buffalo, N. Y	221.0	225.2	226.7	227.2	224.2	221.5	219.2	222.1	224.3	221.9	218.0	219.6	217.9	199.0	*226.7*
Butte, Mont	227.5	230.2	233.7	230.2	229.2	228.5	229.0	227.4	225.5	226.6	222.9	223.9	222.5	203.0	*231.3*
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	235.1	238.3	239.8	240.5	237.8	235.1	236.0	238.5	237.2	236.5	234.8	234.9	230.6	208.6	*239.9*
Charleston, S. C	219.4	222.3	221.5	218.0	217.9	220.6	221.0	218.9	211.6	211.6	212.2	214.3	213.2	188.0	*219.6*
Chicago, Ill	231.4	237.5	238.1	237.8	236.2	232.3	233.4	235.3	233.4	233.0	231.1	231.6	232.9	208.4	*238.8*
Cincinnati, Ohio	228.1	233.2	230.4	232.0	229.7	229.0	228.3	229.2	226.9	227.1	226.0	225.8	226.9	205.1	*228.6*
Cleveland, Ohio	237.2	240.9	238.5	239.0	237.2	235.3	235.7	236.7	236.3	235.6	231.8	233.3	232.7	211.2	*239.2*
Columbus, Ohio	209.8	214.3	211.3	211.4	209.6	207.8	207.3	207.6	208.5	207.3	206.1	207.1	206.7	183.9	*212.7*
Dallas, Tex	228.8	236.3	235.4	236.0	233.8	233.5	230.9	227.0	227.9	228.9	228.7	229.9	228.7	201.5	*230.2*
Denver, Colo	230.0	236.2	239.2	236.9	234.9	232.4	231.6	230.6	232.6	232.3	229.9	230.5	229.0	205.9	*233.1*
Detroit, Mich	229.1	235.0	234.5	233.5	230.5	228.4	228.9	229.1	229.4	229.1	227.3	228.8	228.3	202.9	*227.8*
Fall River, Mass	220.7	224.0	223.8	224.2	223.2	219.7	221.0	222.2	221.3	219.2	219.8	219.2	220.8	200.7	*223.0*
Houston, Tex	236.0	241.4	241.2	237.8	237.6	239.4	237.2	235.2	235.2	237.1	238.3	238.5	235.6	208.1	*239.9*
Indianapolis, Ind	223.8	227.6	227.0	227.9	226.3	225.4	224.3	223.3	222.4	223.3	221.6	222.1	220.6	198.1	*226.2*
Jackson, Miss. [1]	225.8	230.3	229.2	227.4	229.4	227.2	24.8	222.6	221.9	223.2	222.1	226.3	226.4	201.0	*226.5*
Jacksonville, Fla	231.5	237.2	235.0	234.8	232.5	234.7	233.6	233.8	231.9	230.5	234.3	234.8	231.5	205.8	*233.4*
Kansas City, Mo	213.0	217.8	218.0	216.4	213.9	212.2	211.8	213.7	212.8	213.6	212.4	211.6	210.5	189.2	*214.7*
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	253.2	256.9	256.6	256.2	253.7	254.9	253.1	251.7	249.8	250.3	250.9	253.4	253.1	223.1	*256.6*
Little Rock, Ark	224.6	229.7	229.9	225.4	224.4	223.0	222.9	223.6	225.2	225.1	224.9	226.8	225.2	200.1	*228.3*
Los Angeles, Calif	234.2	239.3	240.7	237.1	234.5	233.3	232.3	232.7	230.9	230.9	228.9	229.8	226.9	201.6	*233.5*
Louisville, Ky	213.6	218.4	219.1	218.6	216.7	215.6	214.8	216.0	215.5	213.7	212.5	214.6	214.5	192.0	*217.0*
Manchester, N. H	216.8	221.2	220.9	222.5	222.8	219.8	221.9	221.6	221.0	218.4	217.8	217.6	218.9	200.6	*220.9*
Memphis, Tenn	234.9	237.8	238.9	237.7	238.0	237.4	234.7	232.3	233.0	234.6	232.9	233.8	230.8	208.3	*238.1*
Milwaukee, Wis	227.3	232.8	232.6	231.7	228.9	227.9	229.2	231.9	229.9	227.5	224.8	226.9	227.4	206.6	*230.3*
Minneapolis, Minn	220.1	223.1	224.0	221.2	218.9	215.6	217.5	219.0	219.4	218.2	217.6	217.7	217.9	194.1	*222.7*
Mobile, Ala	228.0	231.6	231.4	230.0	231.7	229.1	227.0	229.5	225.7	224.2	225.7	223.8	222.5	200.1	*231.3*
Newark, N. J	225.0	227.7	227.2	228.3	226.4	225.3	225.0	225.7	225.5	227.1	224.2	223.2	225.5	203.3	*223.4*
New Haven, Conn	219.7	222.6	222.2	222.1	222.4	219.9	219.2	221.6	220.5	220.3	218.1	219.3	220.0	199.8	*220.7*
New Orleans, La	240.5	244.8	244.3	241.3	239.9	240.6	240.8	238.8	238.2	239.5	240.2	242.1	239.8	212.9	*242.4*
New York, N. Y	226.2	230.2	230.6	230.9	227.8	226.1	225.5	226.5	224.4	226.4	224.9	224.7	227.0	203.7	*226.0*
Norfolk, Va	233.9	237.2	233.6	231.9	230.0	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.2	229.4	227.9	233.8	231.1	205.9	*236.0*
Omaha, Nebr	222.6	226.8	227.0	225.1	223.3	219.6	220.0	219.1	219.6	219.3	217.0	216.8	216.4	197.2	*225.7*
Peoria, Ill	238.5	243.8	242.5	239.5	235.6	235.6	236.9	239.8	241.2	240.6	237.9	238.1	236.5	216.8	*241.5*
Philadelphia, Pa	224.4	229.4	228.8	228.6	227.1	224.1	223.2	223.6	222.2	223.8	222.3	221.4	222.2	201.4	*224.5*
Pittsburgh, Pa	229.8	235.7	234.6	235.2	233.5	231.0	232.0	232.9	230.3	230.5	227.8	227.2	227.4	207.5	*231.6*
Portland, Maine	214.1	217.0	216.1	216.4	215.8	213.2	215.9	217.0	213.9	210.0	209.6	210.5	211.0	193.0	*216.2*
Portland, Oreg	246.9	254.8	253.3	251.8	246.9	247.9	247.4	251.2	251.5	252.1	248.6	250.3	247.4	219.1	*248.5*
Providence, R. I	229.5	234.4	234.1	233.3	232.8	228.3	228.9	231.8	229.6	229.1	229.5	228.6	230.8	207.9	*232.9*
Richmond, Va	214.3	219.3	218.3	219.1	218.4	217.7	215.9	216.5	216.4	216.7	215.9	217.4	218.3	195.2	*218.5*
Rochester, N. Y	223.5	227.4	227.4	226.3	222.3	220.2	218.9	221.5	222.9	220.9	217.8	218.2	216.2	196.4	*226.6*
St. Louis, Mo	238.6	244.0	243.9	242.2	239.3	238.8	237.2	237.9	238.2	238.4	237.6	239.4	240.0	210.2	*242.6*
St. Paul, Minn	221.2	224.0	223.7	221.6	220.7	215.1	216.2	216.5	216.2	215.1	214.4	214.1	212.9	192.5	*221.2*
Salt Lake City, Utah	231.2	232.9	233.4	232.5	228.5	228.0	227.4	228.3	230.0	228.3	226.9	227.9	225.6	202.2	*235.6*
San Francisco, Calif	240.5	248.9	248.4	240.7	235.6	234.8	234.4	237.8	237.4	241.2	238.4	241.7	235.3	211.1	*244.8*
Savannah, Ga	238.9	242.6	241.7	241.7	240.7	241.4	240.0	241.2	239.6	237.6	237.6	232.3	231.5	206.3	*241.5*
Scranton, Pa	225.6	232.0	229.9	229.8	227.2	225.6	225.9	225.5	225.7	225.2	221.4	222.7	223.7	204.2	*228.4*
Seattle, Wash	238.2	243.4	239.9	238.1	234.8	234.4	232.7	233.8	233.0	236.6	234.4	234.3	231.7	208.6	*238.8*
Springfield, Ill	240.2	244.1	242.6	241.4	238.6	238.1	237.9	238.6	238.5	237.6	237.6	237.8	238.2	211.8	*241.5*
Washington, D. C	223.1	228.7	228.9	228.1	228.0	224.0	222.6	221.9	224.2	224.3	222.2	222.4	223.3	201.9	*227.2*
Wichita, Kans. [1]	242.7	248.3	248.8	244.1	242.9	241.4	237.8	238.2	234.9	234.0	234.1	237.5	235.9	209.4	*246.5*
Winston-Salem, N. C. [1]	218.6	223.2	222.8	220.5	220.1	219.3	220.7	220.3	220.6	220.6	220.4	223.7	221.3	197.3	*220.5*

[1] June 1940=100.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Feb. 1952	Indexes 1935–39=100													
		Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	Mar. 1951	Feb. 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:	*Cents*														
Flour, wheat, 5 pounds	52.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	202.3	201.8	201.3	201.1	201.7	202.3	202.4	201.8	200.9	199.0	190.5
Corn flakes [1], 13 ounces	22.3	209.4	208.2	207.7	207.9	206.4	205.8	203.9	199.5	197.8	197.4	196.6	194.3	193.9	176.5
Corn meal, pound	10.2	216.1	212.7	209.0	206.4	204.3	203.6	201.8	200.8	200.4	201.3	203.7	203.7	202.8	181.9
Rice [2], do	17.3	96.7	96.1	94.9	93.1	94.2	99.7	101.3	101.5	101.3	101.6	102.2	101.9	101.5	93.1
Rolled oats [3], 20 ounces	18.1	163.8	163.3	162.9	162.7	162.9	162.2	162.0	161.5	161.3	160.2	159.1	156.6	155.2	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white [4], pound	15.8	184.8	184.5	184.2	183.9	183.9	183.7	183.5	183.4	183.4	182.8	182.7	182.8	183.0	163.9
Vanilla cookies [5], 7 ounces	23.3	224.5	224.2	223.8	223.1	221.5	220.0	215.8	214.9	213.5	213.2	214.9	213.7	211.6	191.7
Layer cake [6] [7], pound	49.7	107.9	108.3	109.1	109.8	107.5	107.9	107.1	108.6	106.9	107.3	107.9	106.0	105.8	-------
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak, do	112.1	331.9	333.3	333.6	334.6	332.7	323.3	323.2	323.1	322.2	320.9	320.3	318.0	317.6	287.9
Rib roast, do	87.6	303.2	305.3	307.2	308.2	306.4	290.6	289.5	290.0	289.5	289.0	294.6	292.8	294.2	264.1
Chuck roast, do	75.4	334.0	336.7	338.3	338.5	337.4	327.7	327.1	327.0	327.2	327.1	326.2	324.1	323.2	279.2
Frankfurters [6], do	64.5	106.3	107.6	108.1	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.6	108.4	106.5	106.5	106.2	106.4	105.7	-------
Hamburger [3], do	66.0	215.9	217.0	217.9	217.6	218.7	216.1	215.1	215.9	215.8	216.9	219.7	218.8	217.5	181.8
Veal:															
Cutlets, do	130.9	326.8	325.0	322.9	319.5	319.6	320.1	319.8	319.1	317.2	315.4	311.9	308.6	308.0	271.2
Pork:															
Chops, do	73.9	223.9	227.6	226.0	248.8	258.7	258.1	254.4	236.9	235.3	234.2	233.4	235.7	235.6	243.5
Bacon, sliced, do	61.8	161.9	163.5	165.2	172.7	178.4	178.0	177.8	177.8	177.8	177.6	177.6	178.2	178.0	161.9
Ham, whole, do	63.0	214.4	216.8	217.2	218.7	226.5	229.4	229.4	229.0	228.1	226.3	228.0	230.1	229.7	215.8
Salt pork, do	35.4	168.1	171.4	174.8	179.2	185.6	186.2	184.9	183.6	184.9	184.9	187.9	188.0	187.5	160.5
Lamb:															
Leg, do	82.2	290.2	301.8	304.8	300.3	298.4	296.9	296.7	296.9	297.2	293.8	288.7	285.0	284.1	272.4
Poultry	-------	197.5	192.6	181.9	184.0	188.7	195.1	194.4	195.3	191.3	199.4	198.5	198.9	193.2	185.1
Frying chickens:															
New York dressed [8], do	50.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Dressed and drawn [8], do	61.9	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen [9]	-------	300.1	298.3	296.7	295.8	294.7	290.1	292.5	288.1	291.4	287.1	286.4	287.6	283.7	268.4
Ocean Perch fillet, frozen [10] *, do	46.5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Haddock fillet, frozen [11] *, do	52.1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Salmon, pink [9], 16-ounce can	57.8	467.1	471.2	475.1	477.4	489.1	503.1	508.2	509.2	511.0	511.7	508.1	502.4	501.1	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter, pound	94.1	258.5	252.4	241.2	226.9	224.2	219.7	220.5	221.8	223.8	223.3	219.7	224.0	226.1	195.4
Cheese, American process, do	60.1	265.4	266.8	263.3	261.2	258.3	259.4	259.3	260.0	261.3	260.3	265.7	265.7	264.3	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered), quart	24.1	196.5	196.0	195.0	194.0	191.2	189.7	188.3	187.2	185.1	184.9	185.6	185.4	184.8	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery) [12], do	22.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	195.8	192.7	191.2	190.5	188.5	186.4	185.9	186.9	187.3	186.7	162.0
Ice cream [6], pint	31.5	105.7	105.3	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.8	105.2	105.1	104.9	104.7	105.2	104.9	105.4	-------
Milk, evaporated, 14½-ounce can	14.7	206.6	205.1	202.8	202.8	203.1	203.0	203.7	203.3	203.3	202.8	203.2	202.4	201.0	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh, dozen	58.1	166.5	184.3	216.7	241.8	243.4	239.3	225.8	211.5	201.2	198.4	191.2	195.2	179.8	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries [6] [13], 12 ounces	40.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	94.9	95.1	95.6	95.8	97.4	97.0	98.7	100.5	101.3	101.3	-------
Orange juice [6], 6 ounces	20.0	85.3	88.8	92.5	96.6	99.2	100.2	101.5	103.2	104.8	105.0	105.1	104.2	102.4	-------
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas [6], 12 ounces	24.7	98.7	98.5	96.9	96.3	98.5	97.8	98.3	98.2	98.0	98.3	98.3	100.1	99.9	-------
Fresh fruits:															
Apples, pound	12.2	229.2	218.8	204.3	191.2	178.4	203.0	214.3	240.2	232.9	213.6	205.1	206.0	206.4	301.1
Bananas, do	16.5	273.4	269.9	267.7	270.5	269.9	265.6	264.5	268.9	271.7	274.2	273.9	276.2	274.0	271.9
Oranges, size 200, dozen	44.4	156.2	161.7	164.7	175.8	189.3	194.4	188.0	161.5	167.5	163.7	158.0	166.1	173.4	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green, pound	25.6	238.1	191.3	208.0	246.2	188.4	185.4	166.8	149.1	187.3	212.7	205.7	193.3	244.8	151.0
Cabbage, do	9.7	260.0	419.8	268.0	217.2	160.5	153.7	151.6	151.0	172.9	191.0	225.6	386.5	425.2	174.3
Carrots, bunch	11.9	220.0	291.7	281.8	289.4	235.9	241.1	235.0	229.2	202.6	196.5	192.9	220.4	258.7	181.7
Lettuce, head	12.0	145.4	256.5	272.8	232.1	186.4	168.1	180.6	192.6	162.8	229.8	212.1	149.2	189.3	167.3
Onions, pound	10.4	250.9	242.6	209.0	196.6	177.0	168.6	176.0	205.7	246.1	235.1	186.7	176.8	173.2	187.1
Potatoes, 15 pounds	98.6	270.5	289.5	266.2	247.5	215.2	193.3	203.7	236.1	230.2	202.5	185.0	179.1	177.6	219.3
Sweetpotatoes, pound	16.1	309.9	299.7	265.2	234.4	227.5	265.8	308.2	251.8	231.4	201.5	192.4	190.3	189.7	209.4
Tomatoes [14], do	24.4	160.7	189.0	222.4	144.3	142.8	101.5	112.6	170.2	179.4	196.6	193.1	216.1	218.7	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches, No. 2½ can	34.6	180.0	179.1	178.3	177.6	177.9	177.0	175.3	174.8	174.9	174.6	174.3	173.8	172.8	140.1
Pineapple, do	38.4	176.8	176.7	177.3	177.6	177.8	177.4	177.5	177.6	178.1	178.8	179.7	178.3	178.5	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn [15], No. 303 can	18.6	171.3	169.5	168.3	166.7	165.3	165.7	165.4	164.9	164.2	164.4	163.6	162.8	161.8	138.4
Tomatoes, No. 2 can	17.4	194.2	195.1	195.4	194.2	194.8	200.7	209.0	228.0	230.4	226.4	223.6	215.9	209.1	161.6
Peas, No. 303 can	20.7	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.6	115.5	116.9	117.8	119.2	118.8	118.8	119.3	119.6	119.7	114.3
Baby foods [6], 4½–4¾ ounces	10.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	102.1	101.9	101.5	101.4	100.8	-------
Dried fruits, prunes, pound	26.2	259.0	260.6	261.6	263.1	268.7	274.9	275.1	274.5	272.8	273.1	273.3	272.1	271.4	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans, do	15.9	214.5	214.0	213.9	211.9	213.1	216.8	220.9	224.4	230.7	233.8	235.5	235.4	234.9	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee, do	87.0	345.9	345.2	345.4	345.5	345.1	345.3	346.3	346.2	346.7	346.5	344.1	342.9	343.5	294.9
Cola drink [6], 6-bottle carton	29.1	111.2	111.3	111.2	110.8	110.2	109.1	108.4	108.0	108.0	108.2	108.4	108.3	107.9	-------
Fats and oils:															
Lard, pound	21.3	143.7	149.8	155.5	158.3	167.7	163.1	161.7	159.9	166.2	167.8	173.7	174.4	173.3	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated, do	35.3	170.7	174.0	176.6	177.2	178.4	179.4	181.4	190.4	198.4	201.1	201.1	198.4	197.4	155.6
Salad dressing, pint	36.4	151.1	153.6	153.4	152.8	153.0	156.9	158.3	163.5	166.1	164.8	165.8	165.5	164.2	142.1
Margarine, pound	-------	157.2	165.4	169.4	170.5	171.2	172.8	174.6	184.2	194.3	197.8	199.9	199.1	199.5	161.1
Uncolored [16], do	33.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Colored [17], do	29.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar, 5 pounds	50.4	187.9	188.7	188.8	189.1	189.8	191.6	191.7	190.8	187.4	186.4	186.7	187.4	187.6	175.3
Grape jelly [6], 12 ounces	23.4	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.4	99.3	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.0	101.5	100.8	100.5	-------

[1] Specification changed to 13 ounces in December 1950.
[2] July 1947=100.
[3] February 1943=100.
[4] Average price based on 52 cities; index, on 56 cities.
[5] Specification changed to 7 ounces in September 1951.
[6] December 1950=100.
[7] Priced in 46 cities.
[8] Priced in 28 cities.
[9] 1938–39=100.
[10] Priced in 46 cities.
[11] Priced in 47 cities.
[12] Specification revised in November 1950.
[13] Specification changed to 12 ounces in January 1952.
[14] October 1949=100.
[15] No. 303 can of corn introduced in May 1951 in place of No. 2 can.
[16] Priced in 9 cities beginning October 1951, 12 cities September 1951, 13 cities August 1951, 16 cities April through July 1951, 18 cities January through March 1951, and 19 cities August through December 1950. Priced in 56 cities before that date.
[17] Priced in 37 cities August through December 1950, 38 cities January through March 1951, 40 cities April through July 1951, 43 cities August 1951, 44 cities September 1951, and 47 cities beginning October 1951.
* Published for the first time in February 1952. Average price not previously computed.

TABLE D–7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group of Commodities

[1947–49=100] [1]

Commodity group	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Commodity group	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952
All commodities	112.6	113.0	All commodities other than farm and food—Continued		
Farm products	107.8	110.0	Rubber and products	143.1	144.1
Processed foods	109.7	110.1	Lumber and wood products	120.4	120.1
All commodities other than farm and food	114.3	114.3	Pulp, paper, and allied products	118.4	118.2
Textile products and apparel	102.1	103.3	Metals and metal products	122.6	122.4
Hides, skins, and leather products	99.7	102.2	Machinery and motive products	121.9	120.8
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	107.2	107.4	Furniture and other household durables	112.3	112.3
Chemicals and allied products	106.0	106.7	Nonmetallic minerals—structural	112.9	112.9
			Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	111.0	108.1
			Miscellaneous	111.4	111.1

[1] The revised wholesale price index, 1947-49=100 is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index up to and including December 1951 is the former index (1926=100), see Table D-7a. The revised index has been computed back to January 1947, for purposes of comparison and analysis and is available upon request. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952.

TABLE D–7a: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,[1] by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
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	67.3	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
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	c180.2	194.2	182.2	c235.4	c178.4	136.4	187.5	c226.2	c147.5	c175.0	142.4	192.6	c184.9	c173.3	c176.9	c170.4
February	c183.7	202.6	187.6	c238.7	c181.0	138.1	188.1	c228.2	c150.2	c175.7	142.7	c198.9	c187.0	c175.6	c179.3	c171.9
March	184.0	203.8	186.6	c236.9	c183.0	138.6	188.8	c228.6	c149.3	c179.1	142.5	199.4	c187.4	c175.9	c179.4	c172.6
April	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	c182.7	138.1	189.0	c228.6	c147.2	c180.4	142.7	197.7	c187.0	176.1	179.2	172.3
May	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	c182.0	137.5	188.8	c227.7	145.7	c180.1	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	c177.9	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	c175.6	177.8	c170.6
July	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	c223.8	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.7	c167.4	138.1	188.1	c222.6	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.5	170.0	174.4	174.9	167.2
September	177.6	189.2	188.0	212.1	c163.1	138.8	189.1	c223.1	140.8	172.4	138.5	187.0	168.8	174.2	174.8	167.0
October	178.1	192.3	189.4	208.3	157.7	138.9	191.2	223.6	141.1	171.7	139.2	188.9	168.3	174.3	174.8	166.6
November	178.3	195.1	188.8	196.6	159.4	139.1	191.5	224.5	138.7	172.0	141.3	189.6	168.7	174.1	174.3	166.9
December	177.8	193.6	187.3	192.3	160.5	139.2	191.7	224.0	137.9	172.0	141.6	188.8	167.9	173.9	174.1	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.

For a detailed description of the method of calculation see U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 993, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series.

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.

c Corrected.

TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Feb.[2] 1952	Jan. 1952
All commodities	112.6	c 113.0
FARM PRODUCTS	107.8	110.0
Fresh and dried produce	112.6	c 121.5
Grains	101.7	103.6
Livestock and poultry	106.2	106.7
Plant and animal fibers	120.5	127.2
Fluid milk	110.6	110.2
Eggs	74.3	80.8
Hay and seeds	100.9	101.6
Other farm products	138.6	137.7
PROCESSED FOODS	109.7	c 110.1
Cereal and bakery products	107.4	107.5
Meats, poultry, fish	110.8	113.5
Dairy products and ice cream	114.9	c 113.2
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	104.8	c 105.7
Sugar and confectionery	105.6	c 105.9
Packaged beverage materials	162.5	162.5
Animal fats and oils	74.5	c 78.9
Crude vegetable oils	58.0	60.2
Refined vegetable oils	69.1	68.6
Vegetable oil end products	81.0	84.9
Other processed foods	119.9	114.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	114.3	114.3
TEXTILE PRODUCTS AND APPAREL	102.1	c 103.3
Cotton products	101.2	c 102.8
Wool products	114.4	c 118.0
Synthetic textiles	89.9	91.4
Silk products	130.2	126.0
Apparel	101.6	c 101.7
Other textile products	126.4	c 133.3
HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	99.7	c 102.2
Hides and skins	63.7	69.7
Leather	89.9	c 97.0
Footwear	116.5	115.9
Other leather products	103.2	104.1
FUEL, POWER AND LIGHTING MATERIALS	107.2	107.4
Coal	108.8	108.8
Coke	124.3	124.3
Gas	106.6	106.6
Electricity	98.0	98.0
Petroleum and products	110.4	110.8
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	106.0	106.7
Industrial chemicals	117.5	118.1
Paint and paint materials	109.0	c 109.3
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	93.7	94.8
Fats and oils, inedible	51.2	56.8
Mixed fertilizer	108.6	108.5
Fertilizer materials	109.6	109.4
Other chemicals and products	104.2	104.2
RUBBER AND PRODUCTS	143.1	c 144.1
Crude rubber	193.3	197.3
Tires and tubes	133.4	133.4
Other rubber products	129.1	c 129.8
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	120.4	c 120.1
Lumber	120.6	120.4
Millwork	126.4	c 127.0
Plywood	105.8	c 104.2
PULP, PAPER, AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	118.4	118.2
Woodpulp	114.5	114.5
Wastepaper	87.3	89.5
Paper	123.7	122.8
Paperboard	130.6	130.6
Converted paper and paperboard	115.9	115.9
Building paper and board	113.4	113.4
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS	122.6	122.4
Iron and steel	123.2	123.1
Nonferrous metals	125.1	c 124.2
Metal containers	120.6	c 120.6
Hardware	125.8	125.8
Plumbing equipment	116.8	c 116.6
Heating equipment	114.0	c 114.0
Structural metal products	115.5	115.8
Non-structural metal products	124.4	124.4
MACHINERY AND MOTIVE PRODUCTS	121.9	c 120.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment	121.8	c 121.5
Construction machinery and equipment	124.9	124.6
Metal working machinery	127.5	c 127.5
General purpose machinery and equipment	123.5	c 123.5
Miscellaneous machinery	120.1	c 120.1
Electrical machinery and equipment	121.6	c 121.5
Motor vehicles	120.0	c 117.1
FURNITURE AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD DURABLES	112.3	c 112.3
Household furniture	113.5	c 113.6
Commercial furniture	122.8	122.8
Floor covering	126.4	c 126.4
Household appliances	108.0	c 108.0
Radio, TV, and phonographs	93.1	93.1
Other household durable goods	117.6	c 117.6
NONMETALLIC MINERALS—STRUCTURAL	112.9	c 112.9
Flat glass	114.0	114.0
Concrete ingredients	113.2	c 113.2
Concrete products	112.4	112.4
Structural clay products	121.4	121.4
Gypsum products	117.7	117.7
Prepared asphalt roofing	98.6	98.6
Other nonmetallic minerals	111.2	111.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES AND BOTTLED BEVERAGES	111.0	108.1
Cigarettes	107.3	107.3
Cigars	98.0	98.0
Other tobacco products	114.8	114.8
Alcoholic beverages	111.5	105.9
Nonalcoholic beverages	119.7	119.7
MISCELLANEOUS	111.4	111.1
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	114.6	c 114.8
Manufactured animal feeds	113.4	112.8
Notions and accessories	100.2	100.2
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	100.9	c 100.9
Other miscellaneous	121.0	120.6

[1] The revised index (1947–49=100) is not the official index prior to January 1952. The only official index up to and including December 1951 is the former index (1926=100). See footnote [1] for table D–7.

[2] Preliminary.
c Corrected.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E–1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes [1]

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935–39 (average)	2,862		1,130,000		16,900,000	0.27
1945	4,750		3,470,000		38,000,000	.47
1946	4,985		4,600,000		116,000,000	1.43
1947	3,693		2,170,000		34,600,000	.41
1948	3,419		1,960,000		34,100,000	.37
1949	3,606		3,030,000		50,500,000	.59
1950	4,843		2,410,000		38,800,000	.44
1951: January	442	593	237,000	260,000	1,270,000	.15
February	347	548	186,000	322,000	1,940,000	.26
March	355	537	120,000	230,000	1,710,000	.20
April	367	540	163,000	222,000	1,890,000	.23
May	440	621	166,000	249,000	1,820,000	.21
June	396	615	194,000	261,000	1,800,000	.21
July	450	644	284,000	345,000	1,880,000	.22
August	505	727	213,000	314,000	2,640,000	.28
September	457	693	215,000	340,000	2,540,000	.33
October	487	728	248,000	365,000	2,790,000	.30
November	305	521	84,000	191,000	1,610,000	.19
December	186	357	81,500	130,000	1,020,000	.13
1952: January [2]	400	600	190,000	250,000	1,250,000	[3].14
February [2]	350	550	185,000	250,000	1,270,000	.15

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages

[2] Preliminary.

[3] Revised.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1952			1951										1951	1950
	Mar.[2]	Feb.[3]	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$2,247	$1,991	$2,124	$2,222	$2,495	$2,709	$2,827	$2,843	$2,797	$2,737	$2,584	$2,388	$2,198	$29,863	$27,902
Private construction	1,556	1,397	1,472	1,521	1,692	1,805	1,899	1,916	1,915	1,879	1,787	1,691	1,614	20,823	20,789
Residential building (nonfarm)	784	668	720	809	915	945	954	954	968	959	922	898	862	10,915	12,600
New dwelling units	710	600	650	715	815	840	845	845	860	855	825	810	785	9,775	11,525
Additions and alterations	62	55	57	80	86	91	93	92	91	88	81	72	61	950	900
Nonhousekeeping [5]	12	13	13	14	14	14	16	17	17	16	16	16	16	190	175
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	414	399	404	320	343	393	451	459	465	463	442	409	400	4,907	3,777
Industrial	212	207	198	147	155	178	202	198	190	178	168	152	143	1,975	1,062
Commercial	79	73	83	69	75	83	100	108	120	131	130	125	128	1,312	1,288
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	36	35	39	31	32	36	45	48	48	48	47	45	45	518	402
Stores, restaurants and garages	43	38	44	38	43	47	55	60	72	83	83	80	83	794	886
Other nonresidential building	123	119	123	104	113	132	149	153	155	154	144	132	129	1,620	1,427
Religious	30	29	31	23	26	32	42	43	42	41	38	35	35	429	409
Educational	27	26	28	25	26	32	32	32	30	29	26	26	26	339	294
Social and recreational	8	8	9	7	8	9	12	13	14	15	15	15	16	161	247
Hospital and institutional [7]	33	32	32	32	34	36	37	38	39	38	37	34	32	418	344
Miscellaneous	25	24	23	17	19	23	26	27	30	31	28	22	20	273	133
Farm construction	80	75	80	81	92	108	130	140	134	126	113	95	83	1,250	1,170
Public utilities	272	250	262	305	336	353	358	357	343	326	305	283	264	3,685	3,130
Railroad	30	27	30	34	38	38	35	34	33	31	31	29	26	375	315
Telephone and telegraph	31	27	29	32	35	37	40	43	43	42	42	40	39	460	440
Other public utilities	211	196	203	239	263	278	283	280	267	253	232	214	199	2,850	2,375
All other private [8]	6	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	5	66	112
Public construction	691	594	652	701	803	904	928	927	882	858	797	697	584	9,040	7,113
Residential building [9]	62	66	67	66	69	67	63	55	49	48	45	42	37	600	345
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	285	251	267	260	269	289	302	312	308	305	298	283	255	3,318	2,402
Industrial	89	75	83	86	85	92	93	95	89	80	74	67	52	880	224
Educational	135	125	128	116	118	125	134	134	132	130	128	125	120	1,486	1,163
Hospital and institutional	35	30	32	34	38	40	39	42	43	47	48	45	43	496	476
Other nonresidential	26	21	24	24	28	32	36	41	44	48	48	46	40	456	539
Military and naval facilities [10]	132	115	125	149	148	137	122	108	88	75	68	56	41	1,045	177
Highways	85	55	75	95	170	250	275	280	260	250	215	160	110	2,225	2,350
Sewer and water	48	44	45	48	54	58	60	62	64	65	65	62	58	703	671
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	12	9	10	11	14	20	21	23	23	23	22	17	15	210	186
Conservation and development	62	51	59	68	74	77	78	80	82	84	76	69	61	860	886
All other public [12]	5	3	4	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	79	96

[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]

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1952	1951												1951	1950
	Jan.	Dec.[2]	Nov.[2]	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total	Total
Total new construction [3]	$260,647	$156,666	$156,631	$159,165	$240,331	$215,384	$259,553	$515,269	$600,833	$287,254	$431,085	$207,755	$414,191	$3,644,117	$2,706,650
Airfields [4]	10,198	1,836	9,118	5,539	13,566	15,491	37,475	84,911	36,724	16,691	6,330	10,773	9,412	247,866	54,461
Building	97,102	74,754	42,967	49,784	90,917	89,357	107,629	227,221	445,815	95,964	279,681	92,825	105,651	1,702,565	1,278,263
Residential	310	139	112	46	210	64	282	451	1,791	3,008	39	916	846	7,904	15,445
Nonresidential	96,792	74,615	42,855	49,738	90,707	89,293	107,347	226,770	444,024	92,956	279,642	91,909	104,805	1,694,661	1,262,818
Educational [5]	3,384	4,387	4,714	9,216	10,480	4,715	0	450	128	1,217	179	41	96	35,623	3,123
Hospital and institutional	5,745	6,110	5,342	7,832	23,595	9,135	5,941	23,862	13,946	28,357	42,943	15,388	14,818	197,269	389,848
Administrative and general [6]	2,239	1,567	829	1,676	15,656	2,807	1,102	6,486	2,149	2,880	8,773	10,096	728	54,749	58,255
Other nonresidential building	85,424	62,551	31,970	31,014	40,976	72,636	100,304	195,972	427,801	60,502	227,747	66,384	89,163	1,407,020	811,592
Airfield buildings [7]	890	1,685	79	1,252	8,977	14,799	12,866	11,725	9,184	5,566	5,472	1,913	389	73,907	(8)
Industrial [9]	11,703	3,782	15,252	6,437	13,562	8,338	55,293	35,039	338,129	8,353	180,001	25,546	24,319	714,051	(8)
Troop housing	25,061	43,864	0	0	2,579	5,626	7,514	76,852	37,533	11,512	13,745	6,089	1,327	206,641	(8)
Warehouses	28,133	6,661	12,480	4,760	3,156	3,219	6,434	17,547	7,447	6,421	1,562	647	3,104	73,438	(8)
Miscellaneous [10]	19,637	6,559	4,159	18,565	12,702	40,654	18,197	54,809	35,508	28,650	26,967	32,189	60,024	338,983	(8)
Conservation and development	26,389	13,449	28,449	19,413	47,384	10,141	16,266	29,848	43,667	101,498	45,613	30,333	50,124	436,185	373,453
Reclamation	527	2,423	2,017	6,244	6,409	2,389	12,275	9,214	9,308	10,803	15,346	10,125	43,157	129,710	134,045
River, harbor, and flood control	25,862	11,026	26,432	13,169	40,975	7,752	3,991	20,634	34,359	90,695	30,267	20,208	6,967	306,475	239,408
Highways	66,623	53,144	69,176	65,050	67,358	89,536	75,767	97,843	59,206	58,066	71,238	59,067	75,551	841,002	835,606
Electrification	48,231	5,986	2,670	3,031	5,904	2,144	4,124	23,038	1,284	5,994	7,092	2,083	168,318	231,668	104,628
All other [11]	12,104	7,497	4,251	16,348	15,202	8,715	18,292	52,408	14,137	9,041	21,131	12,674	5,135	184,831	60,239

[1] Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. 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 nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

[2] Revised.

[3] Includes major additions and alterations.

[4] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[5] Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

[6] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses.

[7] Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

[8] Unavailable.

[9] Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

[10] Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

[11] Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total all classes [2]	New residential building						New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Nonhousekeeping [5]			Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]	
		Privately financed dwelling units												
		Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]									
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,983	$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	103,942	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,396,274	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,408,292	5,803,912	4,845,104	179,214	779,594	301,961	84,508	3,127,769	1,090,142	796,143	623,330	33,302	139,511	34,363
1951 [6]	8,787,605	4,375,366	3,814,768	170,392	390,206	575,726	37,467	2,709,302	1,089,744	533,926	434,877	29,743	69,306	6,896
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	7,927	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	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	764,711	385,129	333,986	15,389	35,764	15,838	4,100	258,318	101,316	47,182	38,036	2,669	6,477	1,706
September	829,893	435,460	379,283	18,170	38,007	15,333	7,684	276,757	94,659	50,449	40,328	2,995	7,126	1,752
October	652,458	344,289	306,132	14,374	23,783	9,788	4,880	198,342	95,159	42,170	35,575	2,477	4,118	1,017
November	534,974	264,081	235,456	10,324	18,301	21,192	2,369	180,742	66,590	32,681	27,781	1,766	3,134	2,308
December [7]	426,520	210,328	178,004	9,572	22,752	10,669	1,014	145,054	59,455	26,805	21,238	1,700	3,867	1,234
1952: January [8]	505,337	266,702	234,167	12,206	20,329	23,610	1,247	144,812	68,966	34,372	28,374	2,386	3,612	2,937

[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 is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

[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] Totals for 1951 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[7] Revised.

[8] 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)														
	1952	1951												1951 [3]	1950
	Jan.[4]	Dec.[5]	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total	Total
All types	$144,812	$145,054	$180,742	$198,342	$276,757	$258,318	$224,381	$202,036	$239,332	$234,024	$263,920	$174,050	$270,314	$2,709,302	$3,127,700
New England	10,847	7,566	14,651	12,297	14,405	30,839	16,471	12,881	16,920	29,751	14,093	12,916	10,479	195,407	193,386
Middle Atlantic	24,448	28,021	30,414	31,585	33,360	46,158	25,785	24,580	33,578	26,901	55,334	20,989	41,909	403,876	516,583
East North Central	28,136	32,254	61,360	56,067	70,940	64,015	54,828	66,075	70,433	52,623	85,212	40,620	63,558	727,850	675,555
West North Central	9,732	8,946	9,537	17,711	31,787	16,628	18,084	14,894	16,272	22,682	12,235	11,643	20,627	201,605	262,737
South Atlantic	17,060	15,534	17,160	20,368	42,089	23,606	20,886	16,582	25,040	17,940	27,262	17,949	37,526	289,919	375,803
East South Central	6,735	2,506	5,470	4,999	7,775	5,198	5,436	5,662	9,651	17,617	11,823	6,087	11,347	93,987	144,084
West South Central	18,142	12,635	15,246	20,678	21,605	27,025	23,019	26,943	20,266	19,743	25,156	25,949	35,967	281,140	388,201
Mountain	5,639	5,231	5,279	9,238	11,282	12,677	8,100	6,957	5,283	14,554	4,840	6,543	9,636	100,746	112,265
Pacific	24,073	32,361	21,625	25,399	43,173	32,172	51,772	27,462	41,889	32,213	27,965	31,354	39,265	414,772	459,155
Industrial buildings [6]	23,222	17,766	58,069	39,906	34,229	45,151	43,267	43,123	42,921	37,655	45,989	24,995	36,675	472,124	296,803
New England	5,939	617	4,362	3,003	859	4,600	1,843	2,667	4,877	1,497	4,232	1,678	1,415	31,650	13,999
Middle Atlantic	3,940	1,537	10,100	11,546	6,634	9,380	8,528	8,722	8,133	8,200	8,308	4,194	11,703	97,035	55,679
East North Central	4,731	9,236	36,426	12,981	12,049	22,165	15,333	19,177	15,159	14,970	21,309	9,987	8,566	201,884	110,829
West North Central	1,484	1,131	1,156	1,169	3,887	1,526	3,980	1,252	1,961	2,349	1,768	2,861	2,266	25,306	23,369
South Atlantic	1,570	499	1,530	1,016	2,950	1,008	2,865	2,229	1,853	1,682	1,688	677	3,168	21,164	17,019
East South Central	662	248	117	982	1,590	1,048	887	1,129	3,316	1,209	459	375	1,832	13,194	13,355
West South Central	1,586	1,185	975	3,246	1,048	1,475	949	2,482	522	2,631	2,231	1,172	2,612	18,328	17,800
Mountain	279	293	749	308	382	214	304	1,044	965	550	373	481	440	6,103	5,469
Pacific	3,031	3,021	2,654	5,655	4,830	3,735	8,578	4,421	6,135	4,567	5,621	3,570	4,673	57,460	39,284
Commercial buildings [7]	33,182	43,594	41,278	47,144	91,442	57,280	61,124	52,846	55,727	62,308	69,317	53,922	103,244	739,788	1,122,583
New England	1,983	1,174	1,315	1,693	2,535	5,947	7,071	1,984	2,042	2,231	1,789	4,945	3,783	36,506	53,675
Middle Atlantic	5,201	6,625	8,834	6,631	12,609	10,734	5,266	8,049	9,004	9,448	9,645	6,506	17,727	111,644	212,645
East North Central	3,853	6,797	6,476	9,375	16,487	10,822	13,344	11,324	15,708	8,689	31,163	7,277	18,072	155,535	201,314
West North Central	1,537	1,458	3,776	2,934	4,977	2,424	2,946	4,116	2,932	5,635	2,960	3,239	5,809	43,206	94,104
South Atlantic	5,045	6,714	4,853	9,346	17,484	7,244	5,468	5,098	5,999	5,083	7,445	7,255	17,325	99,315	139,990
East South Central	2,163	744	1,738	1,801	3,078	2,073	2,244	1,797	1,054	12,315	983	1,644	7,065	36,535	46,076
West South Central	4,995	4,707	4,132	5,499	10,946	7,341	6,120	8,418	5,640	7,778	6,827	9,609	16,115	93,132	175,129
Mountain	2,807	1,835	1,480	2,143	4,398	1,034	4,675	1,854	1,300	2,674	1,238	1,132	2,424	26,185	47,481
Pacific	5,598	13,539	8,674	7,722	18,928	9,661	13,990	10,206	12,048	8,455	7,267	12,315	14,924	137,730	152,169
Community buildings [8]	63,224	51,994	54,461	77,323	110,265	111,538	86,240	71,989	99,126	104,474	124,661	70,913	94,835	1,085,133	1,200,078
New England	2,481	4,799	6,783	6,130	8,083	18,528	6,683	4,870	8,872	22,790	4,789	5,773	4,556	104,053	107,541
Middle Atlantic	12,261	18,710	9,311	9,957	10,375	12,660	8,299	5,532	11,460	6,907	34,325	8,151	10,470	148,877	169,036
East North Central	12,447	5,046	14,273	22,567	29,619	20,141	14,919	21,840	23,667	21,547	28,233	18,721	26,000	250,645	275,029
West North Central	6,137	5,383	2,949	9,754	17,829	9,307	8,333	7,050	9,257	11,561	5,668	3,818	11,277	102,610	105,603
South Atlantic	8,559	5,209	6,294	7,873	17,564	13,126	9,225	7,009	13,588	8,939	16,446	8,967	13,753	131,093	179,635
East South Central	2,639	838	1,831	1,475	1,899	1,713	1,718	1,966	4,928	3,245	10,040	3,688	1,653	35,412	62,529
West South Central	7,321	5,310	4,387	8,950	6,549	14,687	12,899	12,280	10,030	7,004	13,038	11,239	8,360	123,521	146,688
Mountain	1,140	1,331	2,038	4,625	5,111	9,735	1,683	2,360	1,673	8,946	2,515	3,721	5,895	50,767	43,296
Pacific	10,239	5,368	6,595	5,992	13,236	11,641	22,481	9,082	15,651	13,535	9,607	6,835	12,871	138,155	170,721
Public buildings [9]	4,045	11,593	6,063	4,108	5,856	16,062	9,613	5,608	10,876	2,962	2,680	6,741	13,972	106,171	134,894
New England	86	265	781	23	889	200	114	842	0	[illegible]	410	49	38	4,354	2,584
Middle Atlantic	1,122	48	38	226	213	11,076	325	159	1,410	102	307	1,195	662	16,236	40,178
East North Central	1,522	7,934	937	130	897	375	3,714	109	5,378	524	241	160	3,997	25,332	9,513
West North Central	0	345	8	0	777	244	163	132	0	12	0	219	48	2,084	4,896
South Atlantic	52	2,093	195	40	2,666	47	1,580	565	1,748	392	381	165	653	15,398	15,008
East South Central	1,000	0	0	57	37	0	100	0	12	0	66	0	0	270	9,279
West South Central	60	305	3,948	653	18	685	64	2,016	305	0	620	709	6,195	15,899	8,268
Mountain	18	0	8	1,240	0	326	0	614	122	1,165	102	69	451	4,090	3,240
Pacific	185	604	148	1,739	359	3,109	3,553	1,171	1,941	766	553	4,115	1,928	22,508	41,928
Public works and utility buildings [10]	12,753	11,674	7,507	9,713	9,458	8,809	6,341	12,878	11,368	10,629	8,777	7,308	9,507	115,708	106,164
New England	149	205	106	361	1,002	624	42	1,814	380	2,476	1,367	100	323	8,800	6,478
Middle Atlantic	1,162	187	647	1,024	1,354	348	1,633	335	1,570	679	1,554	313	66	11,160	16,868
East North Central	3,903	1,424	707	3,960	3,722	3,309	1,861	7,683	3,580	1,095	1,259	1,562	4,576	35,028	26,585
West North Central	134	6	534	1,002	1,825	889	758	806	307	1,534	247	1,014	750	9,672	9,314
South Atlantic	689	389	3,555	1,212	127	324	175	674	917	656	465	299	842	9,629	7,658
East South Central	0	368	8	161	250	0	92	331	26	549	10	181	11	1,988	3,316
West South Central	2,862	472	845	842	512	1,727	560	762	421	829	1,289	1,896	903	11,058	13,646
Mountain	1,085	70	440	0	240	240	126	18	370	68	0	485	38	2,094	2,702
Pacific	2,769	8,553	664	1,151	426	1,348	1,094	455	3,798	2,749	2,586	1,458	1,998	26,279	19,597
All other buildings [11]	8,386	8,433	13,364	20,148	25,507	19,478	17,796	15,590	19,314	15,996	12,496	10,171	12,081	190,378	207,247
New England	209	506	1,305	1,086	1,037	941	717	705	750	757	1,506	371	364	10,044	9,109
Middle Atlantic	761	914	1,485	2,201	2,174	1,961	1,732	1,781	2,002	1,565	1,195	630	1,280	18,924	22,177
East North Central	1,680	1,817	2,540	7,054	8,166	7,203	5,657	5,940	6,982	5,798	3,007	2,913	2,348	59,426	52,285
West North Central	441	623	1,113	2,852	2,492	2,238	1,905	1,538	1,814	1,592	1,592	491	477	18,727	25,451
South Atlantic	1,144	630	732	881	1,298	1,857	1,574	1,007	935	1,195	837	587	1,785	13,320	16,493
East South Central	271	308	1,776	523	922	363	396	439	315	298	265	198	786	6,588	9,529
West South Central	1,318	657	958	1,488	2,532	1,110	2,428	986	3,347	1,500	1,151	1,265	1,782	19,202	26,670
Mountain	310	1,702	565	923	1,151	1,128	1,313	1,068	853	1,151	612	655	388	11,507	10,077
Pacific	2,252	1,276	2,891	3,140	5,735	2,677	2,074	2,128	2,316	2,140	2,331	3,061	2,871	32,640	35,456

[1] Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

[2] For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F–3, footnote 1.

[3] Totals for 1951 include revisions which do not appear in data shown for January through December. Revised monthly data will appear in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

[4] Preliminary.

[5] Revised.

[6] Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

[7] Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

[8] Includes churches, hospitals, and other institutional buildings, schools, libraries, etc.

[9] Includes Federal, State, county, and municipal buildings, such as post offices, courthouses, city halls, fire and police stations, jails, prisons, arsenals, armories, army barracks, etc.

[10] Includes railroad, bus and airport buildings, roundhouses, radio stations, gas and electric plants, public comfort stations, etc.

[11] Includes private garages, sheds, stables and barns, and other building not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F–5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds [1]

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) [2]		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed					
	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total nonfarm	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	$4,475,000	$4,475,000	0
1933 [3]	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	43,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 [4]	706,100	434,300	271,300	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	$295,130
1944 [5]	141,300	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	849,900	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 [6]	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,092,500			1,021,400			71,100			9,818,293	9,194,535	623,758
1950: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,800
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,063
March	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April	133,400	78,800	54,600	131,300	77,000	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,093,726	1,075,644	18,082
May	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,500	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,572
Third quarter	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July	144,400	84,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(7)	1,253,340	1,210,745	42,595
August	141,900	83,600	58,300	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,198	1,230,238	35,960
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,676
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(7)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(7)	762,625	724,876	37,749
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,800	137,000	111,800	11,500	10,800	700	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,100	33,400	4,100	3,900	200	716,629	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,100	47,500	42,600	3,700	3,700	(7)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	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	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,196	54,837
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(7)	895,543	884,789	10,754
Fourth quarter	226,500			222,100			4,400			2,022,563	1,981,612	40,951
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	89,000	43,400	45,600	1,000	1,000	(7)	806,955	796,682	10,273
November [8]	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(7)	671,962	650,660	21,302
December	62,000	(9)	(9)	60,900	(9)	(9)	1,100	(9)	(9)	543,646	534,270	9,376
1952: First quarter												
January [10]	68,000	(9)	(9)	64,700	(9)	(9)	3,300	(9)	(9)	595,185	568,277	26,908

[1] The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F–3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

[2] Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

[3] Depression, low year.

[4] Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

[5] Last full year under wartime control.

[6] Housing peak year.

[7] Less than 50 units.

[8] Revised.

[9] Not available.

[10] Preliminary.

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