Monthly Labor Review

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This Issue in Brief...

LOCAL LABOR CONDITIONS were not markedly affected up to November 1951 by the construction of the largest building program of the Atomic Energy Commission, despite predictions to the contrary. Results of an on-the-spot investigation of the means by which manpower needs were met, wages were fixed, and recruitment was carried out are revealed in Part I of LABOR AND THE SAVANNAH RIVER AEC PROJECT (p. 629); unionization and industrial relations and living conditions will be covered in the second and third parts. Manpower needs of the SRP had been successfully met, mainly from the Southeast—only about a third came from outside South Carolina and Georgia and less than a fifth from outside the general South Atlantic region.

Problems of the SRP are so varied that they have counterparts and parallels in many of the individual articles in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review. SRP is located near Aiken, S. C., in the southern area of the United States which received considerable attention at the 1952 CONVENTIONS OF CIO TEXTILE AND AFL HOSIERY UNIONS (p. 648). The meetings brought out that a drop in consumer demand, large company inventories, changes in style and technology, and competition from a growing number of nonunion textile and hosiery plants in the South were causing serious problems of unemployment and consequent threats to union wage scales in both industries.

SRP's pay scale for manual and nonmanual workers naturally reflected prevailing rates in its "recruiting region." In some instances, the rates were based on those in Atlanta, which was one of the 11 cities surveyed in CITY COMPARISONS OF WAGE LEVELS AND SKILL DIFFERENTIALS (p. 643).

Wages in 1951 were highest in the West Coast cities and lowest in the southern cities included in the study; intercity wage variations for comparable work were less pronounced for workers performing skilled tasks than for unskilled. Available evidence indicates a definite trend toward narrowing differences between wages of unskilled workers and those of other groups.

In FOOD-PURCHASING POWER OF EARNINGS IN 12 COUNTRIES, 1951–52 (p. 658) the money wages of workers were reduced to a common denominator—the work time required to buy food. According to this survey, an industrial worker in the United States bought more than five times as much food with an hour's pay as a Russian worker who shops in a Moscow State store. The relative advantage of the American worker over his counterpart in Western Europe was also very striking: an hour's pay in the United States bought one and two-fifths as much food as in Norway and one and a half times as much as in Great Britain. In comparisons with eight other Western European countries, the advantage in the United States was even greater but the variations are considerable.

The DEVELOPMENT OF WORK OPPORTUNITY FOR THE HANDICAPPEDp. (640) requires the dispelling of prejudices against such employment. According to the proceedings of The President's Committee on employment of the physically handicapped, the job of education is being pursued on several fronts: among government administrators, private citizens, the medical profession, employers, and others. Panel discussions on the medical aspects of employment of the handicapped disclosed that progress in the field of rehabilitation has not been nearly comparable with the remarkable medical advances in research, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment.

Another type of education covered in this issue is for workers and is being conducted by unions and educational institutions. IAM TRAINING FOR ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IN LOCAL LODGES (p. 653) is the fifth article of a series on this subject. The stated aims of the AFL International Association of Machinists' training program are to inspire local lodge officials to become more effective in the performance of their duties and the rank and file membership to be more active in the lodge and to stimulate permanent educational programs on the local level. In order to achieve these objectives, the IAM Education Department conducts brief institutes for union members in different areas; at these training sessions, subject matter is selected and presented in such a way as to emphasize the functions and responsibilities of the local lodge and to find answers to its problems.

The Labor Month in Review

THE almost 3-year-long dispute between three of the operating railroad brotherhoods and the carriers was finally concluded. Strikes in the oil and telegraph industries were ended. Negotiations between steel employers and the CIO Steelworkers were resumed after the United States Supreme Court invalidated seizure of the steel industry, but broke down a week later.

Wage Stabilization Board rulings in the oil stoppage and in the Borg-Warner case avoided extending industry-wide bargaining. However, the Board faced hostile criticism growing out of the steel recommendations. In the Senate and the House of Representatives, the future form and functions of WSB were debated. WSB's critics aimed particularly at removal or curtailment of the Board's dispute-settlement functions and at re-formation of the Board into an all-public body.

Stoppage in Steel

The United States Supreme Court, by a 6 to 3 vote, ruled that the Government's steel seizure had no constitutional or statutory basis. Promptly, CIO Steelworkers' president Philip Murray ordered a steel strike, and President Truman directed the return of the plants to their owners. The Court emphasized that Congress should legislate in the steel situation.

Negotiations between union and industry representatives were resumed at the White House. Reportedly, the industry offered a wage increase and fringe benefits worth 24.6 cents hourly. After a week, negotiators were deadlocked. Thereupon, the President asked Congress for legislation authorizing seizure of the steel industry in order that production might be resumed and a fair settlement of the dispute achieved. The Senate rejected his request for seizure authority and passed an amendment to the new Defense Production Act asking the President to apply for an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction, during which 1950 wage rates would still be paid.

Disputes Settlements

End of Oil Strike on WSB Terms. The WSB set a pattern for settlement of the oil strike which idled about 90,000 workers. Acting on an agreement between a Montana refinery and the CIO Oil Workers providing an 18-cent hourly wage advance, the Board approved, with industry members dissenting, a 15-cent hourly adjustment, an increase of night-shift differentials, one more paid holiday, and a $100 lump payment in lieu of retroactivity.

Approval was automatically extended to others in the industry who agreed to wage increases up to 15 cents hourly where the circumstances were the same as in the Montana case. Night-shift differential changes, however, were continued under WSB review. During the ensuing 2 weeks, substantially all employers and unions involved reached agreements similar to the pilot case.

Railroad Agreement. The nearly 3-year-old railroad labor dispute was ended when the Locomotive Engineers, the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and the Railway Conductors (all Ind.) accepted a White House proposal. Control of the railroads was returned promptly by the Army to the private owners. Union leaders claimed to have won substantial gains.

The agreement, effective until October 1953, included wage increases of 37 cents hourly for yard-service men (12½ cents of which the Army had granted in 1951) and 22½ cents for road-service employees (5 cents had been previously allowed); elimination of proposed compulsory arbitration of rules and wage disputes; an eventual 40-hour workweek for yardmen with a 4-cent compensatory hourly increase; and a cost-of-living wage escalator.

Agency Shop for Telegraphers. The 52-day strike of the AFL Commercial Telegraphers against the Western Union Telegraph Co. was ended when the union, by referendum vote, ratified an agreement reached with the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. Wage and hour changes in the contract, which runs through May 1954, were conditional upon Federal Communications Commission approval of rate increases for which the company applied.

The union agreed to eliminate the union-shop provision of the previous contract and to accept the "agency shop." Employees may resign from the union within 10 days of their return to work, and new employees will have 30 days to signify whether they wish to join. All workers, union members or not, must pay the equivalent of the union's dues and initiation fee as a "service charge" for union activities on their behalf.

AFL and ICFTU

Continued dissatisfaction with the management of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was evident at the Boston meeting of the AFL executive council. The federation leaders voted not to send delegates to the coming meeting of the ICFTU general council in Berlin and to delay further a $100,000 contribution to ICFTU's 3-year organizing fund. The United Mine Workers (Ind.) will likewise not be represented at the Berlin meeting.

Fears were allayed that the AFL's strategy toward ICFTU might drive a wedge between the federation and the CIO, which has made its $100,000 contribution and will be represented at Berlin. The two labor bodies continued to act together in international affairs. Joint statements were issued on the situation in Tunis and on the division within the ranks of Italian trade-unions. AFL and CIO representatives worked closely in affairs of ICFTU's western hemisphere regional body, ORIT.

Troubles in Textiles

As an aftermath of the CIO Textile Workers' convention, George Baldanzi and his lieutenants, who were defeated in their challenge of the leadership of TWU president Emil Rieve, left the CIO and accepted organizing positions with the AFL United Textile Workers. Although attention was focused immediately on how locals would vote on the secession issue, the long-term battle between the rival unions was pointing toward organizing campaigns in the South.

During the past year, movement of the textile and apparel industries from New England and the Middle Atlantic States to the South has accelerated. Employment throughout the industries has stagnated. From April 1951 to April 1952, employment dropped by 120,000 in textiles and by 58,000 in apparel. Average weekly hours in textiles dropped from 39.9 to 37.4 and in apparel from 36.5 to 35.0 during the year. Average weekly earnings, with hourly rates advancing slightly, declined from $52.87 to $50 in textiles and from $44.97 to $43.37 for apparel workers.

Only 10 percent of the cotton-textile industry still remains in New England. Employment reductions have been heavier in the North than in the South. Unionization has been far stronger in the North. Average hourly earnings in cotton textiles in March 1952 in the Middle Atlantic region were $1.47; in New England, $1.38; and in the Southeast, with 85 percent of the employment, $1.17.

Economic Background

Total employment was estimated by the Census Bureau at 61,176,000 for May, a gain of 44,000 over April. Unemployment remained virtually unchanged between April and May, at an estimated 1,602,000. Employment of factory production workers in April stood at 12.7 million, a decline of 410,000 from April 1951. Average hourly pay of production workers was $1.66 in April, 5 percent above April 1951. The average workweek of factory workers declined by half an hour—from 40.6 in March to 40.0 in April; the workweek averaged 41.0 in April 1951.

Expenditures for new construction rose to almost $2.75 billion in May 1952, setting a new record for the month. Construction expenditures in May 1951 were just under $2.65 billion. During 1952's first 5 months, total new construction outlays amounted to $11.9 billion, 3 percent more than for the same period in 1951.

Sharp advances in food prices resulted in a 0.4-percent rise in the Consumers' Price Index for April 15, to 188.7. The Old Series Index for April 15 was 189.6; quarterly wage adjustments based on the Old Index resulted in a 1-cent hourly wage decrease for most automobile workers. This was more than offset, however, when a substantial number of these workers received an annual improvement factor increase of 4 cents an hour on May 29.

Labor and the Savannah River AEC Project

Part I

M. MEAD SMITH *

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This is the first part of an article describing the effect on the surrounding community of the atomic energy project currently under construction in South Carolina. Based on an on-the-spot investigation, the article covers I—manpower, wages, and recruitment; II—unionization and industrial relations; and III—living conditions.*

ANNOUNCEMENT late in 1950 by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) that its largest installation would be constructed near Aiken, S. C., brought considerable speculation and apprehension as to its effect on local institutions and practices, especially regarding business, labor, and community facilities. As the months passed, stories of local dislocation from the so-called "H-bomb plant" were widespread. In an effort to evaluate the extent of such dislocation during the first year following the announcement, the writer in November 1951 interviewed local representatives of labor, business groups, Government, and civic organizations, as well as individual residents. Facts on project practices were obtained from Arthur L. Tackman, assistant manager of AEC's Savannah River Operations Office, and other AEC personnel.

Peak construction activity on the Savannah River Plant (SRP) was still 6 to 8 months off at that time, but the project's effect on local labor conditions appeared to have been less than had been rumored, and later information suggests that the over-all picture did not alter sharply during the months immediately following. Local employment and wage patterns had not changed markedly by November 1951, although building-trades unions had increased their membership, and housing and community facilities were heavily taxed. The concurrent expansion of nearby Camp Gordon contributed substantially to the changes in working and living conditions which had occurred.

The Site and Its Surrounding Communities. AEC's announcement of the SRP on November 28, 1950, noted that the South Carolina location had been selected primarily because it met technical and defense requirements, notably for space. The Commission's decision not to establish a "Government town" also necessitated a site near established communities. The 315-square-mile tract, to be sold to the Government and evacuated by mid-1952, was largely woods or cut-over land, sparsely populated; of the 5,000 to 6,000 site residents, some 800 lived in Ellenton or Dunbarton, the only towns located on the site proper. At varying distances of 20 to 30 miles around the project were a number of small South Carolina communities and, across the river in Georgia,[1] Augusta, the area's only relatively large city. Outside Augusta, agriculture predominated, and a very high proportion of the area's population was Negro.

Augusta, population 72,000 in 1950, was already undergoing a rapid business expansion similar to its wartime boom at the time of the SRP announcement, due chiefly to the reactivation of nearby Camp Gordon in mid-1950 as well as to several

* Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

[1] The location of bridges across the river at Augusta limited major SRP impact on Georgia communities to Augusta. Construction of an additional bridge below Augusta was under consideration before the project announcement and the subject of continuing controversy, but was not in prospect in November 1951.

other Government installations in the city. Though still primarily dependent on farm production, Augusta had a number of industrial concerns and the Chamber of Commerce had long promoted further development; in early 1948, work had begun on Clark Hill Dam near Augusta, first of a projected series of Federally constructed dams on the Savannah River. North Augusta, with some 2,600 residents in 1950, was virtually a suburb of Augusta although located in South Carolina.

Augusta had several large textile mills but the major portion of textile manufacturing, the area's main industry, was located along the Horse Creek Valley in South Carolina between Augusta and Aiken, largest of the South Carolina communities affected. Aiken's main economic activity other than agriculture was serving the "winter resort crowd"—owners of large estates and winter training stables—for which the town had long been well known. In recent years the town had been slowly "dying on the vine," as many estates were sold or closed; a few leading citizens saw industrialization as the solution for this economic decline and had raised funds shortly before the SRP announcement to bring in some outside industry, but most residents resisted any change which might destroy the traditional atmosphere. Prominent citizens of Barnwell, population 2,000, also favored industrialization, and an industrial corporation had a year or two earlier brought in a small zipper manufacturing company from New York—the town's second manufacturing establishment. The other communities affected—Allendale (population 2,500 in 1950), Blackville (1,300), and Williston (900)— neither had industry nor desired change, although the recent routing of a new highway through Allendale had expanded business there somewhat.

Operation of the Project. Thirty percent of the land for the project had been purchased between January and November 1951 and nearly two-thirds of the remainder had been appraised. Dirt removal had started in February and by November work was going on at a number of widely separated construction areas, each a major construction job in itself. The AEC owned all SRP lands and buildings and set over-all policies, but the design, construction, and operation of the plant were contracted out to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Du Pont handled the major portion of the project work directly, but subcontracted certain specialty jobs such as highway and railroad construction, erection of water tanks and powerhouse chimneys. AEC maintained a small staff at the project site to check on costs and standards, to act as liaison between the contractor and Government agencies, and generally to assure that the project progressed according to schedule.

Work on the SRP was divided into two general phases; one hiring schedule covered construction of facilities and another operation of the plant after manufacture of atomic materials got under way. Actually these phases overlapped considerably. A large portion of the production staff ("permanent" workers) was scheduled to be hired by mid-1952, when construction employment ("temporary" workers) was to be at its peak level, and the construction force was scheduled to decline gradually over the following year or two. Further, experience at other AEC installations suggested that, contrary to the general impression among local residents, some construction activity would continue even after the major facilities were completed.

It was against this background that the November 1951 survey was carried out.

I. Manpower and Wages

LARGE-SCALE HIRING for the SRP had had remarkably little effect on employment and wage patterns in the area by November 1951. Recruitment had not been too great a problem for the project at that time, but over 60 percent of the workers hired,[2] including most of the skilled, were from outside the 50-mile "commuting area." Chief local shortage was of qualified clerical workers, and their salary scales had risen during the preceding year. The SRP shared in this shortage which was attributed chiefly to Camp Gordon. Most manual workers in the area were not the type needed on the SRP, and, for those who were, the attraction of somewhat higher wage rates

[2] Exact information on the place of recruitment was not available for the force actually on the job, termination figures not being broken down between local and in-migrant labor.

than those paid locally was partially offset by commuting costs and difficulties. As a result, some local construction rates were reported to have risen, but local concerns were only gradually beginning to have difficulty in obtaining needed unskilled labor, chief group recruited locally. Agricultural labor was in short supply and wage rates had risen, but this represented a long-term trend which SRP hiring had merely aggravated.

SRP manpower needs had been successfully met, mainly from the Southeast—only about 30 percent of the workers hired having come from outside South Carolina and Georgia, and less than 20 percent from outside the general South Atlantic region. The reserve of craftsmen available in that region under existing project conditions was generally considered to be near exhaustion, however, and it was anticipated that recruitment of skilled workers must henceforth be Nation-wide. Basic wage rates, unchanged throughout the period under review [3] and augmented by only 5 hours of overtime beginning in August, were lower than those in more industrialized sections of the country, and union officials predicted difficulty in attracting the needed labor. Recruitment difficulties might already have been encountered, in some observers' opinion, if construction schedules had not been temporarily slowed beginning in September when design, subject to constant revision as engineers worked out improvements, "got behind" construction. The reduced hiring rate had varied repercussions not only on hiring programs but also on community problems.

Over-All Project Employment

SRP employment practices were in general Du Pont's "normal commercial practices," with AEC approval required for any deviations from this norm. Under the Davis-Bacon Act, all Federal contractors must pay at least those rates determined by the Secretary of Labor to be prevailing for similar projects in the area. Various other minimum labor standards are also set, such as prohibition of discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin; payment of overtime rates for work beyond 8 hours daily; and "anti-kickback" regulations.

Construction hiring did not start until after the Secretary fixed manual wage rates on February 9, 1951, at which time only some 260 AEC and Du Pont supervisory and clerical persons were employed. Hiring proceeded on schedule until the September slowdown noted, when nearly 17,000 workers were on the job. The weekly construction hiring rate then dropped from an August average of over 1,000 to a little over 400 during October. By early November 1951, the force (after separations) had increased only to 17,247, substantially below the 24,000 originally scheduled for October 1951. However, construction employment was still scheduled to reach a peak of 36,000 in the summer of 1952.[4]

Also on the project in November were some 60 to 70 Du Pont operations employees and an AEC staff of about 170. Manning tables called for 3,300 operations and roughly 250 AEC employees at the mid-1952 construction peak. As construction declined, the operations staff would rise gradually to 6,000 in mid-1954, with little change in the AEC force.[4] Du Pont operations staff are excluded from the following discussion.

Labor turn-over, about the same as on other Du Pont construction jobs, averaged approximately 8 per 100 through October 1951. The rate was fairly uniform throughout the crafts, although slightly higher in the lower-paid categories. Separations were highest among workers in their first month or two of employment, dwindling to an almost negligible level after the "shake-down" period, according to project officials. Quitting either to take other jobs or because of wages were the major causes of the more than 7,000 terminations by November 11. Few employees left specifically because of living conditions.

Training programs consisted of an extensive supervisory training program, orientation for all new employees, and some on-the-job training given to office personnel by their supervisors; 107 apprentices were employed, almost entirely in the electrician and ironworker crafts. However, a short-term skill-improvement training program had been worked out, in conjunction with apprenticeship personnel, to meet certain anticipated shortages.

[3] The Secretary of Labor made slight corrections in one or two individual rates which new evidence showed to have been inadvertently set at rates not quite equivalent to those prevailing.

[4] Schedules were subsequently revised, setting new estimates of 45,500 construction workers in September 1952 and 7,200 production workers in mid-1954.

Manual Workers on the Project

Nearly three-fourths of the total force on Du Pont construction payrolls were manual workers (11,441) and gang foremen (1,198), on November 8, 1951. Trades represented were carpenters and laborers (over 3,000 each); ironworkers, teamsters, and operating engineers (over 1,000 each); plumbers and steamfitters, and electricians (over 600 each); bricklayers and cement finishers, boilermakers, sheet-metal workers, and painters (over 100 each). (Hiring of asbestos workers started only in September and few were on the project by November.) Well over two-thirds of the expected peak demand for laborers, teamsters, and operating engineers had already been met; major hiring of other crafts had not yet occurred, and the proportion of skilled workers was scheduled to rise sharply as construction progressed.

These figures include workers employed under subcontracts made specifically for the supplying and supervision of workers in certain crafts, notably the electrical and pipefitting subcontracts. Excluded are the roughly 1,000 workers employed by subcontractors performing specialty construction jobs on an independent basis. The following discussion does not apply to this group, although subcontract provisions required general working conditions in effect comparable to those for Du Pont construction workers.

Wages and Working Conditions. The project pay scale reflected rates prevailing in the "recruiting region," since some heavy construction skills were either not available or few in number in the immediate Aiken-Augusta area, and project work often required more skill than did local work. In most instances, wage rates were therefore somewhat higher than the going local level. The rate for boilermakers, for example, many of whom habitually migrate from one large construction job to another and who are scarce nationally, was that negotiated by the union late in 1950 for the Southeast area as a whole. Other rates, such as that for carpenters, who were available but scarce locally, were determined on the basis of wages in Atlanta, the nearest large city. On the other hand, the rate for common labor, available locally in large numbers, was below union rates in other southeastern cities; it was, however, substantially above going local rates, reflecting the project's extensive need for such workers. Hourly SRP rates ranged from $2.60 for plumbers and steamfitters to $0.90 to $1 for laborers; truck drivers were the only other category receiving less than $2 an hour.

Hours were 9 a day, 5 days a week, with a few crews working shift or week-end hours, such as on maintenance or when a concrete pour was not finished. Most crafts were paid time and a half for hours over 8 per day or other than the regular shift, but a few received double time. All crafts had at least four established holidays, some having five or six, and most were paid double time for work on holidays. A normal differential was granted for multiple-shift operations and a 20-percent differential for electricians performing certain hazardous work. In contrast to the subsidies for traveling and "isolation" commonly paid workers on construction jobs, the only additional allowance was for asbestos workers. They were to receive the equivalent of bus fare from Columbia, S. C., for their initial and return trips to the project and an out-of-town allowance for each day worked.

The majority of construction workers had not yet been employed long enough to qualify for most of the fringe benefits provided. All workers completing 1 year's service were to receive 2 weeks' paid vacation. Certain benefits were provided over and above regular workmen's compensation for on-the-job injuries. For nonoccupational sickness or accident, a company-employee-financed group accident and health insurance plan was open to employees after 6 months' service, and a high proportion of those eligible were reported to be covered; to protect against income loss during such periods, a company-paid disability wage plan was available for employees with at least 1 year's service. In September 1951, Du Pont also requested Wage Stabilization Board (WSB) approval for a plan to pay premiums on hospitalization and surgical care for employees with at least 1 year's service, but the request had not yet been acted on in November. Other standard Du Pont programs included life-insurance and pension plans for continuously employed personnel.

Du Pont's safety program was widely regarded as among the finest throughout industry and far superior to most in the less safety-minded construction industry. All workers received a half-day's orientation on safety and security, and in a

variety of ways attention was constantly called to safety regulations. Supplementary safety equipment was sold at cost at "cash sales stores." Also on the site were a central dispensary, a cafeteria, and a bank in the administration area, and a small sick bay and food-dispensing unit in each construction area.

Finally, throughout its operations Du Pont emphasized a close personal relationship between the supervisor, carefully selected and trained, and those reporting to him.

Recruitment of the Labor Force. Manual construction labor, including most of the gang foremen, was almost entirely recruited through the American Federation of Labor building-trades unions. During the 2½ months between the SRP announcement and the wage-rate determination, people flocked into Aiken and Augusta from all over the country, drawn by rumors of project wages as high as $7 an hour. They crowded Employment Service offices in both communities, where they were given Du Pont applications; most left immediately, because no SRP work was available. After hiring started, United States Employment Service project activity was limited mainly to recruitment of nonmanual workers, although the Aiken office supplied a few workers to three of the unions.

With over 90 percent of all building-trades workers belonging to the AFL unions, according to union statistics, recruitment through the unions is customary for almost all large construction jobs. Two exceptions had occurred on the SRP as of November: a few "DP's" from the site, who had priority over all job applicants if qualified, had been employed; in late October, Du Pont had ordered a specified number of workers hired "at the gate" (i. e., without regard to union referral), as a means of satisfying company officials who had no records of union membership that complaints of a closed shop were untrue. Otherwise, so long as the unions could fill the labor "requisitions" carefully worked out each week, the company hired only union-referred workers.

Not all workers referred were actually hired, however. Du Pont's employment office rejected a good many on medical grounds, particularly common laborers, among whom the union reported "a rather bad health condition." Du Pont interviewers rejected others as unqualified for the work or because they failed to meet security requirements.[5] Some were also separated shortly after employment when X-rays and checks on security and experience claimed became available. Of considerable local interest in October 1951 were Ku Klux Klan charges of discrimination against its members in project employment. AEC spokesmen pointed out that the project did not hire members of organizations listed by the U. S. Attorney General's Office as advocating or approving force and violence to deny others their constitutional rights.

Thirty-nine percent of manual workers hired by mid-October had been recruited from within the so-called commuting radius of 50 miles, with a few additional workers reported to be traveling daily from as far away as 90 to 100 miles. The bulk of these hires were laborers and truck drivers, groups which were almost completely local recruits. As the project needs were large for both categories of men, and neither union concerned had offices in the area when the project was announced, the laborers' union set up a council in Aiken, composed of three locals from other parts of South Carolina and Georgia, and the teamsters' international chartered a new local.

The laborers' council reported extensive recruitment efforts in rural areas around the project, including attempts to make transportation facilities available for groups of potential construction laborers. Both organizations recruited some workers through the Aiken public employment office. The commuting problem was particularly significant for these low-paid workers. Many did not have cars, preferred by most SRP workers since local buses did not take them as close to their particular work areas. In any case, the cost of bus or car-pool transportation substantially cut down any differential in the take-home pay between local and project employment. The time involved and frequent accidents on highways overcrowded at rush hours were also recruitment handicaps. Some local sources labeled as additional deterrents such factors as union member-

[5] Noncritical workers were hired after an interview and fingerprinting, with a subsequent Du Pont check of police records and/or FBI file check; personnel who would have access to restricted material had a full preemployment FBI investigation.

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ship fees and the informal, personal relationship between local employers and their common labor in contrast to the strange and highly organized conditions on the construction project.

Only a small proportion of workers in other trades were obtained from the limited local supply. Union recruitment arrangements reflected the variation between crafts in local availability as well as in number and level of skill required and existing local organization. The plumbers, electricians, bricklayers, carpenters, and painters already had locals in the area, which handled project needs; for pipefitters, relatively hard to find and managed on the project by the pipefitting subcontractor, the plumbers international set up a special office in the Augusta local. The ironworkers also established an office in the SRP area, and the operating engineers inaugurated a new branch of the South Carolina local. Both the boilermakers and the sheet-metal workers recruited through locals elsewhere in the region. Some unions, such as the sheet-metal workers and bricklayers, had been able to meet SRP needs with workers who came to the local on their own initiative, whereas the boilermakers, for example, had already had to "scour the country" to locate workers with the highly specialized experience required. Ironworkers were the one group for which recruitment needs had been "filled more slowly" as of November.

The readily available common labor in the area was generally believed to have been absorbed by November, and a teamsters' spokesman said that experienced truck drivers could no longer be obtained at project wages. Intensive recruitment would yield the additional common labor needed, according to most local authorities. Both unions, however, urged a wage increase as essential to further recruitment, citing also increased cost of living and higher rates on other AEC installations. Further, a number of union spokesmen attributed the lack of craft shortage thus far to the season. They pointed out that, as SRP labor needs rose in the spring and summer of 1952, construction activity would be resumed in the more industrialized sections of the country and the southern climate would no longer be an attraction. The relative length of SRP employment was advantageous, but the ironworkers, for example, said that it was already difficult to keep people on the job because of the low SRP rates and take-home pay. Increasing difficulties in both recruitment and retention of workers were predicted if project pay remained unchanged.

Only one or two unions were reported to be negotiating for increased pay at that time,[6] but one union representative expected that an SRP wage raise would follow renegotiation of their area contract in the spring, when most construction agreements are negotiated. Any SRP increase would be subject to both AEC approval and Wage Stabilization Board regulations. Should the area rate approved by the Board for nonproject work rise, this could be the basis for revision of an SRP rate; otherwise, an individual ruling by the WSB would be required, because the SRP had no base date for computing allowable percentage increases. Any application for wage adjustment filed on grounds of manpower shortage in an essential defense activity would require certification by other Government agencies that a concerted program had been undertaken to remedy the shortage and that the wage adjustment was an important part of the over-all effort to attract and retain labor.

While wage increases were not anticipated in the near future, an extension of the workweek was rumored locally.[7] Inauguration of overtime in August had been expected not only to help meet immediate construction schedules but also, through the increased take-home pay, to attract additional workers and to cut down turn-over. The abnormal hiring situation beginning in September made it difficult to assess the effect of overtime on either recruitment or quits.

Nonmanual Project Workers

Du Pont employed 5,012 nonmanual workers on November 8, including general foremen and craft and area superintendents; all AEC personnel were nonmanual. Of the Du Pont total roughly 40 percent were clerical workers and nearly 20 percent were on patrol and fire-fighting duties; a large proportion of the AEC staff was also clerical. Most professional and a few clerical workers

[6] Stabilization officials approved increases for ironworkers and teamsters in January and February 1952. A number of other increases were approved at the end of April, including 10- and 15-cent raises for laborers.

[7] Establishment of a 6-day, 54-hour week was announced in late March 1952.

had been brought from other Du Pont and AEC installations; the others were recruited through the Employment Service, contacts with universities, and similar sources. Approximately a third of the Du Pont and a good many AEC workers had come from within the commuting area.

Both AEC and Du Pont had encountered serious continuing shortages of engineers and certain other professional workers who were in short supply nationally. For a time AEC had some difficulty in obtaining qualified clerical workers, also scarce both locally and nationally. Minimum qualifications were too high for a large proportion of the local applicants, and some failed to send in security forms or took other jobs before the FBI investigation was completed. However, AEC personnel received salaries equivalent to Federal pay scales, were not affected by the "temporary" and "permanent" phases of the project schedule, and worked a straight 5-day 40-hour week. By November 1951, present and future clerical needs were largely met, and quits were few.

In contrast, Du Pont continued to be unable to recruit sufficient clerical and custodial workers. Du Pont salaries were those prevailing in the area, and hours and other working conditions were the same as for other Du Pont employees. Recruitment difficulties were attributed chiefly to competition from other Government installations in the area, principally Camp Gordon, which paid Federal rates and did not require lengthy commuting. Du Pont in the early fall reduced its employment specifications somewhat—raising the age limit for guards and accepting less-skilled typists and stenographers than formerly. On grounds of inequity with Camp Gordon wages, the company also obtained WSB authorization to change the rates for certain categories. The new schedule was put into effect the latter part of November.

Employment of Negroes

Twenty percent of Du Pont's construction force in early November 1951 were Negro workers (3,369), but 91 percent of them were common laborers, customarily colored in this area. Aside from a handful of nonmanual employees, the other 9 percent were employed as truck drivers, cement finishers (also traditionally colored there), and carpenters—including 27 Negro gang foremen, for laborer, cement finisher, and carpenter crews.

Du Pont had employed no colored clerical workers, and most of the few nonmanual workers cited were employed as matrons. None of the AEC staff was Negro. AEC had interviewed colored as well as white applicants for clerical positions, but, as with local applicants generally, very few were able to pass the standard tests given, and the few who did either failed to complete the security check or took other jobs before it was completed.

Both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the National Urban League (NUL) charged racial discrimination in project hiring. They pointed out the project's lack of Negro white-collar workers, recruited directly by both AEC and Du Pont, and asserted that the unions had "under-referred" colored carpenters, truck drivers, and other skilled workers as helpers. According to project officials, Du Pont had advised union representatives that referrals would be processed without regard to color. Referring to this policy, speakers at an NAACP-sponsored meeting in Aiken, in September 1951, charged Du Pont and an unidentified Augusta union with "passing the buck" between them and said that the NAACP had enough affidavits and other evidence of discrimination in skilled employment to warrant going to court. (Klan spokesmen, who had from time to time protested the announced project nondiscrimination policy, promptly praised the union's "white members only" policy.)

The question of segregation was also raised by all of these organizations. Du Pont policy is to follow local custom in this matter on its construction jobs, but segregated eating facilities, wash rooms, etc., were prohibited by AEC instructions and none existed on the SRP. The issue was not brought into the open on the project itself, in view of the limited colored nonmanual staff and a certain amount of tacit "self-segregation."

AEC headquarters in Washington held numerous conferences during 1951 with the home offices of AEC contractors on compliance with the nondiscrimination clause in Federal contracts.[8] In October, a personnel officer was assigned to help place qualified Negroes in AEC and contrac-

[8] In December, President Truman created a new top-level committee to police compliance with this clause by all Federal contractors.

tor jobs on a program-wide basis, but the AEC had not yet issued instructions for carrying out this assignment.

Effect on the Local Labor Market

Before the SRP wage determination, grave concern was voiced over the local effect of SRP wage-manpower policies by manufacturers, farmers, officials responsible for State highway construction, and similar groups, in North Carolina as well as in the two States directly affected. Reasons underlying this concern were that high wages would draw off qualified local workers and force up local rates, yet low wages would make it impossible to attract any but local people; recruitment mainly from outside the area would cut down disruption of local industry but place an added burden on community facilities.

Local comment on wages died down after the wage scale announcement, and greater emphasis seemed to be placed on the question of future SRP wage adjustments, either to attract labor or because of union demands, than on existing policies. Local officials (other than labor) varied in their evaluation of project rates, but the secretary of the Augusta Chamber of Commerce, for example, said that they were "not exorbitant." Further, Du Pont officials met from time to time with leading local manufacturers, assuring them that labor "pirating" would be avoided (although local labor was to be used where possible in order to minimize housing needs). They also explained in advance such SRP policies as the August extension of the workday. In September, the newly created Southern Regional WSB referred publicly to the Du Pont proposal for a nonmanual wage change and was sharply criticized by the Governor of South Carolina for any consideration of a wage increase on the project. Immediately, the Board clarified the proposal as applying only to a few clerical and custodial workers.

Local evaluation of project manpower policies also reflected the varying viewpoints on the long-run development of the area. Leading citizens in both Augusta and Barnwell hoped that the availability of a skilled labor force as project construction declined would attract new industry. The Augusta Chamber of Commerce was already approaching northern firms who might be interested in the combination of skilled labor and power from the Clark Hill powerhouse, currently under construction. Several firms were already planning to establish plants in Augusta, according to the Chamber secretary, which would also help to cushion the effect of the decline in SRP construction activity on the local labor market.

Precise information on wage changes during the period under review is extremely fragmentary. In announcing that one of its first tasks would be to investigate the wage-manpower situation in the SRP area, the regional WSB cited many requests for permission to increase wages there as well as widespread rumors of labor pirating and irregular wage increases. No further details were released, however. The Southern Regional Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics surveyed wages and supplementary benefits in the Augusta-Aiken metropolitan area in November 1951. The study did not cover trend, and construction was excluded; but the figures give some idea of the relationship between SRP wages and those paid local office and maintenance workers.

Clerical Workers and Common Labor. Shortage of competent clerical workers was not new to the SRP area, as Government projects paying civil-service rates had competed for qualified office personnel since the beginning of World War II. On the Augusta side of the SRP, current expansion of these projects was more important in the clerical scarcity than the relatively unattractive Du Pont jobs or the small volume of AEC employment which, though paid at the Government rates, involved commuting. Wives of some project engineers and administrative employees took local stenographic jobs, but such additions were few. For such communities as Barnwell, however, located on the other side of the project from Augusta, the shortage was directly attributable to the SRP. Since project standards for stenographic and other top brackets eliminated most of the local girls, those hired represented virtually all the qualified workers available. Lower-grade clerical workers were plentiful, turned out "a dime a dozen" by the schools, according to a local source.

Salary scales in private industry rose during 1951 in response to the shortage, and standards were reduced. The monthly minimum beginning

salary for stenographers, as evidenced by orders to public employment offices, was $160 in September 1951 compared with $145 on May 1, and employers were generally willing to pay more than the minimum. By November, straight-time weekly salaries for stenographers averaged $44 a week, according to the BLS survey; salaries for women office workers in establishments studied ranged from $30.50 for routine file clerks to $56 for secretaries. Du Pont salary scales were $39 to $46 weekly for stenographers and $34.50 for clerk-typists.

Project reliance on the local labor market for unskilled labor had caused nonagricultural employers only relatively minor difficulties in obtaining common labor by November, and the going hourly rates of 75 to 82 cents had not changed markedly, according to various sources. Further additions could only be at the expense of local employers, however, and one Augusta brick manufacturing company was already beginning to hire colored women as common laborers—the alternative to raising wages— as had been done during the war. If this proved successful, the expectation was that the practice might eventually spread. Such workers were plentiful and, though the work was dirty, heavy, and in some instances hot, the pay was the top common labor rate of 82 cents hourly and better than the $12 to $15 a week paid to domestic servants.

Recruitment from the rural sections had more seriously affected the farm labor supply. Shortages of cotton pickers during the fall of 1951 were widely reported and wages, which customarily rise during the picking season, reached the top 1950 rate early in the season and subsequently attained a new high. An adequate supply of workers was attracted by the increased rates in Georgia. In South Carolina, from which the project had drawn more labor than from the rural sections of Georgia beyond Augusta, the situation varied; one big cotton planter, for example, indicated no particular difficulty, yet a small farmer in an outlying county said that cotton had been left in the fields for lack of pickers. Most authorities agreed, however, that the project had merely speeded up a long-term decline in the farm-labor supply and hastened the process of mechanization and diversification of farming.

Skilled Construction Workers. Only isolated instances of difficulties in the maintenance field were reported for the building trades. The unexpectedly minor influence of the project on the local construction industry was attributed partly to the supplying of SRP craft needs largely from outside the area, but more important was the coincidence of project construction with a slump in local construction activity. Building had picked up sharply with the reactivation of Camp Gordon and the SRP announcement shortly thereafter. But by the time substantial numbers of workers were being hired on the project, building had slumped: Federal Reserve Board support had been removed from Government bonds and almost no mortgage money was available. Thus, craftsmen drawn to the project probably would have been unemployed, according to local observers.

Actually, the small local supply of craft labor was augmented by workers attracted to the area but unable to meet Du Pont's exacting standards. Several of the unions indicated that they placed a good number of Du Pont rejects locally. One union, with special arrangements for project recruitment, tried to get qualified men for local contractors as well. Also, during the fall cut-back in project hiring, some skilled workers continued to arrive for whom project jobs were not immediately available. Barnwell authorities also noted that a good number of craftsmen had come into town with the express purpose of taking local construction jobs, which they expected would expand because of the project.

Financing was still not available in November for the residential construction planned to meet the growing housing needs of both the SRP and Camp Gordon. However, local contractors expected that the new defense housing legislation, not yet in effect, would ease this situation, and that competition for skilled labor would then be considerable. Even then, observers doubted that local contractors would be worse off with regard to labor supply than before the project. The fringe of craft labor unacceptable to Du Pont would, if anything, increase as recruitment rose; and local workers might quit the project for nonproject jobs, more desirable in the long run, if wages were at all comparable when such work became available.

Craft wage rates had shown a slow but definite upward trend by November. In some instances they matched the Du Pont scale. For example, the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission approved a rate for sheet-metal workers in Augusta equivalent to the SRP rate, effective in late August 1951. (A union spokesman reported that of the few Augusta men in this craft who had taken SRP jobs, practically all had returned to the local shops by November.) In September 1951, one of the major local manufacturers was also authorized to pay bricklayers the same rate as that on the project.

But in general rates for local construction work were reportedly still below the SRP scale, and for maintenance work (customarily lower than for construction), well below those on the project. Straight-time hourly earnings of maintenance and power-plant employees surveyed by the BLS in November ranged from $0.94 for helpers to $1.59 for automotive mechanics, with carpenters, electricians, machinists, and painters all averaging less than $1.50 in manufacturing establishments. Rates for truck drivers, largely recruited locally, were somewhat closer to the project scale; those covered by the survey received an average of 84 to 97 cents hourly; and the business agent for the new teamsters' local in Aiken said that, as far as he knew, truck drivers were receiving $0.75 in the area prior to the project.

Other Occupations. Textile concerns had reportedly lost a few mechanics to the project, but otherwise had been little affected. Most of the textile workers were women, with unsuitable experience for project employment, particularly during the construction phase, but local people doubted that they would be drawn to the project in any case. The major textile mills, in operation for many years, provided company-built low-rental housing and many of the families had lived there for generations. (The Horse Creek Valley road was a series of company towns, with practically all commercial and community facilities, as well as houses, company-built.) Frequently several members of the family worked in the mills, with family income as a whole relatively high.

Other manufacturing establishments in the area were relatively little affected, except for the increasing difficulty in obtaining common labor and some tendency by employers to avoid lay-offs, regardless of season, in order to hold workers. Women made up the bulk of the force in Augusta's largest food-processing concern, for example, and in the Barnwell zipper plant, which was operating below capacity anyhow during much of this period. The sawmills in Barnwell reportedly lost some labor but were not seriously affected since sawmill operations are flexible.

Retail establishments were experiencing little labor supply difficulty in spite of rapidly expanding business. In Augusta, many servicemen's wives wanted to work; since training at the Camp lasted only 3 to 5 months, jobs as salesgirls were among the few open to them. Wives of project workers also augmented the labor supply for these jobs, particularly in Aiken and to some extent in Barnwell. In the latter community, however, a good many stores were small family-run concerns, and women workers were already plentiful for the others.

Some wives of project personnel also took jobs in other fields. For example, one or two nurses took jobs in Augusta in the public health field, and several waitresses worked in one of the Aiken hotels.

Cost of Living

Local opinion on cost-of-living changes during the period under review varied widely depending on the individual's own particular status and experience, and no figures are available to bear out any of these views. Agreement was almost universal among people interviewed that rents had risen sharply, posing serious problems for workers coming into the area as well as for some local families. Workers generally said that other prices too were high, although local residents tended to believe no greater price rise had occurred there than elsewhere in the country.

Rents had been decontrolled throughout the region by early 1950. Vacant rental units in Augusta began to fill up rapidly after Camp Gordon was reactivated and people began to offer rooms and apartments for rent for the first time in both Aiken and Augusta. Stories of high rents were soon widespread, and rent control was

reactivated in the area on September 20, 1951, with a scheduled roll-back to July 1, 1950.

All types of rental housing were covered by the controls, new units, trailers, boarding houses, etc., and the first problem was registration. The original September deadline was twice delayed, to November 4. As of mid-November, some rents had been rolled back but the large-scale opening of rental units after the July 1950 base date sharply reduced the significance of the regulations. In addition, the need to encourage people to open up rooms placed considerable pressure on rent control authorities in the area toward liberality in "hardship" cases. Augusta realtors warned that rent curbs might cut construction of new housing units, and individuals taking roomers for the first time said that controls would "do more harm than good." Even two Augusta office workers whose rent had been rolled back commented that they had not requested the reduction, and one "didn't even think it was justified."

Yet charges of rent "gouging" continued to be prevalent in November, particularly on the newly opened rental units in which many of the SRP workers lived. Instances were also cited, however, of local families who had lived in a particular house for years and whose rent had been raised sharply following the SRP announcement. Frequently complaints were based on the bad condition of units as well as the high rentals. One double room, for example, rented at $85 a month, and the bathroom was shared by a third roomer who had to go through the room to reach it.

Reports on price changes were more conflicting. In June when the regional Office of Price Stabilization opened temporary offices in Augusta, a press account said that consumers reported prices spiraling upward daily in Augusta, commercial center of the area. At the same time, it quoted Augusta businessmen to the effect that the demands of expanding population had kept turnover of stocks "normal" and prevented them from being as high as elsewhere in the country following the post-Korean build-up, but that inventories still were higher than usual. Union representatives interviewed in November, both long-time Augusta residents and those who were new to the area, were vehement in their comments on how prices as well as rents had risen.

Complicating any evaluation of the direct effect of the project on prices was the tendency of inmigrants to compare conditions in the area with those "back home." Many complaints about high rents came from workers who had moved from relatively low-rent areas. For example, a project compressor operator and his wife were regarded as "lucky" to have a 2-room-and-private-bath apartment, but in Missouri, where he had worked for a dry-cleaning firm, they had a roomy duplex at less rent. The large proportion of SRP workers from rural areas in South Carolina and Georgia probably also found local prices higher than those in their own small communities, according to observers, and changes in living patterns of former agricultural workers would make expenses seem correspondingly greater. An unknown number of the SRP workers were, however, "week-end commuters" and continued to buy largely in their home towns, some distance from the project.

Yet several people said that prices were higher than in New York, for example. The wife of a project construction supervisor found food and rent both high—food more so than in New York, but rents "not bad" comparatively—although laundry work was extremely cheap and quite good, and domestic service cost less than half what she had paid in New York. Several residents explained that, in Aiken, high prices and rents resulted, not from the SRP, but from Aiken's being a tourist town. Rents were traditionally set at levels adjusted to only about 4 months' occupancy during the year, and beauty shops, for example, customarily charged a higher fee to tourists than to residents. In Augusta, several residents were convinced that prices had gone up no more than elsewhere, one even saying that she was able to live on the same amount as before the project started.

Development of Work Opportunity for the Handicapped

WILLIAM P. MCCAHILL*

"HIRING THE HANDICAPPED makes for greater national security, lightens the load on the taxpayer, and strengthens our economy," Robert T. Creasey, Assistant Secretary of Labor, stated in his message at the April 18, 1952, meeting of the President's Committee on employment of the physically handicapped. However, the job of dispelling prejudices against such employment and attaining the goal of equality of opportunity for the disabled still entails difficulties and discouragements. Also stressed was the steadily rising toll of injuries during the months of mobilization for defense which resulted in the disablement of more and more workers.

Representatives of 35 State Governors were present at the tenth meeting of the Committee as were many of the Committee's two hundred citizen leaders who have spearheaded this information and promotion campaign since 1947.

Inventory was taken of 5 years of steady progress under the chairmanship of Vice Admiral Ross T McIntire (MC) USN, Retd. During this time, year-round Governors' Committees were established in nearly every State and Territory, and more and more communities are currently developing 12-month programs under private citizen leadership.

Under a system of awards, which originated in the States and communities, student winners in the fourth senior-high school essay contest received $2,000 in prizes from the President. In the last 4 years, some 315 employers have received special awards for their leadership in this field. A President's Trophy to the "handicapped man of the year" was first awarded in 1951. This year, a special "Physician's Award" is to be given to an outstanding doctor.

As the President's Committee is set up, the policies of some 16 operating committees are screened and approved by a 26-man executive group under E. H. Gammons, vice president of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Nongovernment leadership is largely responsible for success in the formulation of plans and policies and for the stress placed on local and State initiative. This was illustrated on April 17, when the decision was made to form a committee of employers to work with standing committees on labor, medicine, disabled veterans, workmen's compensation, public service, and public information.

Panel Discussions

Two committees, those on labor and medicine, chaired respectively by A. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists (AFL), and Dr. Carl M. Peterson, secretary of the American Medical Association Council on Industrial Medicine, conducted a panel discussion on medical aspects of employment of the handicapped. Some of the points stressed by the participants follow.

Some industries still require nearly perfect physical specimens, but not many. Many physicians lack understanding of and interest in the real abilities of the handicapped who are otherwise qualified employees. Employers are discouraged from hiring the handicapped when confronted by compensation boards making scientifically unsound rulings that preexisting disabilities have been aggravated. Some labor contracts contain inflexible rules requiring all new employees to be placed in the most arduous and less pleasant jobs. Some States have unrealistic second-injury laws and others have none. Some contracts prohibit periodic physical examinations and thereby cause rejection of otherwise employable workers because certain defects require periodic observation. Increasingly, doctors are becoming aware that only 3 factors are important: ability to do the work; safety off the job as related to the handicap; and health of prospective employee for protection of himself and his fellow workers.

Progress in the field of rehabilitation has not been nearly comparable with the remarkable medical progress in research, prevention, diagnosis, and

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treatment. Rehabilitation involves specialized education, training, or retraining. Great need exists for improving the relationship and understanding between the worker and the company doctor. In too many instances, workers consider the company doctor as being more concerned with the liability of management than with their well-being.

It was also brought out that leaders in management, labor, workmen's compensation, and medicine must do more to achieve maximum utilization of qualified impaired workers than they have in the past. Labor should widely publicize collective-bargaining clauses which encourage hiring of qualified workers with disabilities. Workmen's compensation commissions should consider not only the immediate effect of their rulings, but also the impact of their decisions on possible future employability of other workers with like handicaps. More and more doctors must be educated to the concept that their role does not stop with the healing of the body, but must be carried on until the injured worker has returned to maximum gainful employment. Activity is increasing in medical circles to stress the importance of rehabilitation.

Rehabilitation should begin within 2 minutes after the accident or the injury is incurred. This will facilitate the elimination of the time lag which results in people becoming despondent and depressed, and which slows up recovery and return to the job. The industrial physician comes closer to realizing the problems of labor than any other group in the medical profession. He should strive to give the plant worker the same sympathetic consideration given to any patient.

The foregoing statements by members of the panel struck at the heart of many of the problems involved in achieving even greater use of qualified workers possessing certain physical imperfections resulting from accidents, disease, war wounds, or congenital causes.

A second panel, on workmen's compensation laws, retirement, and pension benefits and disability insurance, considered rehabilitation problems under the chairmanship of Col. John N. Smith, director of the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled in New York City. At this session, four recognized experts made the following pertinent comments.

The prompt and accurate diagnosis which is essential in the early stages of an injury must be accompanied by proper anticipation of the period of convalescence, including possible complications. Physicians must concern themselves with the "active and total" plans of the injured person as a personality and emphasize residual capabilities rather than disabilities. Trained rehabilitation physicians must coordinate and furnish the general medical guidance for the program whereby a patient is returned to employment. The team approach to rehabilitation is absolutely essential.

Fear frequently results in painful and difficult adjustment to disability and complicates the status of the worker in his community and home. If compensation benefits are adequate and immediately available, his fears for himself and family lessen and his sense of worthwhileness increases. Furthermore, recovery of social function is unduly protracted and painful when help is either too little or too late. Injury sets off a train of consequences beyond the physical and into the social, psychological, and vocational areas of damage to the patient. Industrial rehabilitation is successful only if the worker goes back to work. If, because of serious injury, a worker cannot return to his former skill, a comparative skill can be developed successfully without doubt. The injured employee is still a vital social and financial force in his community—he is a wage earner, head of a family, taxpaying producer, and consumer.

Many State programs are admittedly inadequate, particularly in the lack of sheltered workshops. Little or no effort is made in some States to reduce public-assistance rolls through rehabilitating the client back into employment.

Screening clinics have been used with considerable success in putting various community service agencies to work on the rehabilitation of injured workers. The United Mine Workers Welfare and Retirement Fund is averaging 40 screening clinics a month in 10 areas, handling 6 to 7 thousand people a year and yet hardly keeping pace with the 1948 backlog of 50,000 disabled miners.

Volume of Placement and Rehabilitation

In terms of progress, figures released at the meeting pointed up the increased use of workers with disability during the current defense mobilization. From January 1, 1940, to June 30, 1952, the Bureau of Employment Security will have

made an estimated 2.4 million placements of handicapped workers in nonagricultural employment. In fiscal 1952, some 230,000 were placed, the second highest total since World War II. In fiscal 1945, there were 360,000 placements and in fiscal 1951, more than 250,000. Some 131,000 disabled veterans were placed during fiscal 1951 through local offices of the State Employment Services. Additional hundreds of thousands of qualified workers with disabilities were also placed in agricultural work by the Employment Service or found jobs independently during this 12-year period. Placements of the handicapped since World War II have in many cases been much more satisfactory and more lasting than prior to or during the war because of the increased emphasis on selective placement.

In addition, the recent report of the Task Force on the Handicapped made to the Director of Defense Mobilization reemphasized that 2 million workers not in the labor force could be rehabilitated and placed in gainful employment. The Office of Defense Mobilization is currently calling upon business and industry to adopt practices which will not only increase use of qualified disabled workers, but make certain that handicapped workers already on the job are utilized at their highest level of skills.

Today, only 5 percent of the disabilities of persons eligible for rehabilitation were caused by occupational injuries or hazards. Another 5 percent resulted from home, highway, or other accidents. Only 2 percent of the handicapped suffer from congenital disabilities, but 88 percent of the disabilities are caused by disease. A complication is the increase in life expectancy of American workers, which automatically brings with it the frequent physical disabilities of advanced age. The following figures indicate the greatly increasing importance of rehabilitation and of selective placement, both aimed at maximum utilization of available manpower. Fifty years ago, Census population figures listed 13½ million people 45 years of age or older, compared with 42½ million in 1950. And the total is growing. During the same 50 years a male worker's life expectancy has risen 18 years, from 48 to 66, and women can now expect to live until 71, some 20 years longer than the 1900 average.

Local offices of State Divisions of Vocational Rehabilitation were successful in rehabilitating into employment nearly 67,000 persons during fiscal 1951, the highest yearly total in 31 years. The total number of rehabilitated workers is 600,000, including 402,000 in the past 8 years. The Federal Office of Vocational Rehabilitation has reported that another 150,000 disabled men and women are receiving medical, training, and counseling services which will enable them to work. A high percentage of the 67,000 persons rehabilitated into employment last year are working on defense production, and thousands of others are in work indirectly strengthening the Nation's defense efforts. All this progress, however, only underscores the fact that not enough is being done in view of the annual average of 250,000 persons needing rehabilitation as a result of sickness, accidents, or war.

In the 13 months ending January 31, 1952, the U. S. Civil Service Commission reported placements of more than 19,000 severely handicapped workers. In the 12 months prior to March 1, 1952, the Veterans Administration rehabilitated more than 57,000 disabled veterans. The total of more than 70,000 combat wounded from Korea is evidence that numbers of disabled veterans will be entering the labor force in the next 2 years.

The Michigan State Employment Service recently stressed the importance of all this work by stating simply that the Lansing office placed 982 handicapped workers during 1951. Estimating that 700 of these placements were permanent and that the average wage was $60 a week in Lansing, the average wage of handicapped workers was conservatively estimated as $50 weekly. For this group of 700, the weekly wage total was thus $35,000, and yearly pay totaled $1,820,000. These workers paid an estimated 30 percent of their wages for local, State, and Federal taxes. Their taxes netted $546,000. They would have cost the county in which Lansing is located, an average of $40 a month or $216,000 a year had they been on relief. The total gain to the nonhandicapped taxpayers of Lansing was thus $862,000, entirely aside from the goods and services produced or the money spent in the community by these 700 workers. This estimate for one county proves that it is good business to hire the handicapped.

City Comparisons of Wage Levels and Skill Differentials

L. Earl Lewis*

Straight-time earnings for comparable occupations in 11 cities in early 1951 varied substantially according to regional location, as they have done historically, with wages generally highest on the West Coast and lowest in the South.[1] Intercity wage variations for comparable work were less pronounced for workers performing skilled tasks than for unskilled workers. Office workers' weekly salaries varied nearly 25 percent between the high in San Francisco and the low in Boston. Hourly earnings of custodial, maintenance, and warehousing and shipping workers were 45 percent lower in Atlanta than in San Francisco. The regional nature of intercity differentials was, in general, similar among individual industries.

Regional location appeared to have little influence on city wage differentials among office occupations, although it did appear to influence differentials between skilled and unskilled manual occupations. Available evidence indicates a definite long-term trend toward a reduction of the differences between wages of unskilled workers and those of other groups.[2] However, substantial wage differences still remain between occupations of varying skills. Even within individual cities where differentials were least, it was not unusual for skilled workers to earn half again as much as unskilled workers.

The earnings data used in these comparisons were obtained by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in early 1951 for 11 cities (metropolitan areas). They cover selected occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries, as well as occupations in important local industries.[3] The figures on intercity differences in wages for comparable work were supplemented by data for machinery manufacturing, auto-repair service, and building construction. Computation methods are explained in footnote 1 in each table.

Intercity Differences for Comparable Work

Area wage differentials are used by employers and trade-unions in collective bargaining and by employers in seeking locations for new plants, distribution outlets, or new offices. Various branches of the Federal Government also set wage scales for their per diem personnel on the basis of prevailing wage scales in a particular area.

Intercity wage relationships shown in table 1 are expressed as percentages of New York City pay levels for purposes of ready comparison with this major labor market. The indexes are based on averages for each community of earnings in 24 office and 22 manual-type occupations found throughout the broad industry divisions of manufacturing, public utilities, trade, finance, and services. Indexes are shown separately for the averages of 14 jobs in machinery manufacture, 7 jobs in building construction, and 4 jobs in auto-repair shops.

The San Francisco-Oakland area ranked highest among the 11 cities for each of the broad occupational categories found in all industries in the community. In this area, weekly salaries of office workers were 8 percent above those in New York City; hourly earnings in custodial and warehousing and shipping occupations followed a similar pattern, while maintenance workers averaged 12 percent more than comparable workers in New York. However, the San Francisco-Oakland area ranked as low as fifth in the building-construction industry, and fourth, with two other cities, in

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

1 See Regional Wage Differentials, 1907–47, in Monthly Labor Review, April 1948 (p. 371).

2 See Occupational Wage Differentials, 1907–47, in Monthly Labor Review, August 1948 (p. 127).

3 Comprehensive results of these surveys were published in occupational wage survey bulletins for each city which are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of straight-time earnings*[1] *for selected work categories studied on an all-industry basis and for selected industries, in 11 cities, January–June 1951*

[New York City=100]

City	Jobs studied in all industries					Jobs studied in selected industries[2]		
	Office (24 jobs)	Indirect manual						
		All selected groups (22 jobs)	Maintenance (10 jobs)	Custodial (4 jobs)	Warehousing and shipping (8 jobs)	Machinery manufacture (14 jobs)	Building construction (7 jobs)	Auto-repair shops (4 jobs)
Atlanta	90	75	91	73	67	77	70	84
Baltimore	89	84	94	81	81	88	80	87
Boston	87	90	92	90	88	91	85	87
Bridgeport	98	93	96	99	88	100	80	93
Chicago	102	101	107	97	100	102	91	111
Dallas	92	76	87	71	72	83	76	95
Dayton	106	100	104	103	96	116	85	101
Denver	90	84	91	85	80	89	82	94
New York	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Portland (Oreg.)	101	105	110	105	102	104	81	108
San Francisco-Oakland	108	109	112	108	107	100	82	114

[1] These indexes show the average relationship in earnings levels of selected work categories among the cities studied. The average for each selected job was multiplied by the total employment in the job in all cities combined to arrive at an aggregate used in the comparison. This procedure assumed a constant employment relationship between jobs in all cities. Indexes were based on straight-time earnings, excluding premium pay for overtime and night work. Weekly salaries were used for office workers, while hourly earnings were used for all other work categories except in the building construction industry, for which relatives were based on minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining and are not necessarily indicative of the level of earnings.

[2] Occupations selected for study in these industries were limited to nonoffice jobs representative of different types of work.

machinery manufacture. The four jobs studied in auto-repair shops paid 14 percent more in San Francisco than in New York.

Portland, Oreg., the other West Coast city studied, ranked fourth in comparative office salaries, but second in other categories studied on an all-industry basis. As in San Francisco, earnings of building construction workers were only four-fifths of the New York average.

All-industry wage levels in both Chicago and Dayton were somewhat above the New York average for most work categories studied. Both cities are important metalworking centers. Office workers' salaries in Dayton ranked second among the cities, while those in Chicago ranked third. Chicago was also in third position with respect to wages for manual occupations; Dayton was fourth. Earnings in specific industries in Chicago and Dayton were also relatively high. Wage rates in the Dayton machinery industry were substantially higher than in any of the other 10 cities.

New York City wage levels ranked fourth or fifth among the 11 cities for occupations studied on a community basis and for machinery manufacture and auto-repair shops. Minimum-wage rates in the building-construction industry, on the other hand, were substantially higher in New York than those in the other cities.

Bridgeport pay levels were generally the median of the 11 cities in most occupational groups. They were substantially above those in Boston; this relationship was most pronounced for office workers, with Boston ranking last among the 11 areas. Wage levels in Baltimore and Denver were generally similar and relatively low. In Dallas and Atlanta, salaries of office workers and wages of skilled maintenance workers compared much more favorably with northern and western cities than did pay levels of workers in custodial and warehousing and shipping jobs.

TABLE 2.—*Indexes of average earnings*[1] *for selected office and indirect manual-type occupations in 11 cities, January–June 1951, and of total cost of city worker's family budget, October 1951*

[New York City=100]

City	Earnings[1]		Cost of city worker's family budget[2]
	Office (24 jobs)	Indirect manual (22 jobs)	
Atlanta	90	75	106
Baltimore	89	84	103
Boston	87	90	103
Bridgeport	98	93	[3]
Chicago	102	101	102
Dallas	92	76	[3]
Dayton	106	100	[3]
Denver	90	84	103
New York City	100	100	100
Portland (Oreg.)	101	105	102
San Francisco-Oakland	108	109	104

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

[2] For information on the cost and content of the city worker's family budget see Monthly Labor Review, February 1948 (pp. 131–170).

[3] Data not available.

TABLE 3.—*Indexes of average weekly salaries [1] for selected office occupations in all industries and in manufacturing industries in 11 cities, January–June 1951*

[Averages for office boys and girls=100]

Occupation and sex	Median	Low	High	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Bridgeport	Chicago	Dallas	Dayton	Denver	New York	Portland, Oreg.	San Francisco-Oakland
ALL INDUSTRIES														
Men														
Bookkeepers, hand	193	176	227	197	227	204	188	189	206	190	193	207	184	176
Clerks, accounting	164	152	191	154	191	164	152	156	182	161	181	166	166	160
Clerks, order	166	151	181	151	180	175	181	166	165	164	164	177	162	167
Office boys	100	95	104	99	102	100	104	101	100	95	101	100	104	99
Women														
Billers, machine, billing machine	122	106	137	122	127	122	106	127	121	122	134	137	119	123
Billers, machine, bookkeeping machine	124	116	146	116	124	124	119	118	137	128	127	146	116	127
Bookkeepers, hand	158	133	183	133	177	157	142	158	157	153	167	183	161	158
Bookkeeping-machine operator, class A	145	126	170	142	129	148	126	148	151	141	170	151	134	145
Bookkeeping-machine operator, class B	121	108	128	117	115	121	108	122	122	111	127	128	120	121
Calculating-machine operator, (comptometer operator)	130	118	142	133	135	124	118	130	141	129	131	142	127	129
Clerks, accounting	133	117	138	133	135	124	126	125	135	117	133	138	134	126
Clerks, file, class A	122	111	137	123	121	125	123	118	119	122	118	137	111	126
Clerks, file, class B	103	99	107	101	100	103	104	103	103	100	107	107	99	101
Clerks, order	122	118	132	122	124	122	118	119	131	118	128	132	118	127
Clerks, payroll	135	119	151	141	150	136	119	135	143	134	133	151	129	132
Key-punch operators	124	117	132	117	121	125	118	124	125	122	131	132	130	124
Office girls	99	94	110	104	97	100	94	99	99	110	99	100	94	102
Secretaries	158	151	176	162	164	158	151	154	166	152	160	176	153	154
Stenographers, general	132	128	143	136	136	128	131	130	143	132	136	139	130	131
Switchboard operators	121	113	138	122	123	128	118	122	121	113	118	138	114	120
Tabulating-machine operators	141	125	149	139	148	142	138	125	132	143	(2)	149	142	137
Transcribing-machine operators	126	117	135	126	126	118	119	122	129	117	127	135	124	126
Typists, class A	124	121	137	122	127	128	123	127	124	133	124	137	122	121
Typists, class B	109	104	115	106	111	109	113	111	107	106	115	115	104	106
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES														
Men														
Bookkeepers, hand	199	166	230	201	230	200	184	203	199	187	192	196	201	166
Clerks, accounting	168	137	197	166	197	168	137	160	175	163	191	176	188	158
Clerks, order	164	151	201	151	179	159	185	158	174	171	155	164	201	156
Office boys	100	95	104	101	101	99	103	100	104	95	100	101	97	98
Women														
Billers, machine, billing machine	130	105	146	134	133	118	105	120	115	119	138	136	146	130
Billers, machine, bookkeeping machine	126	109	147	(2)	124	125	109	116	133	126	130	147	139	120
Bookkeepers, hand	160	134	149	(2)	185	151	137	169	134	149	195	181	197	149
Bookkeeping-machine operator, class A	146	127	177	171	136	144	127	144	151	139	(2)	177	147	149
Bookkeeping-machine operator, class B	131	114	150	135	133	124	116	124	114	126	133	143	150	131
Calculating-machine operator, (comptometer operator)	134	115	146	146	143	118	115	133	134	132	136	140	143	120
Clerks, accounting	130	120	163	140	145	130	127	130	123	120	142	143	163	130
Clerks, file, class A	123	110	139	(2)	137	134	128	121	110	121	120	139	125	116
Clerks, file, class B	107	104	124	115	107	110	104	104	104	105	118	106	124	113
Clerks, order	123	114	138	131	122	117	114	120	123	115	123	134	133	138
Clerks, payroll	135	118	152	146	151	125	118	134	152	133	135	144	144	127
Key-punch operators	129	115	151	129	143	120	115	126	151	124	139	134	149	122
Office girls	100	92	110	(2)	96	101	95	100	92	110	100	99	104	105
Secretaries	163	152	181	166	176	158	152	156	163	154	168	181	174	156
Stenographers, general	137	128	146	146	143	128	130	131	144	137	139	134	146	132
Switchboard operators	132	125	153	126	139	141	130	125	133	125	135	153	131	132
Tabulating-machine operators	141	123	180	(2)	166	141	134	139	123	152	(2)	180	158	139
Transcribing-machine operators	124	117	138	138	125	120	118	124	119	117	133	136	136	118
Typists, class A	130	116	146	146	134	128	120	128	116	136	130	146	132	123
Typists, class B	115	106	123	118	118	113	111	114	115	106	123	120	122	109

[1] These indexes show the relationship between weekly salary rates of selected office occupations in the various cities. Occupational averages in each city have been expressed as percentages of the city average for office boys and girls. Earnings data relate to salaries for the normal workweek excluding overtime pay and nonproduction bonuses, but including any incentive earnings.

[2] Insufficient data to permit presentation of relative.

These 11 areas differ markedly in industrial composition, which might suggest that the unequal distribution of high- and low-wage industries may account for the variations in their wage levels. The relatively high position held by Dayton in the intercity wage scale is undoubtedly due in part to the unusual concentration of employment in metalworking industries known to have a higher-than-average pay level. Despite the much greater importance of metalworking and of all-manufacturing in Baltimore than in the San Francisco Bay area, however, the pay level for manual jobs (studied in all industries) in the latter market exceeded that in the eastern city by 30 percent. Moreover, wage surveys in various industries have indicated substantial variations in pay among

cities. Generally speaking, the regional nature of intercity differentials in individual industries has been similar to that suggested in this study.

Differences in the cost of living are sometimes advanced as a reason for variations in pay levels among cities. However, evidence is lacking to support this contention. On the contrary, available information indicates little correlation between wages and the cost of comparable living between cities. Variations in wages among the 11 cities under discussion were substantially greater than differences in the costs of a city worker's family budget.[4] Moreover, some low-wage cities actually have greater budget costs than some of the high-wage cities (table 2). These dissimilarities are not peculiar to the current period but are a continuation of conditions which have existed for a long period of time.[5]

Occupational Differentials by City

Occupational wage differentials are designed to compensate workers on the basis of their skills, efforts, and working conditions and to attract new workers to the more highly skilled trades and occupations. The amount of these differentials depends upon a variety of factors, including the level of skill or responsibility required, the extent of industrialization, the degree of unionization, and the supply and demand for workers with particular skills in an area.

Differences between the rates of pay for various occupations in each city are shown in tables 3 and 4. Rates for each occupation are expressed as a percentage of the average earnings paid in a base classification.[6]

Percentage differentials between the rates of pay for office boys and girls combined (the base classification) and for most office occupations of a higher level were generally similar in most of the areas studied (table 3). New York City, where occupational wage differentials were generally greatest, was the one notable exception. The New York average for women employed as hand bookkeepers was over 80 percent above the average for the base classification, while the median differential among the cities was less than 60 percent. Secretaries in New York were paid 76 percent more than office boys and girls as a group; the wage advantage of this occupation in the other cities ranged from 51 to 66 percent.

Differentials were especially uniform for several jobs; for example, average salaries of routine typists ranged from 4 to 15 percent above the base classification in all cities studied. The intercity range of wage differentials for stenographers was between 28 and 43 percent.

Regional locations did not appear to influence relationships between earnings for various levels of office work. For example, differentials between weekly salaries for most office occupations and the base classification were smallest in Bridgeport and largest in nearby New York City.

Wage differentials between skilled and unskilled manual-type occupations varied substantially by region (table 4). The widest range prevailed in Atlanta and Dallas. The spread was generally least in the Northeast and Far West.

These regional variations are pointed up in the following tabulation, which shows differentials between straight-time average hourly earnings for skilled maintenance workers and for stock handlers and hand truckers.

	Differentials in straight-time hourly earnings	
	Percentage	*Cents-per-hour*
Atlanta	66	65
Baltimore	44	52
Boston	27	35
Bridgeport	28	38
Chicago	38	53
Dallas	49	52
Dayton	30	43
Denver	35	42
New York	25	37
Portland (Oreg.)	26	41
San Francisco-Oakland	28	44

Skilled workers in Atlanta, for example, had rates that exceeded those of the base occupation by as much as 65 percent; rates of skilled maintenance

[4] For information on the cost and content of the city worker's family budget as developed by the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living, see Monthly Labor Review, February 1948 (p. 131).

[5] See Intercity Wage Differences, 1945–46, in Monthly Labor Review, June 1948 (p. 559).

[6] The use of city-wide occupational averages does not necessarily yield the best results for all purposes. Detailed studies of wage relationships indicate that the best results are obtained when indexes are first developed on an establishment basis, before averaging, rather than on the basis of occupational average earnings. This procedure, however, involves too much detail for the general conclusions dealt with in this article.

TABLE 4.—*Indexes of average hourly earnings [1] for selected plant occupations in all industries and in manufacturing industries in 11 cities, January–June 1951*

[Average earnings for stock handlers and hand truckers=100]

Occupation [2]	Median	Low	High	Atlanta	Baltimore	Boston	Bridgeport	Chicago	Dallas	Dayton	Denver	New York	Portland, Oreg.	San Francisco-Oakland
	ALL INDUSTRIES													
Maintenance:														
Carpenters	135	126	158	158	145	128	128	143	158	134	136	126	132	135
Electricians	137	131	187	187	149	135	137	141	161	137	136	133	131	131
Machinists	137	126	169	169	162	135	137	141	154	137	138	133	126	127
Maintenance men, general, utility	121	112	135	133	133	112	113	118	135	117	131	115	123	121
Mechanics, automotive	132	115	153	153	135	123	121	141	140	115	132	122	123	132
Mechanics, maintenance	134	121	164	164	147	129	135	134	150	139	133	127	121	125
Painters	133	116	182	182	134	118	122	149	133	126	136	116	133	128
Custodial:														
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	85	81	91	91	87	84	90	87	83	86	82	85	81	83
Watchmen	88	70	98	96	83	88	84	70	88	92	98	83	85	90
Warehousing and shipping:														
Order fillers	99	93	114	114	103	97	93	103	108	98	102	98	95	99
Packers	96	88	103	100	102	92	99	95	98	103	93	88	91	96
Shipping-and-receiving clerks	108	99	119	119	114	102	112	108	118	103	106	99	109	103
Stock handlers and hand truckers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Truck drivers, medium	108	99	134	99	108	111	101	134	99	103	106	123	108	120
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES													
Maintenance:														
Carpenters	132	124	162	145	145	124	128	132	162	135	125	127	132	133
Electricians	136	129	171	171	151	136	136	139	157	136	132	141	129	133
Machinists	137	126	160	160	159	135	137	141	147	134	135	137	126	128
Maintenance men, general, utility	125	113	131	131	125	113	114	119	130	124	130	128	128	125
Mechanics, automotive	130	125	160	140	132	126	128	131	160	128	[3]	129	125	131
Mechanics, maintenance	134	121	150	150	142	131	136	134	148	136	130	131	121	126
Painters	129	122	166	156	145	125	124	129	166	128	122	125	132	133
Custodial:														
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	92	85	102	100	102	91	92	89	92	91	92	85	89	94
Watchmen	92	86	97	87	94	94	87	86	95	97	89	86	92	92
Warehousing and shipping:														
Order fillers	103	93	116	116	103	102	107	98	112	106	106	93	103	101
Packers	99	90	108	108	104	97	99	96	94	105	108	90	93	99
Shipping-and-receiving clerks	109	97	122	116	122	106	116	109	120	108	101	97	113	109
Stock handlers and hand truckers	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Truck drivers, medium	116	97	141	[3]	121	121	109	141	97	100	109	128	112	128

[1] These indexes show the relationship between average hourly earnings of selected plant occupations in the various cities. Occupational averages in each city have been expressed as percentages of the city average for stock handlers and hand truckers. Earnings data relate to straight-time earnings excluding premium pay for overtime and night work.

[2] Data relate to men workers only.

[3] Insufficient data to permit presentation of relative.

workers in New York City were only a fourth more than the base job.

The large wage differential within the individual southern cities was primarily the result of the comparatively low wages paid to unskilled workers. Skilled maintenance men in Atlanta, for example, earned more than 90 percent of the rate paid in New York, but the average rate for stock handlers and hand truckers in Atlanta was less than 70 percent of the New York average.

Examination of the data for specific industries also reveals regional variations in skill differentials. For example, in the building-construction industry, the composite average of minimum rates for six skilled occupations in both Atlanta and Dallas was more than double that paid to laborers; in Baltimore the differential was nearly 80 percent. The wage differential between these two categories in the other cities ranged from 33 to 60 percent, and was smallest in Bridgeport.

1952 Conventions of CIO Textile and AFL Hosiery Unions

WILLIAM PASCHELL AND PAUL F. RUTH, Jr.*

PROBLEMS of unemployed members and of consequent threats to union wage scales weighed heavily on delegates at conventions of both the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) and the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL). The TWUA met in Cleveland, Ohio, at the end of April, and the AFHW had convened a month earlier in the hard-hit hosiery center of Reading, Pa. TWUA's meeting was complicated by an internal struggle for union control.

Both conventions brought out that industry problems arose from a drop in consumer demand, large company inventories, changes in style and technology, and competition from a growing number of nonunion textile and hosiery plants in the South. Difficulties in that area were particularly thorny and were heightened by the effect of the Taft-Hartley Act which made organizing more difficult, union officers said. They pointed up the drain on union resources caused by efforts to sustain members involved in strikes in the South. Also stressed was an increased movement of textile producers to the South because of the lower wage scales and certain financial inducements offered by State and local governments.

Economic Background

The textile industry shared with most manufacturing industries in highly profitable operations during the years following the end of World War II. Pent-up consumer demand caused a seller's market for textile products. Mills operated at peak levels, prices were high, and demand continued strong. By 1949, however, a recession had set in and production dropped.

With the outbreak of the Korean conflict in mid-1950, most consumer-goods industries including textiles experienced sharply increased demand due to anticipated shortages. Again, production soared as scare buying cleared consumer goods from retailers' shelves. Although the demand for hosiery dropped near the end of 1950 as the buying spree abated, production remained high. Fabric producers were also geared to high production in order to meet Government orders. Hosiery and fabric-cloth production reached record postwar levels in the first half of 1951. Textile inventories were considerably higher for textile producers in mid-1951 compared with previous levels. But after mid-1951, when textile production was curtailed, inventory stocks fell slightly.

Textile-Union Issues

Unity on economic issues was evident among the nearly 2,000 delegates at TWUA's seventh biennial convention, although heated debate marked discussions of internal problems.

Economic Issues. In his keynote speech to the convention Emil Rieve, president, emphasized the unemployment and partial employment prevailing among textile workers in January 1952 when union conferees met to shape bargaining objectives. At that time, unemployment was estimated to be upwards of 150,000 because of the slump in the textile industry which had begun in 1951. Massachusetts and Rhode Island were particularly affected. In many instances, workers had exhausted their unemployment-insurance benefits. Opportunities for new employment were scarce in a number of areas because they were principally textile centers.

A resolution dealing with textile unemployment was among the first to be considered by the TWUA convention. It stressed the "avarice" of textile sellers, which "forced cloth prices to skyrocket even higher than the general price level," and which, coupled with the high cost of the necessities of life, caused consumers to forego purchases of many textile products.

Seeking the immediate alleviation of financial pressures on the unemployed, delegates unanimously voted support of the Moody-Dingell bill

*Of the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

for Federal supplementation of unemployment compensation. In procuring textiles, the Government was urged by the convention to negotiate with mills in distressed manpower areas and to bar mills from contract bidding if looms, spinning frames, or knitting machines were operated in excess of 80 hours a week. Further, the union delegates proposed raising the standards of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to the prevailing terms of TWUA agreements. Such terms as cost-of-living escalator adjustments, paid vacations, paid holidays, and shift premiums were included in this recommendation. Finally, Congress was called upon to establish a tripartite agency to determine the necessity for "the required observance of a basic 35-hour week per shift with 40 hours' pay for the industry"; in periods of "distress," the agency would be empowered to limit mill operations to two shifts.

Another resolution assailed employers for liquidating textile mills and leaving "tens of communities and thousands of textile workers stranded." It condemned the practice by which owners close plants and make a "financial killing" by selling assets at inflated prices instead of undertaking the necessary modernization to permit their plants to compete. Even more serious in this connection, according to union spokesmen, was the transfer of mills by some employers who were offered inducements by local and State governments. Mississippi, Tennessee and Kentucky were cited as States which "have paid for the construction of plants, and, in some cases, have even installed machinery and used the public borrowing powers to raise the money." Other communities have given employers tax concessions and other subsidies and " 'protections'—sometimes in the form of assurance against unionization," the resolution stated.

A guest speaker, Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO), also denounced the "growing tendency" of local and State governments to "issue tax-exempt bonds for the construction of factories, subsequently leased, loaned, or given to private profit-making enterprises." This, he said, constitutes direct competition with plants which cannot take advantage of such tax exemption and intensifies the unemployment situation in established areas. The resolution on liquidation and migration of plants pointed out the objections of some employers to such activities as interfering with free competition. Action proposed by TWUA included the elimination of the Federal tax exemption currently granted on local and State bonds designed to finance industrial enterprise and a continued drive for severance pay to workers affected by mill closings.

TWUA's executive council report scored the textile industry's belated recognition of the consuming public's shift from dressy styles to casual wear. Most textile mills overlooked this trend until late 1951 and continued to produce old staple fabrics with minor changes in weave or color patterns. The industry's failure to develop brand names and its general lack of cooperation with the apparel industries in effective sales-promotion campaigns were also cited as factors in textile workers' unemployment. Old-line mills were also warned in the report that, unless they experimented with new fibers other than rayon and developed blends to reduce costs, they would not share in new markets now being rapidly created.

In its report on improved technology, the council charged that some employers have refused to modernize and have sought "inequitable increases in machine assignments on antique equipment." [1] These employers, according to the report, attempt to justify their actions by pointing up the greater workloads in the South, but seldom admit that most southern mills are superior in both lay-out and machinery to those in the North.

Because of the growth of centralized management where policy is set and control is exercised in offices far removed from the mills, the gap between textile management and workers has widened, the executive council reported. Thus, new executive and supervisory personnel, not alerted to mill workers' problems, are using "mathematically calculated standards" which lead to speed-up conditions.

Internal Problems. The contest between Mr. Rieve and George Baldanzi, executive vice president of the union, first became evident at TWUA's 1950 convention, when Mr. Rieve unsuccessfully sought Mr. Baldanzi's defeat in officer elections; the following year, he removed Sam Baron as Canadian director of organization over Mr.

[1] TWUA contracts provide for negotiating changes in work assignments, with recourse to arbitration if necessary, in order to minimize union management friction arising from the increasing tempo of technological innovations.

Baldanzi's protest. At one point in his keynote address, Mr. Rieve declared that Mr. Baldanzi had acted not as his executive assistant but as his "executive opponent" during the past 2 years.

At this year's convention, two complete slates of candidates contested for top offices for the first time in TWUA's history. In his seventh consecutive bid for the presidency, Mr. Rieve was successful over Mr. Baldanzi by a vote of 1,223 to 720. Similar voting margins of less than 2 to 1 placed Mr. Rieve's supporters in all top offices. Mariano S. Bishop won the executive vice presidency and William Pollock was re-elected as secretary-treasurer.

The result of standing votes taken early in TWUA's meeting foreshadowed the outcome of the elections, held by secret ballot and supervised by the Honest Ballot Association. After the elections, a constitutional amendment barring the use of international or local funds in union-election campaigns at all levels was adopted after vigorous debate. Following his defeat, Mr. Baldanzi declared that he had no intention of leading a secessionist move. However, shortly after the end of the convention, Mr. Baldanzi withdrew from the TWUA to become national organizing director of the United Textile Workers (AFL), and a number of TWUA locals voted to transfer their affiliation to the UTW.

Hosiery Workers' Economic Problems

In his keynote speech to the 40th AFHW convention, the union's president, Alexander McKeown, emphasized the acute unemployment situation among hosiery workers by revealing that over 3,000 members were lost in 1951 in the Philadelphia and Reading areas alone, owing to plant shut-downs and plant migration to the South. He continued by pointing out that the union's 30,000 members in 1952 represented 20 to 25 percent of the workers in the industry, compared with approximately 40 percent before World War II. He attributed this situation to economic conditions and the "runaway-shop psychosis" within the industry. The proceedings throughout the convention centered on attempts to find a solution to the entire problem.

Samuel Reubin, president of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers' Association and one of the principal guest speakers at the convention, attributed a great part of the industry's present difficulties to the tremendous expansion in plants and the establishment of many new small operations since the war ended. Of the 767 mills operating in 1951, 510 had 10 machines or less and 350 had 4 machines or less. Many of these small independent mills manufacture unbranded stockings which usually sell at bargain prices in competition with branded stockings made by the large mills. The production of the industry is currently about 80 percent unbranded, Mr. Reubin said.

Controlling production was the answer to most of the industry's problems, Mr. Reubin said. In his opinion, however, mill operators could not legally control production and Government interference through legislation would not solve the problem; instead, the union was the key to minimizing overproduction through the organization of a larger percentage of the industry. Through collective bargaining, excessive overtime and extra shifts leading to overproduction could be eliminated and unfair competition could be curtailed. The convention delegates and union officers, however, called for the Government to take steps to alleviate the distressed condition of the industry and to eliminate some of the inequities in competition created by low wage areas.

The delegates passed a resolution proposing "an amendment to the Wage-Hour Law giving the administrator power to reduce the maximum straight-time hours from 40 to 35 in those industries where it could be demonstrated that industry-wide depression and overproduction could be relieved or minimized by a reduction of the maximum hours in the workweek." By this approach, the facilities of an existing law and agency would be used and no new administrative machinery would be required, according to the union's officers.

To raise the living standards in low-wage areas and to eliminate the depressive effect that such low wages have on higher wage areas of the same industry, a resolution called for a new minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.

The union's convention report and several of the speakers took note of the postwar trend toward sheerer stockings which has necessitated new-machinery investments by manufacturers in order to remain in a competitive position. As an inducement to manufacturers to purchase new

equipment, the union passed a resolution calling for the Department of Justice to change its policy which disapproves of payments by machine manufacturers for the scrapping of old machinery as a condition of sale for their new machinery. This action was asked for on the basis that old machines, resold and erected in small mills, have contributed to overproduction in the industry.

In the discussion and recommendations concerned with the economic aspects of the hosiery industry, southern competition was stressed. Both Mr. Reubin's industry report and the AFHW convention report noted the South's significant gain in the production of full-fashioned hosiery. The union's report stated that the North with twice as many mills produces less than the South; the South holds its competitive advantage in this industry branch, however, because most of the new and larger plants, equipped with up-to-date machinery, have been built there. In seamless hosiery, on the other hand, the North-South production differential has remained unchanged since the end of World War II, and the South outnumbers the North in plants by 3 to 1 and produces 80 percent of the industry total of seamless hosiery, according to the report.

Considerable attention was given to the recent building of plants in the South which were financed by tax-free municipal bonds. Municipalities have approached northern manufacturers with offers of new plants for lease on a 5-year basis, at a moderate rate, and with a 10- or 15-year extension at a comparatively low rate. Convention speakers for both the industry and the union condemned this development. Mr. McKeown called for the cooperation of the unionized mills in an attempt to halt this migration to the South.

The convention passed a resolution requesting the passage of the Rhodes Bill which would bar the shipment in interstate commerce of any article made in municipally leased plants. This resolution also asks Congress to amend the Federal income tax laws so that income from municipal bonds issued for other than governmental functions would be taxable.

George W. Taylor, former impartial chairman for the hosiery industry, recalled in his address that the union was a pioneer in the practice of settling disputes through an impartial chairman, and that it had taken a substantial wage cut in 1938 to assist unionized mills to regain their competitive position. He stated that the industry had experienced a 25-year period of industrial peace through cooperation of this type.

Both Dr. Taylor and Mr. Reubin complimented the union on its fairness and farsightedness in accepting a recent wage tribunal decision cutting wages up to 25 percent. Mr. Reubin told the delegates that "this cut has enabled the unionized firms to gain a slight competitive advantage over the rest of the industry and some firms have been able to recover some of their lost markets."

Organizational Problems

The similarity in organizational problems of the two unions was brought out in the proceedings at both conventions.

Textile Workers. TWUA reported that it represented over 400,000 workers covered by contracts, and that no net organizational gains were made since the last convention 2 years ago. However, a determined union struggle was being waged to counteract membership losses due to curtailed employment aggravated by plant shut-downs and removals, the delegates were told. It was also reported that 286 new contracts covering 23,183 workers, mostly in small shops, had been negotiated since the last convention. In addition, bargaining rights for 7,329 more workers were secured in plants where contracts were not yet negotiated.

Sharp criticism was directed at the Taft-Hartley Act, especially with regard to the South, where TWUA represents from 15 to 20 percent of the textile workers. A resolution adopted by the delegates termed T–H a "fortress" for open-shop employers and a "full employment bill" for lawyers. Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) concurred with TWUA's position on this legislation in an address to the convention. He referred to the report on Labor-Management Relations in the Southern Textile Industry, recently published by the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations of which he is chairman. In this document, a subcommittee majority found evidence to substantiate Mr. Rieve's charges that a "widespread conspiracy" to destroy unions exists in the South. President Truman also referred to the report in a strong message to the convention.

Net resources of the union had declined $426,422 over a 2-year period and were more than a million

dollars below the March 31, 1951, peak. The most extensive financial drain, according to the TWUA council report, came from the use of $1,260,000 in international funds to support a 5-week strike by southern cotton-rayon workers which began April 2, 1951. In all, southern strikes absorbed nearly 93 percent of all strike expenditures, although there was a high proportion of strikes in the North.

"Fringe benefit" levels achieved by the TWUA in contract negotiations were among the gains emphasized by the union's officers. Some 60,000 textile workers are currently covered by pension plans providing minimum payments of $100 monthly including Federal Social Security benefits. About 360,000 TWUA members are covered by employer-paid insurance providing death, hospitalization, accident, sickness, surgical, and maternity benefits. All TWUA contracts provide paid vacations up to 3 weeks for 10 years of employment and 70 percent of the TWUA contracts provide six or more paid holidays.

Hosiery Workers. The AFHW convention was told by Mr. Reubin and Dr. Taylor that the union could not expect to be a factor in setting wage standards and working conditions, if it represented only 20 percent of the industry's workers, primarily employed in the North. According to Mr. Reubin, the union should represent 70 percent of the workers in the industry; then, such problems as substandard wages, overproduction, overtime, extra shifts, etc., could be solved by collective bargaining. He advised the delegates that, unless the union took steps to organize the southern mills, the future of the hosiery industry in the North and hosiery workers' livelihoods would be threatened.

The report of the organizing committee and Mr. McKeown attributed much of the organizing-campaign failures to the Taft-Hartley Act's provisions and their misuse by anti-union manufacturers. Congressional cuts in funds for the administration of the act and delays in elections and the processing of charges have impeded the union's membership drives. In addition, Mr. McKeown criticized the practice of employers who win decertification elections in many instances by waging year-long anti-union campaigns which are costly to the union.

These impediments have caused the union to change its organizing tactics, the delegates were told. In the North, the union has resorted to organizational strikes and picketing similar to methods used in pre-NLRB days. Between February, when this technique was first used, and the convention, a period of about a month, 20 strikes had occurred in the eastern Pennsylvania area and had resulted in 3 signed contracts. The costly and time-consuming process of signing cards and petitioning for an election is removed by this technique, union officers stated, and it will be used against the large number of small mills in the North; police and community interference, they said, minimize its chances for success in the South.

Delegates were told that most card signing would be eliminated in the South. Newly organized members must pay dues to their local organizations in order to finance their own membership drives or strikes. The union will no longer pay strike benefits in organizational strikes, unless the local organization has first displayed the ability to hold out. Organizers have been instructed to concentrate on chain mills (several mills of one company over a scattered area) in order to place more pressure on the large nonunion producers.

The organizing committee's report stated that the outlook for the union is serious, but several factors brighten the situation somewhat. It pointed to the fact that several spontaneous stoppages without union assistance have already occurred, and that organizers report recent increased interest and attendance at meetings.

IAM Training for Active Participation in Local Lodges

GEORGE T. KOTROTSIOS *

AIMS OF THE AFL International Association of Machinists' training program are to inspire local lodge officials to become more effective in the performance of their duties and the rank and file to be more active in the lodge, and to stimulate permanent educational programs on the local level. To achieve these objectives, the Education Department of the IAM conducts brief institutes for union members anywhere in the United States and Canada on request of local lodges. Training sessions are usually held in the evenings, attendance of both elected officials and members is stressed, and the subject matter is selected and presented so as to emphasize the functions and responsibilities of the local lodges and to find answers to their problems. Lectures and group discussions coupled with visual instruction are the teaching methods.[1]

The IAM provides training for the general membership—the "backbone" of the organization—which is relatively novel in the field of worker education. This type of training presented problems in basic procedure which to some degree were successfully surmounted, after conducting experimental institutes. Practical consideration of the problems affecting the individual lodges as well as the flexible treatment in planning each program and in instruction methods help to make the program effective. Currently, efforts are being centered on satisfying local lodge requests for training programs; the ultimate goal is to give all members regardless of location, the opportunity to attend an institute. Although as yet no emphasis has been placed on formally testing results of the training, some local officials have informed the department of changes in lodge administration following the institute.

Methods used by IAM Educational Director Tom Tippet and Assistant Educational Director Dorothy Dowell at an institute held in Waukegan, Ill., in January 1952, were observed by the writer and, at many points in this article, illustrate both the procedures and content of the program as a whole.

Development and Scope

The Education Department was authorized at the New York City Convention in 1945. Formal steps toward inaugurating the educational training activities by the IAM Education Department were outlined at the organization's Grand Rapids Convention in 1948. Here both the need for training and the establishment of necessary machinery to speed up the process of learning through experience were cited. As stated by the director, in the Machinist Monthly Journal of August 1948, the objectives of such training are "to promote a systematic educational and training activity for officers and members of the IAM which would have for its purpose strengthening the union as a labor organization and making it a more effective instrument for protecting and advancing the collective interests of its members and the cause of organized labor in general."

Prior to conducting training institutes for members at the local lodge level, the Education Department in early 1949 initiated a series of 20 institutes [2] for staff members of the organization. Each such institute lasted 4 days and consisted of 8 hours of formal discussion each day. Instruction emphasized, in addition to the history of the labor movement, the administrative techniques employed by the IAM in organizing, in negotiating a contract, and in enforcing an agreement. Staff members were required to attend these institutes. They represented a nucleus of responsible trade-unionists having long experience in

*Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

[1] This is the fifth in a series of articles on workers' education. For earlier contributions, see Monthly Labor Review, November 1951 (p. 529), February 1952 (p. 140), April 1952 (p. 395), and May 1952 (p. 508).

[2] These institutes were conducted over a 6-month period in 17 principal cities in the United States and in Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver, Canada.

the labor movement, and during discussions at the training sessions their varying viewpoints became clear. Primarily, these officer institutes served to furnish an opportunity for an exchange of ideas and to demonstrate methods of communicating such information to others in the organization. They also acquainted certain staff personnel with the advantages of training programs, particularly District Lodge officials who were destined to initiate, program, and promote similar sessions for the members of the several lodges within their jurisdiction.

In line with the convention resolutions, the Education Department in November 1950 made plans to conduct training institutes for officers and members at the local lodge level in which the major emphasis would be membership understanding of, and participation in, local lodge functions and activities. Thus, it embarked on an endeavor relatively new in the field of workers' education.

Unlike many other trade-union training programs, such as summer schools or full-time training courses, the IAM members attend training sessions after the regular 8-hour workday. Such a program entailed obvious difficulties regarding methodology and consequently the department conducted two series of institutes [3] in different sections of the country on a "trial-run" basis. They consisted of five evening weekday sessions from 7:30 to 10:00 and one all-day session on Saturday from 9:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. Subject matter was selected in order to facilitate definition and discussion of the various elected positions in carrying out local lodge functions and understanding of labor history with special emphasis on the IAM.

In 1951, exclusive of the trial runs, the department conducted 13 institutes in which more than 2,000 different IAM members participated. They were held principally in the Midwest and on the West Coast.

Planning the Institute

In setting up an institute, every effort is made to encourage a large membership attendance and to plan the program in accordance with the prevailing problems in the area. Under current procedure, the Education Department acts as a "servicing agency" of the IAM and supplies training to the district or local lodge upon request. The department discovered as a result of the trial-runs that institutes cannot be arbitrarily assigned to a particular area, planned as to subject matter without knowledge of local needs, or scheduled properly without taking into account other local lodge activities. For these reasons, after receiving a request for a training program in a particular area, the department sends one of its directors to the community to consult and plan with a special institute planning committee of local officials and interested members.

At the pre-institute conference a wide variety of subjects, calculated to create effective administration in the local lodge's everyday activities, is made available for analysis. Local officials acquainted with the obstacles to sound administration of their lodge have the opportunity of choosing subject matter that is designed to disclose local problems and can be used to improve the situation.

All promotional work for the recruitment of institute students is undertaken by local officials. They are guided only by the advice given at the planning conference. Promotional techniques utilized at well-attended institutes in 1951 are emphasized by the director and suggested as possible methods for obtaining large attendance. The Education Department has also limited the area to be covered by any institute; the experimental institutes proved that covering lodges within a 30 to 40 mile area placed a burden on individual members.

Planning officials are given the opportunity of programming a single institute to include day as well as evening sessions for the benefit of night-shift workers. This type of local activity has been undertaken a few times, but in most cases the members employed at night are insufficient in number to warrant daytime sessions. Moreover, both the rank-and-file and the officers expressed a dislike for daytime training, and, in practice, the daytime sessions did not fare well with respect to attendance. The trial-run all-day Saturday sessions were eliminated for the same reasons.

Local officials have a considerable amount of freedom in planning their institutes in order to make them meet the needs peculiar to their specific

[3] The first series was held in the Northwest: Denver, Colo., Salt Lake City, Utah, and Portland, Oreg.; the second in the Northeast: Hartford, Conn., Elmira, N. Y., and York, Pa.

area. This freedom does not extend to deciding the length of the program because, for the most part, officials tend to request a long program with a wide variety of topics. The Education Department makes every effort to keep the number of sessions between 4 and 7, depending upon the enthusiasm displayed at the conference, the size of the membership, and the problems prevalent in the area.

Generally, institutes are held at the local union hall where the men feel at home and the atmosphere has proven conducive to discussion. In Waukegan, where the program was planned without an advance conference,[4] the union hall was not used. There, local officials in promoting the program approached every member in the district lodge through the shop steward in his plant. Since approximately 250 members returned application cards signifying that they would attend, the location was changed from the union hall to a local high-school auditorium which could seat more than 350 people. When the average nightly attendance totaled only some 55, the members were somewhat lost in the auditorium. During intermission, the members left the building to smoke and this caused many to straggle in late for the second hour. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, it is the directors' opinion that by allowing local officials to have complete sponsorship of the training activity they will become fully acquainted with the fundamental procedures in organizing an education program. Such realistic local sponsorship will in the long run increase the possibility of continuing similar programs on the local lodge level.

The Waukegan Institute

Basically, both the institute subject matter and the method of presentation are geared to meet two objectives: (1) to stimulate the elected local officials to become better administrators and the rank and file to display more interest and activity in the lodge; and (2) to encourage them to set up a continuing educational program in order to meet new administrative problems and to serve as an important means by which many IAM members can become active trade unionists. The Education Department does not expect to make skilled union functionaries out of local lodge officials during the few hours of educational training supplied by a single institute. It merely strives to provide by this means the incentive or stimulus to learn, and it offers literature and other aids to facilitate the process.

The institute conducted in Waukegan was typical and exemplifies the basic aspects and results of training. Subject matter chosen for the five evening sessions of 2 hours each included labor history with special emphasis on the IAM; functions of the local lodge and responsibility of the local lodge to its members; shop stewards and committeemen; negotiating and organizing; and planning an education program on the local lodge level.

The two directors of the Education Department shared the instruction at three of the five sessions. A direct lecture method explaining functions was used by the director who reserved a portion of the allotted time for questions and discussion. The assistant director[5] used the same approach but stimulated discussion through questions and answers from the lodge participants during the course of lectures. Both techniques brought to the surface many of the problems affecting the locals. Various officials were concerned because of their inability to obtain larger attendances at local lodge meetings and accepted the problem as one that could not be solved. "We've tried everything in the book and still can't get them to come," one official insisted. The discussion that followed however, revealed that "everything" did not include sharpening-up the meeting itself, wider use of committees, and other techniques of democratic participation. Other issues that arose were handled in the same manner.

Presentation by the Education Department officials was necessarily flexible to permit sufficient discussion and explanation on questions of local importance. In some cases, it was necessary to summarize but in every instance the topic on the agenda was at least touched upon. The overall program itself was also flexible and readily adjustable. As originally scheduled, the organizing and negotiating sessions were to be held separately, but they were combined so that the closing

[4] Because there was sufficient time, this institute was planned by mail. It was the first, following the trial-runs, to be planned in that manner.

[5] Since the program's inception, the director has had two assistants, the present one having joined the staff in the spring of 1951.

night could be devoted to the subject of planning an education program on the local lodge level.

A sound film and narrated filmstrip, each of which was presented in relation to a specific subject, supplemented the lectures and discussions. During the second hour of the opening labor history session, the film, "With These Hands," portrayed the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It realistically showed the members the struggles of organization and the benefits that grew out of united action. Also, during the session pertaining to the function of the local lodge, the IAM filmstrip, "Cradle of Action," depicted the right and wrong way of conducting a local lodge meeting.

The closing session on planning a local lodge education program was strictly a lecture informative period. This was necessary in order to cover a broad field in a short time. Major emphasis was placed on using the facilities available within the lodge and the community in planning training programs, without expending large sums of money. The local lodge meeting was particularly stressed as a permanent source of education, together with the publication of a mimeographed local newspaper, the organization of classes on specific subjects, and presentations on specialized subjects by experts. Also at this session, a professor from the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations at the State university informed the members of the services available for education for organized labor.

Attendance at the last session totaled 39 members, 24 of whom were elected officers of the district lodge and local lodges. This large representation of officers was anticipated in view of the subject matter; this, in fact, was preferred because it brought together the officials who were interested in furthering education and who, more than likely, would be active in instituting training programs. The importance of this session is clear owing to the fact that an estimated 5 to 7 percent of all IAM members will eventually become exposed to institute training, leaving with them the great responsibility of unifying thousands of members in the purpose and functions of active trade-unionism.

Since the institutes were conducted during the evening and the material presented did not appeal to all members, the attendance varied throughout the course. It ranged from 67 at the third session to 39 at the close of the institute. In all, 123 persons from a combined district lodge membership of 2,100, participated in one or more of the sessions and 15 attended the complete institute. The majority of members attending were young men with 5 to 10 years' experience in the labor movement. Women, who make up an estimated third of the combined district membership, participated but averaged only 7 at each session.

As in many previous institutes, the program in Waukegan was attended by people outside the IAM organization who became aware of the sessions through local commercial press publicity. Specifically, five local high-school teachers, all members of the American Federation of Teachers (AFL), were present and three members of two other labor organizations. The Education Department takes no part in granting permission for outsiders to observe but follows its initial policy of leaving such matters up to the local officials who program the institute.

Effects of IAM Institutes

The conduct of training institutes in many parts of the country, under different local conditions, and for IAM members of varying individual development and experience in the labor movement, has affected the over-all program, and to some extent, although it is difficult to measure, the officials and members of the local lodges. The Education Department does not attempt through questionnaires or other means to discover any improvement in membership performance or whether or not education programs have been started as a result of the institutes. It relies on the institutes and is confident that they will provide the stimulus for such action.

However, the reaction of members who attended the Waukegan institute gives some indication of the possible future local application of the training. For example, a group of shop stewards at the session devoted to their functions in the local lodge discovered many advantages in holding shop-steward meetings within the district lodge and formulated plans to conduct such meetings in the future. Two of the local high-school teachers expressed a willingness to assist in instructing, if formal classroom programs were

initiated. And in closing the institute, the official in charge formally announced that education committees would be established to carry out the intent of the institute.

With each institute held, the directors become more convinced that the program must be broadened to meet demands for training on technical subjects such as wage stabilization and job evaluation. This may be accomplished by additions to the Education Department or by expanding the existing IAM staff training on these subjects.

As a result of knowledge obtained by conducting institutes in many representative sections of the country, the Education Department plans to put to practical use the experience gained. Manuals are currently being prepared for distribution within the IAM to describe the proper methods of performing various local lodge operations. A Handbook for Organizers was written following the officer institutes.

In general, the department expects to continue with the same type of training activity until the needs of all the area requests within the IAM jurisdiction have been fulfilled. They will, of course, be guided by practicality and flexibility—the two essentials of the program which contribute toward creating the ultimate in effectiveness.

Union Convention Schedule, July 1952

Among union conventions, which are usually held periodically to determine policy and to elect national officers, those scheduled for July 1952 are listed below by type—national or international and State—and in chronological order.

July	*National or International Conventions*	*Place*
7	American Newspaper Guild, CIO	Portland, Oreg.
14	International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, AFL	St. Louis
21	Federation of Glass, Ceramic, and Silica Sand Workers, CIO.	Rochester, N. Y.
—	Plant Protection Association, Ind	Detroit
—	Radio and Television Directors Guild, AFL	New York
	State Conventions	
14	New York, AFL	Rochester
14	Washington, AFL	Tacoma

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Summaries of Studies and Reports

Food-Purchasing Power of Earnings in 12 Countries, 1951–52

AN INDUSTRIAL WORKER in the United States can buy more than 5 times as much food with an hour's pay as a Russian worker who shops in a Moscow State store. Prices in Russian State stores, where city workers appear to buy most of their food, are fixed by the Government. Even though these stores reduced prices of many important foods from 10 to 20 percent as of April 1, 1952, the average worker's food cost probably dropped by only about 12 percent because not all foods were equally affected. The relative advantage of the American worker over his counterpart in Western Europe is also very striking. In the latter part of 1951, an hour's pay in the United States bought one and two-fifths times as much food as in Norway and one and a half times as much as in Great Britain. In comparisons with eight other Western European countries, the advantage of the American worker is greater but the variations are considerable.

These figures were obtained in a Bureau of Labor Statistics analysis of earnings of industrial workers and retail food prices in the United States and 11 other countries in the last 6 months of 1951 and early 1952.

Index of Food-Purchasing Power

The food-purchasing power of average hourly earnings of industrial workers in each of 11 foreign countries in relation to that of the average factory worker in the United States is shown in table 1.

A general grouping of the countries covered, according to the work time required to buy food, indicates that the American worker spent 18 percent as much time to pay for a given quantity of food as the Soviet worker; he spent from 26 to 36 percent as much time as the Italian, Austrian, or French worker; from 39 to 48 percent as much time as the Dutch, West Germans, Irish, or Swiss; and from 62 to 71 percent as much time as the Danish, British, or Norwegian worker.

TABLE 1.—*Indexes of the purchasing power of hourly earnings in terms of food in 11 countries, second half 1951*

[United States=100*]

Country	Month of reference	Indexes of the purchasing power of average hourly earnings	
		Without allowances	With allowances [1]
Norway	August	71	73
Great Britain [2]	November	65	67
Denmark	July	62	70
Ireland	August	48	([3])
Switzerland	October	48	56
Germany (Bizone)	September	42	([4])
Netherlands	do	39	44
France (Paris)	October	36	51
Austria (Vienna)	do	30	36
Italy	September	26	31
U.S.S.R. (Moscow area)	April [5]	18	([6])

*See Method of Computation, p. 661.
[1] For wife and 2 children, reduced to an hourly basis.
[2] See footnote 1, table 3.
[3] In Ireland family allowances begin with the third child.
[4] No family allowances paid.
[5] April 1952 figures were available and therefore used.
[6] Children's allowances in the U.S.S.R. now begin with the fourth child, and end with the fifth birthday.

In all of the 11 foreign countries, except Germany, earnings are regularly supplemented by allowances for families with varying numbers of children; for 8 of them it was possible to compute the relative food-purchasing power of the earnings plus family allowance of a worker with 3 dependents (for example, a wife and 2 children). In Ireland allowances begin with the third child. Data are not available to show the effect of the allowances which are paid in the Soviet Union and which, in any case, only start with the fourth child and stop when the child reaches its fifth birthday.

When family allowances are averaged in with hourly earnings, France is the only country for which a striking difference in relative position occurs. In other words, family allowances have become such an important part of the take-home pay of the French worker with a family, that they make a considerable difference in the quantity of groceries he can buy with an hour's pay.

The indexes of the food-purchasing power of average hourly earnings (using earnings in the United States as 100) reflect differences in the domestic buying power of national currencies in these countries as compared with the United States dollar, and differences in the level of wages. Food prices are generally higher in the United States than in the other countries surveyed, but earnings are also higher—in fact, very much higher. For all these countries, except the Soviet Union, the indexes of the food-purchasing power of wages (table 1) are higher than the indexes of hourly earnings shown in table 2, when overseas earnings are converted to dollars and cents by means of foreign exchange rates. The difference is explained by the fact that, even when foreign exchange rates are allowed to fluctuate freely on an open market, they do not adequately represent international differences in domestic purchasing power. Many purely domestic factors, which affect domestic price levels, are not subject to international competition. When foreign exchange rates are fixed by governments, they are even further from representing international differences in domestic purchasing power.

Any study of international differences in the purchasing power of wages must take account not only of the level of average hourly earnings but also of average prices. Hourly earnings in this country and those in the 11 other countries are translated into United States cents by means of foreign exchange rates in table 2.

The unilateral way in which the Soviet Government fixes the foreign exchange value of the ruble—without any regard to relative price levels in the U.S.S.R. and other countries—accounts for the large discrepancy between the figures for the Soviet Union in tables 1 and 2.

Comparisons by Country

The figures in this study bring up to date similar data for late 1949 and early 1950 presented in a previous study. (See the Monthly Labor Review for February 1951, p. 143.) For six of the countries covered (Austria, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, and Switzerland) indexes of purchasing power of wages in terms of food are not materially different for 1951 and 1949–50, because wages and food prices have followed trends similar to those in the United States.

In the other five countries, however, some marked changes occurred between the date covered by the earlier study and the second half of 1951.[1] In Denmark and Norway, purchasing power of earnings in terms of food has definitely

[1] Food prices in Great Britain increased 18 percent between November 1951, the date shown in table 1, and January 1952, and will rise another 3.4 percent if and when the 40-percent cut in food subsidies proposed in the Government's budget takes effect. This would be to some extent offset by an increase in family allowances from 5s. to 8s. a week for each child after the first.

TABLE 2.—*Relative purchasing power of average hourly earnings calculated on basis of current foreign exchange rates*

Country	Month of reference, 1951	Average hourly earnings[1]			Nature of basic earnings data from which hourly earnings were derived
		In national currency	In U. S. cents	Index (U. S. earnings=100)	
United States		160–164 cents*		100	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing.
Norway	August	342.00 øre	47.9	30	Average hourly earnings for adult male workers in manufacturing and mining.
Great Britain	October	36.70 pence	42.8	27	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing, construction, transportation, etc.
Denmark	July	369.20 øre	53.2	33	Estimated hourly earnings in industry, handicrafts, and trade.
Ireland	August	26.00 pence	30.3	19	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing and mining.
Switzerland	October	233.00 centimes	53.4	33	Average hourly earnings in manufacturing, trade, and privately operated transportation.
Germany (Bizone)	September	150.30 pfennigs	35.8	22	Gross hourly earnings in manufacturing and construction.
Netherlands	do	97.00 cents[2]	25.5	16	Average hourly earnings for all workers in manufacturing and construction.
France (Paris)	October	144.80 francs[2]	41.4	26	Estimated monthly gross earnings, skilled and unskilled Paris workers, in all occupations, plus overtime premiums.
Austria (Vienna)	September	6.15 schillings	28.6	18	Average weekly earnings of married workers with 2 children employed in industry and handicrafts.
Italy	do	194.50 lire	31.1	19	Daily wage in manufacturing and electric power adjusted for overtime, etc.
U.S.S.R. (Moscow area)	April[3]	2.94 rubles	73.5	45	Average hourly earnings of all workers.

[1] Not including family allowances.
[2] Preliminary figure, subject to revision.
[3] The U.S.S.R. hourly earnings figure is a Bureau of Labor Statistics estimate for 1952. A study of Soviet railroads by a Soviet economist, published in 1950 states that average earnings of an operating employee on the railroads was 710 rubles per month in 1949. However, since operating employees on the Russian railroads receive higher than average wages, this figure conforms with the Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimate that the average worker in the Soviet Union receives about 600 rubles per month.
*July 1951 to April 1952 range; see Method of Computation, p. 661.

TABLE 3.—*Minutes of working time required to buy various foods in 10 foreign countries and the United States, selected months July 1951–April 1952* [1]

Commodity and unit	United States September 1951 [2]	Austria (Vienna) September 1951	Denmark July 1951	France (Paris) October 1951	Germany September 1951	Ireland August 1951	Italy September 1951	Netherlands September 1951	Norway August 1951	Switzerland October 1951	U.S.S.R. (Moscow area) April 1952
Cereals:											
Flour, wheat—pound	4	19	8	20	15	6	15	16	6	18	27
Macaroni—do	8						20		17		45
Rice—do	6	35		33			17		17	16	91
Bread—do	6	16	10	9	12	8	13	13	7	7	14
Meats:											
Beef, average—do	31	84		126		72	128	111	58		132
Rib roast—do	31		50		71					73	
Hamburger—do	25	42	42	55					53	64	
Veal, average—do	48	89	39	120	94			125	48	100	
Pork, average—do		97	44				124	136	59		220
Pork chops—do	32			91	87	68				97	
Bacon, sliced—do	25		35			100		93		95	331
Lamb, leg—do	31			133		76			61	85	140
Fish (fresh frozen)—do	18		15	33	31	42	65		18		135
Dairy products:											
Butter—do	30	156	46	135	115	83	162	124	63	117	270
Cheese—do	22	107	32	104		60	109	88	38	35	
Milk, fresh (grocery)—quart	8	19	8	16	15	16	20	12	9	12	42
Eggs, fresh—dozen	32	152	52	118	125	109	126	143	82	97	187
Fresh fruits and vegetables:											
Apples—pound	4	10	17	19	16					9	89
Cabbage—do	2		5	7					5	6	37
Carrots—do	5		12	9	8				12	7	9
Potatoes—do	2	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	3	4	9
Beverages, coffee—do	32	266	110	175	585		250	207	68	122	531
Tea—do	49	531	160			74		213	228	188	960
Fats and oils:											
Lard—do	9	71	37	77		32	77	70		40	
Oleomargarine—do	13	46	31	64	39	55		58	19		152
Sugar—do	4	29	5	21	21	9	37	26	7	14	110

[1] With the revision of its retail price index in 1947, the British Government ceased to publish average food prices as part of its program to reduce the cost of collecting statistics. The indexes in table 1 for Great Britain were computed on the basis of changes in average earnings in the United States and Great Britain and changes in the food component of the consumer prices indexes of the two countries as related to the previously reported 1949 index of the food-buying power of wages. The 1949 comparison was based on figures published by the British Government on maximum food prices which were generally the prevailing prices in that year. The 1950 index computed on this basis was also 65.

[2] Data for only 1 month given, because of space considerations.

declined, owing to Government reductions in food subsidies in the spring of 1950 (for the purpose of cutting Government expenditures) and to a lag in wage-rate increases compared with food prices. (However, wage rates have increased as much as the official index for all items included in living costs.)

French workers' wages rose during the last quarter of 1951, following a September 1951 increase in guaranteed minimum wages. These increases were granted partly to compensate for increases in living costs that had already occurred and partly in anticipation of further increases because of authorized advances in electric power and certain food prices. Between October 1951 (the month to which the index for France given in table 1 applies) and February 1952, the official retail food price index for Paris increased 10 percent, and available reports indicate that wages on the average rose by less than 10 percent.[2] Consequently, in February 1952, the estimated purchasing power of average hourly earnings in terms of food in Paris was below the October 1951 level shown in table 1. Food prices in the United States rose and then declined somewhat, and average hourly earnings rose between October 1951 and February 1952.

In the Federal German Republic, average earnings rose somewhat more than food prices in the interval between the two studies. The food-purchasing power of the average West German wage earner in September 1951 was about two-fifths that of the average American industrial worker. Family allowances which had been used under the Nazis as a means of increasing birth rates were abolished in 1945.

On the basis of this study, work time required to buy a given quantity of food was longer in the Soviet Union than in any of the 10 western European countries. The food-buying power of the Italian worker (even without family allowance) was 44 percent higher than that of the average worker in the Moscow area, and that of the average Norwegian, 300 percent higher.

[2] The latest available figure on average hourly earnings in France applies to Paris only in October 1951 and is preliminary and subject to revision.

Methods of Computation

The present study, like the earlier one, has been limited to measuring relative purchasing power in terms of food, primarily because most countries do not publish average retail prices for other commodities. Even when prices are available for nonfoods, information on quality is either entirely lacking or is so incomplete that comparisons with the United States are subject to a very large margin of error. The comparisons of purchasing power of earnings in terms of food are approximations, because of country-to-country differences in the availability, geographical coverage, and reliability of the statistical data. In making these computations it has not been possible to take account of the value of goods and services received by wage earners without direct money expense. The data required to put a monetary value on such income to the wage-earner group are not available, on a comparable basis, for the countries covered in the study. Similarly, taxes paid by this group have not been deducted from earnings.

It appears certain that substantial variations between two countries reflect real differences in the food-buying power of earnings rather than accidental though unavoidable shortcomings of the data. Every effort has been made to select from the available statistics comparable earnings and price data. Average earnings (except in the U.S.S.R.), family allowances, and retail food prices have been taken from official publications of the Governments concerned. The Soviet Union does not publish average earnings of its workers, nor as a rule, any but the most fragmentary figures on earnings in specific industries.

In computing the indexes of the purchasing power of earnings in terms of food, it was necessary to calculate the number of minutes of work required, in the same month, to buy comparable quantities of foods of as nearly as possible comparable quality in the United States and each of the 11 countries. Ratios of the minutes required in the United States and in each foreign country were then computed for each food and combined twice, first by means of weights representing food consumption in this country and second by means of weights representing food consumption in the foreign country. The two resulting indexes of purchasing power were then averaged. (See table 1.)

For reference purposes, the minutes of working time required to buy the 26 individual foods most frequently used in the comparisons are given in table 3. All told, 44 different foods [3] were used in the 11 comparisons.

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[3] The minutes of work required to buy the additional 18 foods in various countries may be obtained from the Bureau.

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Wages in Petroleum Refineries in October–November 1951

STRAIGHT-TIME EARNINGS of workers in petroleum refineries averaged more than $2 an hour for three-fifths of the 43 occupations studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics [1] in October-November 1951. More than half of the job averages were between $2.00 and $2.25 an hour. Between September 1948, the date of the Bureau's previous study,[2] and November 1951, average earnings of workers in occupations for which national comparisons could be made had generally increased from 10 to 14 percent. Earnings levels reflected differences in location and size of refinery as well as occupational and other variations.

Stillmen in refineries had the highest hourly earnings, averaging $2.39 on combination units, $2.43 on catalytic cracking, $2.32 on other than catalytic cracking, and $2.33 on straight-run operations. Average earnings of assistant stillmen on the various types of units were from 16 to 24 cents below those for the corresponding types of stillmen.

[1] Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage analysts. More detailed information on wages and related practices is available on request.

The study was limited to petroleum refineries employing 51 or more workers. It is estimated that approximately 147,000 workers were employed in October–November 1951 in establishments of this size.

[2] See July 1949 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 23).

Skilled maintenance workers constitute an important segment of the work force in the petroleum-refining industry. Average earnings of carpenters, electricians, instrument repairmen, machinists, pipe fitters, and welders all fell within a 3-cent range ($2.22 to $2.25). Maintenance mechanics averaged $2.16 and maintenance trades helpers, $1.86 an hour.

Laborers, the largest group studied, and janitors had the lowest average earnings, $1.60 and $1.65 an hour, respectively. The next lowest averages, nationally were $1.75 for watchmen and machine package fillers, and $1.79 for hand packers.

Regionally, average earnings for a majority of the occupations in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes States and almost half in the Southwest were above the national averages. Among the subdivisions studied in the Middle Atlantic, South-

Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] for men in selected occupations in petroleum refineries, United States and selected regions and areas,[2] October–November 1951

Occupation	United States [3]		Average hourly earnings in—													
			Middle Atlantic				Border States	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest				Mountain	Pacific	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Total [4]	New York and northern New Jersey	Philadelphia and southern New Jersey	Western Pennsylvania (excluding Pittsburgh)				Total [4]	Oklahoma	Texas Gulf Coast	Texas inland		Total [4]	Los Angeles
Assistant stillmen:																
Combination units	788	$2.20	$2.18	$2.32	-------	-------	-------	$2.24	-------	$2.19	-------	$2.23	-------	-------	$2.08	-------
Cracking (catalytic)	1,405	2.19	2.30	2.36	$2.37	-------	-------	2.24	$2.11	2.21	$2.12	2.25	$2.00	$2.11	2.09	$2.09
Cracking (other than catalytic)	1,600	2.15	2.23	2.35	2.34	$1.64	-------	2.21	2.06	2.11	2.06	2.29	-------	2.13	2.09	2.09
Straight-run	1,806	2.17	2.19	2.36	2.35	1.62	-------	-------	2.08	-------	-------	-------	-------	2.16	2.04	2.06
Carpenters, maintenance	1,453	2.23	2.29	2.33	2.31	1.60	$2.06	2.24	2.18	2.25	2.06	2.30	2.03	2.16	2.12	2.12
Centrifuge operators	145	2.02	1.70	-------	-------	1.63	-------	-------	-------	2.08	1.99	2.23	-------	-------	-------	-------
Chiller men	184	2.16	1.94	-------	-------	1.66	-------	2.27	-------	2.24	2.05	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Compounders	350	2.08	1.98	-------	-------	1.60	-------	2.28	2.08	2.22	2.02	2.36	-------	-------	2.04	2.03
Electricians, maintenance	1,434	2.24	2.27	2.31	2.33	1.63	2.17	2.24	2.18	2.29	2.08	2.33	2.08	2.19	2.13	2.14
Filtermen	259	1.96	1.83	-------	2.18	1.65	-------	2.26	-------	2.09	2.01	2.16	-------	-------	1.98	-------
Firemen, stills:																
Combination units	417	2.06	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2.09	-------	2.05	-------	2.09	-------	-------	-------	-------
Cracking (catalytic)	557	2.06	2.11	-------	2.09	-------	-------	2.09	1.95	2.06	1.96	2.07	-------	-------	2.00	2.00
Cracking (other than catalytic)	738	1.99	2.01	-------	-------	-------	1.81	2.05	1.91	2.00	1.87	-------	1.92	-------	1.97	1.97
Straight-run	727	1.99	2.06	-------	2.04	1.54	1.99	2.04	1.90	1.95	1.81	2.01	1.85	-------	1.97	1.95
Gagers	1,198	2.02	2.07	2.13	2.12	1.72	-------	2.06	-------	2.08	1.85	2.13	1.84	1.78	1.99	2.00
Guards	1,086	1.87	1.90	-------	1.89	-------	-------	1.92	-------	1.86	1.65	1.87	-------	1.69	1.78	1.79
Helpers, trades, maintenance	9,213	1.86	1.85	1.92	1.85	1.49	-------	1.94	1.89	1.83	1.75	1.83	1.79	1.92	1.82	1.82
Instrument repairmen	1,396	2.25	2.27	2.33	2.26	1.65	2.12	2.25	2.21	2.29	2.10	2.30	-------	2.23	2.12	2.12
Janitors	1,153	1.65	1.73	1.88	1.61	1.34	-------	1.71	1.56	1.58	1.59	1.59	1.42	1.52	1.67	1.65
Laborers	11,049	1.60	1.62	1.76	1.63	1.35	1.57	1.70	1.60	1.55	1.54	1.56	1.57	1.55	1.68	1.69
Loaders, tank cars or trucks	1,515	1.90	1.86	2.06	1.95	1.49	1.82	1.99	1.85	1.85	1.77	2.11	1.78	1.92	1.92	1.92
Machinists, maintenance	2,572	2.23	2.31	2.39	2.34	1.65	2.11	2.26	2.20	2.24	2.03	2.25	2.05	2.22	2.12	2.12
Maintenance men, general utility	204	1.86	1.70	-------	-------	1.46	-------	1.74	-------	2.09	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Mechanics, maintenance	1,214	2.16	2.30	2.33	2.36	1.62	-------	2.24	2.13	2.00	1.92	2.13	2.01	2.06	2.08	2.10
Package fillers, machine	638	1.75	1.79	-------	1.78	1.48	1.70	1.70	-------	1.78	1.70	1.82	-------	-------	-------	-------
Packers, hand	591	1.79	1.73	1.95	1.79	1.45	-------	1.99	-------	1.83	1.82	-------	-------	-------	1.77	-------
Pipe fitters, maintenance	3,379	2.22	2.26	2.31	2.29	1.63	2.10	2.23	2.16	2.25	2.07	2.29	2.03	2.22	2.12	2.12
Pressmen, paraffin	409	1.88	1.81	-------	-------	1.56	-------	1.94	-------	1.88	1.78	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Pumpmen	2,362	2.18	2.19	2.42	2.30	1.60	-------	2.32	2.09	2.17	1.94	2.24	1.94	2.23	2.06	2.05
Pumpmen helpers	1,160	2.08	2.10	-------	2.06	-------	1.95	2.18	2.01	2.07	1.89	2.10	-------	-------	1.86	1.86
Routine testers, laboratory	2,700	1.95	1.90	1.94	1.99	1.50	1.90	2.02	1.83	2.01	1.84	2.16	1.81	1.84	1.98	1.98
Stillmen:																
Combination units	455	2.39	2.45	-------	-------	-------	2.15	2.49	-------	2.34	-------	2.42	-------	-------	2.27	-------
Cracking (catalytic)	902	2.43	2.54	2.65	2.58	-------	-------	2.47	2.32	2.43	2.26	2.48	-------	2.43	2.26	2.24
Cracking (other than catalytic)	958	2.32	2.37	2.61	2.61	1.79	2.26	2.42	2.10	2.29	2.15	2.49	2.23	2.38	2.29	2.28
Straight-run	1,223	2.33	2.38	2.61	2.52	1.73	2.24	2.33	2.36	2.37	2.06	2.49	2.18	2.43	2.20	2.22
Stock clerks	519	1.94	1.94	2.08	1.98	1.55	1.82	2.00	1.81	1.93	1.73	2.03	1.81	1.74	1.91	1.90
Treaters:																
Light oils	848	2.16	2.24	2.52	2.43	1.64	2.10	2.27	2.02	2.13	1.97	2.29	2.01	2.12	2.15	2.15
Heavy oils	277	2.23	2.21	2.51	2.46	-------	-------	2.22	2.17	2.29	2.02	2.34	-------	-------	-------	-------
Helpers, light oils	442	2.12	2.17	-------	2.12	-------	1.84	2.20	2.08	2.10	1.94	2.15	-------	-------	1.98	1.98
Helpers, heavy oils	211	2.11	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	2.12	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Truck drivers	1,825	1.86	1.85	2.02	1.97	1.44	1.79	1.94	1.86	1.83	1.77	1.90	1.56	1.71	1.89	1.90
Watchmen	448	1.75	1.76	1.87	1.78	1.44	-------	1.76	1.70	1.79	1.71	1.83	1.65	1.45	-------	-------
Welders, hand, maintenance	1,863	2.24	2.41	2.54	2.39	1.64	2.13	2.26	2.13	2.20	2.07	2.30	1.96	2.15	2.13	2.13

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

[2] The regions used in this study include: *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *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.

[3] Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

[4] Includes data for other areas in addition to those shown separately.

west, and Pacific regions, occupational averages were lowest in Western Pennsylvania (excluding Pittsburgh) where the refineries are relatively small and specialize in the production of lubricants. For a majority of the occupations, average earnings were somewhat higher in New York and Northern New Jersey than in the Philadelphia and Southern New Jersey area. In the Southwest, the levels of occupational earnings in the Texas Gulf Coast area exceeded those in the Texas Inland area and in Oklahoma.

Workers in the larger refineries and in larger communities typically earned more than those in smaller establishments or in smaller communities. The differences were more substantial in the Middle Atlantic than in the Great Lakes or Southwest regions.[3]

Differences between the average earnings of cracking stillmen (catalytic) and laborers were somewhat greater in the Middle Atlantic (92 cents), Southwest (88 cents), and Mountain regions (88 cents) than in the Great Lakes (77 cents), Middle West (72 cents), and Pacific regions (58 cents). Wage advantages for stillmen amounted to 57 percent in each of the first three regions and 45, 45, and 35 percent, respectively, in the others.

Two-thirds of the individual workers employed as cracking stillmen (catalytic) received $2.40 an hour or more and only an eighth had earnings below $2.25. Three-fifths of the laborers received less than $1.65 an hour and very few (2.5 percent) were paid as much as $1.80.

In three-fourths of the occupations for which national comparisons could be made, average hourly earnings of workers had increased between September 1948 and November 1951, by amounts ranging from 20 to 26 cents—10 to 14 percent in nearly all cases. During this period, the average gross hourly earnings for production workers in refineries, as published monthly by the Bureau, had increased 22 cents ($1.873 to $2.091) compared with 24 cents ($1.386 to $1.626) for all manufacturing combined. The greater part of these increases (19 cents for refining and 21 cents for all manufacturing) occurred after January 1950.

[3] In making comparisons of this type, however, the influence of any one factor cannot be isolated. The larger refineries, for example, are commonly part of large integrated operations of multiplant companies and are frequently located in marketing centers.

Related Wage Practices

A scheduled workweek of 40 hours for first-shift production workers was in effect in refineries which employed 95 percent of the workers in October–November 1951. In the Great Lakes and Middle West regions, however, 4 and 9 percent of the workers, respectively, were employed in plants with 36-hour schedules. Longer workweeks (most commonly 48 hours) were also reported for some workers in five of the seven regions studied.

Continuous operations are typical in this industry; about a sixth of the work force was employed on each of the late shifts. Differentials of 4 cents for second-shift and 6 cents for third-shift work were the usual practice.

Paid holidays were granted by most refineries. The majority of both production and office workers were employed in establishments which reported 6 or 7 holidays annually.

Paid vacations of 2 weeks after a year of service were provided by refineries which employed three-fourths of the production workers and four-fifths of the office workers. Establishments with more than 90 percent of the workers reported 3-week vacations after 15 years. In plants employing approximately two-thirds of the workers, 4-week vacations were provided after 25 years of service.

Paid sick leave was also prevalent in this industry. More than three-fifths of the production workers and about the same proportion of office workers were employed by refineries reporting sick-leave benefits of full pay without requiring a waiting period. The number of days granted per year varied from 3 to 30 after a year's service but the most common provisions were 5, 10, and 20 days. An additional fifth of the production workers and a sixth of the office workers were employed in establishments having plans which either required a waiting period or provided only partial pay.

Insurance or pension benefits, financed at least in part by employers, were provided for nearly all workers. Life insurance and retirement pensions were the two most common types; four-fifths of the production workers were in establishments having these provisions. Hospitalization and health insurance were also reported by refineries employing a majority of the workers.

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Earnings of Oil-Field Workers in October–November 1951

OIL-FIELD WORKERS were receiving average straight-time hourly earnings ranging from $1.37 as part-time pumpers to $2.82 as rig builders in October–November 1951, according to a recent Bureau of Labor Statistics survey.[1] For half of the selected occupations, however, hourly averages were from $1.59 to $1.88. Full-time pumpers ($1.66), rotary floormen ($1.62), and roustabouts ($1.60), accounting for over a third of the industry's employment, were in this latter group. In addition to variations in earnings by occupations, other differences existed because of region and size of the oil-producing operations.

Between January 1950—the base month of wage stabilization—and November 1951, general wage increases were granted by approximately three-fourths of the 400 oil operators surveyed. Over half of these producers reported that the wage increases were on a percentage basis; of these two-thirds raised wages from 8 to 11 percent by November 1951. When made on a cents-per-hour basis, the typical increase ranged from 10 to 15 cents an hour.

Petroleum production covers three broad activities—exploration, drilling and other oil-field servicing, and well operation and maintenance. The oil fields are fairly concentrated, with half of the workers employed in Texas and Oklahoma and a fifth in California and Louisiana. These primary producing areas have the richest wells. The remaining oil-field workers surveyed were employed principally in the Mid-Continent, Mountain, Great Lakes, and Middle Atlantic States.[2] Operations east of the Mississippi, commonly known as "stripper" territory, are comprised mainly of wells with relatively low production.

The key petroleum production jobs selected for study (13 production and 5 office jobs) covered approximately three-fifths of the workers in the industry. Incentive payments were relatively infrequent in the industry, and the most common unit of wage payment was the hourly rate. In California, however, day rates were paid to about a third of the workers. In all regions, most of the tool pushers, who supervise drilling and extractive operations, were salaried workers.

Earnings by Occupation

Within 8 of the 13 individual occupations, the majority of the oil-field workers in the country earned from $1.60 to $2.25 an hour in October–November 1951. Two-thirds of the rotary floormen and derrickmen and four-fifths of the rotary enginemen received average straight-time hourly earnings between $1.50 and $1.75. Other specific occupations for which ranges of hourly earnings were narrow for half or more of the workers follow: full-time pumpers ($1.80 to $2.10), maintenance machinists ($2 to $2.20), rotary drillers ($2 to $2.25), and rig builders ($3.20 to $3.30).

In the two lowest-paying jobs, part-time pumpers ($1.37) and truck drivers ($1.48), approximately 40 percent and 30 percent of the workers, respectively, earned less than $1.25 an hour. In contrast, over 80 percent of the rig builders, tool pushers, and rotary drillers earned more than $2 an hour; very few other workers received $2.25 or more an hour except maintenance machinists (12 percent) and welders (7 percent).

Rates reported were usually highest in California; job earnings in the Mountain States and Louisiana were also generally above the national averages. Wages were lowest in the Border States of Kentucky and West Virginia and below average in the Middle Atlantic States. In the southwest portion of the country, the highest job rates prevailed in the Louisiana Gulf Coast area, Northern Louisiana, and South Texas, in that order, and the lowest in North Texas and Oklahoma. In 10 out of 11 jobs for which wage comparisons could be made, South Texas workers had an advantage of 9 cents an hour or more over those in North Texas.

Occupational earnings in oil-field operations with over 100 employees generally were higher than in those with fewer workers. On a Nation-wide basis, the occupational averages of the larger-size operations were higher for all the selected production jobs except one. For half of these jobs, the wage advantage in the larger operations was greater than 10 percent. In Louisiana, it was at least 20

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[1] The survey covered crude-petroleum production operations employing 8 or more workers. Also included were contractors primarily engaged in drilling oil wells or in building, repairing, and dismantling rigs and derricks. It was estimated that about 184,000 persons were employed at the time of the survey in the crude-petroleum production industry as herein defined.

The wage data presented exclude premium pay for overtime and night work. More detailed information is available on request.

[2] See table for description of these areas.

Average straight-time hourly earnings [1] for workers in selected occupations in crude petroleum production, United States and selected regions, October–November 1951

Occupation and sex	United States [2]		Average hourly earnings in—					
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Middle Atlantic [3]		Border States [3]	Great Lakes [3]	Mid-Continent [3]	
			Total	Western Pennsylvania			Total	Oklahoma
Production Occupations—Men								
Derrickmen	9,975	$1.72				$1.57	$1.63	$1.59
Drillers, rotary	11,033	2.20				1.93	2.14	2.11
Enginemen, rotary	5,047	1.64					1.58	1.57
Floormen, rotary	22,562	1.62				1.56	1.55	1.54
Machinists, maintenance	135	1.95						
Mechanics, maintenance	2,380	1.88	$1.60	$1.60	$1.31	1.89	1.86	1.81
Pumpers, full-time	27,117	1.66	1.42	1.47	1.28	1.58	1.62	1.59
Pumpers, part-time	2,447	1.37	1.27	1.28	1.41	1.30	1.25	1.12
Rig builders	463	2.82						
Roustabouts	19,542	1.60	1.39	1.48	1.22	1.65	1.54	1.53
Tool pushers	3,026	2.64	1.67		1.92	2.00	2.44	2.57
Truck drivers	4,127	1.48	1.19	1.44	1.05	1.47	1.47	1.53
Welders, oil field	792	1.83	1.63	1.61	1.34	1.72	1.57	1.62
Office Occupations—Women								
Bookkeepers, hand	821	1.62	1.22			1.42	1.58	1.32
Clerks, payroll	303	1.38				1.10	1.04	
Stenographers, general	2,375	1.41	1.04	.99		1.21	1.32	1.29
Typists, class A	410	1.36					1.20	
Typists, class B	353	1.03				.97	.92	

Occupation and sex	Average hourly earnings in—									
	Louisiana			Texas					Mountain [3]	California
	Total	Gulf Coast	Northern Louisiana	Total	North	East	South	West		
Production Occupations—Men										
Derrickmen	$1.78	$1.78	$1.78	$1.67	$1.62	$1.63	$1.71	$1.67	$1.69	$2.18
Drillers, rotary	2.38	2.36	2.41	2.15	1.97	2.18	2.20	2.17	2.20	2.64
Enginemen, rotary	1.71	1.72	1.68	1.63	1.47	1.61	1.67	1.64	1.68	
Floormen, rotary	1.67	1.69	1.63	1.54	1.48	1.53	1.57	1.57	1.61	2.00
Machinists, maintenance	1.89			2.19						
Mechanics, maintenance	1.91			1.75	1.96	1.76	1.74	1.69	1.95	2.10
Pumpers, full-time	1.78	1.85	1.70	1.69	1.60	1.62	1.79	1.67	1.98	1.92
Pumpers, part-time				1.59	1.08	1.80	1.80	1.52		
Rig builders	3.12			2.63						
Roustabouts	1.71	1.72	1.71	1.60	1.51	1.63	1.65	1.54	1.71	1.84
Tool pushers	2.83	2.98	2.46	2.60	2.14	2.56	2.70	2.66	2.72	3.51
Truck drivers	1.34	1.45	1.26	1.45	1.35	1.52	1.50	1.40	1.72	1.96
Welders, oil field	1.95	2.05	1.63	1.73	1.53	1.86	1.70	1.89	2.18	2.11
Office Occupations—Women										
Bookkeepers, hand	1.56			1.64	1.61	1.46	1.74	1.52	1.65	
Clerks, payroll	1.71			1.66			1.70	1.64		1.45
Stenographers, general	1.39	1.44	1.35	1.45	1.19	1.38	1.51	1.50	1.49	1.58
Typists, class A	1.30			1.39			1.43			1.54
Typists, class B				1.17						

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

[2] For some occupations, the number of employees and the average hourly earnings include regions with insufficient data to permit presentation of an average.

[3] Regions include data for the following States: *Middle Atlantic*—New York and Pennsylvania *Border States*—Kentucky and West Virginia; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio; *Mid-Continent*—Arkansas, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, and Oklahoma; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming.

percent more at the larger operations. But in the Mid-Continent region and California, almost as many job averages showed a wage advantage in the smaller operations as in the larger ones.

Minimum entrance rates varied considerably; the middle 50 percent of the workers were employed by producers having minimum rates ranging from $1 to $1.55 an hour. In most instances, minimum entrance and minimum job rates coincided. There were sufficient differences, however, to show an interquartile spread of $1 to $1.65 for minimum job rates. Minimum job and entrance rates of $1.50 an hour and over prevailed most often in California and the Mountain States and least frequently in the regions east of the Mississippi. Within the major petroleum-producing regions in the southwestern part of the country, spreads in minimum rates were considerable.

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These indicate the influences of such factors as accessibility of location, demand for labor, profitability of oil field, as well as size of operation.

Related Wage Practices

A workweek of 48 hours or more was in effect in October–November 1951 at oil fields where slightly over half of the production workers were employed. Employers of a majority of the workers in the Mid-Continent and Mountain States reported a 56-hour schedule; a 40-hour workweek prevailed at fields with a majority of the workers in California. Weekly schedules of 40 and 56 hours were in effect for most of the workers in Texas and Louisiana, and were of approximately equal importance.

About a fourth of the workers were employed in operations having second and third shifts. Of these, the largest proportions were reported in California, Louisiana, and the Mountain States. At the time of the survey, most of the late-shift workers received no shift premium; but the predominant differentials were 4 cents an hour on the second shift and 6 cents on the third for those who did receive such benefits.

The usual vacation provided by the industry was 2 weeks after a year of service. Oil producers with three-tenths of the workers extended the vacation to a third week after 15 years of service. Although no vacation provision was in effect at operations with a third of the production workers, over four-fifths of the office workers received 2 weeks' vacation after a year of service.

Paid holidays were granted by employers of about three-fifths of the oil-field workers and practically all the office workers. Six paid holidays were most frequent for both groups; a 7-holiday provision was next important in extent of workers covered.

Insurance and pension plans, paid in part or totally by employers, prevailed in operations having over three-fifths of the employment in the industry. The prevalence of such plans was due partially to the fact that many of the large integrated oil companies extended identical benefits to all their employees, whether engaged in production, refining, transportation, or marketing. Life insurance and hospitalization were most common, but significantly large groups of employees were also covered by health insurance and retirement plans. Percentagewise, employee coverage for insurance and pension plans was greatest in California.

Formal provisions for paid sick leave prevailed at operations employing over a fourth of the workers. The most common practice was to allow either 10 or 20 days of paid sick leave after a year of service; the numbers of workers covered by these sick-leave provisions were approximately the same.

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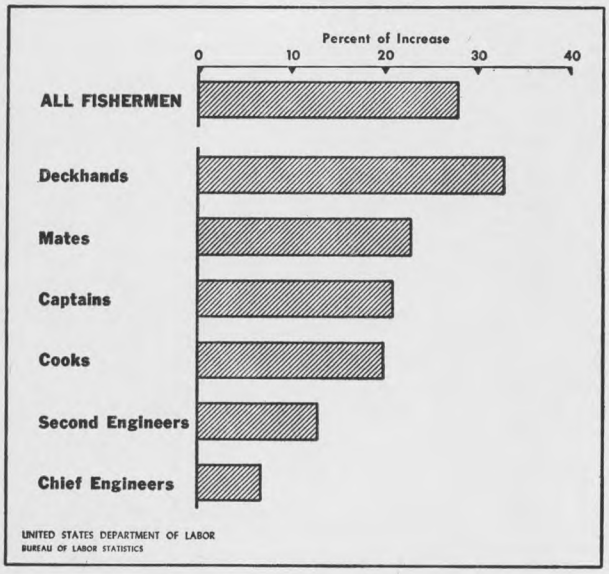
Annual Earnings of Boston Fishermen in 1951

ANNUAL EARNINGS of fishermen attached to the Boston Fish Pier Fleet averaged about $4,700 in 1951. Among the fishing boat occupations, income ranged from $4,000 for cooks to more than $12,000 for captains. Individual earnings within the occupations varied markedly, largely as a result of differences in the number of days worked and in the average size of catch among the various fishing boats. Income of all fishermen as a group was significantly higher in 1951 than that reported in the Bureau of Labor Statistics 1948 study when considerably more part-time employment prevailed.[1]

These earnings appear high, compared with other industries, but the sacrifice of family life, hard work, and inherent dangers of North Atlantic commercial fishing are seldom equaled in other types of economic endeavor. With only a few days ashore between trips, the average fisherman is out at sea from 8 to 12 days on each trip, in the bitter cold as well as in the broiling sun. Working hours are 12 a day, or more in emergencies, alternating 6 hours on and off duty around the clock. Living quarters are cramped; and dangers from steel cables dragging the nets in heavy seas, ice covering the boat and equipment in the winter months, and sharp knives used in gutting fish frequently cause serious injuries.

[1] Data were obtained from the settlement sheets covering the operations of the large and medium trawlers in the Boston fishing fleet during 1951. With minor differences, procedures used in tabulating data were similar to those in the 1948 study, Income in 1948 of Fishermen, Boston Fish Pier Fleet, published in the November 1949 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 503).

Percentage Increase of Annual Earnings of Boston Fishermen, 1948 to 1951



Fishermen covered by both studies operate the larger trawlers sailing out of the port of Boston and are generally members of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union (AFL). Trawlers are relatively large steel fishing boats of 150 tons or more displacement, powered by diesel engines. These boats drag large conical nets or trawls over the ocean bottom, in the fishing territory which extends for several hundred miles off the coast of Newfoundland to Long Island. Most of the fish caught are available in all seasons of the year, the principal species being cod and haddock, although flounder, whiting, pollock, and hake are also taken. The catch is sold at auction at the Boston Fish Pier.

Compensation of New England fishermen is based on a system known as the "lay," terms of which are set by collective bargaining between the union and the boat owners. Under this system, the proceeds of the catch, after certain deductions, are divided between the boat owner and the crew.

Certain expenses, shared jointly, include the cost of ice during June, July, and August, and charges for wharfage, scales, and fathometer rental. Engineers' and mates' bonus or "pers," and payments for watchmen are also part of the joint expenses. These are deducted from the gross stock (i. e., the gross receipts from the sale of the catch). The net stock is then divided between the owner and crew, on a 40 to 60 basis.

All other expenses of the trip are charged to the crew's share, and the remainder is divided equally among all officers and crew. Expenses borne by the crew include the cost of fuel and lubricating oil, ice during 9 months of the year, and provisions. The cook's bonus and payments to "lumpers" who assist in unloading the vessel, are also chargeable to the crew's share.

If expenses exceed gross stock because of a

TABLE 1.—*Distribution of Boston fishermen by annual earnings and number of days worked, 1951*

Annual earnings	All fishermen	Number of fishermen working—										
		30 days or less	31 to 60 days	61 to 90 days	91 to 120 days	121 to 150 days	151 to 180 days	181 to 210 days	211 to 240 days	241 to 270 days	271 to 300 days	301 days and over
Under $500	85	82	3									
$500 to $999	40	16	23	1								
$1,000 to $1,499	28		14	13	1							
$1,500 to $1,999	42		1	25	14	1	1					
$2,000 to $2,499	41		2	6	22	10						
$2,500 to $2,999	34			1	13	17	3					
$3,000 to $3,499	44				4	19	20	2				
$3,500 to $3,999	53				2	10	25	16				
$4,000 to $4,499	85				1	2	18	42	20	2		
$4,500 to $4,999	105					3	8	34	57	3		
$5,000 to $5,499	136						4	26	66	37	2	1
$5,500 to $5,999	109					1		11	54	39	3	1
$6,000 to $6,499	101				1			4	51	36	9	
$6,500 to $6,999	74					1		5	30	35	3	
$7,000 to $7,499	36							1	13	22		
$7,500 to $7,999	17								8	8	1	
$8,000 to $8,499	7						1		1	4	1	
$8,500 to $8,999	5				1				2	2		
$9,000 to $9,499	3								2	1		
$9,500 to $9,999	8						1		5	2		
$10,000 to $10,999	5							2	2	1		
$11,000 to $11,999	9							2	6	1		
$12,000 to $12,999	5							1	3	1		
$13,000 to $13,999	3							2			1	
$14,000 to $14,999	5								2	1	2	
$15,000 and over	12							1	7	3	1	
Total	1,092	98	43	46	59	64	81	149	329	198	23	2
Average annual earnings	$4,720	$341	$954	$1,686	$2,559	$3,194	$3,997	$5,140	$6,265	$6,585	$7,886	$5,379

breakdown or any other reason, owners bear the deficit and pay the deckhands at the rate of $5 per day and officers $6 per day for a maximum of 10 days. The captain's bonus, 10 percent of the owner's share, is paid by the owner.

A recent union policy, which requires each fisherman to lay off every sixth trip was adopted because the loss of more than a dozen vessels in the past few years by sinking or transfer decreased employment opportunity. However, additions to the Boston fleet by transfer from other ports partially offset this decline.

Earnings by Occupation

Differences in the size and type of the catch and the prices received affect fishermen's earnings considerably from trip to trip. Annual earnings, therefore, were used for comparisons, because a year is a sufficiently long period to eliminate the influence of trip-to-trip fluctuations.

Average annual earnings [2] for all fishermen operating the Boston trawler fleet were $4,720 in 1951, compared with $3,676 in 1948; excluding captains, the averages were somewhat lower—$4,368 and $3,364, respectively. Earnings are closely correlated with the number of days worked, as indicated in table 1. When 1951 earnings are grouped in ascending order, the middle half fall between $3,000 and $6,500, a higher level and narrower range than in 1948.

The distribution of earnings by each of the fishing boat occupations is shown in table 2.[3] A comparison of earnings between 1948 and 1951, by number of days worked, is shown in table 3. Earnings in 1951 were higher on the average for each of the occupations, although as indicated in the chart, the relative increase varied widely among the occupations. Within each occupation, fishermen who worked similar periods of time in both years generally had higher earnings in 1951.

Fishing boat captains, with their bonus of 10 percent of the owner's share, averaged $12,063 in 1951, considerably more than the other groups and 21 percent more than in 1948. Full-time employment among captains was general, with 84 percent working more than 180 days during 1951.

Deckhands averaged $4,202 in 1951, a third higher than in 1948. The number of deckhands working the Boston Fish Pier Fleet was reduced by more than 25 percent over the period, a larger relative decrease than in any of the other occupations. As a result, the increases in average number of days worked and in earnings were greater than in the other occupations.

TABLE 2.—*Distribution of Boston fishermen by annual earnings and occupation, 1951*

Annual earnings	All fishermen	Captains	Chief engineers	Second engineers	Mates	Cooks	Deckhands
Under $500	85	1	2	11	-------	8	63
$500 to $999	40	1	-------	2	2	4	31
$1,000 to $1,499	28	-------	-------	2	1	5	20
$1,500 to $1,999	42	-------	-------	4	-------	2	36
$2,000 to $2,499	41	-------	2	3	1	3	32
$2,500 to $2,999	34	-------	1	5	-------	2	26
$3,000 to $3,499	43	-------	1	1	3	3	35
$3,500 to $3,999	55	-------	1	5	2	4	43
$4,000 to $4,499	84	-------	-------	5	3	6	70
$4,500 to $4,999	105	-------	4	7	6	4	84
$5,000 to $5,499	133	-------	11	10	7	12	93
$5,500 to $5,999	109	1	5	5	6	7	85
$6,000 to $6,499	102	1	6	7	5	7	76
$6,500 to $6,999	76	1	8	5	4	4	54
$7,000 to $7,499	36	-------	4	3	4	5	20
$7,500 to $7,999	17	-------	3	5	4	-------	5
$8,000 to $8,499	7	2	1	-------	3	-------	1
$8,500 to $8,999	5	2	1	1	1	-------	-------
$9,000 to $9,499	3	1	-------	-------	2	-------	-------
$9,500 to $9,999	8	2	-------	-------	6	-------	-------
$10,000 to $10,999	5	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$11,000 to $11,999	9	8	-------	-------	1	-------	-------
$12,000 to $12,999	5	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$13,000 to $13,999	3	3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$14,000 to $14,999	5	5	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
$15,000 and over	12	12	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Total	1,092	50	50	81	61	76	774
Average annual earnings	$4,720	$12,063	$5,621	$4,177	$6,138	$4,008	$4,202

Among the remaining four occupations the increase in earnings does not appear to be as closely related to the reduction in the numbers of men. Mates and chief engineers, who were generally attached to one ship for most of its trips, also had fairly regular employment. More than three-fourths of these officers worked over 180 days during 1951, averaging $6,138 and $5,621, respectively. Cooks and second engineers, with incomes of $4,008 and $4,177, respectively, earned less than any other group. Short-time work in these occupations was still fairly prevalent, since the reduction in numbers from 1948 to 1951 was not large.

Increase in Employment Opportunity

The reduction in the number of fishermen covered by both surveys, from 1,416 in 1948 to

[2] Earnings figures represent only the shares paid the fishermen for trips made during 1951 on the 47 fishing boats covered in the survey. They do not include additional earnings which individual fishermen may have received as extra lumpers for unloading the boats or from any other source. In addition, they exclude private payments which individual fishermen may have made to lumpers who substituted for them in unloading the catch.

[3] Fishermen were classified in the occupations in which they made a majority of the trips.

TABLE 3.—*Average annual earnings of Boston fishermen by number of days worked and by occupation, 1951 and 1948*

Year and occupation	Average number of days worked	All fishermen		Average annual earnings of fishermen who worked—							
		Average annual earnings	Percent	60 days or less		61 to 180 days		180 to 270 days		271 or more days	
				Earnings	Percent of men	Earnings	Percent of men	Earnings	Percent of men	Earnings	Percent of men
1951											
All fishermen	179	$4,720	100.0	$528	12.9	$3,025	22.9	$6,110	61.9	$7,685	2.3
Captains	211	12,063	100.0	594	4.0	7,602	12.0	13,235	74.0	13,333	10.0
Mates	217	6,138	100.0	1,126	6.6	4,112	16.4	7,027	75.4	[1] 5,357	[1] 1.6
First engineers	219	5,621	100.0	355	4.0	2,845	10.0	6,180	82.0	6,370	4.0
Second engineers	170	4,177	100.0	502	18.5	2,928	25.9	5,970	54.4	[1] 6,709	[1] 1.2
Cooks	159	4,008	100.0	601	21.1	3,443	30.3	5,783	47.3	[1] 6,505	[1] 1.3
Deckhands	176	4,202	100.0	500	13.2	2,784	23.9	5,493	61.0	6,264	1.9
1948											
All fishermen	155	3,676	100.0	521	25.8	2,547	27.2	5,577	33.5	7,283	13.5
Captains	192	9,957	100.0	1,753	9.0	4,832	25.4	12,553	49.2	14,563	16.4
Mates	194	4,991	100.0	783	14.1	2,732	20.3	5,762	48.4	8,933	17.2
First engineers	216	5,239	100.0	523	13.2	3,462	15.1	5,429	32.1	7,335	39.6
Second engineers	162	3,692	100.0	506	23.8	2,484	27.4	5,231	29.8	7,007	19.0
Cooks	144	3,342	100.0	552	28.7	2,727	32.2	5,436	29.9	7,406	9.2
Deckhands	148	3,149	100.0	486	28.2	2,371	27.9	4,930	32.2	6,510	11.7

[1] One case only.

1,092 in 1951, together with the union's policy of rotation, appears to have increased the stability of employment considerably. The 47 boats in the 1951 study furnished fairly regular employment for about 700 to 750 men throughout the year. On the other hand, the maximum number of jobs offered by the 51 boats operating during 1948 appears to have been about 830. Thus, the relative decrease in the total number of men working the fleet was considerably greater than that in available jobs, resulting in a significant increase in the average number of days worked.

Shifts from 1948 to 1951 in the proportions of men working specified numbers of days a year—from the extreme groups to the middle groups—reflect greater stability of employment for many of the men. (See table 3.) The proportion of men working between 180 and 270 days increased from about a third in 1948 to over three-fifths in 1951. The average number of days worked by all the fishermen increased from 155 to 179 over the period.

The number of men who worked more than 270 days dropped from about a seventh of all fishermen in 1948 to 2 percent in 1951. On the other hand, the relative increase in available jobs reduced the proportion of short-time workers (those working 60 days or less) from a fourth to an eighth of the total between the 2 periods. It seems likely that the union's rotation policy has had an affect on length of employment for workers in both of these groups.

More days, on the average, were worked in 1951 than in 1948 in each of the occupational groups, deckhands having had the largest increase. About half or more of the deckhands, captains, mates, and chief engineers worked more than 210 days during 1951. However, regular cooks and second engineers were considerably greater in number than other officers working on these boats, and part-time employment for these occupations continued to be important during 1951.

Variations in Earnings Among Ships

Although market conditions are important in determining the net amount left to the fishermen for sharing, the weight, types, and quality of the fish are the primary factors in the general level of the gross amount received for the catch. The profitability of fishing boats depends, therefore, on the ability to land the maximum amount of fish in as short a period as possible.

Luck is undoubtedly an important factor in locating the fish. Certain boats, however, consistently appear to be able to land large catches in relatively short periods; this may be accounted for by better equipment, faster motors, radar for locating schools of fish, and better "know-how." Such boats earn considerably more than the average, and the men who made most of their trips on them had higher earnings than those who worked a like number of days on less profitable boats.

Profitability of operations of 42 vessels for which

data were available for 1951, as measured by shares per man-day, shows annual averages ranging from about $13.35 to more than $32. This variation in shares appears to account for the dispersion of earnings among the men who worked a similar number of days.

Earnings per man-day in 1951 for the 42 boats averaged about $23.10, compared with about $21.25 in 1948 (calculated for 28 boats for which data were available). Information on average prices received for fish landed in Boston indicates no significant change over the period.[4] The average size of the off-shore catch, however, appears to, have been somewhat larger in the 1951 period, which is reflected in the higher earnings.

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Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

[4] Landings and Prices of Fishery Products, Boston Fish Pier, 1948, and Monthly Summary, Fishery Products, Boston, December 1951. U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.

A National Conference on Retirement of Older Workers

Evidence of the thoughtful scrutiny being given to retirement policies based on a fixed chronological age and of a widening interest in the alternative practice of selective retirement was provided by the National Conference on Retirement of Older Workers, held in January 1952, at Arden House in Harriman, N. Y. The conference was sponsored by the McGregor Fund of Detroit and the National Committee on the Aging of the National Social Welfare Assembly to encourage experiment and action on a problem which is of growing general concern, through informed discussion and exchange of ideas. Views expressed by the conferees reflected a conviction that inquiry, planning, and cooperative effort could yield rational solutions before the problem reached crisis proportions.

Seventy-five invited representatives of management, labor, universities and other research organizations, government agencies, and the medical and social professions attended the conference. Management representatives, nearly half of the conference group, were from corporations which have varying retirement policies.

Conference discussions, as determined by the planning committee, were limited to exploration of needed criteria more suitable than chronological age for determining how long and under what conditions older workers should continue in employment or be retired. Nevertheless, views were frequently expressed that restrictive hiring policies, based on upper age limits, remained the major problem. They emphasized that, economically and socially, arbitrary discriminations based solely on age must be eliminated and industry must increase its employment of older workers. Some union representatives maintained that legislation to achieve this objective may ultimately become necessary.

Reference was made to some of the influences which are compelling reexamination of retirement policies: Emergence, since 1949, of retirement programs as a major collective-bargaining issue in the mass-production industries; growing awareness that older people may increasingly become a franchise-conscious "minority group" which can exert effective legislative pressures; and most compelling, perhaps, a mounting appreciation of the social and individual waste involved in enforcing leisure upon experienced workers who have the health, competence, and desire to continue in productive employment.

The 2-day conference, informally organized to permit full exchange of experience, met in four discussion sections which considered (1) practical ways of utilizing older workers; (2) assets and liabilities of older workers; (3) health and competence versus age; and (4) substitutes for arbitrary retirement at a fixed age. Compulsory retirement at a fixed age was of paramount concern. The predominant sentiment of the conference was that chronological age, as the sole basis of retirement, should be abandoned by private industry and by government. It was the consensus that all workers, able and willing to work beyond the age at which they become eligible for retirement benefits, should have the opportunity to work, and that health and competence are the two principal factors for determination of continued employment and kind of employment. Some conferees disagreed with this view on two grounds: A few were of the opinion that the concept of chronological age should not be abandoned until more accurate criteria for evaluating the fitness of older workers are developed.

Others maintained that chronological retirement is easily administered, and that any other more selective plan would involve grave administrative difficulties and introduce more personnel problems than it would solve. However, participants with direct experience in the administration of selective retirement plans indicated that the administrative and personnel complications had not proved to be as difficult as anticipated.

Points Developed at the Conference

Employment and retirement among management personnel pose additional problems which do not apply to production workers. The most important difference is the greater difficulty in measuring fitness for the job in management and executive positions. Many of the basic qualities of executive positions are psychological and personal, for which no objective measurements have been devised. Further, to render judgment on one's associates with respect to retirement is frequently difficult and embarrassing.

For both management and production jobs, there is a pressing need for better job descriptions and analyses to emphasize the psycho-physical requirements of jobs, the ability to get along with others, and a way of measuring personal capacities to meet the improved job specifications.

Seniority, cost factors, interrelationship of retirement plans for various classes of employees, and similar problems do not differ significantly, whether the company is operating under a fixed-age retirement policy or other criteria. Seniority problems are not obstacles to the substitution of other criteria for age as a basis for retirement. Some question was raised as to whether a seniority clause should be permitted to operate in exactly the same way for all employees regardless of age.

A vast unexplored area exists concerning human performance during the most productive years of life. It is often assumed that an individual worker's competency in performing a specified job deteriorates with age. However, information is not available on the rate of deterioration or on the optimum performance by the worker at the most fit period of his life. More progress has been made on "job analysis" than on competence of individuals.

The full potentialities of individuals, even in their formative years, have never been completely explored. Society's expectations that the older worker is not capable of change, and the unfortunate acceptance by the older worker of these cultural expectations that he is too old to learn, have a greater effect on his job performance than any diminution in physical and psychological capacities.

Reexamination of all our social and economic institutions and behaviors is necessary to reevaluate their impact on the total mental, emotional, and physical adjustment of individuals during the entire life span. A constructive approach is to abandon the stereotype of "disability deterioration and decrepitude in the older years," and to emphasize the extension of the potential growth of human ability throughout the life span. Individuals should be encouraged to develop greater flexibility and adaptability if problems of later maturity are to be met constructively.

It is axiomatic to biologists that exercise of bodily powers in adaptation to stresses, within the limits of individual competence, contributes to health. Furthermore, it is demonstrable that disuse of certain physical and mental powers results in deterioration in the ability later to use such powers. In other words, performance maintains mental and physical capabilities.

Available indexes of the health and competence of the elderly are inadequate or impractical for widespread use by employers. From the research-worker's viewpoint, the principal obstacle in determining human capacities and limitations is the enormous number of bodily functions which must be described in order to appraise the characteristics of any one individual. Possibly, a few basic measurements may eventually indicate capacities sufficiently well for such purposes as determination of retirement age.

Definitive answers for some of the abstruse problems which confronted the conference can only be found through studies conducted on groups of people over long periods of time.

It is urgent that the special problem of permanently disabling injury or illness be recognized generally and that measures be provided to meet it more adequately. Retirement systems are all too frequently relied upon in such instances.

Generalizations on older workers obscure the special and urgent problems relating to older women. There are more older women than men; their earnings prior to retirement are usually lower;

fewer are eligible for pensions; and the majority of these women have had more breaks in employment because of family responsibilities.

Most retirements at present result either from poor health or a compulsory system. Income maintenance is undoubtedly a major factor in the desire of persons over age 65 to continue working; but feelings of usefulness and purpose, creative satisfaction, and continued social contact with fellow employees are also important. Preparation of workers for retirement through education and counseling should be more universally adopted.

Consumer Spending and Saving Plans Survey, 1952

A CONTINUATION of recent high consumer savings and "moderate" consumer durable-goods expenditure is anticipated in 1952, thus prolonging the trend started in 1951, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System revealed in a preliminary report covering consumer plans for spending and saving.[1] In addition, consumers are expected to invest about the same amount of their savings in housing as they did in 1951.

Consumer Finances

Altogether, the survey indicated, consumers made a substantial addition to their holdings of liquid assets during 1951, probably equal to between 3 and 5 percent of their holdings at the beginning of the year. However, not all spending units[2] shared in the liquid-asset holding increase, with 3 in 10 indicating they had no liquid assets in early 1952. Personal savings amounted to over 9 percent of disposable income in the last three quarters of 1951. Much of the growth in savings was in time deposits, shares in savings and loan associations, and insurance and premium reserves. Consumers also purchased a large volume of securities and expanded their holdings of currency and demand deposits.

Utilizing the U. S. Department of Commerce estimates of aggregate personal income for 1951 as a whole, which showed an increase of nearly 12 percent above 1950, the FRB survey reported that the rise was particularly pronounced in the wage and salary sector. Over two-fifths of the nonfarm spending units were making more money at the beginning of 1952 than a year earlier, and about a third were making about the same. However, the number of people who stated that they were "worse off" financially in early 1952 than in early 1951 slightly exceeded the number who were "better off." Reasons cited for being worse off were primarily tax and price increases.

A sharp drop in consumer expenditures for goods and services occurred in the second quarter of 1951, and expenditures continued at a lower level during the remainder of the year. This decline was primarily concentrated in durable goods, according to the survey, and was attributed to the tightening of installment credit (Regulation W), and reflected a reaction from the large durable purchases in postwar years, particularly those following the Korean outbreak. In addition, purchases of new housing (regarded as an investment rather than a consumption expenditure) dropped in 1951, according to the survey, chiefly because of a reaction from the high rate of post-Korean buying; prior satisfaction of much of the wartime backlog of housing needs; and the tightening of mortgage credit (Regulation X and related FHA and VA regulations).

Purchase Plans for 1952

Consumer plans to purchase major household goods in 1952 are slightly less prevalent than in 1951. Intentions to buy refrigerators, console radios, and washing machines have fallen off somewhat compared with planned purchases for major household goods as a whole. While the report revealed that fewer consumers were planning to buy new cars at the beginning of 1952 than at the beginning of 1951, plans to purchase used cars were as numerous as in 1951. The report suggested "consumers appear to be highly price conscious and to some extent are limiting

[1] Data are from preliminary results of the seventh annual Survey of Consumer Finances based on interviews with a cross section of American consumers in January and February 1952 (in Federal Reserve Bulletin, Federal Reserve System, Washington, April 1952, p. 341). The survey was conducted for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan.

[2] 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.

or postponing car purchases because of present price levels."

In general, 1952 plans for house purchases point to continued strength of demand. Consumer buying plans indicated that the anticipated number of new houses purchased in 1952 will be about the same or slightly less than in 1951, provided that material, price, quality, and credit factors do not change significantly. Intentions to buy existing houses, however, are about the same as in 1951. Consumers in the middle income group ($3,000 to $7,500) now compose a larger proportion of the new-house market in 1952 than they did in 1951, the survey indicated.

Attitudes, Expectations, and Preferences

About 6 in 10 consumers indicated that 1952 is a "bad time" to make large purchases such as automobiles or refrigerators; less than 3 in 10 believed the present to be a "good time" to buy. Although high prices was the chief reason for the belief that the present is a bad time to purchase, very few indicated that their buying plans were affected by fear of shortages. Compared with 1951, the number citing 1952 as a poor time to buy had risen, and the number considering it a good time had fallen. This shift in attitude reflects the declining rate of durable goods purchased in 1951 and the moderate buying intentions for 1952.

Expectations that prices of things they buy would rise during 1952 was voiced by 6 in 10 consumers, no changes were expected by 3 in 10, and a drop in prices was anticipated by 1. Concerning changes in income, more consumers (4 in 10) expected income increases in 1952 than anticipated declines (1 in 10).

United States savings bonds continued to be the most popular type of investment with consumers having incomes of $3,000 or more (nearly a half). However, the proportion favoring this type of investment declined, continuing a gradual shift that has been under way since 1949, the report stated. This decline was attributed to slight increases in the proportion of consumers favoring bank deposits and common stock, particularly among consumers with incomes of $5,000 or more. Liquidity, safety, and interest return were the main reasons given for preferring bank deposits; for common stock, the chief reasons were high income return and protection against inflation.

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Fourth Quarter, 1951

A 13-PERCENT DECLINE in the average injury-frequency rate [1] for manufacturing industries occurred from the third quarter to the fourth in 1951. According to preliminary reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the rate dropped from 16.0 to 13.9 injuries per million employee-hours worked.

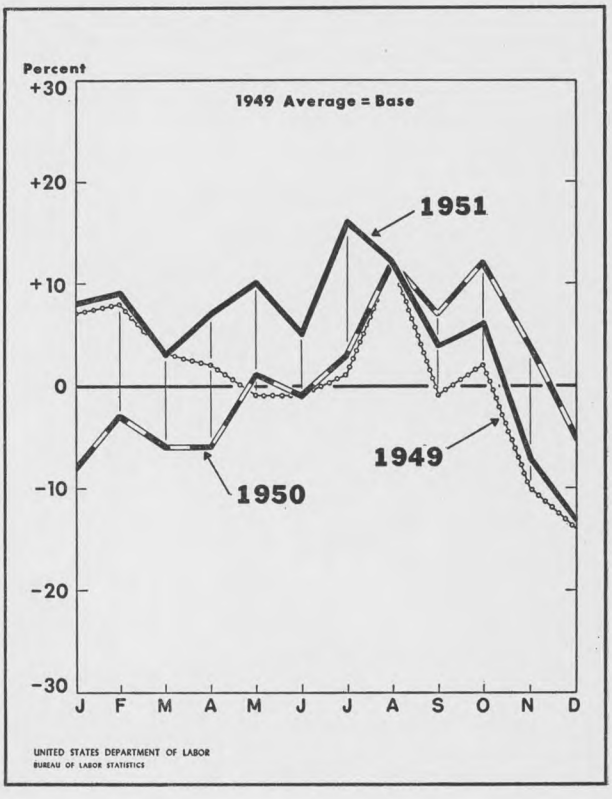
The fourth-quarter average for 1951 was about 8 percent below that for 1950. However, preliminary reports for the 12 months indicate that the annual average injury-frequency rate for 1951 will be approximately 15.3, or 4 percent above the

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

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

These data were compiled according to the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

Percent of Change in Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1949–51



1950 average of 14.7. During the first 7 months of 1951, injury rates were consistently above those for the same period in 1950. The August average was the same in both years, but during the last 4 months the 1951 rates were below those of 1950. These findings indicate a definite leveling off of injury rates during the latter part of 1951, in contrast with the upward trend observed during 1950 and the first part of 1951.

Of the 126 individual industries for which quarterly data were available, 83—or two-thirds—showed significant decreases between the third and fourth quarters of 1951; 13 showed increases; 30 recorded changes of less than 1 frequency-rate point.

Decreases of more than 5 frequency-rate points between the third and fourth quarters of 1951 were recorded by 17 of these industries, with

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter, 1951 [1]

Industry	1951					1950 annual
	October	November	December	Fourth quarter	Annual (preliminary)	
Food and kindred products:						
Meat products	23.6	18.1	22.7	21.4	23.2	21.7
Dairy products	21.0	17.1	14.7	17.7	18.4	17.8
Canning and preserving	(2)	(2)	(2)	20.6	25.8	22.8
Grain-mill products	21.8	17.2	18.7	19.3	17.7	17.2
Bakery products	15.8	16.5	14.8	15.7	16.3	13.9
Cane sugar	10.6	9.8	17.9	12.6	15.7	22.3
Beet sugar	(2)	(2)	(2)	32.5	40.2	34.2
Confectionery and related products	20.5	17.1	20.9	19.5	17.6	13.8
Bottled soft drinks	(2)	(2)	(2)	25.2	33.3	26.7
Malt and malt liquors	27.3	17.1	15.4	19.7	24.4	25.3
Wines	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	25.2	19.8
Distilled liquors	9.7	8.2	12.6	10.0	9.1	8.3
Miscellaneous food products	11.5	16.5	14.0	14.0	15.0	14.9
Textile-mill products:						
Cotton yarn and textiles	8.5	9.2	8.8	8.8	10.0	10.0
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	9.6	8.8	6.7	8.4	9.0	9.7
Woolen and worsted textiles	17.6	13.7	12.6	14.7	16.7	13.8
Knit goods	6.4	8.8	6.1	7.1	6.6	5.4
Dyeing and finishing textiles	21.4	21.1	25.4	22.6	23.1	18.3
Miscellaneous textile goods	18.8	10.2	14.4	14.5	16.3	16.3
Apparel and other finished textile products:						
Clothing, men's and boys'	5.6	5.8	4.9	5.5	7.4	6.4
Clothing, women's and children's	4.2	4.2	3.0	3.9	5.3	4.9
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	(2)	(2)	(2)	14.7	18.0	12.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):						
Logging	91.8	86.3	80.2	86.6	102.6	96.5
Planing mills	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	53.3	43.5
Sawmills	52.9	52.0	50.5	51.9	54.6	61.4
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated	52.8	43.6	42.8	46.8	51.0	45.6
Veneer mills	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	45.9	34.6
Millwork and structural wood products	29.9	27.7	22.9	27.0	29.1	28.2
Plywood mills	31.6	37.9	24.8	31.5	33.3	32.9
Wooden containers	33.4	31.7	35.0	33.3	38.0	34.6
Miscellaneous wood products	33.1	24.4	20.4	26.1	34.8	27.5
Furniture and fixtures:						
Household furniture, nonmetal	23.5	25.2	16.2	21.7	25.0	21.8
Metal household furniture	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.4	25.2	23.5
Mattresses and bedsprings	19.3	17.4	15.6	17.5	19.5	18.1
Office furniture	19.2	24.1	21.3	21.4	24.3	18.5
Public-building and professional furniture	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.9	19.6	24.1
Partitions and fixtures	37.3	22.8	27.1	29.2	28.0	18.8
Screens, shades, and blinds	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.8	17.1
Paper and allied products:						
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	14.2	13.9	14.1	14.1	15.6	15.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	19.0	13.4	11.1	14.7	18.4	17.9
Miscellaneous paper and allied products	14.4	12.6	9.5	12.2	12.8	14.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:						
Newspapers and periodicals	10.4	11.3	13.1	11.5	10.0	8.3
Bookbinding and related products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.9	8.0
Miscellaneous printing and publishing	8.0	8.4	8.4	8.3	9.3	8.2
Chemicals and allied products:						
Industrial inorganic chemicals	9.0	7.0	9.5	8.6	10.0	9.5
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	6.0	4.5	4.9	5.2	6.7	7.0
Synthetic rubber	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.4	1.7	3.4
Synthetic fibers	2.5	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1
Explosives	(2)	(2)	(2)	6.0	4.0	3.8
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	5.6	9.5	6.9	7.3	7.5	6.4
Drugs and medicines	9.7	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.3	8.2
Soap and related products	7.2	8.9	7.1	7.8	8.2	7.9
Paints, pigments, and related products	10.4	11.1	11.7	11.1	13.0	13.0
Fertilizers	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.6	21.1	23.8
Compressed and liquefied gases	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.0	13.8	11.4
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.2	20.6	17.6
Rubber products:						
Tires and inner tubes	8.4	6.1	5.4	6.7	6.1	5.6
Rubber footwear	5.0	2.5	4.8	4.1	5.3	5.3
Miscellaneous rubber products	11.9	11.8	9.0	11.0	14.1	15.3
Leather and leather products:						
Leather tanning and finishing	28.6	13.3	18.8	20.4	23.2	22.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	24.5	18.4
Footwear (except rubber)	11.1	9.5	10.5	10.3	9.7	7.5
Miscellaneous leather products	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	15.0	11.7
Stone, clay, and glass products:						
Glass and glass products	11.6	11.5	10.1	11.1	12.6	12.5
Structural clay products	40.8	42.0	29.6	37.7	40.3	35.9
Pottery and related products	14.3	18.0	18.2	16.7	19.2	16.9
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool	(2)	(2)	(2)	23.5	26.4	25.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	17.6	20.1	13.5	17.3	20.9	19.1
Primary metal industries:						
Blast furnaces and steel mills	5.4	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.6	5.7
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	36.8	30.6	27.2	31.8	35.5	33.7
Steel foundries	32.5	27.5	29.5	29.8	31.5	25.0
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	15.6	12.5	10.3	13.0	13.6	15.3
Nonferrous foundries	25.9	28.0	20.0	24.8	27.9	24.8
Iron and steel forgings	27.0	17.9	18.9	21.4	24.7	21.2
Wire drawing	14.3	10.0	9.5	11.3	11.0	10.2
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	13.6	15.1	10.5	13.2	12.8	14.5
Cold-finished steel	17.8	18.0	15.1	17.1	19.9	19.4
Fabricated metal products:						
Tin cans and other tinware	11.0	7.6	3.9	7.6	9.9	12.2
Cutlery and edge tools	27.0	23.3	18.5	23.0	21.6	18.6
Hand tools, files, and saws	20.8	15.6	19.1	18.4	20.3	17.7
Hardware	9.8	10.8	9.6	10.0	11.3	11.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	22.4	17.8	16.5	19.1	20.9	19.2
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	24.9	15.6	17.0	19.4	21.5	22.5
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	25.5	23.4	19.3	22.8	24.7	23.2
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	31.3	29.9
Boiler-shop products	28.4	25.7	22.0	25.6	28.8	24.5
Sheet-metal work	29.0	22.7	25.2	25.7	30.2	26.8
Stamped and pressed metal products	13.9	11.8	12.7	12.9	16.3	17.3
Metal coating and engraving	(2)	(2)	(2)	20.3	23.4	29.3
Fabricated wire products	18.4	14.6	16.5	16.5	18.6	18.3
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.9	11.7	13.7
Steel springs	31.8	17.7	16.8	22.4	23.6	17.8
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	17.8	22.1	15.1	18.4	15.9	16.1
Screw-machine products	18.3	12.0	16.1	15.4	15.6	14.9
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	9.2	15.0	8.4	10.9	12.7	12.8
Machinery (except electrical):						
Engines and turbines	11.4	10.3	9.3	10.3	12.1	11.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors	15.3	13.8	13.0	14.0	15.1	15.8
Construction and mining machinery	23.9	24.8	20.5	23.2	25.9	21.6
Metalworking machinery	16.2	14.1	12.3	14.2	14.5	11.5
Food-products machinery	20.2	15.4	21.9	19.2	19.2	16.3
Textile machinery	10.4	6.5	7.5	8.3	10.7	11.9
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	23.0	19.4	14.2	18.9	21.5	17.2
Pumps and compressors	20.5	15.4	14.7	16.8	19.3	15.4
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	23.0	19.3	27.0	23.0	21.5	16.1
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)	17.1	14.2	9.3	13.7	15.0	13.8
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery	22.3	21.1	15.5	19.8	20.5	15.9
Commercial and household machinery	8.0	7.5	6.8	7.5	9.3	9.1
Valves and fittings	22.0	16.9	14.9	18.1	20.7	17.7
Ball and roller bearings	15.0	13.2	14.8	14.3	13.4	12.0
Machine shops, general	21.2	14.1	14.2	16.6	17.8	15.1

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter, 1951 [1]—Continued

Industry	1951					1950 annual
	October	November	December	Fourth quarter	Annual (preliminary)	
Electrical machinery:						
Electrical industrial apparatus	8.8	7.8	7.3	7.9	8.4	7.9
Electrical appliances	6.5	4.6	6.3	5.8	5.9	7.4
Insulated wire and cable	26.6	18.1	19.8	21.6	18.3	15.6
Electrical equipment for vehicles	8.2	6.3	4.3	6.3	6.8	5.8
Electric lamps (bulbs)	7.0	3.9	2.2	4.4	4.8	4.0
Radios and related products	6.7	6.3	5.2	6.1	6.7	6.9
Radio tubes	5.6	5.6	4.2	5.1	4.8	3.9
Miscellaneous communication equipment	4.5	5.0	3.8	4.5	4.5	5.1
Batteries	13.1	14.4	12.1	13.2	14.3	15.0
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified	[2]	[2]	[2]	4.9	5.9	8.1
Transportation equipment:						
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	6.6	5.9	5.4	6.0	6.2	5.9
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	9.2	8.6	7.7	8.6	9.1	9.6
Aircraft	4.5	3.8	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.0
Aircraft parts	7.6	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.1	5.9
Transportation equipment—Continued						
Ship building and repairing	19.6	22.4	17.6	19.9	22.0	25.4
Boat building and repairing	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	57.0	38.9
Railroad equipment	13.4	11.4	10.8	11.9	13.0	11.4
Instruments and related products:						
Scientific instruments	6.2	2.6	5.4	4.8	6.1	5.2
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	11.2	9.5	8.0	9.6	8.9	8.5
Optical instruments and lenses	8.8	6.8	1.6	5.6	8.0	5.2
Medical instruments and supplies	9.9	7.0	8.2	8.3	9.9	13.1
Ophthalmic goods	[2]	[2]	[2]	8.1	6.8	4.8
Photographic equipment and supplies	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.5
Watches and clocks	5.5	4.2	5.7	5.1	5.9	5.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:						
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	11.0	9.6	4.3	8.2	6.4	8.0
Fabricated plastics products	18.9	13.3	11.4	14.6	17.8	16.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.5	13.2	12.7
Ordnance: Ordnance and accessories	4.8	4.8	1.7	3.8	5.7	6.2

[1] The 1951 injury-frequency rates presented in this table were adjusted to be comparable with the final annual averages for 1950. The 1950 annual averages were based upon a comprehensive survey covering approximately 60 percent of all employees engaged in manufacturing; the 1951 preliminary rates were based upon a much smaller sample, covering about one-third of the employees in manufacturing and are subject to revision. Comparable data for 1950 and the first 9 months of 1951 were published in the May 1952 issue of the Monthly Labor Review, and are also available in processed form. These data are not strictly comparable with those published in the Monthly Labor Review prior to January 1952, or in press releases dated prior to December 23, 1951.

[2] Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

greatest decreases in logging, bottled soft drinks, miscellaneous wood products, sheet-metal work, canning and preserving. Three furniture industries—public building and professional, metal household, and nonmetal household—reported substantial decreases, as did, also, sawmills and integrated saw and planing mills. Fourth-quarter injury rates in the manufacture of metal barrels, forgings, optical instruments and lenses, valves and fittings, malt liquors, pottery, and concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool, also were more than 5 points lower than those for the third quarter.

Annual averages for 1950 and 1951, however, indicate significant increases for 68—or almost half—of the 138 industries for which such data were available; decreases of 1 frequency-rate point or more were reported for only 21 industries, and for 49, little change was shown. These comparisons indicate that high rates prevailing during the first 3 quarters were not entirely offset by the lower rates in the fourth quarter. As a result the annual averages for many industries were higher in 1951 than in 1950.

In 16 industries, the 1951 annual averages were more than 5 frequency-rate points higher than the 1950 rates; but 7 of these industries showed substantial improvement in the fourth quarter of 1951. For instance, the logging industry reported an increase from 96.5 injuries per million man-hours in 1950 to 102.6 in 1951; but its quarterly rate decreased from 114.4 in the third quarter of 1951 to 86.6 in the fourth. Other industries reporting substantial increases in annual averages, but decreases in the fourth quarter of 1951, were miscellaneous wood products, bottled soft drinks, steel foundries, steel springs, miscellaneous fabricated textile products, and integrated saw and planing mills. The partitions and fixtures, office furniture, and the elevators, escalators, and conveyors industries showed increases of 5 or more points in annual averages, but little change between the third and fourth quarters. The 1951 average injury rate also increased substantially in boatbuilding, veneer mills, planing mills, boot and shoe cut stock, beet sugar, and wine industries, compared with 1950.

Only three industries—sawmills not operating planing mills, cane sugar, and metal coating and engraving—showed decreases in annual averages from 1950 to 1951 as great as 5 frequency-rate points.

Industries reporting the highest injury-frequency rates for the 12 months of 1951 were:

	Frequency rate
Logging	102.6
Boatbuilding and repairing	57.0
Sawmills	54.6
Planing mills	53.3
Saw and planing mills, integrated	51.0
Veneer mills	45.9
Structural clay products	40.3
Beet sugar	40.2

Outstandingly low rates for the 12 months of 1951 were reported by synthetic rubber—1.7, synthetic fibers—1.8, explosives—4.0, aircraft—4.4, miscellaneous communication equipment—4.5, electric lamps (bulbs)—4.8, and radio tubes—4.8.

Effects of Chemistry and Technology on the Agricultural Labor Force

By 1970, only 7 percent of the labor force of the United States will be needed for work on farms, as compared with about 15 percent in 1950. This prediction was made in a recent report prepared by the staff of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.[1] In planning for this contingency, the report urged that employment opportunities in their accustomed environment be provided for the 3½ million workers to be displaced by this downward trend in agricultural employment.

Lower man-hour requirements and increased output per farm worker in the future, according to the Senate report, will result principally from the evolution of the "chemical agricultural age" that began in the 1930's. Chemicals do not act by themselves, so it is impossible to isolate their effect on man-hour requirements. The rate of adoption of new farming methods also affects productivity trends and is, in turn, dependent on economic factors, especially demand and prices of agricultural products.

Chemicals have played an important role in the reduction in farm labor requirements during the past two decades. The manufacture of agricultural chemicals (as distinct from fertilizers) increased tenfold between 1933 and 1950. Farmers use chemicals, for example, in the form of coated or "pelletized" seeds to produce conditions favorable to germination; to repel birds and insects; to promote growth; and to eliminate the need of transplanting. The dividends in labor-savings that accrue to the farmer from the use of these seeds can be increased still further by the use of airplanes for the seeding operation. Even the vagaries of the weather have been partially conquered by chemicals that prevent premature blossoming of fruit trees, thereby averting frost losses running into millions of dollars each year. The use of chemicals to defoliate cotton plants has increased the speed of hand picking by about 100 percent and has facilitated the operation of mechanical cotton pickers. Chemicals are used to prevent or destroy the growth of weeds, thereby saving millions of hours of back-breaking labor formerly spent in weeding.

Prospective developments in chemical agriculture have put the agricultural frontiers in the chemical laboratories and experiment stations. Hydroponics, or soil-less agriculture, has been used commercially on only a very small scale. Expansion of the industrial manufacture of fat and protein from carbohydrates will tend to make man more independent from the vagaries of nature in food production. According to the author, chemists are on the threshold of the solution of the enigma of photosynthesis, which will make it possible to produce organic substances in factories. All of these discoveries and further agricultural mechanization promise a food supply adequate for the first time in history to feed the world's population, of which the vast majority is still engaged in food production by manual processes.

In America, advanced agricultural methods and future technological changes will probably displace by 1970 some 3½ million of the farm labor force, estimated at 9.3 million full-time workers in 1950. The expected reduction in farm employment will not affect workers in all branches of agriculture. For example, although some 450,000 workers in the cotton fields will need to find other employment by 1960, production of truck crops will expand because of increased consumption, and thereby offset decreases in labor requirements. An analysis of the impact of decreasing labor requirements upon the principal branches of agriculture confirms the probability of the displacement of 1,535,000 agricultural workers by 1960—a figure derived from a projection of the long-term trend in farm employment. Projection of the trend to 1970 will reduce the total of full-time agricultural workers in that year to fewer than 6 million, notwithstanding an increase in the total labor force to more than 82 million.

[1] Staff report by Dr. Francis Joseph Weiss to the Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. S. Doc. 103, 82d Cong., 2d sess. Washington, 1952.

Agriculture took more than 70 percent of the Nation's labor force in 1820; by 1920 the proportion was less than 30 percent, and it has decreased between 4 and 5 percent in each subsequent decade. The report points out that it is difficult to forecast the rate of adoption of new farming methods, probable changes in demand, and other pertinent factors in view of recent rapid changes in agricultural technology. Present international tensions, with accompanying large demands for both manpower and materials, also make forecasting hazardous, according to the author of the Senate report. However, he is convinced, on the basis of present knowledge, that it is reasonable to assume a continuation of the downward trend in agricultural employment for the next 20 years.

The economic and social consequences of these developments present real problems for which possible solutions are advanced by the author of the report. Some of the displaced workers can be absorbed through new settlement opportunities or improvements in existing agricultural areas. An additional 12.5 million acres of farm land could be developed within the next 10 years through public development work now under way or authorized and through improvements in drainage and clearing. Perhaps a quarter of a million displaced workers could find employment on farms in such areas. The author anticipates that they would be engaged principally in the production of beef, dairy products, and hay, all likely to be in relatively short supply 20 years hence. Others can find jobs in related industries, enabling them to stay near their homes. For example, aerial farming would create job opportunities for three displaced farm workers for each plane put in operation. Chemurgy—chemical conversion of farm by-products and waste-products to raw materials needed for industry—might be so organized that plants of moderate size could be scattered through the rural areas; the disadvantages of small-scale production would be offset by ready availability of raw material and labor.

Such possibilities for the utilization of the displaced farm workers in their accustomed environment will not absorb all of the workers who will become unemployed. The author of the report advocates action now to create job opportunities and employment possibilities near the places where technological displacement is anticipated.

Wage Chronology No. 23: Lockheed Aircraft Corp., 1937–51

THE Lockheed Aircraft Corp., one of the largest in the field, was the first company in the Southern California airframe industry to recognize and negotiate with a labor union. Its first agreement with the International Association of Machinists (AFL), which currently represents over 20,000 of the 26,000 workers employed by the company, was signed in 1937. Other employees are represented by the Engineers and Architects Association (Ind.) and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). Southern California airframe plants, which produce a large volume of the country's airplanes, account for about 40 percent of the industry's employment.

This chronology [1] records the changes in wage rates and related wage practices provided in the agreements negotiated by the International Association of Machinists and the corporation's Southern California plant since 1937. Only provisions affecting hourly rated production workers are shown.

Classification System

The wage structure in the Southern California airframe industry was affected by a National War Labor Board decision in 1943. Pending cases involving all Southern California aircraft companies were settled by this decision which created a uniform labor classification system for the industry in the area. Under the Board's directive, 10 labor grades were established into which all occupations were to be classified. Actual slotting of positions into the labor grades, however, was left to collective bargaining. After the end of World War II wage controls, the company and the union agreed to a new classification system which, among other things, added 3 grades to the original 10. In 1949 the system was again revised and three grades were added.

The current agreement between the company and IAM is to remain in effect until August 22, 1952.

[1] For purpose and scope of wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948 (p. 581). Reprints of this chronology are available on request.

A—General Wage Changes [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Apr. 16, 1937 (Agreement of March 30, 1937).	6 cents an hour increase	
Aug. 31, 1940 (Agreement of Aug. 19, 1940).		Some new minimum rates of pay established and rates in higher classifications adjusted accordingly.
July 1, 1941 (Agreement of Sept. 15, 1941).	10 cents an hour increase	
Mar. 3, 1943 (Directive Order of National War Labor Board, March 3, 1943).	Increases averaging 7 cents an hour.	Order established 10 labor grades with minimum and maximum rates into which all occupations were classified. Specialists' rates, 10 and 15 cents higher than the maximum of the 4 highest grades, were also established.
Nov. 5, 1945 (Agreement of Nov. 7, 1945, approved by National Wage Stabilization Board, Jan. 16, 1946).	15 percent increase, averaging 18 cents an hour.	Applicable to minimum and maximum of rate ranges.
Nov. 18, 1946 (Agreement of Feb. 10, 1947).		New classification and rate structure established.
June 16 and Sept. 15, 1947 (Agreement of June 16, 1947).	5 cents an hour increase	3 cents effective on June 16, 1947, and 2 cents effective Sept. 15, 1947. Increase applicable only to employees on payroll on effective dates; no change in established base rates.
May 10, 1948 (Agreement of May 11, 1948).	5 cents an hour increase	Minimum of rate ranges increased 5 cents; maximum, 10 cents. Agreements also provided for retroactive payment of June 16 and Sept. 15, 1947, increases to employees who did not qualify at the time.
Aug. 22 and Dec. 12, 1949 (Agreement of Aug. 22, 1949).	10 cents an hour increase	5 cents effective Aug. 22, and 5 cents on merit basis 16 weeks later. Minimum and maximum of rate ranges increased 10 cents an hour. Additional 2 cents an hour allotted to correct intraplant inequities effective Nov. 28, 1949. Number of labor grades increased.
Oct. 9, 1950 (Agreement of Oct. 2, 1950.	6-percent increase, averaging approximately 10 cents an hour.	Minimum rates above $1.30 an hour increased 5 to 10 cents. Maximum rates in rate range increased 6 percent but not less than 8 cents an hour.
Aug. 13, 1951 (Agreement of Aug. 10, 1951).	8-percent increase, averaging approximately 13 cents an hour.	Minimum of rate ranges increased approximately 10 percent; maximum increased approximately 8 percent. 51 jobs reclassified to a higher grade. Approved by the Wage Stabilization Board, Oct. 2, 1951.

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

The changes listed above are the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in earnings occasioned by changes in classification systems and other factors the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the changes in straight-time average hourly earnings over the period.

B—Hourly Rate Ranges, by Factory Labor Grade

Labor grade and typical occupations	Effective date					
	Nov. 28, 1949		Oct. 9, 1950 [1]		Aug. 13, 1951 [1]	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Grade I Machinists, general; mechanics, electrical and electronic, fabrication and structures development, flight-test; jig and fixture (wood) builders, A; pattern makers, wood; tool and die makers.	$1.70	$1.95	$1.80	$2.07	$2.00	$2.24
Grade II Machinists, duplicating and profiling, horizontal boring-mill, jig-borer; set-up men, machine-tool; template makers, A.	1.65	1.90	1.75	2.01	1.93	2.17
Grade III Heat treaters, steel-tooling; machinists, lathe, milling-machine planer, shaper; set-up men, welding-tooling.	1.60	1.85	1.70	1.96	1.87	2.12
Grade IV Carpenters, maintenance, A; die-makers, cast-multiple acting; molders, aluminum-pattern; operators, drop-hammer.	1.55	1.80	1.65	1.91	1.82	2.06

See footnote at end of table.

B—Hourly Rate Ranges, by Factory Labor Grade—Continued

Labor grade and typical occupations	Effective date					
	Nov. 28, 1949		Oct. 9, 1950 [1]		Aug. 13, 1951	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Grade V Mechanics, electrical check-out, flight-armament, hydraulic and plumbing check-out; fitters, metal, A; operators, power-hammer, A; welders, aircraft-aluminum, arc, gas, inert gas-arc.	$1. 50	$1. 75	$1. 60	$1. 86	$1. 76	$2. 01
Grade VI Operators, horizontal boring-mill; welders, flash.	1. 45	1. 70	1. 55	1. 80	1. 71	1. 94
Grade VII Assemblers, final, general structures, hydraulic, precision and sheet metal; mechanics, electrical-bench; molders, aircraft; operators—grinder, A, milling-machine, A, power-brake, A, punch-press, A, turret-lathe, A; template makers, B.	1. 40	1. 65	1. 50	1. 75	1. 65	1. 89
Grade VIII Platers, chrome; repairmen, portable tool and equipment; truck drivers, general.	1. 35	1. 60	1. 45	1. 70	1. 60	1. 84
Grade IX Operators, circular-saw, forming-roll, profile cutting torch; painters, aircraft, A; riveters, machine; tube benders, power; welders, spot, A.	1. 35	1. 55	1. 40	1. 64	1. 54	1. 77
Grade X Assembler-installers; buffers and grinders; fitters, metal, B; operators—drill-press, A, power-hammer, B, straightening-press, B; truckers, power, A.	1. 30	1. 50	1. 35	1. 59	1. 49	1. 72
Grade XI Assemblers, electrical-bench; operators, router-radial arm, saw-tooling, square-shear.	1. 30	1. 45	1. 30	1. 54	1. 43	1. 66
Grade XII Assemblers, cable, detail-bench; oilers, maintenance; operators—grinder, B, milling-machine, B; power-brake, B, punch-press, B; turret-lathe, B.	1. 25	1. 40	1. 25	1. 48	1. 38	1. 60
Grade XIII Helpers, maintenance; operators—drill-press, B, forming-roll B, sewing-machine; painters, aircraft, B; repairmen, portable tool and equipment, B; welders, spot, B.	1. 20	1. 35	1. 20	1. 43	1. 32	1. 54
Grade XIV Burrers, power (machine parts); janitors, heavy; truckers, power, B.	1. 15	1. 30	1. 15	1. 38	1. 28	1. 49
Grade XV Helpers, processing (fabrication).	1. 10	1. 25	1. 10	1. 33	1. 25	1. 44
Grade XVI Helpers, assembly.	1. 05	1. 20	1. 05	1. 28	1. 25	1. 38

[1] In progression from minimum to maximum in a grade, the rate and record of each employee is reviewed each 16 weeks. Adjustments are made in accordance with employee's ability and production record. Record of employee at or above the maximum rate in a grade is reviewed only each 32 weeks.

C—Changes in Number of Factory Labor Grades and Hourly Rates for Lowest and Highest Grades, 1943–50

Effective date	Number of grades	Lowest grade		Highest grade		Rate range	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Lowest grade	Highest grade
Mar. 3, 1943	10	$0. 75	$0. 80	[1] $1. 25	$1. 45	$0. 05	$0. 20
Nov. 5, 1945	10	. 86	. 92	1. 50	1. 73	. 06	. 23
Nov. 18, 1946	13	. 90	1. 00	1. 55	1. 75	. 10	. 25
May 10, 1948	13	. 95	1. 10	1. 60	1. 85	. 15	. 25
Aug. 22, 1949	13	1. 05	1. 20	1. 70	1. 95	. 15	. 25
Oct. 9, 1950	16	1. 05	1. 28	1. 80	2. 07	. 23	. 27
Aug. 13, 1951	16	1. 25	1. 38	2. 00	2. 24	. 13	. 24

[1] Grade 10A and B.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Overtime Pay	
Mar. 30, 1937	Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day or 5 days a week.	
Aug. 19, 1940	Changed to: Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week.	
	Shift Premium Pay	
Mar. 30, 1937	No provision for shift premium pay.	
Aug. 19, 1940	6-cents-an-hour premium pay for work on second shift; 6 cents an hour and 8 hours' pay for 6½ hours' work on third shift.	3-cents-an-hour bonus paid employees required to work a nonstandard workweek. Standard workweek defined as consisting of 5 days, Monday through Friday inclusive.
Aug. 22, 1949	Increased to: 8 cents for second shift.	5-cents-an-hour bonus paid employees on nonstandard workweek.
	Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday	
Mar. 30, 1937	Time and one-half for work on Saturday or Sunday as such.	
Aug. 1, 1937 [2]	----------	Normal workweek defined as Monday to Friday inclusive but company reserved right to alter work schedule for maintenance and personnel-service employees. These employees received premium pay for work on sixth and seventh consecutive days.
Nov. 5, 1945	Changed to: Time and one-half for work on Saturday, double time for Sunday as such.	
June 16, 1947	Changed to: Time and one-half for work on sixth consecutive day and double time for seventh consecutive day.	
	Holiday Pay	
Mar. 30, 1937	Time and one-half for work on 6 holidays. No pay for holidays not worked.	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.
July 26, 1937	Added: 1 premium holiday (total, 7)	Washington's Birthday.
July 14, 1938	Washington's Birthday revoked as a premium day (total, 6).	
Aug. 19, 1940 [2]	Changed to: 6 paid holidays for which all workers received their regular rate of pay. Double time (total) for holidays worked.	Double time and one-half (total) paid after 8 hours' work on a holiday.
	Paid Vacations	
Mar. 30, 1937	No provision for paid vacations.	
May 1, 1938	1 week's paid vacation after 2 years of continuous service.	Vacation pay to equal 40 hours at regular rate of pay. Employees absent for 60 consecutive days or more in a 2-year period or 10 days during 12 months preceding vacations disqualified from benefits unless excused. Employees allowed to elect second week of vacation without pay.
May 1, 1940	Changed to: 1 week's paid vacation after 1 year of continuous service.	60-day disqualification period eliminated.
Aug 19, 1940	----------	Basis of vacations changed to 1 day of paid vacation and 1 day of unpaid vacation for each 2-month period of employment. 2 days of unauthorized leave during 2-month period disqualified employee from receiving vacation credit.

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Paid Vacations—Continued	
Sept. 15, 1941	Changed to: 1 week's paid vacation for employees with 1 year but less than 5 years' service; 2 weeks, after 5 years.	Vacation pay to equal 40 hours at straight-time basic rates for 1-year employees and 80 hours for 5-year employees.
Aug. 22, 1949	Pro rata vacation pay for employees being laid off.	Employees laid off with 1 or more years' seniority to receive 10 hours' vacation pay for 3 but less than 6 months' vacation credits; 20 hours for 6 but less than 9 months' vacation credits; 30 hours for 9 but less than 12 months' vacation credits. Employees with 5 or more years' service to be paid double pro rata schedule.
	Sick and Injury Leave Pay	
Mar. 30, 1937	No provision for sick and injury leave pay	
Sept. 15, 1941	Up to 5 days' paid sick leave at straight-time rates allowed in 1 year.	Maximum of 3 days allowed at one time.
Nov. 5, 1945	Changed to: 6 days' paid leave	Employees with 1 and less than 5 years' seniority who did not use leave during year of service preceding vacation entitled to elect: (1) 1 additional week of vacation with pay for unused leave or (2) pay for unused leave without additional vacation time. Paid leave extended to cover death in immediate family.
June 16, 1947	----------	Payment for unused leave eliminated, but employees were entitled to use any portion of unused leave granted during previous year.
Aug. 22, 1949	----------	Unused leave allowed to accumulate without limit. Maximum of 12 days allowed to be used in any 1 year.
	Reporting Time Pay	
Mar. 30, 1937	No provision for reporting time pay	
Aug. 19, 1940	Minimum of 4 hours' pay guaranteed to employees called to work.	
Aug. 22, 1949	----------	If lack of work was beyond control of management 4-hour guarantee did not apply.
	Insurance Benefits	
April 1935	Company-initiated plan	Not covered by union agreement.
Jan. 1, 1949	Employees could participate in purchase of insurance benefits providing: *Life insurance*, $500 to $25,000; *Accidental death and dismemberment*, $500 to $10,000; *Unemployment disability benefits*, $10 to $30 a week for maximum of 26 weeks; *Hospitalization*, $9 a day for maximum of 70 days; *Special hospital expenses*, up to $180; *Surgical expenses*, up to $250; *Nonsurgical medical expenses*, up to $75; *Laboratory expenses*, up to $25.	Weekly cost to employee ranged from 64 cents to $4.25 depending on earnings.
	Employees could also purchase dependents' benefits providing: *Hospitalization*, $7 a day for maximum of 31 days; *Special hospital charges*, up to $140; *Surgical expenses*, up to $225.	If dependents' benefits included, weekly cost to employee ranged from $1.46 to $5.07.
Aug. 22, 1949	----------	Plan made part of agreement and benefits made available to employees covered by agreement. Changes to be discussed with union but not subject to grievance or arbitration procedure.

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Insurance Benefits—Continued	
Jan. 1, 1950	Changed to: *Unemployment disability benefits*, $10 to $30 a week for maximum of 26 weeks plus $9 a day for each day of hospital confinement; *Surgical expenses*, up to $300; *Nonsurgical medical expenses*, up to $225. Dependents' benefits: *Surgical expenses*, up to $300; Added: *Supplemental accident expenses*, up to $300.	Weekly cost to employees in some wage classes increased.
Jan. 1, 1952	Changed to: *Life insurance*, $4,000 for all affected employees; *Hospital expenses*, full cost of ward room or $10 a day; *Polio*, $2,500 maximum for treatment over 3-year period.	Cost of benefits: company paid one-half the premium cost (after deduction of 1 percent upon the first $3,000 of wages levied on the employee by State law) and cost of administration of the plan. Employee paid entire cost of dependents' insurance.
	Retirement Benefits	
Dec. 31, 1942	Company-initiated plan	Retirement plan not covered by union agreement.
Dec. 31, 1947	Company-financed pensions available to employees at 65 years of age earning at an annual rate in excess of $3,000 and with 5 years' continuous employment. Life annuity for employees with 15 or more years' service to equal 25 percent of average annual earnings in excess of $3,000 during 10 years preceding retirement, increased by ¼ of 1 percent for each year of employment since December 31, 1941. Employees with less than 15 years' service to have benefits proportionately reduced. *Optional annuities:* Provision made for election by employee of benefits after retirement, with an actuarially reduced annuity. Employee could elect to have payments made for 120 months to himself or to survivor, if the employee died before the 120th payment or could arrange for a monthly income to continue after death for the lifetime of joint annuitant. *Death benefits:* In event of death prior to retirement, beneficiary to receive $1,000 for each $480 of annual earnings in excess of $3,000 (consisting of employee's vested interest in contributions paid to his annuity account), plus Supplemental Group Term Insurance. *Separation benefits:* Employee to receive paid-up endowment contracts provided by company before December 31, 1947, plus a percentage of accumulated contributions to employee's annuity account; beginning with 10 percent after 6 years in the plan, increasing 10 percent per year to 100 percent after 15th year.	Benefits to be paid on reaching retirement age even though employee continued to work. Not applicable in case of temporary lay-off or transfer within the corporation.
Aug. 22, 1949		Plan made part of agreement. Changes to be discussed with union but not subject to grievance or arbitration procedure.

[1] The last item under each entry represents the most recent change.
[2] During the period covered by Executive Order 9240 (Oct. 1, 1942,to Aug. 21, 1945) the application of these provisions was modified where necessary to conform to the order.

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Wage Chronology No. 24: North American Aviation, 1941-51

THE first collective bargaining agreement involving the Southern California plants of North American Aviation, Inc., and the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW–CIO) was signed on July 18, 1941. This chronology traces the changes in wage rates and related wage practices of hourly rated production workers put into effect since that date.[1]

This company's plants, like other airframe plants in the area, were subject to the standard job-classification plan and uniform-pay scales established by the National War Labor Board in March 1943. After the war, both the job-evaluation system and the labor-grade structure were revamped through negotiations.

The current agreement, effective on October 23, 1950, is to remain in force until 1953. Under its terms a reopening is permissible after 18 months for negotiations on basic wage rates. The 1950 agreement covered approximately 12,000 workers at the time it was negotiated.

[1] For purpose and scope of wage chronology series, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1948 (p. 581). Reprints of this chronology are available on request.

A—General Wage Changes [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
May 1, 1941 (by agreement of July 18, 1941).	10 cents an hour increase	Up to 2 cents an hour additional for job classification purposes.
Mar. 3, 1943 (by Directive Order of NWLB, dated Mar. 3, 1943).	Increases averaging approximately 15 cents an hour.	Order established 10 labor grades with minimum and maximum rates into which all occupations were to be classified. Specialists' rates 10 and 15 cents higher than the maximum of the four highest labor grades were also established.
Mar. 5, 1945 (by Directive Order of NWLB, dated Mar. 2, 1945).	Increase averaging approximately 2 cents an hour.	Order increased maximum rates of the top four labor grades and also the bottom labor grade by 5 cents. These increases affected 40 percent of the employees. The specialists' rate was abolished.
May 1, 1946 (by agreement of same date).	Increases averaging 18.5 cents an hour.	Fifteen cents an hour was retroactive to Jan. 21, 1946. A rate structure with 17 labor grades as well as new and revised job descriptions and a job-evaluation plan were negotiated.
June 23, 1947 (by agreement of Aug. 21, 1947).	5 cents an hour increase	Differential between maximum rate for leadman and "A" classification of the highest occupation supervised increased from 10 to 15 cents.
Aug. 23, 1948 (by agreement of same date).	10 cents an hour increase.	
Sept. 5, 1949 (by agreement of Oct. 24, 1949).	5 cents an hour increase	Automatic progression system inaugurated.
Oct. 23, 1950 (by agreement of same date).	9 cents an hour increase	Agreement also provided a cost-of-living allowance, with the first review to be based on Nov. 15, 1950, Consumers' Price Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.[2] Additional 5-cent increase in maximum rates for the first four labor grades and in the maximum rates in five other specified classifications.
Jan. 29, 1951	2 cents an hour increase	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Apr. 23, 1951	7 cents an hour increase	Do.
July 23, 1951	1 cent an hour increase	Do.
Oct. 29, 1951	1 cent an hour increase	Do.
Jan. 28, 1952	3 cents an hour increase	Do.
Apr. 28, 1952	1 cent an hour decrease	Do.

[1] General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting a substantial number of workers at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotion, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in individual job rates or automatic progression increases) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the average wage level.

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

[2] The cost-of-living adjustment provisions, as written into the agreement, closely follow the General Motors system (reported in Wage Chronology No. 9, Monthly Labor Review, September 1949) but differed in two respects: (1) adjustments are based on the November CPI and quarterly thereafter in the North American agreement and on the July CPI and quarterly thereafter in the General Motors agreement and (2) the North American agreement starts at a higher level on the index and therefore does not break at the same points and months:

Consumers' Price Index:	*Cost-of-living allowance*
174.8 or less	None.
174.9 to 176.0	1 cent an hour.
176.1 to 177.1	2 cents an hour.
177.2 to 178.3	3 cents an hour.
178.4 to 179.4	4 cents an hour.
179.5 to 180.5	5 cents an hour.
180.6 to 181.7	6 cents an hour.

and so forth with a 1-cent adjustment upward or downward for each 1.14-point change in the index.

B—Hourly Rate Ranges, by Labor Grade[1]

Labor grade and selected job classifications	Effective date			
	Sept. 5, 1949		Oct. 23, 1950[2]	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Grade I Jig and fixture builders, A; machinists, maintenance, A; pattern makers, metal and wood, A; tool and die makers, A.	$1.75	$1.95	$1.84	$2.09
Grade II Machinists, horizontal boring-mill, lathe, milling-machine, planer; machine rebuilders.	1.70	1.90	1.79	2.04
Grade III Grinders, tool and cutter, A; inspectors, final assembly; instrument technicians; pattern makers, plastic, A; wood-mockup and tool builders, A.	1.65	1.85	1.74	1.99
Grade IV Electricians, maintenance, A; heat treaters, steel, A; inspectors, welding, A.	1.60	1.80	1.69	1.94
Grade V Cabinet makers, A; die makers, cast-multiple; molders, closed-molds, A; operators, grinder (production).	1.55	1.75	1.64	1.84
Grade VI Blacksmiths; carpenters, maintenance, A; inspectors, fabrication, A; jig and fixture builders, B; molders, aircraft, A; operators—drop-hammer, A, power-hammer, A, milling-machine, A, turret-lathe, A; template layout men.	1.50	1.70	1.59	1.79
Grade VII Assemblers, aircraft, A; die finishers, A; operators, power-brake, A; riggers, crane, A; mechanics, sheet metal.	1.45	1.65	1.54	1.74
Grade VIII Platers, chrome, A; coremakers; mechanics, compressor, A; molders, aircraft, A; operators, punch-press, A; painters, aircraft, A.	1.45	1.60	1.54	1.69
Grade IX Operators, drill-press, A; repairmen, portable tool and equipment; operators, stretch-press, A; welders, spot, A.	1.40	1.55	1.49	1.64
Grade X Die finishers, B; heat treaters, aluminum, A; operators—band tooling-saw, A; forming-roll, A, grinder, B, power-hammer, B, punch-press, B, saw, A, square-shear, A, straightening-press, A, turret-lathe, B; template makers, A.	1.35	1.50	1.44	1.59
Grade XI Assemblers, aircraft, B; cabinet makers, B; electroplaters, A; operators—milling-machine, B, radial arm-router, A; truckers, dispatch (power), A; tube benders, A; welders, spot, B.	1.30	1.45	1.39	1.54
Grade XII Buffers and polishers, A; fitters, metal (assembler), B; operators, drill-press, B; production control stock clerks, A.	1.25	1.40	1.34	1.49
Grade XIII Covers, fabric, A; oilers, maintenance, A; operators—drop-hammer, C, radial arm-drill, A, sewing-machine, A; repairmen, portable tool and equipment, B; riveters, machine, A; truckers, dispatch (power), B.	1.20	1.35	1.29	1.44
Grade XIV Burrers, hand and power, A; die finishers, C; drill operators, sheet metal, laborers; template makers, B.	1.15	1.30	1.24	1.39
Grade XV Assemblers, aircraft, C; electroplaters, B; paint shop preparation men; production control stock clerks, B; tube finishers and assemblers, B.	1.10	1.25	1.19	1.34
Grade XVI Janitors, A.	1.10	1.20	1.19	1.29
Grade XVII Coverers, fabric, B.	1.10	1.15	1.19	1.24

[1] Progression from minimum was maximum is in the form of automatic 5-cent-an-hour increases every 16 weeks until the maximum of the job classification was reached. The company may, however, grant more frequent merit increases to individual employees.

[2] See table A for additional cost-of-living allowances put into effect since October 1950. While not changing these rate ranges, these allowances do affect earnings of employees on the payroll at their effective date. As of 1952, these totaled 13 cents an hour.

C—Changes in Number of Labor Grades and Hourly Rates for Lowest and Highest Grades, 1941–51

Effective date	Number of grades	Lowest grade		Highest grade		Rate range	
		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Lowest grade	Highest grade
May 1, 1941	None	$0. 75	$0. 75	$1. 35	$1. 35		
Mar. 3, 1943	10	. 75	. 80	1. 25	1. 45	$0. 05	$0. 20
May 1, 1946	17	. 90	. 95	1. 55	1. 75	. 05	. 20
June 23, 1947	17	. 95	1. 00	1. 60	1. 80	. 05	. 20
Aug. 23, 1948	17	1. 05	1. 10	1. 70	1. 90	. 05	. 20
Oct. 24, 1949	17	1. 10	1. 15	1. 75	1. 95	. 05	. 20
Oct. 23, 1950 [1]	17	1. 19	1. 24	1. 84	2. 09	. 05	. 25

[1] Cost-of-living allowances were not added to Labor Grade minimums and maximums but only to rates of workers on the payroll at their effective date, thus changes resulting from these adjustments were not shown here.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Shift Premium Pay	
July 18, 1941	5-cent-an-hour premium pay for work on second and third shifts plus 8 hours' pay for 6½ hours' work on third shift.	
Mar. 3, 1943 (Directive Order of the NWLB of Mar. 3, 1943).	Increased to: 6 cents an hour	
Oct. 24, 1949	Increased to: 8 cents an hour	
	Overtime Pay	
July 18, 1941	Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day or 40 hours a week.	Time and one-half for work after 6½ hours a day or 32½ hours a week for third-shift employees on a 6½-hour schedule.
	Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday	
July 18, 1941	Double time for work on Sunday	Not applicable to employees working on normal 7-day operations, who were paid double time for hours worked on second regular day off. Time and one-half also paid for Saturday work following a holiday in the same week.
Sept. 18, 1942 [2]	Changed to: Double time only for 7th consecutive day worked.	
May 1, 1946	Changed to: Double time for work on Sunday as such.	Not applicable to employees working on normal 7-day operations who were paid double time for hours worked on second regular day off.
Aug. 21, 1947	Added: Time and one-half for work on Saturday where lack of work brought employee's workweek below 40 straight-time hours.	
	Holiday Pay	
July 18, 1941 [2]	Double time for work on 6 holidays. No pay for holidays not worked.	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.
May 1, 1946	Changed to: Four paid holidays established, paid for at regular rate. Double time (total) for work on 6 holidays.	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and Christmas.
Aug. 21, 1947	Added: 2 paid holidays (total, 6)	Holidays added: Memorial Day and Thanksgiving.

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Paid Vacations	
July 18, 1941	40 hours' pay in lieu of vacation after 1 year of continuous service.	
Mar. 3, 1943 (Directive Order of NWLB of Mar. 3, 1943).	Changed to: 40 hours' vacation with pay after 1 year of continuous service.	If not used during the second year, balance of vacation credit was payable to employee at end of second year.
Aug. 21, 1947	Increased to: 80 hours' vacation with pay after 1 year of continuous service.	Paid to employee at the beginning of the second year.
	Paid Sick Leave	
July 18, 1941	No provision for paid sick leave	
Mar. 3, 1943 (Directive Order of NWLB of Mar. 3, 1943).	56 hours' annual sick-leave credit after 1 year of continuous service.	If not used during the second year, balance of sick-leave credit was payable to employee at the end of the second year.
Aug. 21, 1947	Reduced to: 40 hours' annual sick-leave credit after 1 year of continuous service.	Sick-leave allowance paid simultaneously with vacation allowance.
	Reporting Time Pay	
July 18, 1941	Minimum of 4 hours' work or 2 hours' pay guaranteed employees not notified of lack of work.	Not applicable if lack of work was beyond control of management.
Oct. 24, 1949	Changed to: Minimum of 4 hours' work or pay.	Not applicable if lack of work was beyond control of management.
	Rest Periods	
July 18, 1941	No provision for paid rest periods	
Feb. 11, 1943		2 10-minute paid rest periods per shift provided by company practice.
Oct. 24, 1949	2 10-minute paid rest periods per shift	Included in collective bargaining agreement.
	Insurance Benefits	
July 18, 1941	*Life insurance*, $2,000 *Accident and health insurance*, $14 a week for maximum of 13 weeks (maternity benefits, up to 6 weeks). *Hospital expenses*, $4 a day, up to 70 days (maternity benefits, up to 14 days). *Special hospital services*, up to $20 (same for maternity benefit). *Surgical insurance*, up to $150 (maternity benefits, up to $100).	Group insurance plan was in effect several years prior to July 18, 1941. Not included in union agreements. Employee contribution, $1.97 monthly; remainder of cost borne by company. Applied to enrolled employees only; dependents not covered.
July 1, 1946	Changed to: *Hospital expenses*, $7 a day, up to 31 days (maternity benefits, up to 14 days). *Special hospital services*, up to $25 if no charge made for operating room. Up to $50 if charge made for operating room (maternity benefits, up to $25). Added: *Insurance for accidental death or dismemberment*, $2,000.	Employee monthly contribution increased to $2.47; remainder of cost borne by company.
Dec. 1, 1946	*Accident and health insurance* discontinued because of California Unemployment Compensation Disability Law.	Employee monthly contribution reduced to $2.05.
Nov. 1, 1948	Changed to: *Special hospital services*, up to $50 whether or not charge was made for operating room (maternity benefits, up to $50.)	

See footnotes at end of table.

D—Related Wage Practices [1]—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Insurance Benefits—Continued	
Jan. 1, 1950	Changed to: *Hospital expenses*, $8 a day up to 31 days (maternity benefits, up to 14 days). *Special hospital services*, up to $120. (Same for maternity benefit.) *Surgical insurance*, up to $225 (maternity benefits, up to $112.50). Added: *Hospital and surgical*, coverage for dependents of insured employees.	Plan incorporated in union agreement for first time. Employee monthly contribution remained at $2.05; remainder of cost borne by company. Dependents received same benefits as employees except that maternity benefits were not provided for dependents.
Jan. 1, 1951	Added: *Medical expense insurance* (for insured employees and dependents), up to $2 for each treatment at a doctor's office; $3 for each treatment elsewhere. Benefits commenced on first visit in case of injury; third visit in case of sickness. Maximum, $150 during any 12-month period.	Employee monthly contribution remained at $2.05; remainder of cost borne by company. One treatment allowed a day.
	Voluntary Unemployment Compensation Disability Plan	
Jan. 1, 1951 (Agreement of Oct. 23, 1950).	*Unemployment disability benefits*, up to $40 a week for maximum of 26 weeks for each disability, plus $8 for each 24 hours in hospital, with a maximum of 12 days in one year. Benefits commenced on first day in case of accident, and eighth day in case of sickness unless 24 or more hours of hospital confinement was necessary earlier.	Alternative to State plan provided for employees who authorized company to divert the 1 percent heretofore deducted and paid to the State toward the cost of the plan. This was separate from the group plan referred to above.

[1] The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.
[2] During the period covered by Executive Order 9240 (Oct. 1, 1942, to Aug. 21, 1945) the application of these provisions was modified where necessary to conform to the order.

—ROBERT HAMLISCH
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Ceiling Price Regulations 135–142; Suspension of Some Controls

SUSPENSION OF price controls on 16 commodities at the primary producer level, and the adoption of 8 new ceiling price regulations by the Office of Price Stabilization, comprised price stabilization activity for April 1952.[1] These are summarized in the following tabular presentation.

[1] Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 17, No. 72, Apr. 11, 1952, p. 3195; vol. 17, No. 79, Apr. 22, 1952, pp. 3538, 3542, and 3545; vol. 17, No. 80, Apr. 23, 1952, p. 3595; vol. 17, No. 83, Apr. 26, 1952, pp. 3725, 3730, 3731, 3737, 3738, 3741, and 3742; and vol. 17, No. 85, Apr. 30, 1952, p. 3822.

Major Provisions of CPR's Adopted in April 1952

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
135	Apr. 10	May 10	Bakery items	Wholesale and retail.	Establishes ceilings for sales by bakers of perishable and frozen bakery items within the following product categories: bread and bread-type rolls; cakes, cookies, and pastries; sweet yeast-raising goods; doughnuts and crullers; and pies.
136	Apr. 21	Apr. 26	Platinum and platinum products.	All domestic sales including sales of imports.	Fixes ceiling prices for commercially pure platinum; impure platinum and platinum scrap, ores, and concentrates; platinum alloys; and platinum products (other than jewelry).
137	do	do	Bulk superphosphate	Producers	Establishes ceiling on sales of super phoshphate to fertilizer manufacturers and to agencies of the U. S. Government. Dollar-and-cent ceilings are established for sales in bulk of ordinary and triple superphosphate.
138	do	do	Nickel anodes	All sales by producers, jobbers, and other resellers.	Establishes ceilings for nickel anodes and for the service of converting or manufacturing any such commodity from materials owned by any other person.
139	Apr. 22	Apr. 28	Rebuilt and used automotive parts.	Rebuilders and resellers.	Provides ceilings for rebuilt or used automotive parts at the same percentage of current prices of new parts as was maintained by the rebuilder or seller of rebuilt or used parts during the pre-Korea period.
140	Apr. 24	Apr. 29	Northeastern white pine lumber.	Manufacturers	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings for Northeastern white pine lumber. It covers manufacturers (sawmills, planing mills, and concentration yards) producing square edge and round edge white pine lumber sawed from the white pine tree (Pinus strobus) in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. Provision is also made for allowing commission men an addition to the mill ceiling price.
141	Apr. 25	None	Raw wool waste materials.	Producers	Fixes dollars-and-cents ceilings for sales of certain domestic and imported raw wool waste materials containing 25 percent or more of wool by fiber weight. (The regulation is issued to acquaint the industry with the level of ceiling prices established. Since regulations establishing ceilings for wool are being suspended, the regulation has no effective date.)
142	Apr. 29	May 5	Southern California used wooden agricultural containers.	Retailers and dealers.	Provides dollars-and-cents ceilings for used wooden agricultural containers, constituent wooden parts thereof when ready to be assembled into a container, and services supplied, that are sold in the areas adjacent to the cities of Los Angeles and San Diego, Calif.

Suspension of Controls (Supplementary Regulations) [1]

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
2	Apr. 25	Apr. 28	Cattlehides, kips, and calfskins.	Primary producers	Provides for suspension of price ceilings. Suspension may be terminated if prices reach 80 percent of the ceilings set forth in CPR 2, Revision 2.
6	do	do	Crude cottonseed, soybean, and corn oil; tallows, greases, animal fat waste materials; and vegetable oil soapstocks.	do	Revises downward ceiling price of soybean oil to 16½ cents per pound, f. o. b. Decatur; crude cottonseed oil to 18 cents per pound (Valley basis); and of crude corn oil to 19 cents per pound, f. o. b. United States mills. Establishes dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for processors' sales of lard (formerly covered by GCPR). In addition, suspends ceilings on crude soybean oil, crude cottonseed oil, crude corn oil, tallows and greases, fat-bearing and oil-bearing animal waste materials, lard (when sold by processors), and vegetable-oil soapstocks. Price levels at which this suspension would be lifted on crude oils and lard are 2½ cents and on tallow 1½ cents below their respective ceiling prices.
20	do	do	Wool and wool top	Futures trading on wool exchange.	Suspends ceiling prices for sales of wool and wool tops on the futures exchange. Control will be reimposed, however, if the price of a wool futures contract for the nearby month, as published by the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, reaches $2.36 a pound.
35	do	do	Greasy wool, scoured wool, wool top, wool noils, alpaca fleece, alpaca top, and alpaca noils.	Sellers (other than growers).	Suspends price control on commercial sales of wool, alpaca, and their tops and noils. Controls will be reimposed, however, if the price of a wool futures contract for the nearby month, as published by the Wool Associates of the New York Cotton Exchange, reaches $2.36 a pound.
40	do	do	Burlap	Importers	Suspends controls on imported burlap of specified constructions. Provides that controls will be reimposed when the price of 40-inch, 10-ounce burlap rises to 24 cents per yard, and/or the price of 40-inch, 7½-ounce burlap rises to 18 cents per yard (landed U. S. A., ex dock port of discharge, entry paid).

[1] In addition, certain commodities (domestic and imported raw and processed wool waste materials, and burlap) are also subject to either the General Ceiling Price Regulation or the Import Regulation (CPR 31). General Overriding Regulation 4, Revision 1, serves as the suspension regulation for these commodities.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor[1]

Wages and Hours[2]

Coverage of Logging-Camp Employees. A United States district court held[3] that the Fair Labor Standards Act applied to certain cooks and custodial and clerical workers employed at three logging camps in occupations closely related and directly essential to production of timber and pulpwood for interstate commerce.

Each defendant operated a northern Minnesota logging camp, consisting of bunkhouses, cookhouses, barns, machine sheds, offices, and other similar structures. The employees who cut, loaded, and hauled timber lived in the camp, and most of these production employees ate all their meals at the cookhouse. The lumber was hauled to paper and box companies and processed, and a substantial portion of the processed products was shipped in interstate commerce.

In holding that the cooks and cookees were covered by the act, the court emphasized the integrated character of logging operations. The isolation of the camps from town in bad weather, the court found, forced most employees to eat and live at the camps, and good food and lodging were necessary to obtain employees and to abide by the union contract so that continued production would be possible.

The court cited the case of *Hawkins* v. *E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.*[4] in which employees of a cafeteria operated in conjunction with a manufacturing operation were held by a United States court of appeals to come within the act's coverage.

The district court also indicated that duties of the barn boss, watchman, bull cook, and clerk were analogous to activities of certain maintenance and custodial employees held in *Kirschbaum Co.* v. *Walling*[5] to be within coverage of the FLSA.

Coverage of Homeworkers. The United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, affirming[6] a district court's judgment, extended FLSA coverage to certain homeworkers in the knitted-outerwear industry. These homeworkers knitted garments under an arrangement whereby they supposedly purchased their own yarn and thread from sources independent of the distributor to whom the finished product was delivered. The lower court had held that the homeworkers were employed by the defendant-distributor within the meaning of the act, and had enjoined the distributor from violating the act and the Wage-Hour Administrator's regulations which prohibited employment of homeworkers in the knitted-outerwear industry.

A similar judgment had been reversed and remanded[7] previously by the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit on the ground that the Administrator's regulation prohibiting "industrial homeworkers" could not be construed to cover those who obtained their materials from sources independent of the distributor.

The appellant's principal argument to the court in the instant case relied primarily on the earlier decision, and although his oral argument mainly concerned the meaning of that decision, the court in the Sixth Circuit made no mention of it. The Department of Labor contended that the *Wagner* decision (1) was inapplicable as to meaning of the regulation, because homework now is prohibited under the revised regulation "regardless of the source of the materials used," (2) erroneously interpreted the Administrator's regulation, and (3) did not in any event hold that the homeworkers were not employees within the statutory definitions, and therefore did not affect the defendant's liability for violations of the minimum-wage and overtime provisions of the act.

The Sixth Circuit Court made no reference to the *Wagner* decision, but simply affirmed the lower court's judgment, which enjoined violations of both the act and the Administrator's regulation. It cited only *Walling* v. *American Needlecrafts*[8] *and Rutherford Corp.* v. *McComb* in its decision,[9] and made no reference to the revised regulation. The reliance on these cases, in which homeworkers were held to be employees within the meaning of the act, appears to indicate that the court regarded the *Wagner* decision as erroneous in its interpretation of the Administrator's regulation.

Coverage of "Off-the-Road Employees." A United States circuit court of appeals recently ruled[10] that off-the-road employees engaged in the production of highway repair material were covered by the FLSA. In this case, a com-

[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. *Promersberger et al.* (D. C., Minn., Mar. 13, 1952.)

[4] 192 F. 2d 294.

[5] 316 U. S. 517.

[6] *Harwood* v. *Tobin*, 194 F. 2d 538.

[7] *Tobin* v. *Edward S. Wagner*, 187 F. 2d 977.

[8] 139 F. 2d 60.

[9] 331 U. S. 722.

[10] *Tobin* v. *Allstate Construction Co.* (C. A. 3, Apr. 9, 1952).

pany was engaged in the production, sale, and application of a bituminous concrete material known as amesite, which is used to resurface highways and railroad crossings by industrial concerns; and most of the material made and applied was used on interstate roads or roads carrying interstate traffic, on interstate railroads, or by firms producing and shipping goods in interstate commerce.

The company conceded that employees who actually applied amesite to highways or other instrumentalities of commerce were within the scope of the act. It claimed, however, that its off-the-road employees, who engaged in hauling the raw material to the mixing plant, making the product at the plant, and hauling it from plant to road site, were not producing goods for interstate commerce so as to bring them within the act's coverage.

This theory was rejected by the circuit court, which cited the Supreme Court decision in *Roland Electric Co.* v. *Walling* [11] as authority for the view that an employee may be covered by the act even when he is employed in production of an article which never leaves the State.

The circuit court noted that, in *Overstreet* v. *North Shore Corp.*,[12] the Supreme Court held that roads and bridges are instrumentalities of interstate commerce when used by persons and goods passing between the various States. Applying the principles of the *Roland* and the *Overstreet* cases, the circuit court decided that the off-the-road employees in question were engaged in production of goods for commerce. It also expressly followed the reasoning of *Atlantic Co.* v. *Walling*,[13] in which it was held that the FLSA applied to employees who manufactured and hauled ice used to refrigerate railroad cars transporting other commodities in interstate commerce. Based on the arguments before the court, it reasoned that the off-the-road employees in the instant case performed duties which were as helpful to interstate commerce moving over the highways as the production of ice to commerce moving over railroads in the *Atlantic Co.* case.

The circuit court upheld the injunction granted by the district court against continued violations of the act by the company.

Labor Relations

Non-Communist Affidavits. On August 3, 1949, a woodworkers' union filed a charge with the National Labor Relations Board alleging that an employer was guilty of unfair labor practices under the Labor Management Relations Act. In March 1950, the Board issued a complaint against the employer. Subsequently the Board ordered him to cease certain practices and asked a United States court of appeals to enforce the order. This request was refused.[14]

The court held that the Board lacked authority to issue a complaint against the employer, because, at the time the woodworkers' union made the charge, the national union had not filed non-Communist affidavits with the Board as required by the LMRA. Non-Communist affidavits executed by officers of the woodworkers' union were on file with the Board on August 3, 1949, but officers of the national union did not file such affidavits until December 1949. The court held that the filing by the national union in December did not have a retroactive effect, and hence the Board had no authority to consider the charges or to issue the complaint and the order.

Interference With Union Activity. (1) The NLRB ordered [15] an employer to cease activities which discouraged union membership and thereby violated the LMRA. An employee who was very active in union-organizing activities at the employer's plant was laid off. The employer cited lack of work as the reason for this lay-off, and promised to recall the employee as soon as work "picked up." In the following month, he stated that, although the employee had done some bad work, he still intended to recall him. Two months later, the employer objected to the employee's acting as an observer for the union at a representation election, on the ground that he had been discharged, and then told a union representative that the employee's release had been a discharge, not a lay-off. At the NLRB hearing, the employer admitted that he decided to discharge the employee after the talk he had with the union representative because the latter was going to "tell me who I could hire and fire."

It was found by the Board that the employer knew of the employee's union activities and that the employer had engaged in other anti-union conduct in violation of the act. In the opinion of the Board, the facts, including the employer's frequent shifting of position regarding the reasons for terminating the worker's employment, indicated that the employee's discharge was really on account of his union activities and was, therefore, discriminatory. The Board added that, even if the employer had laid the employee off initially with the intention of recalling him, the facts indicated that the later decision to discharge him was caused by his union activities.

(2) The NLRB ruled [16] that a telephone company violated the LMRA by questioning employees concerning union membership and activity and by soliciting and encouraging resignations from the union.

The company had a rule prohibiting union solicitation during working periods or in places where the company's operations or administrative work were being performed. It was rigidly enforced, even to the extent that a supervisor had the home telephone of an employee tapped in an effort to determine whether she was soliciting other operators while the latter were on duty. The supervisor, however, in her place of employment and while the employees involved were on duty, solicited resignations of other workers from the union. These activities, the Board held, violated the prohibitions in the LMRA against interference with union activities.

The company argued that an NLRB cease and desist order with respect to these activities was not warranted, since (1) the violations were merely isolated events, and

[11] 326 U. S. 657.
[12] 318 U. S. 125, 129.
[13] 131 F. 2d 518.
[14] *NLRB* v. *Dant & Russell, Ltd.* (C. A. 9, Mar. 20, 1952).
[15] *International Furniture Co.* (98 NLRB No. 100, Mar. 17, 1952).
[16] *Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.* (98 NLRB No. 168, Apr. 9, 1952).

(2) the company's neutrality policy on union activity, which was brought to the attention of employees when they were employed, relieved the company from any liability for the supervisor's conduct. The Board, however, found that this conduct affected a number of employees and constituted more than a single act of interference, restraint, or coercion.

With respect to the company's neutrality policy, the Board has held in the past that, under certain circumstances, "an employer may be absolved of liability for coercive statements made by its supervisors in violation of the employer's announced policy of neutrality." Such circumstances, however, have included something more than "mere publication of a statement directed solely to the employees." When, as here, an employer's supervisors have engaged in conduct violative of the act, prior Board decisions have held that a neutrality statement which does not specifically repudiate the conduct is insufficient to relieve the employer of responsibility. In the Board's opinion, a specific repudiation was necessary in the instant situation, since the highest-ranking supervisor in the office had not hesitated to make known her opposition to the employee's union activity.

The Board did not find, however, that the employee's discharge was discriminatory within the meaning of the LMRA. Evidence showed that she assumed a noncooperative attitude toward supervisory personnel, sporadically engaged in disorderly conduct in the presence of other employees and at one time refused to work under conditions established by the company. The decision stated that it "is not required that an employer submit to insubordination and indignities on the part of employees," even though such employees are at the same time engaged in union organization, collective bargaining, or other mutual-aid or protection activities. The Board also found that the employer did not engage in unlawful surveillance by tapping the home telephone line of the employee. The preponderance of the evidence failed to establish, the Board held, that the employer was motivated by, or used it for, a purpose other than to determine whether the employee was engaged in union solicitation of other operators while the latter were on duty.

Veterans' Reemployment Rights

Discharge After Failure To Take Promotion Examination Not Without Cause. The Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirmed [17] a district court decision dismissing a veteran's claim for reinstatement and lost wages based on "discharge without cause" within the statutory year.

At the time the veteran, a railroad brakeman, was inducted into the Armed Forces, the collective-bargaining agreement provided that a brakeman must pass one of three similar examinations given brakemen, in seniority order, for a position as conductor. If a brakeman failed "to pass the third examination" or declined any examination, he was reduced to junior brakeman and had to await his turn for another opportunity to be examined.

[17] *Fries* v. *Pennsylvania R. R. Co.* (C. A. 7, Apr. 3, 1952).

The veteran was inducted on July 29, 1942, and reinstated on January 10, 1946, with full statutory rights. On September 16, 1942, a change in the agreement was made whereby termination of employment became the penalty for not passing or taking examinations. However, the change did not apply to those who had actually worked 528 days in certain positions before September 16, 1942. On March 29, 1946, the reinstated veteran received notice to take the examinations and was given warning of the penalty. He ignored the examinations and was dismissed May 10, 1946.

He contended that his time in military service should have been counted as "days worked," which would have brought him within the 528 days' exemption. Evidence showed that the new provision was applied to exclude time on leave of absence from the 528 days. The court found no legal basis in the reemployment statutes for counting military service as "days worked."

Finally, the court held that since the veteran's discharge was not made arbitrarily or to deprive him of statutory protections but rested on an agreement neither arbitrary nor discriminatory in character, the "cause" was such as a fair-minded person might act on, and the case was not one of discharge "without cause" in the statutory sense.

Unemployment Compensation

Availability. An Ohio common pleas court held [18] that a claimant had been available for work and had made an active search for work when she applied for the only job to which she was referred by the employment office and made two additional applications for work on her own initiative. In the absence of any other facts, the court held that the finding of unavailability by the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation Board of Review was contrary to the weight of evidence.

Claimants Held Unemployed During Vacation Period. The New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, held [19] that daily workers in a shipyard were unemployed during so-called "vacation periods" although they received payments from the employer. All the workers at the shipyard worked on a daily basis and irregularly. Under the union contract, qualified workers were entitled to 1, 2, or 3 weeks' "vacation pay." The employer did not close the shipyard, but arbitrarily fixed certain periods as "vacations" for certain employees. The court affirmed the holding of the New York Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board that the "vacation pay" was in fact a bonus rather than wages for a specified period.

Good Cause for Voluntary Quit. The New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, held [20] that a sailor, working under a union permit which allowed him to keep the same job for no longer than 60 days or one round trip, had good

[18] *Kornbauer* v. *State* (Com. Pleas Ct. for Licking Co., Ohio, September Term, 1951).

[19] *Levy* v. *Todd Shipyards Corp.* (N. Y. Supreme Ct., Appellate Div., Mar. 12, 1952).

[20] *In re Fiol*, N. Y. Supreme Ct., Appellate Div., Mar. 20, 1952.

cause for refusing reemployment on the same vessel after completing a voyage of 73 days. The court stated that while the Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board is not bound to recognize all union rules, in this case the union rule was not unreasonable.

Refusal of Suitable Work. An Ohio common pleas court held [21] that the claimant was disqualified for benefits for refusing a referral to suitable work, because she had refused to investigate a job as shoe saleswoman paying $25 a week. Claimant had 20 years' experience selling shoes, and had recently earned from $40 to $45 a week, but had seldom worked full time. She had been unemployed for 10 weeks, and the Administrator of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation had certified that $25 a week was the prevailing wage for shoe salesmen in the community.

[21] *Cornell* v. *Cordea* (Com. Pleas Ct., Summit County, Ohio, Mar. 7, 1952).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

April 15, 1952

THE WAGE STABILIZATION BOARD announced revision of General Wage Regulation 13 (see Chron. item for July 19, 1951, MLR, Sept. 1951) to include all fringe benefit plans except health and welfare, pension, and deferred compensation profit-sharing types—covered by other regulations. (Source: WSB release 214, Apr. 15, 1952.)

On May 5, the WSB announced amendment of GWR 13, Revised, to exclude sick leave, which is subject to GWR 19 (see Chron. item for Dec. 21, 1951, MLR, Feb. 1952), and to modify the prevailing industry or area practice standard for approval of fringe benefits. (Source: WSB release 223, May 5, 1952.)

April 16

THE WSB, in unprecedented action, made no recommendations for settlement of the oil dispute (see Chron. item for Feb. 28, 1952, MLR, Apr. 1952) in requesting resumption of bargaining, after industry representatives refused to appear at panel hearings. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 17, 1952.)

On April 30, having failed to reach a settlement before their new strike deadline, 90,000 members of the unions involved struck for a 25-cents-an-hour wage increase and higher shift differentials. (Source: CIO News, May 5, 1952; and New York Times, May 1, 1952.)

On May 7, the unions refused a WSB request to return to work without a contract. (Source: New York Times, May 8, 1952.)

April 17

THE WSB, with industry members dissenting, recommended that two airplane companies (Douglas and Boeing) negotiate further with the unions involved on the only issue still in dispute, the union shop, "in light of the 'relevant observations' contained in the Board's recent proposal in the steel case" (see Chron. item for Mar. 20, 1952, MLR, May 1952). (Source: WSB release 215, Apr. 17, 1952.)

April 21

THE N. Y. SUPREME COURT, in the case of *Englander Company, Inc.* v. *Tishler*, on the ground that it constituted an illegal secondary boycott, enjoined picketing of a store for the purpose of inducing customers not to buy goods made by a manufacturer involved in a dispute with the union. The Court's ruling cited the fact that the store had purchased the union-made goods before the strike and the picketing began. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 1, May 5, 1952, LRRM p. 2007.)

April 24

THE president of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) refused to meet with the New York State Industrial Commissioner to discuss implementation of recommendations of the State board of inquiry that investigated last fall's dock strike (see Chron. item for Nov. 9, 1951, MLR, Dec. 1951). His action followed appointment of an AFL commission to "study and evaluate" the board's report. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 21 and 25, 1952.)

THE Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee (CIO) announced a new contract covering 5,000 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. commission agents, and containing two precedent-setting provisions in the insurance industry: (1) a guaranteed annual wage based on a minimum of $60 per week; and (2) elimination of arbitration and "no strike" provisions. (Source: IAWOC release, Apr. 24, 1952.)

April 25

THE TELEPHONE STRIKE (see Chron. item for Apr. 7, 1952, MLR, May 1952) ended with agreement on a "package" increase covering 6,000 Western Electric distribution employees. Individual settlements generally followed the Michigan Bell contract of April 11, which provided increases averaging 12.7 cents an hour. (Source: CIO News, May 5, 1952; and New York Times, Apr. 14 and 26, 1952.)

THE SALARY STABILIZATION BOARD issued General Salary Stabilization Regulation 6, approved on April 8, which permits the institution or amendment of pension, retirement, annuity, deferred profit-sharing or stock-bonus plans under specified conditions without prior Board approval. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 86, May 1, 1952, p. 3849.)

On April 25, the SSB issued GSSR 7, adopted on April 8, which establishes ceilings on compensation of professional team athletes. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 85, Apr. 30, 1952, p. 3826.)

April 28

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL LABOR OFFICIALS began its 35th annual conference in San Juan, Puerto Rico. (Source: New York Times, Apr. 28, 1952.)

April 29

JUDGE DAVID A. PINE of U. S. District Court, District of Columbia, granted the request of certain large steel

companies for a preliminary injunction restraining enforcement of the President's order to seize the steel mills (see Chron. item for Mar. 20, 1952, MLR, May 1952). (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 1, May 5, 1952, LRRM p. 2001.)

That afternoon, the president of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) ordered an immediate strike against the mills. (Source: CIO News, May 5, 1952; and New York Times, Apr. 30, 1952.)

On the same day, the United States Senate amended a second appropriations bill to prohibit use of funds in the bill for any purpose connected with any seizure not authorized by act of Congress. (Source: Congressional Record, Apr. 29, 1952, p. 4621.)

On April 30, the U. S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, in a 5 to 4 decision, granted the Government a temporary stay of Judge Pine's preliminary injunction, issued that morning. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 1, May 5, 1952, LRRM p. 2036.)

On May 1, the Court of Appeals, again by 5 to 4, denied the steel companies' motion to prevent the Government from changing terms and conditions of employment in their mills for the duration of the stay. (Source: Ibid.)

On May 2, in response to the President's request of the previous day, the steelworkers' president urged them to return to work. (Source: CIO release, May 2, 1952.)

On May 3, the Supreme Court of the United States accepted review of the District Court's decision, upheld the Court of Appeals' April 30 ruling, but reversed that of May 1. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 3, May 12, 1952, LRRM p. 2070.)

On May 4, a bargaining conference of union and steel representatives, opened by the President the previous day, "adjourned without an agreement." (Source: New York Times, May 5, 1952.)

May 5

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, by denying review in the case of *Paducah Newspapers, Inc.* v. *Wise*, in effect, upheld a lower court's libel judgment against the defendants for publication of an advertisement charging unjustly that the plaintiff was unfair to labor. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 3, May 12, 1952, LRRM p. 2071.)

May 7

THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD suspended controls on installment credit under Regulation W (see Chron. item for Sept. 8, 1950, MLR, Oct. 1950). (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 92, May 9, 1952, p. 4256.)

THE WSB, in the dispute between the United Auto Workers (CIO) and 13 brass and copper fabricating companies (see Chron. item for Sept. 24, 1951, MLR, Nov. 1951), recommended a general wage increase of 11 cents an hour and other changes in working conditions in 10 individual disputes; 3 others were returned to the parties without recommendations for settlement terms. (Source: WSB release 225, May 7, 1952.)

May 8

THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE announced that the Government had agreed to settle for $8,500,000 the much larger claims of 91 firms for damages growing out of Federal seizure of the Midwest trucking industry (see Chron. item for Aug. 11, 1944, MLR, Dec. 1944). (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 3, May 12, 1952, LRR p. 20.)

May 9

THE U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, in the case of *Gamble Enterprises, Inc.* v. *National Labor Relations Board*, on grounds of violation of "anti-featherbedding" provisions of the LMRA, reversed an NLRB order (see Chron. item for Jan. 24, 1951, MLR, Mar. 1951) which had found no unfair labor practice in a union requirement that a theater hire a local orchestra when a traveling band was employed. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 5, May 19, 1952, LRRM p. 2093.)

Developments in Industrial Relations[1]

FEDERAL seizure of the basic steel industry and a comparatively short Nation-wide steel strike occurred during April 1952. Labor unrest was also reflected in a number of other major work stoppages.

Basic Steel Situation

A Nation-wide basic steel strike idled more than half a million workers beginning late in April. The stoppage occurred after a court ruling invalidated governmental seizure of the steel mills; the seizure occurred following the collapse of bargaining between the United Steelworkers (CIO) and the industry. Widespread controversy concerning the legality of the executive seizure tended to overshadow the fundamental steel wage-price issues which remained unsettled.

Major developments in the steel dispute during April were as follows. Steel negotiations, which were postponed late in March following the resignation of Director of Defense Mobilization Charles E. Wilson,[2] began April 3 under the direction of Acting Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman assisted by the Chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board. The meetings collapsed, however, when the union refused to accept less than the full wage-fringe-union-shop settlement recommended by the WSB and the industry insisted on a $12 a ton rise in steel price ceilings to compensate for the recommended benefits and rejected the union shop. When subsequent mediation efforts to avert a Nation-wide steel strike set for April 9 failed, the President on April 8 issued Executive Order 10340 directing the Secretary of Commerce to seize and operate the basic steel mills effective at midnight. The President stated that a steel strike "would immediately jeopardize and imperil our national defense" and that seizure of the mills was the "only way to prevent a shut-down and keep steel production rolling." The scheduled strike was immediately cancelled. However, curtailments in steel operations and walk-outs by steelworkers, both in anticipation of the impending strike, resulted in a short period of idleness for thousands of workers.

The first effort to void the seizure action failed on April 9 when Judge Alexander A. Holtzoff of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia denied petitions of several major steel companies for a temporary restraining order.

A week of further unsuccessful negotiations by the parties was followed by the Secretary of Commerce's announcement that he would negotiate directly with the union on "terms and conditions of employment." The Economic Stabilization Administrator was requested by the Secretary to prepare recommendations for adjustments in steelworkers' wages. Meanwhile, the Administrator authorized an average increase of about $3 a ton in steel price ceilings, contingent upon industry acceptance. This price adjustment was permissible under the Capehart Amendment to the Defense Production Act even in the absence of a wage increase.

In a second court test, the industry's contention that this action was illegal was upheld on April 29 by Judge David A. Pine of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia. He ruled against the Government on constitutional and statutory grounds and granted a petition for a preliminary injunction restraining the Government from taking any action under the seizure order. Immediately following the decision, Philip Murray, president of the Steelworkers, ordered a strike.

The court's ruling was incorporated into an order on April 30 directing a return of the steel mills to the companies. On the same day, however, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, by a 5 to 4 vote, restored Government control of the mills by granting a petition for a temporary stay of Judge Pine's order, pending review by the United States Supreme Court.

Other Major Strike Activity

Disputes in the petroleum and communications industries affected a large number of workers on a national basis.

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.
[2] See May 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 570).

Communications. The country's communications network was disrupted by two major stoppages affecting telephone and telegraph services. A 3-week strike by the Communications Workers of America (CIO) beginning April 7, idled about 77,000 employees of several Bell Telephone System operating companies and the Western Electric Co.—Bell's manufacturing, distributing, and sales affiliate.[3] A partial settlement was made on April 11, when the Michigan Bell Telephone Co. and the CWA agreed upon an average wage increase of 12.7 cents an hour, including 1.5 cents in fringe benefits. Similar wage agreements were reached subsequently with the Ohio Bell Telephone, New Jersey Bell Telephone, and Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Companies. On April 19, the Western Electric Co. agreed to grant equipment installers average increases of 14.1 cents an hour in basic wages and 17 cents an hour in the established per diem travel and transfer allowance. The strike was ended when similar basic wage increases were provided in agreements affecting Bell Telephone Laboratory employees on April 23 and Western Electric warehousemen and salesmen on April 25.

Approximately 31,000 employees of the Western Union Telegraph Co. stopped work on April 3[2] at offices throughout the country. This action was taken to enforce demands by the Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL) for a wage increase of 16 cents an hour; a 40-hour workweek with 48 hours pay for most employees; and improvements in pension benefits. The walk-out, first Nation-wide telegraph strike since 1919, was still unsettled at the end of the month.

Petroleum. A national oil strike idled about 90,000 workers in refineries, pipelines, and distribution plants beginning April 30. CIO and independent unions in the industry acted jointly in the walk-out to enforce demands for a general wage increase of 25 cents an hour and hourly adjustments in second- and third-shift differentials from 4 to 6 cents and from 6 to 12 cents, respectively.[2]

For the first time in a disputes case, the WSB on April 16 returned the oil controversy to the parties for further collective bargaining after industry representatives had refused to participate in panel hearings in two "pilot" cases. The companies had proposed consideration of the merits of individual oil disputes instead of a settlement applicable to the entire industry. They contended that the procedures established for the Board's hearings would lead to "multi-company, industry-wide bargaining" in contrast to the local bargaining which has historically prevailed in the industry.

Rubber. Office workers at B. F. Goodrich Co. plants in Akron, Ohio, ratified an agreement on April 5 ending a strike that had continued intermittently since February 27 and had reportedly idled upward of 10,000 production workers at its peak.[2] It provided for a consent election on April 30 to determine the appropriate bargaining agent for office employees.

Construction. No agreement was reported during the month in the strike that began March 31 involving approximately 15,000 AFL carpenters in four San Francisco Bay Area counties. Principal issues in the dispute concern the union's demands for a health and welfare plan and a retroactive pay increase.

Shipbuilding. A strike scheduled for April 30 at the Bethlehem Steel's East Coast shipyards was postponed by the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) for 45 days—until June 13. This was the third extension of negotiations that began in December 1951 for a new contract affecting approximately 30,000 workers.[2] The union also deferred until June 14 a threatened walk-out at two East Coast yards of the Todd Shipyards Corp.

Significant Negotiations

Economic problems in the textile industry, resumption of negotiations in the prolonged railroad dispute, and wage proposals in the electrical products industry dominated negotiations during the month.

Apparel and Textiles. Agreement to forego wage increases and other contract improvements for some 150,000 of its approximately 375,000 members was made by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) and the United States Clothing Manufacturers Association by extending existing contracts until September 15, 1952. The decision was based on the adverse employment situation and economic conditions prevailing in the industry.

[3] Including the workers directly idled by this strike and those idled by the hit-and-run picketing, a total of about 140,000 workers were idle during the strike.

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Unfavorable employment conditions in the needle trades also led to action by the general executive board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL). It appointed the union's New York Joint Board as a wage policy committee to screen all requests for wage increases from the union's various regional and trade groups. In acting, the executive board stated that the union's members were entitled to higher pay but noted that consideration of the "timing" of wage demands was necessary because of variations in the employment situation in the industry.

The American Woolen Co. and the Textile Workers Union (CIO) agreed on April 10 to a second 1-month extension of their present agreement,[2] in order to permit union officials to devote full time to the union's seventh biennial convention at Cleveland starting on April 28. (For further discussion of this convention and that of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL), see p. 648).

Transportation. The White House announced on April 26 that the Acting Director of Defense Mobilization had resumed mediation efforts in the long-standing wage-rules dispute between the Nation's railroads and the independent Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, and Order of Railway Conductors. The meetings were the first in several months.

Reportedly, the unions have been willing to accept the carriers' wage increase offer of 38 cents an hour for yardmen and 23½ cents for roadmen but have rejected proposed changes in working rules. Disagreement also centers in the amount of the hourly wage increase that yardmen should receive when a 40-hour workweek, tentatively agreed upon, is established.

A Federal Court in Cleveland, Ohio, issued a preliminary injunction on April 15 prohibiting these unions from striking against Government-operated railroad lines. The injunction replaced the court's temporary restraining order which ended a brief strike by about 5,000 union members in March.[2] It will remain in effect pending hearings on the Government's petition for a permanent injunction.

The 17 nonoperating railroad unions announced that they are considering "steps" to end the railroads' opposition to the negotiation of union-shop provisions.[4] Eastern railroads have appointed a conference committee to negotiate the issue but western and southeastern roads have failed to take similar action.

The Railway Express Agency agreed to a Nation-wide union-shop provision affecting about 42,000 workers, effective April 1, 1952. This agreement was negotiated jointly by four nonoperating unions—the Railway Clerks, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and Teamsters (all AFL).

Electrical Products. An announcement by the Westinghouse Electric Corp. on April 28 offered cost-of-living wage increases ranging from 1- to 2½-cents an hour to about 75,000 of its production workers represented by the International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (CIO), United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (Ind.), Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL). These increases, which are intended to compensate for advances in living costs since September 15, 1951, were proposed in negotiations under wage- and salary-reopening provisions in existing contracts.[5] They were immediately rejected as inadequate by the IUE (CIO) and UE (Ind.). The other two unions affected were studying the offer, as the month ended.

The announcement further stated that approximately 15,000 nonunion salaried clerical, professional, and administrative employees will receive wage increases comparable to that offered union employees, effective May 1, 1952.

At the company's East Pittsburgh, Pa., divisions, a 4-day "demonstration" which idled about 13,000 workers ended April 1. The stoppage by IUE (CIO) members protested the inauguration of a temporary "occupational group" seniority system in place of the former plant-wide plan.

Bituminous Coal. In an effort to present a more unified bargaining front in forthcoming negotiation with the United Mine Workers (Ind.), most Indiana and Illinois soft-coal producers joined the Bituminous Coal Operators Association, principal employer-bargaining group in the

[2] See May 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 570).
[4] See April 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 435).
[5] See February 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 193).

soft-coal industry. The new members had long refused to join in national bargaining with the UMW.

The UMW has not sent new contract demands to the industry. The existing agreement was scheduled to expire March 31 but has been extended, subject to a 60-day termination notice.

WSB and Other Actions

Negotiations for some form of union-shop provision were recommended by the WSB (industry members dissenting) in disputes involving the Douglas Aircraft Co. of Long Beach, Calif., and the United Automobile Workers (CIO) and United Aircraft Welders (Ind.);[4] and Boeing Airplane Co. of Wichita, Kans., and the Machinists' Union (AFL).[5] All other issues were previously settled by the parties on the basis of recommendations by the Board in the Douglas dispute and suggestions by a Board panel in the Boeing dispute. The existence of union-shop clauses in the contracts of five major aircraft firms influenced the recommendations, the Board stated.

The Board also acted in a dispute voluntarily submitted by the Todd Shipyards Corp., San Pedro, Calif., and the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO) for a final and binding decision.[6] With labor members dissenting, it awarded to more than 1,000 workers a wage increase of 5 cents an hour retroactive to July 27, 1951, the effective date of the contractual wage-reopening clause. The union had requested a wage adjustment of 22 cents an hour. Employees at the Bethlehem Steel Pacific Coast yard, also at San Pedro, will receive the same increase in view of a company-union stipulation to be bound by the Todd award.

General Wage Regulation No. 13, issued July 19, 1951,[6] which permitted adjustments in specified fringe benefits was extended by the Board to include all fringe items except health, welfare, and pension plans, and profit-sharing plans of the deferred-compensation type. The action brings other fringe benefits such as sick leave and severance pay under GWR 13.

Among other wage stabilization activities,[7] the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission adopted a resolution stating in more detail its wage stabilization policy for 1952. It also issued Regulation No. 2 providing for health and welfare plans in the construction industry.[2] The Railroad and Airline Wage Board released a report on the first 6 months of its operations from October 1951 to March 1952.[8]

A report released by a majority of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations found that the "evidence . . . goes far to substantiate" a charge by the Textile Workers Union (CIO) that "there exists in the textile industry, primarily in the South, a widespread conspiracy to prevent union organization and to destroy those unions which now exist." The findings were substantially similar to those included in a previous report issued by the Subcommittee early in 1951 but later withdrawn. Minority views on the earlier report were refiled verbatim in the new report.[9]

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[6] See September 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 318).

[7] Benjamin C. Sigal, general counsel of the Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers, and Gas, Coke, and Chemical Workers (both CIO); and Joseph Childs, vice president of the United Rubber Workers (CIO) were appointed as WSB labor members. They succeed Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers of America (CIO), and John W. Livingston, vice president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), who had resigned because of the pressure of union duties.

[8] See November 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 951).

[9] See April 1951 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 452).

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 Review

American Capitalism: The Concept of Countervailing Power. By John Kenneth Galbraith. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1952. 217 pp. $3.

On the assumption that competition has lost its potency as the regulator of the economy in the public interest, Dr. Galbraith has undertaken the search for a substitute that will justify leaving market decisions to private enterprises, with no more than limited state intervention. He finds the answer in what he calls "countervailing power," which means that "private economic power is held in check by the countervailing power of those who are subject to it," Countervailing power, like competition of old, is viewed as an autonomous and "self-generating" regulatory force. In the typical modern market of only a few strong sellers (or buyers), their power is neutralized by strong buyers (or sellers) such as chain stores or agricultural cooperatives. Likewise, in the labor market, the "original" power of large employers is offset by labor unions.

Dr. Galbraith feels that this development has had the effect of strengthening capitalism, since "the growth of countervailing power strengthens the capacity of the economy for autonomous self-regulation and thereby lessens the amount of over-all government control or planning that is required or sought," but he recognizes that neither liberals nor conservatives will be entirely happy about it. For example, he avers that "a benign Providence . . . has made the modern industry of a few large firms an almost perfect instrument for inducing technical change" and "that there must be some element of monopoly in an industry if it is to be progressive." By contrast, he finds, industries which approach the competitive model, such as bituminous coal, textiles, shoes, and lumber, are technically backward industries. Such progress as has been made in agriculture, another competitive industry, is attributed to the action of the government.

In view of the pivotal importance attributed by the author to his concept of countervailing power, his statements on this point require careful consideration, especially his insistence that it is not just "an adventitious occurrence" but self-generating and arising from the very nature of the situation. As an illustration, he states the general rule that "there are strong unions in the United States only where markets are served by strong corporations." Yet in other chapters Dr. Galbraith makes it clear that countervailing power is, at best, only partly "autonomous," since it may depend primarily upon the power of the government. "In fact," he says, "the support of countervailing power has become in the last two decades perhaps the major peacetime function of the Federal Government." This lets the cat out of the bag, and the cat turns out to be not of an economic breed, but a political animal. It is a political balance of power that is involved.

Government intervention or public ownership is considered to be justified in fields where the development of countervailing power is not practicable, as in the cases of utilities or low-cost housing. The state may also have to intervene, it is argued, in instances of persistent inflation or deflation, to assure the stability of the economy at a high level of production and employment. The author considers that the Keynesian formula is adequate to deal with deflation, but in an inflationary situation only half of the formula is available for use, "and the use of that half may be contradictory and unwise." Countervailing power likewise may accelerate inflation by inducing an upward wage-price spiral.

Nevertheless, Dr. Galbraith concludes that "in a parliamentary democracy with a high standard of living there is no administratively acceptable alternative to the decision-making mechanism of capitalism." He makes the important point that centralized decision is workable only in communities with a low and simple standard of living. It is therefore not surprising that socialist or labor governments in northern and western Europe have not attempted to nationalize the consumer industries.

Some readers may feel that despite Dr. Galbraith's insistence on the demise of competition he does not quite succeed in disposing of the remains. Some examples cited as illustrations of countervailing power look suspiciously like competition in new garb. Of course, some oversimplification is inevitable in a popular book which attempts to cover as large a theme as American capitalism in only 200 pages. Perhaps Dr. Galbraith strains a bit too hard, but he has achieved a very readable volume that clarifies some significant strands of current economico-political thought in the United States.

—GEORGE WYTHE.

Agriculture

Manpower, Chemistry, and Agriculture. Staff report to Subcommittee on Labor and Labor-Management Relations of Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, United States Senate, Eighty-second Congress, First session. Washington, 1952. 45 pp., bibliography, charts (Doc. 103, 82d Cong., 2d sess.).

Summarized on page 676 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

1950 Arizona Cotton Harvest: A Study of Hand and Machine Picking of Cotton in Arizona. [Phoenix?], Employment Security Commission of Arizona, State Employment Service, Farm Placement Division, [1951?]. 40 pp., charts; processed.

Includes information on composition and characteristics of the labor force, work habits and earnings, production of hand pickers, mechanical picking, employment of Navajo Indians in Graham County, and activities of the Interstate Farm Labor Information Station at Benson.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Injury Experience in Coal Mining, 1948: Detailed Analysis of Factors Influencing Mine Safety and Related Employment, Production, and Productivity Data. By Forrest T. Moyer, G. D. Jones, V. E. Wrenn. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1952. 109 pp. (Bull. 509.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Selected Accident Facts, Construction Industry, California, [1949–51]. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1951. 10 pp.; processed.

Injury Frequency Report of 35 Member Mills, Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers, Calendar Year 1951. Portland, Oreg., Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers (S. W. Grimes, Secretary, 1233 American Bank Building), 1952. 16 pp., charts.

Limits of Flammability of Gases and Vapors. By H. F. Coward and G. W. Jones. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1952. 155 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bull. 503.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Results of a critical review of published data, directed toward the prevention of mine explosions, and of gas explosions and fires in the metallurgical, petroleum, gas-manufacturing, and related industries.

1952 Annual Safety Equipment Issue, National Safety News. Chicago, March 1952. 284 pp., illus.

In addition to being a guide to safety equipment, this volume constitutes a reference manual on underlying physical, operational, and promotional factors in accident prevention.

Accidents and Accident-Prevention Policies in Agriculture: VIII, Netherlands; IX, Switzerland. (*In* Occupational Safety and Health, Geneva, October–December 1951, pp. 160–165. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Countries represented in the previous articles in this series, which began in the January–March issue of the periodical, were Austria, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and the United States.

Industrial Health

Conference on Problems of Noise in Industry, [Atlantic City, N. J., April 23, 1951]. (*In* A.M.A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine, Chicago, February 1952, pp. 97–163, charts, illus. $1.)

Nine papers, by various authors, with a summary of points made by the speakers and of the status of knowledge in the field.

Control and Removal of Radioactive Contamination in Laboratories. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, 1951. 24 pp. (Handbook 48.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Recommendations of the International Commission on Radiological Protection and of the International Commission on Radiological Units, 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, 1950. 29 pp. (Handbook 47.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Contains revised radiation safety standards.

Control of Health Hazards in the Operation of Metal Degreasers. By John B. Skinner. (*In* American Industrial Hygiene Association Quarterly, Chicago, March 1952, pp. 11–16, bibliography, diagrams, illus. 75 cents.)

Handbook of Dangerous Materials. By N. Irving Sax. New York, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 1951. 848 pp. $15.

The compendium deals primarily with industrial hazards of chemicals, explosives, fungi and fungicides, and radioactivity, and the control of such hazards. The section on radiation consists largely of basic data underlying protection against hazards of external radioactivity.

Physical Examinations in Industry. New York, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1951. 44 pp., bibliography, forms, plans, illus. (Industrial Health Series, No. 2.)

Industrial Relations

Collective Bargaining in the Meat-Packing Industry. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 49 pp. (Bull. 1063.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Report and Recommendations of the Wage Stabilization Board in the Matter of United Steel Workers of America (CIO) and Various Steel and Iron Ore Companies. Washington, U. S. Wage Stabilization Board, 1952. 49 pp.; processed.

A panel report, published separately by the Board, contains an outline and a summary of "the evidence and the parties' contentions without making findings or recommendations."

Final Report to the Industrial Commissioner, State of New York, from Board of Inquiry on Longshore Industry Work Stoppage, October–November 1951, Port of New York. [New York, Department of Labor?], 1952. 97 pp., bibliography.

Labor-Management Relations on the Mississippi Waterway System. By John G. Turnbull. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota, Industrial Relations Center, 1951. 53 pp. (Bull. 12.)

Includes information on wages, hours, and working conditions.

Negotiated Operator-Union Welfare Plans (Maritime Unions and United States Flag Operators). Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration, 1952. 4 pp.; processed.

Human Relations: Labor and Management. By Nelle Van D. Smith. New York, Exposition Press, 1951. 136 pp. $3.

Argues that through greater attention to human factors the differences between labor and management can be minimized, and productivity improved.

Industrial Committees of the ILO. By John Price. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, January 1952, pp. 1–43. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Labor and Social Legislation

Résumé of the Proceedings of the Eighteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation, December 4–6, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1952. 56 pp. (Bull. 154.) Free.

An article on the conference was published in the Monthly Labor Review for January 1952 (p. 12).

Rhode Island Labor Laws. Providence, Department of Labor, December 1951. 310 pp.

High Spots in State School Legislation Enacted in 1951. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, Research Division, 1952. 33 pp.; processed.

About a third of the report is devoted to a summary of legislation concerning teachers.

Droit du Travail. By F. van Goethem and R. Geysen. Brussels, Éditions Erasme S. A., 1950. 543 pp.

Discussion of Belgian labor and social legislation. Bibliographies give references to legislation of Belgium and other countries.

Lebanon and Its Labor Legislation. By Joseph Donato. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, January 1952, pp. 64–92. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

A Statement of the Laws of Panama in Matters Affecting Business. By Erasmo de la Guardia. *A Statement of the Laws of Guatemala in Matters Affecting Business.* By Julio Gomez Robles. Washington, Pan American Union, Department of International Law, 1951. 81 and 121 pp., respectively. $3 each.

Each of these reports includes a summary of labor and social legislation.

Labor Organizations

How Public Spirited is American Labor? By Joseph A. Loftus. (*In* The Annals, Vol. 280, American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, March 1952, pp. 90–96. $2.)

Examines the objectives of organized labor in relation to the public interest.

Labor Union Lawyers: Professional Services of Lawyers to Organized Labor. By Robert M. Segal. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., April 1952, pp. 343–364. $1.25.)

Abridgment, in preliminary form, of a report prepared for the Survey of the Legal Profession which is being conducted under the auspices of the American Bar Association.

Report of Proceedings of the 70th Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Held at San Francisco, Calif., September 17–25, 1951. Washington, American Federation of Labor, [1952]. 618 pp. 75 cents.

An article on this convention was published in the Monthly Labor Review for November 1951 (p. 547).

Report of the Proceedings of the 66th Annual Convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Halifax, N.S., September 10–15, 1951. [Ottawa, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, 1951?] 431 pp.

Comparative Labor Movements. By John Clarke Adams and others; edited by Walter Galenson. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. xiv, 599 pp. $6.50.

Mr. Galenson's introduction makes some comparative analyses of the labor movements described in the succeeding seven sections, each by an expert on the particular area covered. In each case, the treatment is historical, followed by description of trade-union structure and discussion of current issues such as wage-price relationships, ideology, and relation of unions to political parties and to government policies. Great Britain, Scandinavia, Australia, Germany, France, Italy, and Russia are covered. Each section is represented in a concise selected bibliography including works in various languages.

British Working Class Movements—Select Documents, 1789–1875. By G. D. H. Cole and A. W. Filson. London, Macmillan Co., Ltd., 1951. 629 pp. 45s. net.

In addition to trade-unionism, the book covers political labor movements, the cooperative movement, radical movements in their more general as well as their working-class aspects, and social and economic developments affecting the working class.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Compulsory Health Insurance: The Economic Issues. By Rita Ricardo Campbell and W. Glenn Campbell. (*In* Quarterly Journal of Economics, Cambridge, Mass., February 1952, pp. 1–24. $1.25.)

The Discussional on Medical-Personal Relations in Industry, May 17–19, 1951. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, School of Public Health, 1951. 19 pp., bibliography. (Proceedings of Inservice Training Course, 38.) $1.

Deals largely with mental health problems of plant medical departments and their handling.

Graduate Education for Physicians in Industrial Health and Occupational Medicine—A Report of Current Graduate Education Opportunities in Nine Universities. By Otto Tod Mallery, Jr., M.D. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, March 1952, pp. 101–106, bibliography. 75 cents.)

Methods of Payment for Physicians' Services in Medical Care Programs. By Franz Goldmann, M.D. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, February 1952, pp. 134–141. $1.)

Medical Inspection of Labor and Industrial Medical Services in France. By Jacques Bousser and Jean-Jacques Gillon. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, February 1952, pp. 184–210. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Occupations

Careers in Accounting. Careers in Cartography. Careers in Department Stores. Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1952. 7, 3, and 5 pp., respectively, illus.

Dietetics as a Profession. Chicago, American Dietetic Assn., 1951. 32 pp., illus. Rev. ed. 25 cents.

Counselor's Guide to Office Occupations. Sacramento, California State Department of Education, Bureau of Occupational Information and Guidance, 1951. 22 pp., bibliography; processed. (California Guidance Bull. 15.)

Careers in Public Relations. By Juvenal L. Angel. Chicago and New York, Modern Vocational Trends, 1951. 15 pp., bibliography; processed. 50 cents.

Occupational Information, Its Development and Application. By Carroll L. Shartle. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. xiii, 425 pp., bibliographies, charts, forms, illus. 2d ed. $6.65.

Brings 1946 edition up to date by discussing recently prepared occupational information and its uses, and by presenting new materials which include a list of sources of occupational information, a sample of a job analysis report, the 1950 Census classification of occupations and industries, and the New York State Department of Education's plan for filing occupational information.

Older Workers and the Aged

Age Discrimination in Employment: An FEPC Misfit. (*In* Yale Law Journal, New Haven, Conn., April 1952, pp. 574–584. $1.)

The article is extensively documented.

Company Practices Regarding Older Workers and Retirement. Chicago, National Metal Trades Association, 1952. 13 pp.

Retirement Procedures Under Compulsory and Flexible Retirement Policies. By Helen Baker. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Industrial Relations Section, 1952. 65 pp. (Research Report Series, 86.) $2.

Community Services for Older People—The Chicago Plan. By Community Project for the Aged, Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. Chicago, Wilcox and Follett Co., 1952. 240 pp. $3.

The Chicago Plan calls for integration of services for older persons within the existing structure of welfare agencies, placing major responsibility on the Welfare Council of Metropolitan Chicago. Coverage of the plan is broad in scope and priorities are clearly delineated.

Factors in the Higher Mortality of Our Older Age Groups. By Louis I. Dublin and Mortimer Spiegelman. (*In* American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, April 1952, pp. 422–429, chart. $1.)

A comparison of United States rates with those of 17 other countries.

Pensions

Problems in Modern Pension Planning. By Donal O'Callaghan. (*In* Boston University Law Review, Boston, April 1952, pp. 189–214. $1.)

Comprehensive review of the movement for industrial pensions, with emphasis on major present-day problems.

Public Retirement Systems. By Helen Livingston. (*In* State Government, Chicago, February 1952, pp. 39–42, 44. 50 cents.)

Outlines characteristics of both Federal and State programs.

Collectively Bargained Pension Plans in New York State, July 1951. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1951. 106 pp. (Pub. B–49.)

Pension Patterns in the Electrical Industry Analyzed by IUE–CIO. (*In* Employee Benefit Plan Review, Chicago, Winter 1952, pp. 32–53. 75 cents.)

Railroad Retirement Act Amendments of 1951: Benefit Provisions and Legislative History, by Robert J. Myers and Wilbur J. Cohen; *Financial and Actuarial Aspects,* by Robert J. Myers. (*In* Social Security

Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, February 1952, pp. 3–12, bibliography; March 1952, pp. 14–19. 20 cents each, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Recent Changes in the Railroad Retirement and Survivor Benefit Program. By Walter Matscheck and Jack M. Elkin. (*In* American Economic Security, Washington, January-February 1952, pp. 28–36.)

Personnel Management

Readings in Personnel Administration. Edited by Paul Pigors and Charles A Myers. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. 483 pp. $4.50, cloth; $3, paper.

Job Rotation for Unskilled Labor. By Ruth Miner. (*In* Current Economic Comment, University of Illinois, College of Commerce, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, Urbana, February 1952, pp. 43–47. Free.)

Orientation of the New Employee by the Health Division of an Atomic Energy Research Laboratory—A Four-Year Review. By Jean Spencer Felton, M.D. (*In* Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, March 1952, pp. 107–110, illus. 75 cents.)

Information Racks—A New Communications Medium. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1952. 20 pp., illus. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 125.)

Speak Up, Management! How to Communicate with Employees and Public. By Robert Newcomb and Marg Sammons. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., in association with Modern Industry Magazine, 1951. 308 pp., bibliography. $5.

Upward Communications: A Project in Executive Development Using the Syndicate Method. By Earl Planty and William Machaver. (*In* Personnel, New York, January 1952, pp. 304–318, bibliography. Reprints of this article are available from American Management Assn.)

Report of a study of the employee to top management communications system in the firm of Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., using the "syndicate method—a new learning technique imported from England."

Productivity

Productivity Trends, 1909 to 1950: Agriculture. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 34 pp., chart; processed. Free.

Productivity Trends, 1935 to 1950: Anthracite Mining Industry; Copper Ores Mining Industry; Lead and Zinc Ores Mining Industries. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 3 separate reports, 6, 6, and 8 pp.; processed. Free.

Changes in the Productivity of British Industry, 1945–51. By L. Rostas. (*In* Economic Journal, London, March 1952, pp. 15–24. 10s. net.)

Labor Productivity and the Soviet Challenge. By Irving H. Siegel. (*In* Mill & Factory, New York, March 1952, pp. 79–83, illus.)

Discussion of trends and developments in Soviet labor productivity, including comparisons with productivity in the United States, Great Britain, and Germany.

Profit Sharing

Proceedings, Fourth Annual Conference, Council of Profit Sharing Industries, Detroit, Mich., November 12 and 13, 1951. Akron, Ohio, Council of Profit Sharing Industries, 1952. 128 pp.

Sharing a Business: The Case Study of a Tested Management Philosophy. By Franklin J. Lunding. Scarsdale, N. Y., Updegraff Press, Ltd., 1951. 150 pp. $2.75.

The philosophy of profit sharing as expounded by the author of this book is over-all in its conception, with the customers, stockholders, community, employees, and management as participants. He bases his thesis on his experience as chief executive officer of a firm which has applied this philosophy successfully.

Wages and Hours of Labor

The New Salary Freezing Regulations. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 64 pp., forms.

The Theory of Union Wage Policy. By M. W. Reder. (*In* Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge, Mass., February 1952, pp. 34–45. $2.)

Examines the "maximizing" theory of trade-union wage determination advanced by Dunlop and the explanation propounded by Ross that "political considerations" dominate union wage policy.

Statistics of Wages of Agricultural Labor in the Bombay State, [1950–51]. (*In* Labor Gazette, Office of Deputy Commissioner of Labor, Bombay, February 1952, pp. 624–667. Rs. 1–8.)

Wages, Hours and Working Conditions, [Canada]: Rubber Products Industry, October 1951. (*In* Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, March 1952, pp. 331–336. 10 cents.)

Earnings and Hours [in Great Britain], October 1951. (*In* Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, March 1952, pp. 81–88. 1s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.)

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor [in Great Britain], October 1, 1951. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1952. 244 pp. 6s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

This edition has three appendixes giving data on subjects not covered by the previous annual reports: Wage

rates and hours of juvenile workers in certain industries; overtime rates of pay, by industry; and holidays with pay, by industry.

Methods of Wage Payment in British Industry. By Norman C. Hunt. London, Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Ltd., 1951. 160 pp., bibliography. 18s. net.

Prepared as a textbook for use in courses on management.

Some Statistics of Wages, Earnings, and Hours of Work [in Ireland] in 1951 and Previous Years. Dublin, Central Statistics Office, 1951. 89 pp. 4s., Government Publications Sale Office, 1951.

Samordning af de Nordiske Landes Lønstatistik. Betænkning afgivet af den af de Nordiske Socialministerier Nedsatte Ekspertkomite. Copenhagen, J. H. Schultz A/S, 1950. 103 pp.

Report of a special committee appointed to investigate and coordinate Scandinavian wage statistics. Discusses kinds of wage statistics available in Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden; methods of classification, by industry or occupation; and similarities or differences in reporting methods, by country. Individual chapters contain recommendations for coordination of wage statistics within particular groups. Occupations are defined in an appendix.

Miscellaneous

The American Economy, 1860–1940. By A. J. Youngson Brown. New York, Library Publishers, 1951. 208 pp., bibliography, charts. $4.75.

Economic history of the United States by an English scholar. Labor matters are dealt with chiefly in a chapter on Life and Labor, including information on the history of American unionism.

Communism: Where Do We Stand Today? Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Economic Research Department, 1952. 55 pp., bibliography. 50 cents.

Report of the Chamber's Committee on Communism. Includes some discussion of communism in the labor movement.

The Facts of Life From Birth to Death. By Louis I. Dublin. New York, Macmillan Co., 1951. 461 pp., bibliography, charts. $4.95.

Collection of facts, in question-and-answer form, on man's health and welfare. The book is a byproduct of the public-health activities of a large life insurance company.

Economic Resources and Policies of the South. By Calvin B. Hoover and B. U. Ratchford. New York, Macmillan Co., 1951. 464 pp., bibliography, charts. $5.50.

A report resulting from the activities of the National Planning Association Committee of the South. A chapter on Labor and Wage Policy discusses the North-South wage differential.

The Hampton Roads Communities in World War II. By Hampton Roads-Peninsula War Studies Committee, College of William and Mary; edited by Charles F. Marsh. Chapel Hill, N. C., University of North Carolina Press, 1951. 337 pp., charts, illus. $6.

A study of the impact of World War II on the Norfolk, Va., area, with emphasis on changes in the social structure, in the economic structure, and in governmental structure and services. One chapter deals with labor relations.

The Position of Labor Under the Schuman Plan. By René Roux. (*In* International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1952, pp. 289–320. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Analysis of the main provisions of the treaty establishing a "European Coal and Steel Community" and of their value to labor.

The Indian Labor Year Book, 1949–50. Delhi, [Labor Bureau], 1951. 520 pp. Rs. 10, As. 8, Manager of Publications, Delhi.

Estimates of the Geographical Income and Net Output, [Colony and Protectorate of Kenya], for the Years 1947, 1948, 1949 and 1950. Nairobi, [East Africa High Commission], East African Statistical Department, 1951. 29 pp., charts. Sh. 1/50.

Människan och Samhället—En Bok till Tage Erlander på 50-årsdagen. Stockholm, Socialdemokratiska Partistyrelsen, Tidens Förlag, 1951. 246 pp.

This book, Man and the Community, was written by 22 friends and associates in honor of the 50th birthday of Tage Erlander, Prime Minister of Sweden and leader of the Social Democratic Party. Subjects of the papers include housing, education, the trade-union movement, social insurance, state medical care for the sick, full employment, and labor-market policies in Sweden.

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*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*	*MLR table*	*Handbook table*
A–1	A–13	A–5	A–9	C–3	C–4	D–6	None
A–2	A–1	A–6	None	C–4	C–3	D–7a	D–5
	A–3	A–7	A–2	C–5	C–2	D–8	None
	A–4	A–8	A–2	D–1	D–1	E–1	E–2
	A–8	A–9	A–14	D–2	D–2	F–1	H–1
A–3	A–3	B–1	B–1	D–3	None	F–2	H–4
	A–4	B–2	B–2	D–4	D–4	F–3	H–6
	A–7	C–1	C–1	D–5	D–2	F–4	H–6
A–4	A–6	C–2	None		D–3	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 [2]	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over [1] (in thousands)												
	1952				1951								
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. [3]	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.
	Total, both sexes												
Civilian labor force	61,744	61,518	61,838	61,780	62,688	63,164	63,452	63,186	64,208	64,382	63,783	62,803	61,789
Unemployment	1,612	1,804	2,086	2,054	1,674	1,828	1,616	1,606	1,578	1,856	1,980	1,609	1,744
Unemployed 4 weeks or less	774	880	982	1,068	920	1,072	944	1,004	870	1,122	1,216	862	825
Unemployed 5–10 weeks	342	418	638	570	374	390	330	280	390	408	358	342	366
Unemployed 11–14 weeks	174	202	174	136	152	130	126	128	102	92	141	91	173
Unemployed 15–26 weeks	196	208	198	172	136	114	126	78	104	100	150	163	237
Unemployed over 26 weeks	126	96	94	108	92	122	90	116	112	134	116	153	145
Employment	60,132	59,714	59,752	59,726	61,014	61,336	61,836	61,580	62,630	62,526	61,803	61,193	60,044
Nonagricultural	53,720	53,702	53,688	53,540	54,636	54,314	54,168	54,054	54,942	54,618	53,768	53,753	53,400
Worked 35 hours or more	43,002	43,954	44,134	44,046	45,116	43,708	43,040	29,204	43,656	42,312	44,088	45,055	43,996
Worked 15–34 hours	6,826	5,810	5,652	5,686	5,926	6,832	7,488	20,070	5,080	4,898	5,061	4,931	5,651
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	1,918	2,012	2,078	2,002	2,080	2,102	1,922	1,818	1,558	1,570	2,082	2,071	2,185
With a job but not at work [5]	1,974	1,926	1,824	1,806	1,514	1,672	1,718	2,962	4,648	5,838	2,537	1,697	1,567
Agricultural	6,412	6,012	6,064	6,186	6,378	7,022	7,668	7,526	7,688	7,908	8,035	7,440	6,645
Worked 35 hours or more	4,684	4,152	4,390	4,116	4,392	4,660	6,090	5,724	5,658	6,110	5,960	5,799	4,809
Worked 15–34 hours	1,416	1,378	1,194	1,378	1,538	1,840	1,270	1,436	1,592	1,468	1,699	1,335	1,351
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	150	202	194	316	250	332	228	224	238	206	280	215	239
With a job but not at work [5]	162	280	286	376	198	190	80	142	200	124	97	91	246
	Males												
Civilian labor force	42,946	42,810	42,858	42,864	43,114	43,346	43,522	43,672	44,720	44,602	44,316	43,508	43,182
Unemployment	1,048	1,224	1,376	1,384	1,008	1,002	890	842	956	1,098	1,167	950	1,028
Employment	41,898	41,586	41,482	41,480	42,106	42,344	42,632	42,830	43,764	43,504	43,149	42,558	42,154
Nonagricultural	36,298	36,246	36,116	36,132	36,728	36,616	36,756	37,050	37,604	37,234	36,862	36,596	36,349
Worked 35 hours or more	30,796	31,038	31,346	31,296	31,974	31,102	31,206	22,174	31,554	30,492	32,021	32,184	31,420
Worked 15–34 hours	3,478	3,060	2,724	2,852	2,906	3,540	3,654	12,240	2,726	2,614	2,578	2,457	3,029
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	778	838	852	828	852	834	780	760	656	608	815	893	897
With a job but not at work [5]	1,246	1,310	1,194	1,156	996	1,140	1,116	1,876	2,668	3,520	1,448	1,062	1,003
Agricultural	5,600	5,340	5,366	5,348	5,378	5,728	5,876	5,780	6,160	6,270	6,287	5,962	5,805
Worked 35 hours or more	4,464	3,966	4,210	3,910	4,110	4,280	5,110	4,810	5,128	5,346	5,301	5,107	4,583
Worked 15–34 hours	876	964	768	888	936	1,074	554	690	724	680	724	619	859
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	124	148	154	232	158	216	142	154	132	122	175	156	165
With a job but not at work [5]	136	262	234	318	174	158	70	126	176	122	87	80	198
	Females												
Civilian labor force	18,798	18,708	18,980	18,916	19,574	19,818	19,930	19,514	19,488	19,780	19,467	19,294	18,607
Unemployment	564	580	710	670	666	826	726	764	622	758	813	659	716
Employment	18,234	18,128	18,270	18,246	18,908	18,992	19,204	18,750	18,866	19,022	18,654	18,635	17,890
Nonagricultural	17,422	17,456	17,572	17,408	17,908	17,698	17,412	17,004	17,338	17,384	16,906	17,157	17,051
Worked 35 hours or more	12,206	12,916	12,788	12,750	13,142	12,606	11,834	7,030	12,102	11,820	12,067	12,871	12,576
Worked 15–34 hours	3,348	2,750	2,928	2,834	3,020	3,292	3,834	7,830	2,354	2,284	2,483	2,474	2,622
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	1,140	1,174	1,226	1,174	1,228	1,268	1,142	1,058	902	962	1,267	1,178	1,288
With a job but not at work [5]	728	616	630	650	518	532	602	1,086	1,980	2,318	1,089	635	564
Agricultural	812	672	698	838	1,000	1,294	1,792	1,746	1,528	1,638	1,748	1,478	840
Worked 35 hours or more	220	186	180	206	282	380	980	914	530	764	659	692	226
Worked 15–34 hours	540	414	426	490	602	766	716	746	868	788	975	716	492
Worked 1–14 hours [4]	26	54	40	84	92	116	86	70	106	84	105	59	74
With a job but not at work [5]	26	18	52	58	24	32	10	16	24	2	10	11	48

[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	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1951	1950
Total employees	46,246	45,964	45,891	45,913	47,663	46,852	46,902	46,956	46,724	46,432	46,567	46,226	45,998	46,401	44,124
Mining	899	899	903	909	916	917	917	917	922	906	927	915	911	920	904
Metal	107.0	106.4	106.7	106.9	106.4	105.4	104.3	103.7	105.2	105.1	105.0	103.3	103.8	104.9	101.0
Iron	-------	36.8	36.8	37.1	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.7	39.0	38.3	38.5	37.6	36.9	37.6	35.5
Copper	-------	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.4	27.9	27.9	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.5	28.9	28.7	28.1
Lead and zinc	-------	22.5	22.5	22.2	21.9	21.4	20.9	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.3	19.9	20.2	20.8	19.7
Anthracite	-------	61.4	61.8	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.9	68.3	65.5	70.2	70.3	67.6	69.1	75.1
Bituminous-coal	355.0	361.6	365.6	367.0	368.5	367.9	367.0	366.5	369.6	359.4	378.4	377.2	381.9	378.2	375.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	-------	268.3	267.6	267.4	268.8	269.2	268.7	269.1	269.5	267.8	264.8	258.4	254.6	262.2	255.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	106.0	101.7	100.9	100.8	105.1	107.3	109.3	109.5	109.8	108.2	108.3	105.9	103.1	105.1	97.4
Contract construction	2,418	2,303	2,310	2,316	2,518	2,633	2,761	2,768	2,809	2,754	2,686	2,598	2,471	2,569	2,318
Nonbuilding construction	-------	397	395	390	453	495	544	554	568	556	540	508	460	486	447
Highway and street	-------	143.3	143.9	140.3	179.4	207.3	234.5	240.4	247.7	242.5	232.6	213.5	181.3	200.4	183.0
Other nonbuilding construction	-------	253.6	251.3	249.5	273 3	288.1	309.6	313.1	320.5	313.8	307.7	294.2	278.6	285.1	264.1
Building construction	-------	1,906	1,915	1,926	2,065	2,138	2,217	2,214	2,241	2,198	2,146	2,090	2,011	2,084	1,871
General contractors	-------	773	779	775	847	887	944	945	963	945	925	892	848	880	797
Special-trade contractors	-------	1,133	1,136	1,151	1,218	1,251	1,273	1,269	1,278	1,253	1,221	1,198	1,163	1,204	1,074
Plumbing and heating	-------	287.8	290.2	296.9	307.9	313.6	314.0	308.4	305.7	300.1	297.3	291.3	289.3	298.5	270.6
Painting and decorating	-------	146.3	143.8	146.4	167.6	175.5	182.9	188.8	189.9	183.0	175.0	167.6	155.9	165.5	132.5
Electrical work	-------	153.4	154.3	156.9	158.2	156.9	155.3	153.4	154.0	149.9	145.6	142.1	139.1	147.5	128.6
Other special-trade contractors	-------	545.1	548.0	550.6	584.6	604.8	620.7	618.6	628.4	620.1	602.7	596.6	578.4	591.9	541.7
Manufacturing	15,754	15,836	15,849	15,778	15,913	15,890	15,965	16,039	16,008	15,813	15,956	15,853	15,955	15,931	14,884
Durable goods [2]	9,019	9,006	8,997	8,946	9,000	8,976	8,942	8,913	8,878	8,839	8,998	8,975	9,003	8,926	8,008
Nondurable goods [2]	6,735	6,830	6,852	6,830	6,913	6,914	7,023	7,126	7,130	6,974	6,958	6,878	6,952	7,005	6,876
Ordnance and accessories	74.4	73.9	71.6	69.2	66.3	63.4	59.0	55.1	50.8	46.5	42.3	40.1	37.7	46.7	24.7
Food and kindred products	1,434	1,441	1,447	1,452	1,507	1,547	1,644	1,721	1,698	1,615	1,532	1,478	1,466	1,555	1,542
Meat products	-------	303.9	310.2	310.7	314.5	309.8	298.7	297.2	295.1	299.3	296.7	291.2	291.6	300.1	295.6
Dairy products	-------	136.4	134.6	133.5	136.6	139.3	144.7	150.2	156.4	158.3	157.5	150.4	143.7	145.5	144.5
Canning and preserving	-------	128.7	130.2	131.3	145.5	170.6	263.4	356.6	332.8	252.7	179.6	162.7	153 3	206.4	202.9
Grain-mill products	-------	130.6	131.0	131.0	130.5	130.1	131.3	131.7	132.1	131.6	128.7	123.1	126.1	128 9	123.9
Bakery products	-------	283.3	284.8	286.2	288.3	288.6	291.6	289.8	288.3	288.2	286.6	284.6	286.2	287.6	285.9
Sugar	-------	26.7	27.3	28.7	42.0	51.7	46.1	30.3	29.7	30.1	30.1	29.6	28.6	34.0	34.5
Confectionery and related products	-------	93.6	96.6	97.8	102.2	104.5	106.3	101.7	95.2	87.5	89.8	90.5	92.1	97.2	99.5
Beverages	-------	205.9	202.3	203.9	214.3	216.2	221.5	225.7	232.0	232.2	224.1	211.8	210.0	218.8	216.3
Miscellaneous food products	-------	131.8	129.9	129.3	132.9	136.1	140.3	137.5	136.2	135.4	139.0	134.5	134.5	136.5	138.5
Tobacco manufactures	84	85	87	90	92	93	96	96	91	81	83	81	83	88	88
Cigarettes	-------	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.2	26.0	26.0	25.7	25.4	25.6	26.1	25.9
Cigars	-------	41.6	41.4	40.9	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.1	39.9	39.0	40.6	39.4	40.8	41 0	41.2
Tobacco and snuff	-------	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.9	12.1	12.1	11.9	12.3
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-------	5.3	7.1	9.9	11.5	11.5	15.8	16 8	13.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	8.9	8.8
Textile-mill products	1,189	1,207	1,217	1,226	1,237	1,227	1,228	1,231	1,247	1,262	1,301	1,302	1,309	1,282	1,297
Yarn and thread mills	-------	157.9	159.7	160.0	160.5	160.3	161.3	164.0	164.8	164.5	168.6	171.0	171.2	167.1	162.0
Broad-woven fabric mills	-------	547.0	555.4	569.7	579.3	575.2	578.0	582.8	592.7	605.8	619.9	605.8	599.1	600.4	616.1
Knitting mills	-------	229.6	230.4	229.1	231.0	229.0	228.4	225.1	230.9	230.1	235.5	241.4	250.1	238.8	242.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-------	89.3	89.8	87.8	87.9	86.4	84.7	83 3	83.2	84.0	88.1	89.4	87.6	88.1	89.7
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering	-------	52.5	52.1	50.9	50.4	49.4	49.5	48.5	49.2	50.7	55.6	58.6	61.0	55.0	60.6
Other textile-mill products	-------	130.6	130.0	128.6	128.2	127.0	126.4	127.0	126.0	126.9	133.1	135.8	140.3	132.4	125.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,110	1,168	1,172	1,149	1,155	1,128	1,138	1,156	1,167	1,110	1,120	1,118	1,168	1. 160	1,159
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-------	140.1	140.9	140.7	136.4	131.0	144.2	151.5	152.8	142.9	149.5	148.9	152.0	147.7	148.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-------	256.1	251.5	247.2	253.6	251.6	256.2	257.0	256.2	251.2	263.4	271.6	280.2	264.2	263.2
Women's outerwear	-------	340.2	344.7	335.5	331.5	314.1	305.5	320.2	329.8	305.9	289.5	283.4	301.5	317.7	320.3
Women's, children's undergarments	-------	102.5	101.7	98.9	100.3	100.3	99.7	97.7	97.5	94.6	97.0	99.3	105.7	100.9	105.4
Millinery	-------	25.9	25.6	23.4	21.0	19.1	21.1	21.5	21.6	19.7	16.8	17.1	20.0	21.2	22.0
Children's outerwear	-------	69.9	70.0	65.9	64.0	64.7	63.6	62.8	65.3	65.0	64.9	61.8	65.4	65.2	66.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	-------	87.0	88.6	90.3	98.9	101.5	102.2	102.2	101.4	92.1	98.1	94.4	94.9	97.1	89.6
Other fabricated textile products	-------	146.6	148.6	146.7	149.2	145.6	145.2	143.0	142.5	138.6	140.3	141.2	148.1	145.6	143.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	729	732	729	718	761	783	803	808	818	813	838	828	815	805	792
Logging camps and contractors	-------	59.1	58.1	52.1	68.8	74.9	78.1	79.8	76.8	77.3	80.7	78.0	70.3	73.3	67.9
Sawmills and planing mills	-------	430.2	428.4	423.2	445.1	460.7	471.4	475.0	481.8	477.0	488.7	482.0	473.7	469.4	461.6
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	-------	105.6	105.3	107.0	109.3	110.8	115.2	115.6	118.4	115.9	122.6	122.5	123.4	118.8	124.3
Wooden containers	-------	76.2	76.6	76.5	77.9	76.7	77.0	77.0	78.0	80.3	82.4	82.0	82.5	80.3	77.7
Miscellaneous wood products	-------	60.6	60.6	59.2	59.8	60.2	61.1	60.8	62.9	62.1	63.2	63.5	64.8	62.7	60.8

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	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures	343	345	345	345	344	342	337	334	333	331	334	349	366	349	357
Household furniture	.....	237.3	236.7	237.2	236.3	235.1	229.8	225.0	223.9	223.7	226.0	240.5	256.0	240.8	255.5
Other furniture and fixtures	.....	107.5	108.2	107.5	108.1	106.8	107.3	108.5	108.8	106.9	108.1	108.6	109.5	108.0	101.5
Paper and allied products	475	483	483	482	484	486	488	490	494	493	500	497	500	494	472
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	.....	245.8	246.6	247.1	245.9	246.1	246.3	247.7	248.1	247.1	248.8	246.0	245.5	245.7	235.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	.....	128.2	127.4	126.8	129.2	130.5	131.4	131.1	132.5	133.0	136.5	137.4	139.1	134.9	128.5
Other paper and allied products	.....	108.9	108.6	108.4	109.3	109.4	110.4	111.2	113.0	113.1	114.7	114.0	115.7	113.0	107.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	765	764	767	768	775	773	769	764	759	758	762	759	757	763	743
Newspapers	.....	302.9	304.0	303.2	304.4	302.5	300.7	299.6	298.5	299.1	299.7	299.7	297.1	299.2	293.3
Periodicals	.....	54.6	54.7	54.7	56.1	55.4	54.5	53.8	53.5	52.2	52.4	52.6	52.8	53.5	52.1
Books	.....	51.3	51.5	51.2	51.3	51.2	50.9	51.0	50.3	49.0	49.1	48.9	49.1	49.8	46.7
Commercial printing	.....	203.9	204.1	207.2	207.9	207.1	206.3	203.7	202.2	204.2	206.3	204.8	204.8	205.6	200.8
Lithographing	.....	40.3	40.0	39.9	41.5	41.9	42.1	41.5	40.9	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.3	41.2	40.7
Other printing and publishing	.....	111.4	112.2	112.1	114.2	115.2	114.6	114.1	113.9	112.9	113.6	112.1	112.2	113.5	108.9
Chemicals and allied products	758	761	760	757	759	762	763	764	753	744	742	742	749	749	686
Industrial inorganic chemicals	.....	83.5	83.4	83.5	84.2	84.0	83.7	84.0	84.1	84.0	82.6	81.4	81.0	82.3	71.5
Industrial organic chemicals	.....	227.3	228.3	229.5	230.9	233.0	231.3	234.5	233.3	230.9	229.0	225.6	224.2	227.2	200.1
Drugs and medicines	.....	110.2	109.0	108.2	108.3	108.3	107.9	108.1	108.3	107.3	106.0	105.5	105.3	106.2	95.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	.....	74.9	74.7	74.8	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.9	76.9	76.9	76.5	76.5	76.3	75.6	71.4
Fertilizers	.....	42.2	38.8	35.0	32.5	31.8	32.7	32.7	30.6	29.9	31.4	36.4	40.1	34.8	34.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	.....	54.0	57.1	59.6	61.9	63.3	64.5	59.8	49.9	47.5	47.9	49.1	51.7	55.1	54.5
Other chemicals and allied products	.....	168.6	168.3	166.6	166.6	167.6	168.2	168.6	169.4	167.9	168.6	167.7	170.6	168.2	158.3
Products of petroleum and coal	273	267	267	266	269	269	269	267	267	266	263	260	258	263	245
Petroleum refining	.....	216.6	216.8	216.4	218.3	217.0	215.4	213.9	214.0	213.7	210.4	207.7	205.7	210.6	194.6
Coke and byproducts	.....	22.4	22.1	22.1	22.2	21.3	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.0	21.6	21.5	21.8	20.8
Other petroleum and coal products	.....	28.3	27.8	27.4	28.5	30.4	31.1	30.7	30.4	30.5	30.9	30.4	30.7	30.4	29.5
Rubber products	271	271	270	272	273	273	269	272	272	271	273	272	270	272	252
Tires and inner tubes	.....	119.3	119.4	119.7	120.5	120.4	115.0	117.7	116.5	115.0	114.3	112.8	111.7	115.5	110.9
Rubber footwear	.....	29.9	30.3	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.4	31.2	30.8	30.3	30.8	25.6
Other rubber products	.....	121.5	120.0	121.7	121.7	121.8	122.9	123.6	124.5	125.7	127.7	128.3	128.4	125.7	114.9
Leather and leather products	376	383	382	368	362	356	359	365	382	374	382	369	392	381	394
Leather	.....	44.2	44.6	44.2	43.7	43.3	42.6	42.2	44.8	46.0	47.3	47.6	49.1	46.7	50.5
Footwear (except rubber)	.....	245.6	244.5	235.1	228.2	220.7	224.0	230.4	244.0	237.0	244.6	232.7	247.4	240.6	252.3
Other leather products	.....	93.6	93.1	89.1	90.5	92.3	92.5	92.7	92.8	90.7	90.5	88.9	95.9	93.3	91.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	534	531	529	533	545	552	559	561	564	557	562	560	559	556	512
Glass and glass products	.....	139.7	138.4	137.6	141.8	143.2	146.7	147.9	148.5	141.8	147.2	148.3	148.8	145.7	133.5
Cement, hydraulic	.....	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.4	42.7	42.4	43.0	42.1
Structural clay products	.....	87.1	87.1	88.8	92.0	93.0	93.2	93.4	93.4	93.2	92.9	91.1	89.7	91.3	82.4
Pottery and related products	.....	54.4	55.0	54.7	55.3	56.2	56.8	57.2	57.7	57.4	59.2	60.4	61.0	58.6	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	.....	97.4	96.8	97.2	100.3	102.1	103.1	103.0	103.8	104.1	102.5	101.0	100.5	101.2	92.2
Other stone, clay, and glass products	.....	109.4	108.8	111.5	112.7	113.8	115.4	116.2	116.1	116.7	116.7	116.4	116.1	115.6	103.5
Primary metal industries	1,348	1,348	1,353	1,354	1,355	1,339	1,349	1,351	1,352	1,341	1,357	1,347	1,344	1,345	1,220
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	.....	655.5	657.9	657.6	658.9	643.6	655.6	659.0	659.8	656.5	655.0	648.7	644.8	650.5	614.1
Iron and steel foundries	.....	271.2	274.4	277.4	279.9	281.9	280.4	280.6	280.7	277.9	285.3	284.1	282.6	279.9	231.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	.....	57.0	57.2	56.3	56.4	56.2	56.3	55.9	56.8	55.5	56.8	55.4	56.4	56.3	54.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	.....	100.1	99.4	100.5	97.9	98.6	98.5	96.3	97.8	98.0	101.2	100.0	103.1	100.3	96.9
Nonferrous foundries	.....	112.6	111.7	111.1	110.4	108.7	108.3	109.0	108.4	106.8	109.9	111.1	110.9	109.6	93.0
Other primary metal industries	.....	151.8	152.1	150.8	151.0	149.8	149.7	149.8	148.3	146.6	148.8	147.5	146.5	147.7	129.8
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	990	990	989	986	988	984	988	989	996	991	1,019	1,026	1,033	1,007	933
Tin cans and other tinware	.....	45.4	44.3	44.7	46.1	45.9	48.9	51.0	50.9	49.4	49.7	49.0	49.4	49.0	48.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	.....	148.0	150.1	151.1	149.9	150.5	152.7	154.3	158.0	156.6	161.6	163.4	165.0	159.7	156.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	.....	143.0	143.2	143.8	148.1	148.7	148.6	149.2	151.0	152.2	157.9	159.1	161.6	154.8	150.6
Fabricated structural metal products	.....	245.3	243.3	240.9	240.5	235.6	234.2	232.3	233.0	227.9	227.3	229.8	228.1	229.8	201.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	.....	172.4	171.3	170.4	168.4	169.1	170.1	168.4	169.0	174.7	185.7	188.2	192.6	179.7	169.8
Other fabricated metal products	.....	236.0	237.1	235.3	235.2	234.3	233.2	233.6	234.0	229.7	236.6	236.0	236.4	233.8	206.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,651	1,655	1,656	1,647	1,640	1,625	1,611	1,585	1,573	1,597	1,611	1,598	1,592	1,591	1,352
Engines and turbines	.....	100.9	100.8	100.1	99.0	97.9	95.1	93.5	94.6	91.8	92.1	90.2	88.8	91.3	72.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	.....	185.9	190.9	189.6	188.0	186.3	187.8	170.0	169.7	194.7	195.8	193.1	193.1	187.3	172.4
Construction and mining machinery	.....	133.5	132.2	130.9	128.1	126.2	124.8	124.1	122.1	121.1	120.7	118.2	117.0	120.7	100.7
Metalworking machinery	.....	312.3	312.7	310.0	307.9	303.5	294.3	293.1	286.1	293.5	294.3	289.6	287.0	289.8	220.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	.....	194.8	192.7	193.1	194.8	196.6	196.7	196.4	197.3	196.8	197.9	197.7	197.1	195.6	167.6
General industrial machinery	.....	240.9	240.7	240.1	239.8	238.6	236.9	235.3	233.0	230.1	228.7	227.6	226.8	229.7	188.5
Office and store machines and devices	.....	108.4	108.3	107.8	107.8	108.0	107.2	106.3	105.3	102.5	105.0	104.4	103.3	104.5	90.9
Service-industry and household machines	.....	171.4	170.2	167.4	164.7	159.4	161.0	162.0	162.7	164.5	173.2	176.9	179.7	171.2	176.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts	.....	206.8	207.4	208.0	209.6	208.8	207.4	204.4	202.4	201.9	203.0	200.3	199.2	201.2	162.7

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	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	53	967	968	965	965	955	944	942	927	914	932	930	941	937	836
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-------	378.9	380.8	378.3	376.2	370.8	369.1	376.3	374.1	372.9	376.3	369.9	365.0	367.6	317.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-------	81.4	81.9	82.5	83.0	82.7	82.3	82.5	81.2	80.6	81.5	81.7	80.8	81.0	70.1
Communication equipment	-------	366.8	366.0	362.4	362.2	357.3	346.0	334.2	323.2	313.6	324.6	327.5	343.6	339.8	309.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	-------	139.6	139.7	141.4	143.9	144.4	146.9	148.7	148.6	146.4	150.0	150.9	151.9	149.0	139.8
Transportation equipment	1,613	1,585	1,578	1,560	1,558	1,551	1,511	1,514	1,497	1,490	1,525	1,513	1,520	1,511	1,273
Automobiles	-------	771.0	771.5	775.0	786.0	794.5	807.1	816.7	812.4	819.1	875.6	891.4	913.9	856.3	839.4
Aircraft and parts	-------	584.5	580.4	566.4	556.0	539.0	496.2	493.4	486.3	471.3	451.7	428.5	415.9	456.3	275.4
Aircraft	-------	389.0	385.7	377.5	373.2	364.0	339.8	330.8	330.6	319.7	304.9	289.1	281.7	308.3	184.2
Aircraft engines and parts	-------	120.8	120.7	116.1	112.6	106.5	90.3	99.8	95.4	92.9	89.6	84.5	81.1	89.6	54.5
Aircraft propellers and parts	-------	13.0	12.7	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.2	10.7	8.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-------	61.7	61.3	60.1	57.8	56.4	54.3	51.3	49.8	48.3	46.7	44.4	42.9	47.7	28.7
Ship and boat building and repairing	-------	143.1	139.8	131.0	126.5	127.0	118.9	117.2	114.4	115.4	112.4	109.1	108.6	113.7	84.4
Ship building and repairing [4]	-------	127.1	124.7	116.8	112.6	113.6	106.2	104.3	101.2	101.1	97.7	94.3	93.8	99.7	71.4
Boat building and repairing	-------	16.0	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.4	12.7	12.9	13.2	14.3	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.0	13.0
Railroad equipment	-------	75.5	75.5	76.6	77.6	78.3	77.4	75.1	72.4	72.9	74.4	73.2	70.1	72.4	62.2
Other transportation equipment	-------	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.2	11.9	11.7	11.4
Instruments and related products	323	318	317	316	315	313	310	307	302	298	299	297	295	299	250
Ophthalmic goods	-------	27.8	27.5	27.5	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.3	27.5	27.8	27.9	28.0	27.6	25.4
Photographic apparatus	-------	64.3	63.9	63.7	63.5	62.7	62.3	62.6	62.3	59.3	60.6	59.1	58.6	60.1	51.3
Watches and clocks	-------	35.8	35.5	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.0	34.2	33.9	33.2	34.1	34.0	34.5	34.3	30.1
Professional and scientific instruments	-------	190.3	189.7	189.4	188.6	186.9	185.6	183.2	178.3	178.4	176.5	175.5	173.4	177.3	143.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	461	461	461	453	463	469	471	467	465	460	479	487	500	480	459
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-------	45.8	46.1	45.7	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.1	48.5	48.5	50.5	52.8	54.9	51.4	54.8
Toys and sporting goods	-------	68.6	67.1	64.5	65.9	70.5	72.1	72.2	73.2	70.8	75.1	77.2	78.9	73.5	73.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-------	53.9	54.7	52.6	52.9	53.7	53.4	51.9	53.4	52.3	54.3	56.1	60.8	56.7	58.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-------	293.0	293.3	290.6	297.0	297.9	297.8	294.9	290.3	288.4	298.9	300.4	305.6	298.6	272.3
Transportation and public utilities	4,116	4,116	4,108	4,103	4,161	4,165	4,166	4,178	4,190	4,176	4,161	4,137	4,132	4,144	4,010
Transportation	-------	2,854	2,851	2,852	2,908	2,912	2,915	2,925	2,929	2,918	2,921	2,911	2,909	2,905	2,801
Interstate railroads	-------	1,395	1,392	1,394	1,426	1,428	1,440	1,457	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,463	1,463	1,449	1,390
Class I railroads	-------	1,221	1,218	1,222	1,247	1,258	1,271	1,287	1,297	1,296	1,296	1,290	1,287	1,276	1,220
Local railways and bus lines	-------	139	141	141	141	141	141	141	142	141	143	144	144	143	148
Trucking and warehousing	-------	639	639	637	651	649	641	631	621	614	619	620	624	628	584
Other transportation and services	-------	681	679	680	690	694	693	696	698	695	691	684	678	686	679
Air transportation (common carrier)	-------	87.8	87.5	86.3	85.3	84.7	84.1	83.7	83.7	81.5	81.4	79.4	78.5	80.9	74.4
Communication	-------	712	708	701	702	701	697	696	700	698	687	680	678	688	663
Telephone	-------	663.0	659.5	652.8	654.1	652.8	648.5	647.8	651.5	648.2	637.3	630.4	629.0	638.9	614.8
Telegraph	-------	47.6	47.1	47.2	47.3	46.8	47.5	47.4	47.7	48.5	48.3	48.8	48.4	47.9	47.2
Other public utilities	-------	550	549	550	551	552	554	557	561	560	553	546	545	551	546
Gas and electric utilities	-------	526.0	525.4	525.5	527.0	527.6	528.7	531.7	534.7	533.7	527.2	521.0	519.8	526.0	520.6
Electric light and power utilities	-------	234.1	233.9	234.4	234.3	234.9	236.2	236.2	237.1	237.5	234.9	232.4	231.9	234.3	234.0
Gas utilities	-------	117.6	117.5	117.3	118.5	118.6	118.4	118.8	120.3	119.8	118.3	116.1	115.6	117.7	114.9
Electric light and gas utilities combined	-------	174.3	174.0	173.8	174.2	174.1	174.1	176.7	177.3	176.4	174.0	172.5	172.3	174.0	171.6
Local utilities	-------	24.2	23.9	24.1	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.4	26.2	25.9	25.5	24.9	25.4	25.1	25.2
Trade	9,809	9,664	9,646	9,720	10,660	10,109	9,893	9,781	9,641	9,667	9,732	9,683	9,627	9,804	9,524
Wholesale trade	2,599	2,621	2,626	2,622	2,657	2,657	2,622	2,594	2,596	2,594	2,581	2,568	2,579	2,602	2,544
Retail trade	7,210	7,043	7,020	7,098	8,003	7,452	7,271	7,187	7,045	7,073	7,151	7,115	7,048	7,203	6,980
General merchandise stores	1,523	1,429	1,414	1,472	2,092	1,701	1,550	1,487	1,399	1,407	1,458	1,475	1,453	1,535	1,493
Food and liquor stores	1,295	1,287	1,286	1,282	1,316	1,295	1,281	1,274	1,260	1,268	1,270	1,271	1,264	1,272	1,209
Automotive and accessories dealers	735	739	744	749	768	759	748	754	757	756	750	742	739	749	728
Apparel and accessories stores	582	530	516	531	651	580	561	544	500	512	548	550	542	550	536
Other retail trade	3,075	3,058	3,060	3,064	3,176	3,117	3,131	3,128	3,129	3,130	3,125	3,077	3,050	3,097	3,014

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	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1951	1950
Finance	1,949	1,936	1,919	1,909	1,912	1,907	1,898	1,898	1,914	1,908	1,893	1,874	1,865	1,883	1,812
Banks and trust companies	-------	479	477	472	472	470	467	466	471	471	460	452	451	460	427
Security dealers and exchanges	-------	64.3	64.0	63.9	64.1	64.1	63.7	63.4	64.3	64.3	63.8	63.8	63.9	63.7	59.6
Insurance carriers and agents	-------	701	692	685	690	689	682	684	690	682	671	663	662	674	646
Other finance agencies and real estate	-------	692	686	688	686	684	685	685	689	691	698	695	688	686	680
Service	4,750	4,682	4,666	4,671	4,702	4,734	4,770	4,831	4,839	4,852	4,835	4,789	4,745	4,759	4,761
Hotels and lodging places	-------	430	428	424	426	430	437	473	507	510	478	452	445	455	456
Laundries	-------	352.6	353.4	355.5	356.2	356.6	360.0	362.1	364.5	368.9	364.8	359.5	354.4	358.6	353.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants	-------	153.8	153.2	153.8	154.3	157.4	159.3	157.4	153.3	157.6	161.3	158.7	153.0	154.5	147.5
Motion pictures	-------	243	242	242	241	242	244	247	245	245	248	249	249	245	241
Government	6,551	6,528	6,490	6,509	6,881	6,497	6,532	6,544	6,401	6,356	6,377	6,377	6,292	6,390	5,910
Federal [4]	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,331	2,727	2,325	2,322	2,336	2,330	2,313	2,271	2,244	2,201	2,277	1,910
State and local [6]	4,189	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,172	4,210	4,208	4,071	4,043	4,106	4,133	4,091	4,113	1,000

[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, any part of 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	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1951	1950
Mining:															
Metal		93.7	94.0	94.2	93.8	92.9	91.8	91.0	92.6	92.5	92.6	91.3	91.7	92.5	89.4
Iron		32.9	32.9	33.1	33.6	33.8	34.2	34.7	35.0	34.3	34.6	33.8	33.1	33.8	31.9
Copper		25.1	25.1	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.3	24.2	25.0	25.3	25.1	24.9	25.3	25.1	24.8
Lead and zinc		19.8	19.7	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.6	18.1	17.2
Anthracite		57.7	58.1	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.8	64.2	61.6	66.0	66.1	63.6	65.0	70.6
Bituminous-coal		337.8	341.5	343.5	344.9	344.7	343.0	341.9	345.2	334.6	353.4	353.1	357.4	353.7	351.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)		127.9	127.4	127.3	126.9	127.8	127.7	129.4	132.9	131.9	129.9	126.0	124.9	127.3	125.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		87.9	87.2	87.2	91.6	93.9	95.5	96.1	96.5	94.6	94.8	93.0	90.2	91.9	85.2
Manufacturing	12,696	12,791	12,808	12,766	12,911	12,904	12,997	13,087	13,069	12,885	13,064	12,993	13,108	13,034	12,264
Durable goods [2]	7,296	7,292	7,294	7,264	7,322	7,314	7,296	7,279	7,261	7,226	7,409	7,406	7,445	7,334	6,622
Nondurable goods [2]	5,400	5,499	5,514	5,502	5,589	5,590	5,701	5,808	5,808	5,659	5,655	5,587	5,663	5,700	5,642
Ordnance and accessories	56.7	56.1	54.7	53.5	51.7	50.1	46.9	43.6	41.3	38.0	33.9	32.2	30.3	37.4	19.8
Food and kindred products	1,052	1,058	1,061	1,068	1,122	1,160	1,254	1,330	1,307	1,225	1,146	1,099	1,085	1,170	1,168
Meat products		240.4	244.1	246.4	251.6	246.3	236.3	234.5	233.1	235.5	233.2	229.2	229.2	237.6	235.9
Dairy products		95.5	94.6	93.7	96.3	98.5	102.8	108.1	114.2	116.2	115.6	109.5	103.1	104.4	104.4
Canning and preserving		104.1	105.5	105.8	120.3	145.2	238.1	329.5	304.5	226.1	153.9	136.9	128.0	180.5	176.9
Grain-mill products		96.4	96.5	97.0	97.3	97.2	97.9	98.5	99.2	98.7	96.9	91.1	93.8	96.4	94.2
Bakery products		186.2	186.9	187.2	190.3	192.2	195.1	193.0	192.3	192.2	192.0	189.5	189.7	191.0	191.5
Sugar		21.7	22.2	24.0	36.7	45.6	40.2	25.3	24.7	24.9	24.8	24.4	23.5	28.8	29.9
Confectionery and related products		78.4	81.3	82.7	85.1	87.5	89.2	84.7	78.2	71.2	73.1	73.6	75.3	80.4	83.1
Beverages		138.2	134.3	136.2	145.9	146.8	150.0	155.5	160.5	160.9	155.1	145.3	143.4	150.2	149.1
Miscellaneous food products		96.6	95.4	94.7	98.1	101.1	104.8	101.2	99.9	99.4	101.7	99.1	99.2	100.9	102.6
Tobacco manufactures	77	78	80	82	85	85	89	89	84	75	76	74	76	81	81
Cigarettes		23.9	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.3	22.9	23.1	23.6	23.3
Cigars		39.4	39.3	38.8	39.7	40.1	39.8	38.8	37.7	36.9	38.4	37.2	38.6	38.9	39.1
Tobacco and snuff		10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.4	10.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying		4.5	6.3	9.0	10.5	10.5	14.8	15.9	12.2	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	8.0	7.8
Textile-mill products	1,095	1,111	1,121	1,131	1,141	1,132	1,133	1,136	1,152	1,167	1,205	1,206	1,214	1,186	1,206
Yarn and thread mills		146.8	149.0	149.0	149.8	149.4	150.5	153.2	154.0	153.6	157.8	160.1	160.2	156.3	151.8
Broad-woven fabric mills		516.4	525.4	540.0	547.5	544.2	546.2	551.4	561.2	573.7	587.7	574.3	567.3	568.7	585.6
Knitting mills		209.9	210.1	209.0	210.7	209.1	208.5	205.3	211.5	210.3	215.7	221.6	230.3	219.0	223.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles		79.1	79.3	77.9	78.0	76.5	74.9	73.4	73.4	74.3	78.1	79.2	77.6	78.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		44.8	44.5	43.1	42.6	41.6	41.6	40.6	41.2	43.1	47.7	50.7	53.2	47.1	53.3
Other textile-mill products		113.6	113.1	112.4	112.3	111.3	110.8	111.6	110.5	111.8	117.9	120.4	125.0	117.0	111.9
Apparel and other finished textile products	989	1,050	1,052	1,029	1,035	1,008	1,019	1,037	1,047	990	1,000	998	1,047	1,039	1,042
Men's and boys' suits and coats		126.8	127.8	127.2	122.5	117.1	130.6	138.0	139.2	129.3	135.4	135.0	138.2	133.8	134.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		237.7	232.4	228.2	235.4	232.7	237.5	238.8	238.0	233.1	245.2	252.9	261.1	245.6	245.3
Women's outerwear		305.1	308.1	300.3	295.7	278.6	270.1	284.4	294.5	271.0	255.4	249.1	267.4	282.7	286.8
Women's, children's undergarments		92.6	91.7	88.9	90.2	90.3	89.8	87.6	87.0	84.2	86.6	88.9	94.9	90.6	95.2
Millinery		23.7	23.0	21.0	18.7	16.7	18.7	19.1	19.0	17.1	14.3	14.6	17.5	18.7	19.4
Children's outerwear		63.7	64.3	60.2	58.3	59.2	58.1	57.1	59.7	59.4	59.2	56.3	59.5	59.6	60.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		76.3	78.2	79.2	87.6	90.3	91.0	90.9	89.5	80.1	85.8	82.7	83.1	85.4	78.4
Other fabricated textile products		123.7	126.5	124.3	126.5	123.3	123.3	120.7	119.7	116.0	117.6	118.6	125.4	123.1	121.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	664	667	665	654	696	719	740	745	754	748	773	764	752	741	730
Logging camps and contractors		54.6	53.9	47.9	64.2	70.7	74.2	75.5	72.9	73.3	76.7	74.2	66.5	69.2	63.5
Sawmills and planing mills		397.5	395.8	390.6	412.2	428.0	439.3	442.7	449.0	443.2	455.9	449.2	442.5	437.1	431.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		89.8	89.6	91.6	93.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	103.0	100.7	107.3	107.2	107.7	103.4	108.5
Wooden containers		70.4	70.9	71.0	72.1	70.9	71.1	71.2	72.3	74.4	76.6	76.2	76.3	74.4	72.2
Miscellaneous wood products		54.2	54.4	53.0	53.7	54.0	54.9	54.8	56.7	55.9	56.8	57.3	58.5	56.5	54.8
Furniture and fixtures	294	296	296	296	296	294	289	285	285	284	286	301	317	301	311
Household furniture		208.5	207.9	208.0	207.7	206.4	201.2	196.0	195.2	195.9	197.3	211.4	226.8	211.9	227.9
Other furniture and fixtures		87.9	88.5	87.6	88.4	87.3	87.9	89.3	89.4	87.8	89.0	89.7	90.5	88.8	82.6

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952				1951									Annual average	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products	398	404	405	405	410	411	413	416	419	418	426	424	427	420	404
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		210.1	210.1	211.3	212.2	211.9	212.3	214.3	214.6	213.5	214.9	213.0	212.4	212.2	205.1
Paperboard containers and boxes		106.1	106.2	105.7	108.7	109.9	110.7	110.9	112.1	112.4	116.4	117.0	118.7	114.5	109.8
Other paper and allied products		88.0	88.3	87.8	88.8	89.0	90.2	91.0	92.3	92.5	94.3	94.3	95.4	92.7	88.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	507	508	508	510	520	519	517	515	509	507	512	510	510	512	503
Newspapers		152.1	152.0	151.3	154.9	153.7	152.8	152.5	150.5	151.0	152.2	151.9	150.6	151.6	148.6
Periodicals		35.6	35.2	34.7	35.6	35.1	35.5	35.4	35.2	34.0	33.7	34.6	35.4	35.0	34.7
Books		35.7	35.9	36.0	36.3	36.5	36.7	37.0	36.4	35.3	35.9	35.7	36.0	36.2	35.7
Commercial printing		166.8	166.5	169.7	170.5	169.6	168.9	167.4	165.8	166.8	168.8	167.8	167.9	168.6	166.6
Lithographing		30.9	30.6	30.6	32.1	32.6	32.9	32.4	31.8	31.4	31.9	32.1	32.2	32.1	31.7
Other printing and publishing		86.7	87.3	88.0	90.2	91.0	90.5	89.9	89.6	88.5	89.4	87.7	87.5	89.1	85.8
Chemicals and allied products	534	537	537	536	538	542	544	543	531	526	528	531	538	535	496
Industrial inorganic chemicals		60.8	60.8	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.2	61.4	61.1	61.0	60.4	59.4	59.2	60.1	52.9
Industrial organic chemicals		167.9	168.5	169.6	171.1	172.9	172.1	174.9	173.8	172.3	171.5	169.5	168.4	169.9	151.8
Drugs and medicines		71.4	70.6	70.2	70.5	70.4	69.9	70.0	70.2	70.3	70.1	70.1	69.7	69.7	62.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers		47.6	47.8	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.1	48.6	49.7	50.2	50.0	49.8	49.8	49.1	46.8
Fertilizers		34.8	31.5	27.8	25.4	24.8	25.8	25.8	23.8	22.9	24.7	29.6	33.4	28.0	27.8
Vegetable and animal oil and fats		40.9	44.1	46.4	48.8	50.5	52.0	47.6	37.9	35.6	36.3	37.6	40.3	43.2	43.8
Other chemicals and allied products		114.0	113.8	112.8	112.4	113.5	114.4	114.6	114.5	114.0	115.2	115.1	117.0	114.8	110.3
Products of petroleum and coal	197	194	193	193	196	197	197	197	198	198	198	194	194	195	185
Petroleum refining		152.3	152.6	152.7	154.5	154.1	153.6	153.6	154.0	154.3	153.8	150.8	150.2	151.9	142.8
Coke and byproducts		19.2	18.9	18.8	19.0	18.2	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.3	19.1	18.7	18.6	18.8	18.1
Other petroleum and coal products		22.3	21.8	21.4	22.4	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.2	24.3	24.8	24.4	24.8	24.3	23.9
Rubber products	216	216	215	218	219	219	215	218	218	217	220	220	219	219	203
Tires and inner tubes		93.8	94.1	94.4	95.4	94.8	89.8	92.4	91.5	90.0	89.9	88.3	87.4	90.8	87.8
Rubber footwear		24.2	24.7	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.2	24.8	25.7	25.4	24.8	25.3	20.6
Other rubber products		97.6	96.1	97.9	97.9	98.2	99.4	100.2	101.2	102.2	104.7	106.0	106.3	102.9	94.3
Leather and leather products	335	343	342	330	323	317	320	327	343	336	344	331	353	342	355
Leather		39.7	40.0	39.8	39.0	38.7	38.1	37.6	40.0	41.5	42.7	42.8	44.4	42.1	45.9
Footwear (except rubber)		221.8	220.8	212.8	205.4	197.7	201.4	208.0	221.3	215.0	221.8	210.4	224.9	218.0	229.4
Other leather products		81.7	81.3	77.5	78.4	80.3	80.8	81.2	81.2	79.3	79.3	77.4	84.1	81.7	79.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	454	450	448	452	465	472	479	482	484	478	485	484	483	478	441
Glass and glass products		121.2	120.0	119.4	123.4	124.7	128.2	129.6	130.1	124.3	129.8	131.1	132.0	128.2	117.3
Cement, hydraulic		36.2	36.1	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.7	37.5	37.3	36.5	36.3	36.8	36.0
Structural clay products		78.0	78.0	79.7	83.2	84.4	84.7	85.2	85.0	84.8	84.8	83.0	81.7	83.0	74.8
Pottery and related products		48.5	49.2	49.0	49.9	50.6	51.1	51.5	51.9	51.6	53.3	54.6	55.2	52.9	52.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		81.1	79.9	80.8	83.7	85.6	87.0	86.9	87.8	87.8	87.0	85.8	85.4	85.6	78.7
Other stone, clay, and glass products		85.0	84.6	86.7	88.2	89.4	91.0	91.7	91.4	91.8	92.8	92.8	92.8	91.6	81.8
Primary metal industries	1,152	1,153	1,160	1,162	1,164	1,149	1,160	1,162	1,165	1,155	1,172	1,162	1,161	1,159	1,053
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		566.3	569.8	570.2	572.7	557.7	569.7	572.7	574.7	571.6	571.8	565.0	561.6	566.4	535.6
Iron and steel foundries		238.9	243.1	246.3	248.6	250.3	248.7	249.4	249.6	247.1	253.7	252.5	251.5	248.9	204.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals		47.5	47.7	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.2	46.8	47.7	46.8	47.8	46.4	47.2	47.2	45.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals		81.8	81.0	82.2	79.3	80.0	80.1	78.4	79.3	79.8	83.1	81.9	84.9	82.2	80.7
Nonferrous foundries		93.6	93 0	92.4	91.8	90.2	90.8	90.8	90.5	88.2	91.5	93.2	93.3	91.9	78.8
Other primary metal industries		124.6	124.9	124.1	124.3	123.3	123.4	123.7	122.9	121.6	124.1	123.2	122.5	122.7	108.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	804	805	805	804	806	805	809	810	817	813	843	850	859	831	776
Tin cans and other tinware		39.6	38.5	38.9	40.2	40.0	42.9	44.9	44.8	43.2	43.5	42.9	43.1	42.9	42.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		122.0	124.3	124.9	123.9	124.5	126.6	128.5	132.3	130.9	136.6	138.1	140.3	134.3	132.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		114.2	114.4	115.4	118.9	120.0	120.2	120.7	121.8	122.8	128.4	130.1	132.8	126.0	123.9
Fabricated structural metal products		189.4	188.1	186.7	186.1	183.1	181.7	180.0	180.8	177.1	176.9	178.5	177.7	178.8	156.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		144.3	143.4	143.0	141.2	142.2	142.9	141.5	142.1	147.3	158.8	161.9	166.4	153.0	146.9
Other fabricated metal products		195.9	196.4	195.5	195.7	195.2	194.5	194.8	195.2	191.3	198.3	198.0	198.3	195.6	173.0
Machinery (except electrical)	1,274	1,277	1,281	1,276	1,269	1,255	1,242	1,219	1,209	1,235	1,252	1,242	1,239	1,233	1,040
Engines and turbines		74.7	74.8	74.3	73.9	73.0	70.2	69.4	70.9	68.6	69.3	67.9	67.0	68.6	54.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors		145.2	149.9	148.7	147.2	145.8	145.6	129.0	127.4	151.5	153.1	151.6	151.8	145.9	133.5
Construction and mining machinery		101.6	100.6	99.6	97.4	95.5	94.3	93.8	91.8	90.8	90.7	88.9	87.8	90.8	73.0
Metalworking machinery		248.3	248.3	246.5	244.8	240.7	231.9	230.9	224.5	232.1	232.8	227.9	226.7	228.7	169.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		145.9	145.5	146.8	147.5	148.4	148.9	148.9	150.0	149.4	150.2	149.8	150.0	148.6	126.6
General industrial machinery		173.2	173.3	173.4	173.1	172.5	171 3	169.4	168.0	166.8	166.8	165.7	164.7	166.5	134.3
Office and store machines and devices		89.6	89.6	89.8	90.6	90.9	90.4	89.5	88.3	86.2	88.5	88.0	86.9	87.9	75.6
Service-industry and household machines		133.1	132.4	130.1	127.0	121.4	123.5	124.1	125.0	128.4	137.3	141.5	144.1	134.7	143.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts		165.2	166.4	166.6	167.9	166.6	165.7	163.5	162.7	161.5	163.2	161.1	160.1	161.6	130.0

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	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	708	722	726	725	726	718	707	707	696	684	704	707	718	710	636
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		272.1	274.5	272.8	270.8	266.2	265.0	272.8	271.6	271.1	275.0	270.0	66.4	267.1	229.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles		65.3	66.1	66.6	67.2	67.4	67.2	67.5	66.1	65.6	67.0	67.1	66.1	66.1	56.0
Communication equipment		272.9	273.1	271.1	272.0	268.4	257.5	247.3	238.5	229.5	241.2	247.2	261.5	256.1	237.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		112.1	112.5	114.1	115.7	115.9	117.7	119.7	119.4	117.7	121.2	122.2	123.6	120.5	113.3
Transportation equipment	1,274	1,253	1,246	1,235	1,235	1,234	1,205	1,211	1,198	1,187	1,237	1,233	1,243	1,221	1,044
Automobiles		629.9	629.5	633.2	645.3	654.6	667.4	678.6	675.1	684.0	738.1	752.4	774.1	718.4	713.5
Aircraft and parts		427.1	424.0	415.4	406.7	395.3	362.1	360.3	357.1	346.6	332.7	317.9	309.3	336.6	201.8
Aircraft		286.7	283.5	278.9	274.7	267.8	248.7	241.9	243.7	236.6	225.6	216.2	211.3	228.6	135.7
Aircraft engines and parts		84.1	84.1	81.3	78.4	74.8	62.4	69.5	66.6	64.6	62.8	59.4	57.1	63.0	39.1
Aircraft propellers and parts		9.2	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	5.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment		47.1	47.4	46.2	44.9	44.2	42.7	40.9	39.4	38.1	36.8	34.8	33.5	37.5	21.5
Ship and boat building and repairing		125.8	122.4	114.9	110.5	111.1	103.7	101.9	99.3	100.5	97.9	94.7	94.3	98.9	71.4
Shipbuilding and repairing		111.5	108.9	102.3	98.2	99.3	92.5	90.6	87.6	87.7	84.7	81.5	81.1	86.5	60.2
Boat building and repairing		14.3	13.5	12.6	12.3	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.8	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.4	11.2
Railroad equipment		60.7	60.5	61.7	62.8	63.1	62.2	60.0	57.4	47.2	59.2	58.3	55.5	56.7	47.9
Other transportation equipment		9.3	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.3	10.0	9.9	9.7
Instruments and related products	236	232	232	232	232	230	228	226	224	221	223	222	221	223	186
Ophthalmic goods		22.5	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.8	23.1	22.5	20.6
Photographic apparatus		44.8	44.7	44.7	44.9	44.4	44.2	44.7	44.9	42.2	44.0	43.0	42.8	43.4	37.3
Watches and clocks		30.4	30.1	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.5	28.9	28.6	28.1	28.9	28.6	29.2	29.0	25.5
Professional and scientific instruments		134.5	134.5	135.1	134.1	133.2	132.3	130.2	128.0	128.5	127.6	127.6	125.7	127.7	103.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	379	381	380	374	381	388	390	388	388	383	400	409	422	402	385
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		37.1	37.4	36.8	37.7	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.4	39.4	41.1	43.3	45.3	42.0	44.5
Toys and sporting goods		58.8	57.5	54.9	56.2	60.8	62.4	62.6	64.1	61.8	65.5	67.6	69.4	64.1	64.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		45.0	45.6	43.5	43.7	44.5	44.4	43.1	44.3	44.3	45.7	47.5	51.9	47.8	49.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		239.9	239.6	238.3	243.8	244.6	244.8	243.6	240.6	237.4	247.8	251.0	255.7	247.8	227.2

[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: August	105.7	128.4
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1949: Average	93.8	97.2	September	105.8	130.9
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1950: Average	99.2	111.2	October	105.1	129.8
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1951: Average	105.4	129.2	November	104.3	129.8
1943: Average	121.4	99.0				December	104.4	132.9
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1951: April	106.0	129.5	1952: January	103.2	130.4
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	May	105.0	128.1	February	103.5	130.9
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	June	105.6	129.8	March	103.4	131.2
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	July	104.2	126.4	April	102.6	----------

[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: 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	2,537.5	2,525.2	1,308.8	503.6	712.8	8.3	4.0
March	2,550.9	2,538.5	1,314.6	508.8	715.1	8.4	4.0
April	2,559.2	2,546.7	1,319.0	510.0	717.7	8.5	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: 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	801,375	796,100	391,062	158,481	246,557	3,546	1,729
March	807,727	802,514	391,111	162,569	248,834	3,604	----------
April	842,330	836,763	412,181	163,117	261,465	3,721	1,846
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: 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
March	2,373.5	2,361.2	1,195.3	506.6	659.3	8.4	3.9
April	2,380.8	2,368.4	1,198.5	507.9	662.0	8.5	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: 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	755,244	750,014	361,775	157,824	230,415	3,546	1,684
March	759,261	754,089	360,239	161,893	231,957	3,604	----------
April	790,763	785,240	379,183	162,439	243,618	3,721	1,802

[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 [2]	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: 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	273.0	20.6	252.4	243.4	87.1	8.0	148.3	8.3	.7
March	272.7	20.6	252.1	243.0	87.1	8.0	147.9	8.4	.7
April	273.3	20.6	252.7	243.5	87.4	8.1	148.0	8.5	.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: 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	101,213	6,266	94,947	91,084	32,354	3,364	55,366	3,546	317
March	102,627	6,240	96,387	92,481	33,486	3,447	55,548	3,604	
April	107,044	6,359	100,685	96,624	35,173	3,485	57,966	3,721	340

[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–7: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments for Selected States [1]

[In thousands]

State	1952			1951										Annual average 1947
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	
Alabama [2]	660.4	658.9	656.2	667.8	646.7	662.8	659.2	649.3	644.9	647.3	638.7	637.6	642.5	----------
Arizona	189.7	188.1	186.1	*187.9	183.6	180.0	176.4	173.6	172.8	174.0	173.2	174.6	174.5	145.2
Arkansas	300.3	299.3	300.1	315.8	*313.3	*315.6	*318.1	*313.2	*312.5	*315.4	*314.8	313.1	311.3	283.0
California [2]	3,536.9	3,528.2	3,517.1	3,646.7	3,598.0	3,627.2	3,630.9	3,619.0	3,545.0	3,516.0	3,474.8	3,440.3	3,412.3	3,080.0
Colorado	377.0	378.2	381.0	*395.6	390.3	392.0	390.4	387.4	383.4	377.9	372.8	367.7	363.1	330.5
Connecticut	830.8	827.8	827.9	850.5	835.0	831.1	829.5	820.9	818.0	820.6	818.2	814.8	806.9	773.7
District of Columbia [2]	520.2	520.4	519.7	535.4	527.2	524.5	527.9	528.1	528.7	519.6	517.6	515.4	510.5	----------
Florida	757.0	756.9	756.2	*754.2	726.2	708.2	694.7	688.4	687.9	704.4	718.6	734.7	753.0	631.8
Georgia	851.4	849.6	852.7	*876.9	863.8	858.6	854.8	857.4	847.0	842.6	843.9	842.2	839.9	740.0
Idaho	127.1	127.5	129.4	*136.9	*139.1	*140.7	*144.3	*143.9	*143.0	*143.0	139.1	136.0	131.5	121.7
Illinois	----------	----------	----------	3,279.3	3,236.2	3,241.4	3,229.3	3,217.5	3,220.0	3,232.3	3,209.2	3,196.9	3,184.7	3,148.1
Indiana	----------	----------	1,258.5	1,295.7	1,279.6	1,292.5	1,303.0	1,292.7	1,287.1	1,298.0	1,290.0	1,281.2	1,282.8	1,196.4
Iowa	619.5	620.3	621.0	643.3	637.2	642.6	645.8	639.0	636.0	637.3	630.9	622.5	612.0	570.9
Kansas	512.8	512.4	512.1	*526.5	*520.5	*520.3	*517.6	*509.7	*502.8	*504.9	*495.8	491.2	483.6	423.2
Maine [2]	261.9	266.8	268.0	278.9	275.5	280.1	279.5	282.9	278.5	275.6	268.0	260.8	259.9	262.0
Maryland	744.4	738.4	733.7	*757.5	756.9	753.1	766.4	771.0	749.8	743.5	732.4	725.9	[3] 724.2	670.8
Massachusetts	1,751.5	1,753.3	1,760.0	*1,832.8	1,799.7	1,797.0	1,812.1	1,805.0	1,797.8	1,815.2	1,809.7	1,800.9	1,791.3	1,701.5
Minnesota	810.4	810.5	816.4	842.3	835.3	837.0	843.9	837.7	836.3	830.9	823.0	808.2	807.1	770.6
Missouri [2]	1,235.5	1,234.6	1,228.6	1,271.7	1,250.2	1,252.6	1,253.7	1,249.2	1,232.4	1,234.8	1,224.9	1,212.3	1,205.1	1,116.4
Montana	143.2	142.7	143.7	*148.9	150.3	153.1	154.4	155.6	154.7	154.4	151.3	148.5	143.0	136.4
Nebraska	324.2	322.9	323.0	*339.2	335.2	335.2	334.0	332.0	331.4	332.6	327.9	323.1	316.9	295.5
Nevada	56.7	56.0	55.6	*58.8	59.0	*60.4	61.2	61.0	60.3	58.9	56.8	56.4	54.6	53.4
New Hampshire	165.2	166.2	166.7	170.8	169.1	172.4	173.9	176.7	176.0	173.9	169.7	170.9	169.4	166.7
New Jersey	1,665.2	1,659.2	1,658.2	*1,705.0	1,682.9	1,669.6	1,689.9	1,690.5	1,680.0	1,687.5	1,679.8	1,682.1	1,666.5	1,613.5
New Mexico	162.2	160.9	161.4	163.5	161.0	161.1	161.6	161.6	161.2	160.9	158.0	157.8	156.7	*121.7
New York	5,808.4	5,785.8	5,787.9	5,987.8	5,887.9	5,874.4	5,896.3	5,881.6	5,827.2	5,806.5	5,770.1	5,763.6	5,780.6	5,557.7
North Carolina	968.2	969.5	976.3	*1,002.8	985.7	983.8	981.1	967.6	957.1	964.3	958.7	952.5	971.6	863.6
North Dakota	109.3	108.6	109.6	114.5	115.7	117.2	117.1	116.9	116.5	117.2	114.7	110.7	107.4	99.1
Oklahoma	503.5	505.1	505.6	518.7	510.7	511.2	508.4	508.0	506.1	503.5	499.4	496.4	491.9	433.6
Oregon	431.2	424.7	420.2	*448.0	453.8	463.3	476.4	476.1	467.8	468.7	455.6	447.7	435.1	417.4
Pennsylvania	3,670.1	3,649.6	3,661.9	*3,773.8	*3,729.3	*3,734.7	*3,744.8	3,727.4	3,713.3	3,740.4	3,723.7	*3,710.0	3,702.8	3,628.3
Rhode Island [2]	297.8	297.8	297.2	305.3	301.6	295.5	295.2	295.6	301.9	308.2	311.1	314.5	309.7	293.7
South Carolina	506.2	499.8	499.4	511.6	500.1	499.2	498.2	494.0	486.0	485.6	482.6	478.8	482.5	426.1
South Dakota	120.3	120.4	120.6	*124.8	124.9	126.1	126.1	125.6	124.7	125.0	122.5	120.0	118.5	110.2
Tennessee [2]	773.2	768.0	771.1	795.8	783.8	788.8	792.6	790.4	780.6	782.0	785.7	777.3	774.7	700.5
Texas	2,112.3	2,106.9	2,104.7	*2,161.8	2,128.7	2,121.8	2,119.5	2,120.8	2,101.9	2,088.1	2,061.2	2,053.7	2,040.0	1,734.0
Utah	201.0	201.0	201.0	*212.0	*212.0	214.0	218.0	214.0	*211.0	211.0	*205.0	*201.0	197.0	179.7
Vermont [2]	98.1	97.9	97.9	100.5	98.8	99.1	100.1	101.5	101.5	101.7	100.4	99.7	97.3	98.6
Virginia	854.6	853.5	856.2	886.2	874.0	871.2	867.9	856.1	844.4	839.5	829.5	819.3	822.8	----------
Washington	697.9	690.4	687.1	723.9	726.8	742.8	750.4	741.7	736.6	732.2	718.5	702.0	687.3	659.9
West Virginia	516.8	516.4	517.4	533.6	531.4	531.4	533.6	533.6	529.1	537.3	534.6	526.6	529.9	----------
Wisconsin	1,036.1	1,039.7	1,038.8	1,070.4	1,057.8	1,064.8	1,082.2	1,078.3	1,085.3	1,073.0	1,057.6	1,049.8	1,042.1	984.5
Wyoming [2]	81.2	80.6	81.6	84.2	85.3	86.6	87.7	90.2	90.4	88.8	84.6	79.6	77.4	72.7

[1] Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A–8 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.
[3] Not comparable with preceding data shown.
* Revised data; estimates previously published not affected.

TABLE A–8: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, By State [1]

[In thousands]

State	1952			1951										Annual average 1947
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	
Alabama [2]	231.7	232.4	230.3	229.7	215.9	229.6	228.3	224.9	226.5	230.0	222.1	223.3	230.4	224.1
Arizona	22.9	22.3	21.6	*20.0	22.0	21.2	20.0	19.3	19.0	19.3	19.0	18.4	17.8	14.7
Arkansas	74.0	75.6	76.0	76.1	*77.4	*81.7	*82.9	*81.8	*80.6	*81.6	*80.5	81.3	81.6	75.1
California [2]	924.1	915.6	905.1	914.1	924.2	950.3	952.4	962.4	904.9	873.4	864.0	860.6	851.1	721.8
Colorado	63.0	63.3	63.9	*66.8	67.9	68.2	66.8	65.1	64.5	62.0	61.1	60.6	59.9	57.5
Connecticut	429.2	429.7	427.9	429.4	424.9	422.4	421.5	416.5	413.2	417.3	418.0	418.7	415.7	415.7
Delaware	51.1	51.1	50.5	*50.4	50.6	51.6	53.8	54.6	51.0	50.7	50.1	49.3	49.4	45.9
District of Columbia [2]	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.1	16.8	16.7	16.8
Florida	113.1	112.5	113.0	*109.2	106.2	102.4	99.6	98.4	98.9	102.8	105.9	107.7	111.0	92.8
Georgia	300.8	301.7	301.5	*305.1	307.1	306.0	305.8	307.7	303.7	300.4	301.7	302.9	304.4	273.7
Idaho	18.3	18.0	18.3	*21.3	*23.5	*24.9	*27.1	*27.1	*27.2	*26.1	24.1	22.6	20.4	20.5
Illinois	----------	----------	----------	1,216.1	1,213.0	1,213.7	1,198.7	1,196.4	1,203.5	1,217.6	1,210.9	1,219.4	1,229.3	1,240.4
Indiana	----------	----------	584.9	587.6	582.3	589.8	601.7	592.6	590.3	597.4	597.0	600.2	606.2	562.4
Iowa	168.6	169.6	169.3	171.4	170.9	169.1	171.4	169.6	168.0	167.2	164.7	165.1	163.3	149.6
Kansas	131.3	130.4	128.7	*128.8	*128.3	*125.1	*122.1	*118.9	*119.5	*116.2	*112.1	110.1	110.5	81.5

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A–8: Employees in Manufacturing Industries, By State [1]—Continued

[In thousands]

State	1952			1951									Annual average 1947
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	
Kentucky [2]	146.2	149.6	152.3	154.5	148.3	151.6	150.1	150.3	148.8	150.5	150.1	150.9	153.1	136.3
Louisiana [2]	141.7	144.2	144.0	152.3	153.9	145.6	147.2	145.7	145.3	146.3	146.1	143.4	144.4	151.0
Maine [2]	112.1	115.8	115.3	117.4	118.0	117.7	117.7	120.6	117.3	117.4	113.6	111.6	114.3	114.5
Maryland	255.1	252.9	252.2	*255.8	255.4	258.6	272.8	278.7	258.5	255.3	248.7	245.6	[3] 245.8	230.3
Massachusetts	717.1	721.6	721.7	728.3	726.7	726.5	728.0	732.4	723.7	735.4	736.6	747.8	744.3	721.9
Michigan	1,053.6	1,050.2	1,050.7	1,056.6	*1,065.8	1,073.6	1,083.5	1,080.1	1,095.7	1,137.7	1,138.6	1,156.8	1,160.3	1,041.7
Minnesota	205.8	205.6	204.7	208.6	209.2	207.7	213.9	212.2	211.1	206.1	202.5	203.3	203.7	199.5
Mississippi	92.5	91.9	92.4	93.5	93.9	93.9	93.9	94.3	93.0	93.4	95.5	95.2	*92.6	91.9
Missouri [2]	383.3	380.8	377.7	377.7	373.3	370.4	375.5	378.2	373.5	376.8	373.7	373.1	370.9	348.8
Montana	16.4	16.4	16.6	*17.5	18.4	18.8	17.5	17.7	17.4	17.5	16.9	16.7	16.8	18.4
Nebraska	58.9	58.1	57.3	*59.1	58.5	58.0	57.3	56.6	56.9	56.7	54.5	53.7	52.6	49.3
Nevada	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3
New Hampshire	81.4	82.3	82.5	*82.0	81.6	82.3	81.9	82.0	81.7	82.2	81.2	84.5	84.6	82.8
New Jersey	765.1	764.1	758.5	*762.5	761.7	747.9	766.4	766.8	755.2	766.3	766.1	774.5	770.5	775.3
New Mexico	14.2	14.0	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.4	14.2	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.6	13.3	*9.0
New York	1,975.8	1,974.7	1,956.3	1,966.9	*1,962.5	1,954.2	1,964.9	1,954.6	1,894.9	1,896.3	1,881.3	1,915.6	1,960.0	1,903.7
North Carolina	417.5	424.4	427.8	430.9	431.2	436.2	436.8	431.0	421.8	427.7	424.6	423.4	442.0	411.8
North Dakota [2]	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.1
Ohio	1,272.1	1,274.6	1,273.7	*1,279.3	1,273.8	1,275.3	1,285.4	1,285.1	1,267.8	1,285.0	1,284.5	1,287.8	1,289.0	1,245.1
Oklahoma	77.4	77.7	77.3	77.5	77.7	77.0	75.5	75.5	74.2	73.4	71.9	71.4	69.7	62.4
Oregon	132.4	128.6	123.9	*135.6	145.4	150.1	156.6	157.8	151.1	153.1	145.1	141.3	135.2	132.8
Pennsylvania	1,475.1	1,476.4	1,475.6	*1,480.3	*1,474.8	*1,482.9	*1,487.1	1,486.0	1,479.9	1,500.1	1,502.9	1,518.9	*1,516.6	1,524.5
Rhode Island [2]	145.1	147.0	145.2	146.2	146.1	140.2	140.5	141.5	147.7	152.2	155.5	159.7	155.3	153.2
South Carolina	216.3	215.0	216.3	217.8	216.9	218.4	220.0	219.5	216.1	218.9	218.5	217.2	222.2	202.1
South Dakota	11.4	11.3	11.4	*11.5	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3
Tennessee [2]	263.0	260.9	260.9	262.8	261.4	265.2	267.9	267.2	261.1	262.0	266.8	264.0	266.4	253.6
Texas	415.0	416.0	412.2	414.0	411.6	409.6	405.6	402.9	399.9	397.2	389.9	391.1	389.9	323.6
Utah	29.4	29.5	29.3	*30.8	32.6	*34.5	36.9	33.3	32.6	30.9	29.2	28.9	28.4	26.5
Vermont [2]	38.8	38.9	38.4	38.7	38.5	38.2	38.7	39.5	39.1	39.6	39.5	40.2	38.1	39.8
Virginia	244.4	245.1	246.0	248.2	249.3	249.3	248.0	245.1	238.6	239.1	234.7	231.8	240.8	234.5
Washington	182.7	180.6	176.0	184.1	189.6	199.2	203.3	201.2	200.3	198.0	191.0	183.3	179.8	173.5
West Virginia	134.3	134.2	135.4	137.2	139.0	140.1	141.7	141.5	140.7	142.5	141.6	140.2	139.3	137.0
Wisconsin	451.1	453.8	449.7	453.4	453.1	457.0	471.2	471.2	479.2	462.0	454.8	456.3	456.5	433.1
Wyoming [2]	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.6	5.5	6.3

[1] Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.

[3] Not comparable with preceding data shown.

*Revised data; estimates previously published not affected.

Cooperating State Agencies:

Alabama—Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 5.
Arizona—Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
California—Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1.
Colorado—Bureau of Labor Statistics, Room 224, Post Office Building, Denver 2.
Connecticut—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
Delaware—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1, Pa.
District of Columbia—U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
Florida—Unemployment Compensation Division, Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
Idaho—Employment Security Agency, Boise.
Illinois—State Employment Service and Division of Unemployment Compensation, Chicago 54.
Indiana—Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 9.
Iowa—Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
Kansas—Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
Kentucky—Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
Maine—Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
Maryland—Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
Massachusetts—Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 10.
Michigan—Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
Minnesota—Division of Employment and Security, St. Paul 1.
Mississippi—Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
Missouri—Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
Montana—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
Nebraska—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
Nevada—Employment Security Department, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Concord.
New Jersey—Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 8.
New Mexico—Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
New York—Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance, New York Department of Labor, 1440 Broadway, New York 18.
North Carolina—Department of Labor, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Unemployment Compensation Division, Bismarck.
Ohio—Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
Oklahoma—Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
Oregon—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Salem.
Pennsylvania—Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, Philadelphia 1 (mfg.); Bureau of Research and Information, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg (nonmfg.).
Rhode Island—Department of Labor, Providence 3.
South Carolina—Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
South Dakota—Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
Tennessee—Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
Texas—Employment Commission, Austin 19.
Utah—Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
Vermont—Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
Virginia—Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 19.
Washington—Employment Security Department, Olympia.
West Virginia—Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5
Wisconsin—Industrial Commission, Madison 3.
Wyoming—Employment Security Commission, Casper.

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

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1952			1951										1950
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Mar.
Continental United States	1,192.3	1,284.1	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	2,112.1
New England	110.3	113.1	123.3	107.4	102.2	105.8	106.4	110.5	111.7	112.6	122.2	99.8	64.0	162.5
Maine	9.8	9.2	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.5	9.2	12.5	11.2	6.2	17.5
New Hampshire	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.9	7.6	4.2	13.1
Vermont	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	4.5
Massachusetts	58.2	61.0	65.3	56.5	52.1	52.1	52.7	54.1	56.2	59.4	65.5	55.1	33.5	78.0
Rhode Island	18.6	18.6	21.0	18.4	17.7	22.4	21.8	22.5	22.2	22.1	19.9	13.1	9.6	15.4
Connecticut	13.8	15.0	16.2	12.5	13.0	14.0	14.5	17.7	16.3	12.9	12.9	11.6	9.5	34.0
Middle Atlantic	355.3	373.2	415.8	352.2	316.2	304.2	298.6	315.1	344.8	327.2	311.7	299.7	268.1	594.2
New York	198.4	209.6	232.6	219.3	196.0	183.9	178.2	189.0	215.5	204.7	190.4	183.9	163.2	319.3
New Jersey	50.4	54.7	63.1	42.8	41.6	46.2	42.9	42.9	46.5	46.7	48.8	43.1	36.1	88.3
Pennsylvania	106.5	108.9	120.1	90.1	78.6	74.1	77.5	83.2	82.8	75.8	72.5	72.7	68.8	186.6
East North Central	194.5	226.1	259.3	213.4	182.2	158.7	158.0	184.3	191.0	158.6	158.8	150.9	133.7	417.6
Ohio	42.8	47.8	49.7	41.8	38.0	32.7	30.4	31.8	33.4	28.4	27.0	27.7	30.0	130.9
Indiana	19.6	23.8	25.6	22.0	19.1	13.3	15.1	20.1	22.9	17.6	17.0	14.9	11.4	34.6
Illinois	55.5	63.3	73.8	57.4	55.8	54.6	62.1	70.6	76.8	74.3	78.3	72.9	52.6	133.2
Michigan	61.1	73.7	89.3	77.2	57.5	50.6	44.5	55.1	51.1	32.5	30.6	27.8	29.8	94.6
Wisconsin	15.5	17.5	20.9	15.0	11.8	7.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.9	7.6	9.9	24.3
West North Central	71.0	76.1	76.5	51.3	40.6	34.4	30.8	31.5	35.2	31.9	39.0	52.2	61.0	124.9
Minnesota	26.3	26.7	24.0	13.9	8.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.0	11.2	18.4	20.6	37.8
Iowa	8.1	8.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.5	4.8	6.2	13.5
Missouri	21.6	24.3	28.2	24.2	25.0	22.4	18.3	16.7	18.2	18.2	19.9	20.3	20.2	44.5
North Dakota	3.5	3.7	3.1	1.8	.6	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.5	1.9	3.2	4.6
South Dakota	1.8	1.9	1.8	.9	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	1.1	2.1	2.9
Nebraska	4.3	5.1	4.7	1.9	.8	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	1.1	2.1	3.8	8.4
Kansas	5.4	5.5	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.3	5.5	2.4	2.4	3.6	4.9	13.2
South Atlantic	99.8	106.8	116.9	90.6	84.6	83.2	94.7	107.0	112.7	98.0	90.9	78.0	72.6	172.2
Delaware	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	3.5
Maryland	9.5	11.6	13.5	10.0	7.7	6.7	6.5	8.5	10.7	11.0	12.1	11.6	8.3	25.1
District of Columbia	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	2.1	2.7	6.5
Virginia	8.1	9.3	10.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.2	10.5	12.7	12.5	9.1	5.4	6.6	20.9
West Virginia	14.4	15.7	16.3	11.3	9.0	8.5	8.5	10.4	11.7	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.2	26.2
North Carolina	29.3	28.4	30.2	24.7	25.2	24.2	28.5	31.0	30.6	25.5	24.8	20.1	17.5	34.1
South Carolina	11.2	12.2	12.9	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	7.2	15.5
Georgia	14.6	15.3	17.9	13.9	12.9	11.4	13.8	15.4	16.1	15.5	14.2	12.2	10.5	25.0
Florida	8.4	9.6	10.9	10.2	10.5	13.8	17.1	18.0	17.2	11.4	9.3	7.5	7.5	15.4
East South Central	78.5	79.1	81.4	66.1	63.1	51.8	54.7	58.3	63.5	58.5	60.0	60.7	59.7	116.8
Kentucky	20.1	19.7	18.8	15.5	14.9	13.5	13.5	14.9	16.4	16.4	17.9	17.7	15.8	29.7
Tennessee	31.4	31.4	35.0	28.4	26.0	21.5	22.7	22.7	25.5	22.0	22.6	22.4	21.8	41.9
Alabama	14.9	15.1	15.6	13.4	15.3	11.6	12.2	13.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	13.4	13.9	28.3
Mississippi	12.1	12.9	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.2	6.3	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.6	7.2	8.2	16.9
West South Central	60.7	63.3	58.7	42.7	34.5	29.1	30.2	35.8	37.8	38.0	42.7	47.1	52.3	107.6
Arkansas	14.2	15.5	15.1	10.5	7.7	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	7.1	8.6	9.5	19.9
Louisiana	21.0	21.5	19.5	13.9	11.5	11.1	12.1	14.4	15.9	15.6	17.6	18.4	19.6	33.4
Oklahoma	10.5	11.2	10.7	7.9	6.5	5.3	5.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	8.9	10.7	19.2
Texas	15.0	15.1	13.4	10.4	8.8	7.8	8.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.5	11.2	12.5	35.1
Mountain	28.3	31.9	30.7	18.8	10.3	6.7	6.7	8.0	9.1	8.9	11.3	16.6	25.3	53.9
Montana	5.9	6.8	6.1	3.2	1.4	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	2.0	3.9	6.9	11.8
Idaho	6.0	7.3	7.3	4.7	2.0	.9	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.9	1.9	4.4	9.8
Wyoming	1.2	1.5	1.4	.7	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.4	.8	1.5	3.2
Colorado	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	7.0
New Mexico	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	.7	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.1	4.4
Arizona	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.6	5.8
Utah	5.4	5.8	5.7	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.8	8.6
Nevada	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	.9	.6	.5	.6	.7	.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	3.3
Pacific	193.9	214.0	221.5	159.0	106.5	78.9	79.9	88.7	96.0	101.1	113.5	127.2	167.3	362.7
Washington	28.3	38.4	46.3	31.1	18.1	10.8	9.6	10.3	9.3	6.7	8.7	14.2	25.4	54.3
Oregon	21.4	27.6	33.2	21.5	12.3	7.6	6.3	6.4	5.9	3.9	5.0	8.2	18.3	35.0
California	144.2	148.0	142.0	106.4	76.1	60.5	64.0	72.0	80.8	90.5	99.8	104.8	123.6	273.4

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

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	4.0	3.9	[2] 3.6									
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	4.7	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	1.9	1.9	[2] 2.0									
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	.3	.3	[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	1.4	1.3	[2] 1.0									
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	1.7	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	.4	.4	[2] .3									
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	4.4	3.9	[2] 4.0									
1951	5.2	4.4	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.

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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			
	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952
Manufacturing												
Durable goods [2]	3.6	3.8	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.4	4.4	4.0
Nondurable goods [2]	3.7	3.6	1.9	1.8	.3	.2	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	3.3	3.6
Ordnance and accessories	1.8	2.7	1.2	1.5	.5	.4	(4)	.5	.1	.3	5.3	4.6
Food and kindred products	4.6	5.2	2.2	2.1	.4	.4	1.8	2.4	.2	.3	3.9	4.4
Meat products	5.8	7.2	2.1	2.5	.5	.7	2.8	3.5	.4	.5	3.9	5.1
Grain-mill products	5.0	3.0	3.3	1.8	.5	.3	1.0	.5	.2	.4	4.0	3.1
Bakery products	3.5	3.8	2.2	2.1	.3	.4	.8	1.1	.2	.2	3.6	3.8
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	3.3	4.8	1.1	.7	.3	.2	1.7	3.7	.2	.2	4.6	4.6
Tobacco manufactures	3.3	3.2	1.7	2.0	.4	.3	.8	.3	.4	.6	3.1	3.6
Cigarettes	2.5	2.1	.9	1.1	.2	.1	.8	.1	.6	.8	2.6	3.8
Cigars	4.1	3.8	2.4	2.8	.6	.4	.8	.2	.3	.4	3.9	3.9
Tobacco and snuff	2.6	2.8	1.1	1.1	.4	.3	.9	1.2	.2	.2	1.2	2.4
Textile-mill products	4.5	4.0	1.7	1.6	.2	.2	2.3	2.0	.3	.2	3.4	3.4
Yarn and thread mills	5.7	4.1	2.0	1.6	.1	.1	3.4	2.2	.2	.2	4.0	3.3
Broad-woven fabric mills	5.2	4.2	1.8	1.7	.2	.2	2.9	2.0	.3	.3	3.5	3.5
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	4.4	3.9	1.8	1.7	.2	.2	2.1	1.7	.3	.3	3.2	3.3
Woolen and worsted	12.5	6.8	1.1	1.1	.4	.5	10.7	4.7	.3	.5	6.5	5.1
Knitting mills	3.1	4.4	1.8	1.9	.1	.2	1.0	2.1	.2	.2	3.6	3.6
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.7	3.4	1.8	2.2	.1	.4	.7	.7	.1	.1	2.0	3.5
Seamless hosiery	2.7	3.4	1.7	1.6	.1	.1	.6	1.6	.3	.1	4.0	3.2
Knit underwear	3.8	6.8	2.0	2.1	.1	.1	1.4	4.4	.3	.2	5.7	3.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	3.5	2.4	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	1.7	.6	.3	.3	2.0	3.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.9	3.4	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	.9	1.7	.4	.4	3.7	3.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.9	4.5	3.0	2.9	.2	.2	.6	1.2	.1	.2	5.1	5.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.2	3.7	2.0	2.1	(4)	.1	1.0	1.2	.2	.3	3.0	4.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.3	5.3	3.4	3.2	.2	.2	.6	1.7	.1	.2	5.8	5.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4.4	4.9	3.0	2.4	.3	.3	.9	1.9	.2	.3	6.0	5.4
Logging camps and contractors	9.3	9.5	6.9	5.0	.2	.5	2.1	3.6	.1	.4	12.8	17.7
Sawmills and planing mills	4.0	4.3	2.7	2.2	.3	.2	.8	1.6	.2	.3	5.8	4.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.0	4.1	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	1.1	2.0	.3	.4	3.2	2.3
Furniture and fixtures	4.7	4.8	3.2	3.0	.6	.5	.6	.9	.3	.4	5.0	5.4
Household furniture	4.9	5.1	3.3	3.1	.7	.6	.6	1.0	.3	.4	4.9	5.6
Other furniture and fixtures	4.1	4.0	2.9	2.7	.4	.3	.6	.7	.2	.3	5.4	4.9
Paper and allied products	2.8	3.1	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	.6	1.0	.3	.4	2.6	2.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	.4	.5	.4	.4	2.0	2.0
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.4	4.1	2.3	2.3	.3	.3	.6	1.2	.2	.3	3.4	3.2
Chemicals and allied products	2.5	1.9	1.3	.9	.3	.2	.7	.6	.2	.2	1.8	2.1
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.5	.3	.3	.7	.3	.2	.2	2.2	2.0
Industrial organic chemicals	2.1	2.1	.9	.7	.2	.1	.8	1.0	.2	.3	1.5	1.4
Synthetic fibers	2.2	3.0	.5	.5	(4)	.1	1.4	2.1	.3	.3	2.0	1.5
Drugs and medicines	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.2	.1	.1	.3	.1	.1	.1	1.9	2.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.8	1.6	1.6	.9	.3	.2	.7	.2	.2	.3	1.9	2.1
Products of petroleum and coal	.7	.8	.5	.4	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	.2	.3	1.4	.8
Petroleum refining	.6	.7	.4	.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	.1	.2	.3	1.3	.6
Rubber products	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.5	.2	.1	.8	1.0	.2	.3	2.2	2.2
Tires and inner tubes	1.5	1.7	1.1	.9	.1	.1	.1	.4	.2	.3	1.7	1.6
Rubber footwear	3.1	4.1	1.8	2.5	.2	.2	.9	.9	.2	.5	1.8	2.6
Other rubber products	3.9	4.0	2.0	1.8	.2	.2	1.4	1.6	.3	.4	2.8	2.7
Leather and leather products	4.0	4.2	2.6	2.8	.3	.3	.9	.8	.2	.3	3.7	5.4
Leather	4.1	4.1	1.2	1.4	.2	.1	2.5	2.3	.2	.3	2.5	3.4
Footwear (except rubber)	4.1	4.1	2.9	3.0	.3	.3	.7	.5	.2	.3	3.9	5.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.2	3.2	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	1.3	1.1	.2	.4	2.6	2.9
Glass and glass products	4.5	3.3	1.6	1.3	.2	.2	2.4	1.3	.3	.5	3.0	4.5
Cement, hydraulic	2.5	2.2	1.2	1.5	.3	.3	.8	.1	.2	.3	2.2	1.4
Structural clay products	3.7	4.4	2.2	2.1	.3	.3	1.0	1.7	.2	.3	3.3	2.9
Pottery and related products	2.7	3.5	1.6	1.5	.3	.4	.7	1.4	.1	.2	2.7	2.3
Primary metal industries	3.0	2.9	1.7	1.6	.3	.3	.7	.6	.3	.4	2.8	2.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.4	2.0	1.4	1.3	.1	.1	.5	.2	.4	.4	2.1	2.0
Iron and steel foundries	4.1	4.6	2.7	2.5	.5	.5	.7	1.2	.2	.4	4.0	3.6
Gray-iron foundries	3.9	4.2	2.3	2.0	.4	.4	.9	1.4	.3	.4	3.0	3.0
Malleable-iron foundries	3.7	4.9	2.4	2.5	.4	.4	.6	1.6	.3	.4	3.1	3.3
Steel foundries	4.5	4.7	3.3	2.9	.5	.7	.5	.8	.2	.3	5.6	4.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.5	1.4	.8	.8	.1	.1	.4	.3	.2	.2	1.4	1.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.5	1.5	1.0	.9	.3	.2	.1	.2	.1	.2	1.7	1.8
Nonferrous foundries	4.6	5.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	.2	.5	5.2	5.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	3.9	3.1	1.7	2.0	.6	.4	1.3	.3	.3	.4	3.2	3.2

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			
	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.8	4.3	2.0	1.9	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.4	3.9	3.7
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.5	4.0	1.8	1.9	.3	.4	1.2	1.4	.2	.3	2.8	2.7
Cutlery and edge tools	2.8	4.8	1.8	1.8	.2	.3	.7	2.4	.1	.3	2.9	2.1
Hand tools	3.7	3.7	1.5	1.4	.3	.2	1.7	1.8	.2	.3	1.8	1.8
Hardware	3.7	3.9	2.1	2.2	.4	.4	1.0	.9	.2	.4	3.3	3.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.9	5.0	2.5	2.3	.5	.4	1.7	1.9	.2	.4	4.4	4.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	3.1	3.2	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	1.0	.9	.2	.3	2.3	2.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	6.4	7.2	3.1	3.0	.7	.5	2.3	3.2	.3	.5	6.1	6.5
Fabricated structural metal products	3.8	3.8	2.2	2.3	.5	.5	.8	.7	.3	.3	4.6	4.3
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	4.4	5.0	1.7	1.7	.3	.2	1.9	2.6	.5	.5	4.9	4.6
Machinery (except electrical)	3.0	2.9	1.9	1.7	.4	.4	.5	.4	.2	.4	3.5	3.3
Engines and turbines	2.8	2.6	1.9	1.7	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.3	2.9	3.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(5)	2.7	(5)	1.7	(5)	.3	(5)	.2	(5)	.5	(5)	3.5
Construction and mining machinery	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.0	.6	.5	.2	.2	.2	.4	4.0	3.6
Metalworking machinery	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.9	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.3	3.3	3.5
Machine tools	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.8	.5	.5	.2	.1	.2	.3	3.3	3.8
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.8	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2	.2	3.2	2.7
Machine-tool accessories	3.6	3.3	2.1	2.1	.3	.4	1.0	.7	.2	.1	3.4	3.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.5	3.5	1.6	1.7	.3	.4	.4	1.2	.2	.2	3.6	3.5
General industrial machinery	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.7	.4	.4	.6	.4	.2	.3	2.7	3.1
Office and store machines and devices	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	2.1	2.3
Service-industry and household machines	3.3	2.3	2.0	1.4	.4	.3	.6	.2	.3	.4	6.6	3.9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.5	3.2	1.9	1.6	.4	.4	.9	.8	.3	.4	2.7	2.4
Electrical machinery	3.4	3.6	2.0	1.8	.3	.3	.9	1.2	.2	.3	3.6	3.8
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.3	.2	.2	.5	.4	.4	.3	2.6	2.5
Communication equipment	(5)	3.9	(5)	2.4	(5)	.5	(5)	.7	(5)	.3	(5)	4.7
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.5	4.7	2.4	2.4	.5	.7	1.4	1.2	.2	.4	5.1	5.2
Telephone and telegraph equipment	(5)	2.3	(5)	1.7	(5)	.2	(5)	(4)	(5)	.4	(5)	3.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.6	3.4	2.0	1.9	.3	.2	1.0	1.0	.3	.3	3.6	3.6
Transportation equipment	4.5	4.9	2.3	2.1	.4	.4	1.1	1.8	.7	.6	7.2	5.5
Automobiles	3.6	4.3	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	1.1	2.0	.9	.9	8.0	4.2
Aircraft and parts	3.8	4.0	2.9	2.8	.4	.4	.2	.5	.3	.3	4.9	5.2
Aircraft	3.8	4.2	3.0	3.0	.3	.4	.2	.5	.3	.3	5.1	5.4
Aircraft engines and parts	3.5	3.9	2.3	2.4	.5	.6	.4	.7	.3	.2	3.6	4.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	.1	.3	(4)	.2	4.7	3.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.3	3.9	2.9	2.1	1.0	.5	.2	1.0	.2	.3	5.4	4.8
Ship and boat building and repairing	(5)	11.1	(5)	4.7	(5)	1.0	(5)	5.1	(5)	.3	(5)	14.4
Railroad equipment	5.0	5.0	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	2.3	2.5	.9	.8	5.5	4.7
Locomotives and parts	4.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	.1	.2	2.0	.4	.9	1.0	2.4	2.3
Railroad and streetcars	5.9	8.2	2.0	1.8	.3	.3	2.8	5.3	.8	.8	10.8	8.3
Other transportation equipment	5.4	3.5	1.5	1.4	.3	.1	3.3	1.6	.3	.4	2.6	4.2
Instruments and related products	2.3	1.9	1.0	1.0	.1	.2	.8	.4	.4	.3	3.2	2.4
Photographic apparatus	(5)	1.3	(5)	.7	(5)	(4)	(5)	.3	(5)	.3	(5)	1.4
Watches and clocks	2.7	2.0	1.0	1.2	.1	.1	1.2	.2	.4	.5	2.9	2.6
Professional and scientific instruments	2.6	2.4	1.0	1.1	.2	.3	.8	.6	.6	.4	3.6	2.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	5.5	5.8	2.9	3.1	.3	.4	2.0	1.9	.3	.4	4.9	5.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.7	3.2	1.9	2.1	.2	.1	.5	.7	.1	.3	2.3	2.8
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	5.3	4.3	4.0	3.2	.6	.5	.5	.3	.2	.3	4.8	4.6
Iron mining	2.0	1.9	1.0	.8	.1	.2	.7	.5	.2	.4	2.8	1.7
Copper mining	5.4	4.7	4.8	4.1	.3	.3	.1	.1	.2	.2	4.3	5.2
Lead and zinc mining	4.5	3.4	3.7	2.6	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	4.1	3.8
Anthracite mining	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	(4)	(4)	.2	.2	.3	.2	1.2	1.2
Bituminous-coal mining	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.2	.1	.1	.7	.4	.2	.2	1.5	1.5
Communication:												
Telephone	(5)	1.8	(5)	1.4	(5)	.1	(5)	.1	(5)	.2	(5)	2.6
Telegraph	(5)	1.6	(5)	1.0	(5)	.1	(5)	.3	(5)	.2	(5)	1.7

[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
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: Average	74.60	43.6	1.711	72.63	42.5	1.709	78.19	46.1	1.696	76.20	43.0	1.772	66.60	30.3	2.198	77.86	35.2	2.212
1951: 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	79.43	44.4	1.789	76.83	43.9	1.750	84.38	46.8	1.803	81.52	43.2	1.887	69.98	31.1	2.250	86.28	38.4	2.247
1952: January	79.12	44.3	1.786	74.57	44.1	1.691	86.11	46.7	1.844	83.02	43.4	1.913	73.58	32.6	2.257	86.39	38.5	2.244
February	78.99	44.3	1.783	75.81	44.7	1.696	84.18	46.2	1.822	82.11	42.7	1.923	68.97	30.9	2.232	80.09	35.9	2.231
March	79.61	44.3	1.797	77.43	45.2	1.713	84.50	46.1	1.833	83.07	42.8	1.941	-------	-------	-------	79.15	35.4	2.236

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
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: Average	79.67	40.9	1.948	67.19	45.0	1.493	81.71	37.9	2.156	80.82	40.8	1.981	74.66	41.0	1.821	85.06	40.6	2.095
1951: 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	83.85	41.8	2.006	67.32	44.0	1.530	83.83	37.9	2.212	79.08	38.9	2.033	70.56	38.2	1.847	84.75	39.4	2.151
1952: January	84.53	41.7	2.027	66.69	43.7	1.526	84.74	37.9	2.236	81.26	39.6	2.052	71.84	39.3	1.828	86.64	39.8	2.177
February	82.26	40.6	2.026	68.45	45.0	1.521	86.36	38.4	2.249	82.77	40.2	2.059	73.79	39.8	1.854	87.87	40.4	2.175
March	85.16	41.6	2.047	67.96	44.3	1.534	83.70	37.1	2.256	78.33	38.1	2.056	68.29	37.5	1.821	84.12	38.5	2.185

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
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	$39.16	38.4	$2.322
1951: Average	82.10	37.3	2.201	75.10	36.6	2.052	87.20	37.8	2.307	91.26	39.2	2.328	78.65	35.8	2.197	102.21	40.1	2.549
1951: 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	84.94	37.7	2.253	77.98	37.4	2.085	89.51	37.8	2.368	95.92	40.2	2.386	80.31	35.1	2.288	106.28	40.8	2.605
1952: January	85.35	37.5	2.276	78.62	37.6	2.091	90.00	37.5	2.400	95.92	39.8	2.410	78.07	34.3	2.276	106.74	40.6	2.629
February	87.06	38.0	2.291	80.56	38.2	2.109	91.60	37.9	2.417	94.52	39.4	2.399	80.20	35.3	2.272	108.51	40.9	2.653
March	84.87	36.9	2.300	77.51	36.7	2.112	89.80	37.0	2.427	93.26	38.6	2.416	79.08	34.9	2.266	107.76	40.0	2.694

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
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: Average	83.62	37.0	2.260	78.83	35.1	2.246	89.66	34.9	2.569	72.92	35.8	2.037	71.13	36.2	1.965	80.17	39.3	2.040
1951: 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	84.51	36.6	2.309	76.94	33.6	2.290	85.81	33.6	2.554	73.08	35.0	2.088	71.92	35.5	2.026	81.82	39.0	2.098
1952: January	85.18	36.2	2.353	75.70	33.0	2.294	83.19	32.7	2.544	71.89	35.0	2.054	70.31	34.4	2.044	78.19	37.9	2.063
February	88.15	36.9	2.389	75.93	33.1	2.294	88.55	34.4	2.574	73.24	35.4	2.069	72.31	35.0	2.066	84.59	39.6	2.136
March	85.84	35.9	2.391	71.84	32.0	2.245	84.76	32.7	2.592	72.80	34.9	2.086	67.50	33.2	2.033	81.15	38.1	2.130

Year and month	Manufacturing														
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods [2]			Nondurable goods [2]			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products		
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: Average	64.88	40.7	1.594	69.97	41.7	1.678	58.50	39.5	1.481	73.78	43.5	1.696	61.34	41.9	1.464	66.79	41.9	1.594
1951: 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	60.45	39.9	1.515	77.62	45.1	1.721	64.13	42.3	1.516	73.06	44.2	1.653
1952: January	66.91	40.8	1.640	72.15	41.8	1.726	60.04	39.5	1.520	77.26	44.4	1.740	63.40	41.6	1.524	69.66	42.5	1.639
February	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.18	41.7	1.731	59.97	39.4	1.522	78.50	44.6	1.760	63.38	41.4	1.531	68.85	41.5	1.659
March	67.19	40.6	1.655	72.55	41.6	1.744	60.09	39.3	1.529	78.99	44.4	1.779	63.30	41.0	1.544	68.08	40.5	1.681

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat packing, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving		
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: Average	68.34	41.9	1.631	65.87	41.9	1.572	60.61	44.6	1.359	63.25	46.1	1.372	62.35	44.6	1.398	51.42	40.2	1.279
1951: 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	75.82	44.6	1.700	66.44	41.6	1.597	61.48	44.1	1.394	62.56	45.2	1.384	64.09	44.6	1.437	51.02	38.3	1.332
1952: January	71.95	42.8	1.681	65.91	41.3	1.596	62.79	44.0	1.427	63.56	44.6	1.425	63.03	43.5	1.449	50.35	38.0	1.325
February	71.02	41.7	1.703	65.97	40.8	1.617	62.53	43.7	1.431	63.91	45.1	1.417	64.50	43.7	1.476	50.94	38.5	1.323
March	70.15	40.5	1.732	66.79	41.1	1.625	63.20	43.8	1.443	64.28	44.7	1.438	64.75	43.6	1.485	51.40	38.3	1.342

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
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: Average	66.28	44.6	1.486	67.43	45.5	1.482	64.63	46.1	1.402	57.38	41.7	1.376	61.66	41.3	1.493	63.13	41.1	1.536
1951: March	62.71	43.1	1.455	62.85	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	68.38	44.4	1.540	71.28	45.4	1.570	65.98	45.5	1.450	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.75	43.6	1.485	63.45	40.7	1.559
1952: January	69.22	44.8	1.545	71.06	45.7	1.555	67.46	46.3	1.457	59.04	41.2	1.433	62.57	40.5	1.545	63.40	40.8	1.554
February	66.47	43.3	1.535	67.80	44.0	1.541	62.93	44.1	1.427	60.05	41.5	1.447	62.23	40.2	1.548	60.65	38.9	1.559
March	67.64	43.5	1.555	68.95	44.2	1.560	67.53	46.0	1.468	60.03	41.4	1.540	65.81	41.6	1.582	66.95	42.4	1.579

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
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: Average	61.36	41.1	1.493	50.41	40.2	1.254	48.32	40.3	1.199	73.62	41.2	1.787	53.03	43.5	1.219	78.99	41.1	1.922
1951: 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	66.60	43.9	1.517	52.33	41.6	1.258	50.61	42.0	1.205	73.48	40.8	1.801	52.58	43.1	1.220	79.34	41.0	1.935
1952: January	62.70	38.8	1.616	51.82	39.8	1.302	49.30	39.6	1.245	72.94	40.5	1.801	51.31	42.3	1.213	77.89	40.4	1.928
February	66.94	41.4	1.617	51.43	39.5	1.302	48.52	39.1	1.241	73.75	40.7	1.812	51.86	42.4	1.223	78.64	40.6	1.937
March	64.82	39.0	1.662	50.93	39.0	1.306	47.98	38.6	1.243	73.47	40.3	1.823	52.69	42.8	1.231	78.23	40.2	1.946

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
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	$0.969	$42.79	37.7	$1.135
1951: Average	68.86	40.2	1.713	59.22	42.0	1.410	44.20	38.3	1.154	54.21	39.4	1.376	38.92	37.6	1.035	46.07	37.7	1.222
1951: 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	66.30	38.5	1.722	60.77	42.2	1.440	46.53	39.5	1.178	57.53	40.6	1.417	41.66	39.3	1.060	47.67	38.2	1.248
1952: January	68.43	39.1	1.750	61.36	41.8	1.468	45.27	38.4	1.179	55.24	39.4	1.402	40.14	37.9	1.059	47.82	38.1	1.255
February	69.23	39.4	1.757	62.50	42.4	1.474	43.64	36.8	1.186	51.84	36.9	1.405	38.72	36.6	1.058	46.38	37.1	1.250
March	69.13	39.1	1.768	61.89	41.9	1.477	43.88	36.6	1.199	52.59	37.3	1.410	39.12	36.7	1.066	44.07	34.7	1.270

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
1950: Average	$37.59	39.4	$0.954	$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: Average	37.91	39.2	.967	51.33	38.8	1.323	47.86	38.6	1.240	48.02	38.6	1.244	51.63	39.2	1.317	50.38	39.3	1.282
1951: 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	37.67	38.6	.976	52.70	39.3	1.341	49.02	39.0	1.257	48.94	38.9	1.258	52.62	39.3	1.339	50.48	39.1	1.291
1952: January	38.04	38.5	.988	52.40	38.9	1.347	48.88	38.7	1.263	48.71	38.6	1.262	52.10	39.0	1.336	50.30	38.9	1.293
February	37.79	36.8	1.027	52.30	38.8	1.348	48.59	38.5	1.262	48.35	38.4	1.259	51.34	38.4	1.337	49.48	38.3	1.292
March	39.16	36.5	1.073	51.32	38.1	1.347	48.18	38.0	1.268	47.98	37.9	1.266	49.34	37.1	1.330	47.32	36.8	1.286

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South									United States			North		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: Average	53.66	38.8	1.383	49.41	39.4	1.254	57.71	39.1	1.476	46.57	36.7	1.269	56.69	36.6	1.549	58.16	35.9	1.620
1951: 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	54.46	37.9	1.437	49.49	39.4	1.256	62.15	40.2	1.546	48.08	37.8	1.272	58.09	37.6	1.545	56.57	35.6	1.589
1952: January	54.89	37.7	1.456	49.12	39.2	1.253	61.42	39.6	1.551	47.66	37.0	1.288	58.18	37.2	1.564	58.76	36.7	1.601
February	54.56	37.5	1.455	48.16	38.5	1.251	60.18	39.0	1.543	48.51	37.9	1.280	58.98	38.4	1.536	57.64	37.7	1.529
March	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	58.98	38.5	1.532	48.12	37.8	1.273	58.83	38.6	1.524	-------	-------	-------

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
1950: Average	$53.33	38.2	$1.396	$34.94	35.8	$0.976	$38.12	38.2	$0.998	$34.37	35.4	$0.971	$43.73	38.6	$1.133	$39.60	37.5	$1.056
1951: Average	55.76	37.2	1.499	36.85	35.2	1.047	41.24	37.8	1.091	36.02	34.7	1.038	47.23	38.4	1.230	42.71	37.3	1.145
1951: 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	58.70	38.8	1.513	39.41	37.0	1.065	44.31	39.6	1.119	38.43	36.5	1.053	48.21	38.6	1.249	44.50	38.0	1.171
1952: January	57.49	37.5	1.533	38.48	36.1	1.066	42.85	38.4	1.116	37.66	35.7	1.055	46.79	36.9	1.268	44.16	37.3	1.184
February	59.60	38.8	1.536	39.49	36.8	1.073	42.71	38.0	1.124	38.87	36.6	1.062	47.31	37.7	1.255	43.78	37.1	1.180
March	-------	-------	-------	38.98	36.4	1.071	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	47.79	37.9	1.261	43.57	37.3	1.168

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Textile-mill products—Continued

Year and month	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies		
	Avg. wkly earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
1951: Average	56.49	39.7	1.423	62.53	39.4	1.587	60.37	37.9	1.593	54.88	39.8	1.379	52.67	35.3	1.492
1951: 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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
December	61.76	42.3	1.460	63.12	39.9	1.582	61.15	38.8	1.576	56.30	40.1	1.404	57.23	37.8	1.514
1952: January	60.69	41.4	1.466	64.80	40.5	1.600	63.68	39.9	1.596	56.41	39.7	1.421	55.12	36.6	1.506
February	62.08	42.0	1.478	65.24	40.6	1.607	64.00	39.9	1.604	57.08	40.0	1.427	56.73	37.2	1.525
March	60.76	41.0	1.482	66.63	41.0	1.625	64.96	40.1	1.620	56.93	39.7	1.434	56.17	37.4	1.502

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products

Year and month	Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$43.68	36.4	$1.200
1951: Average	45.65	36.0	1.268
1951: March	47.27	37.4	1.264
April	44.97	36.5	1.232
May	43.56	35.3	1.234
June	44.05	35.3	1.248
July	45.10	35.4	1.274
August	46.11	35.8	1.288
September	45.89	35.6	1.289
October	43.70	34.6	1.263
November	45.12	35.5	1.271
December	46.26	36.2	1.278
1952: January	46.40	36.0	1.289
February	47.32	36.6	1.293
March	47.09	36.7	1.283

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
1950: Average	$50.22	36.9	$1.361	$36.43	36.8	$0.990	$36.26	36.7	$0.988	$39.43	37.8	$1.043	$31.34	35.9	$0.873	$49.41	34.7	$1.424
1951: Average	52.73	35.8	1.473	38.05	36.0	1.057	37.95	35.6	1.066	40.14	36.0	1.115	33.02	35.7	.925	51.31	35.0	1.466
1951: 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	49.98	33.7	1.483	38.09	35.8	1.064	38.41	35.7	1.076	39.32	35 2	1.117	32.86	35.3	.931	52.30	35.8	1.461
1952: January	50.00	33.4	1.497	38.06	35.7	1.066	38.23	35.3	1.083	40.52	35.7	1.135	33.46	36.1	.927	53.38	35.9	1.487
February	51.55	34.6	1.490	38.84	36.3	1.070	38.30	35.2	1.088	42.10	36.9	1.141	33.21	35.9	.925	54.45	36.4	1.496
March	52.38	35.2	1.488	39.34	36.7	1.072	38.38	35.5	1.081	44.04	38.2	1.153	33.50	36.3	.923	52.78	36.2	1.458

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
1950: Average	$48.09	34.8	$1.382	$34.66	36.1	$0.960	$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: Average	50.65	35.1	1.443	37.86	36.9	1.026	63.89	32.9	1.942	40.92	36.6	1.118	39.67	36.8	1.078	57.46	36.0	1.596
1951: 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	52.60	36.1	1.457	39.07	37.9	1.031	63.21	33.2	1.904	42.90	37.5	1.144	41.21	37.4	1.102	55.91	35.5	1.575
1952: January	51.77	35.9	1.442	39.34	37.5	1.049	67.01	34.0	1.971	41.95	36.7	1.143	40.00	36.6	1.093	61.82	38.4	1.610
February	52.89	36.4	1.453	40.34	38.2	1.056	68.06	34.1	1.996	42.41	37.3	1.137	40.44	37.1	1.090	68.46	40.7	1.682
March	52.85	36.6	1.444	41.14	38.7	1.063	62.31	32.2	1.935	43.47	37.8	1.150	40.77	37.0	1.102	68.59	40.9	1.677

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued

Year and month	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
																Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: Average	41.53	36.3	1.144	45.71	36.6	1.249	44.19	37.8	1.169	$38.37	36.3	$1.057	$44.85	38.4	$1.168	59.26	40.9	1.449
1951: 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	42.79	36.7	1.166	47.13	37.2	1.267	45.74	38.6	1.185	39.33	37.1	1.060	47.60	40.0	1.190	60.18	40.8	1.475
1952: January	43.23	36.7	1.178	43.86	36.1	1.215	45.08	38.3	1.177	40.81	38.9	1.049	45.31	38.4	1.180	57.02	40 1	1.422
February	43.72	37.3	1.172	43.37	36.2	1.198	45.03	38.1	1.182	42.51	39.8	1.068	45.16	38.6	1.170	58.77	40.5	1.451
March	43.45	37.3	1.165	44.43	36.3	1.224	45.11	38.1	1.184	42.03	39.5	1.064	44.68	37.9	1.179	59.27	40.4	1.467

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		
							United States			South			West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	$66.25	38.9	$1.703	$54.95	40.7	$1.350	$55.53	40.5	$1.371	$38.90	42.1	$0.924	$70.43	38.7	$1.820	$60.52	43.2	$1.401
1951: Average	71.37	39.3	1.816	58.73	40.5	1.450	59.58	40.5	1.471	41.19	42.2	.976	75.85	38.6	1.965	64.74	42.4	1.527
1951: 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	74.92	40.0	1.873	59.47	40.4	1.472	60.36	40.4	1.494	42.03	42.5	.989	77.19	38.1	2.026	65.15	41.9	1.555
1952: January	63.46	39.1	1.623	56.56	39.5	1.432	57.25	39.4	1.453	41.92	42.3	.991	72.67	36.3	2.002	65.06	41.6	1.564
February	70.10	39.9	1.757	58.39	40.1	1.456	59.12	40.0	1.478	40.88	41.5	.985	76.46	38.5	1.986	66.02	42.0	1.572
March	69.80	38.8	1.799	58.88	40.0	1.472	59.58	39.8	1.497	41.13	41.5	.991	76.23	38.0	2.006	66.51	42.2	1.576

Manufacturing—Continued

Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued

Year and month	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Furniture and fixtures					
													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
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: Average	61.80	42.1	1.468	49.22	41.5	1.186	49.54	42.2	1.174	51.28	42.0	1.221	57.72	41.2	1.401	54.84	40.8	1.344
1951: 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	63.09	42.2	1.495	51.07	42.0	1.216	50.37	42.4	1.188	52.08	41.7	1.249	60.48	42.0	1.440	57.75	41.7	1.385
1952: January	61.98	41.4	1.497	48.63	40.8	1.192	48.16	41.3	1.166	51.75	41.6	1.244	59.84	41.5	1.442	56.46	41.0	1.377
February	62.25	41.2	1.511	48.52	40.6	1.195	48.39	41.5	1.166	52.08	41.5	1.255	60.51	41.7	1.451	57.49	41.3	1.392
March	62.85	41.4	1.518	48.88	40.5	1.207	48.42	41.0	1.181	52.62	41 5	1.2o8	60.67	41.3	1.469	57.63	40.9	1.409

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
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: Average	50.88	41.3	1.232	58.03	39.8	1.458	60.37	40.3	1.498	64.69	42.2	1.533	65.77	43.1	1.526	71.17	44.4	1.603
1951: 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	52.54	41.8	1.257	65.33	42.7	1.530	63.08	40.8	1.546	67.07	42.8	1.567	66.68	42.8	1.558	72.22	44.2	1.634
1952: January	51.87	41.4	1.253	59.12	39.6	1.493	63.45	40.7	1.559	67.85	42.7	1.589	66.39	42.5	1.562	71.29	43.6	1.635
February	52.33	41.5	1.261	62.58	40.9	1.530	64.86	41.1	1.578	67.45	42.5	1.587	66.44	42.4	1.567	71.62	43.7	1.639
March	51.85	40.7	1.274	63.68	41.3	1.542	65.43	41.1	1.592	68.09	42.4	1.606	67.31	42.6	1.580	72.66	43.8	1.659

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
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: Average	60.65	41.8	1.451	59.73	41.8	1.429	76.05	38.8	1.960	83.34	36.6	2.277	79.28	39.8	1.992	67.48	39.6	1.704
1951: 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	60.77	41.2	1.475	60.76	41.5	1.464	79.43	39.4	2.016	88.65	37.5	2.364	80.11	39.5	2.028	68.03	39.6	1.718
1952: January	61.25	41.3	1.483	60.90	41.4	1.471	77.28	38.6	2.002	83.13	35.8	2.322	78.67	39.1	2.012	68.19	39.3	1.735
February	60.90	40.9	1.489	60.68	41.0	1.480	77.73	38.5	2.019	84.53	36.2	2.335	82.01	40.4	2.030	69.32	39.5	1.755
March	61.24	41.1	1.490	61.60	41.4	1.488	79.28	38.9	2.038	85.12	36.3	2.345	84.12	40.6	2.072	70.01	39.8	1.759

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
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: Average	75.36	40.0	1.884	75.99	40.1	1.895	67.42	39.2	1.720	68.22	41.8	1.632	75.13	41.6	1.806	71.62	40.9	1.751
1951: 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	78.75	40.7	1.935	78.47	40.7	1.928	69.38	39.6	1.752	69.10	41.8	1.653	75.89	41.0	1.851	72.45	40.7	1.780
1952: January	78.18	40.3	1.940	76.40	39.2	1.949	68.99	39.4	1.751	69.06	41.6	1.660	76.74	41.3	1.858	72.11	40.4	1.785
February	77.18	39.7	1.944	76.71	39.0	1.967	68.95	38.8	1.777	68.56	41.3	1.660	75.09	40.7	1.845	71.84	40.2	1.787
March	79.15	40.3	1.964	78.53	39.5	1.988	70.87	39.2	1.808	69.09	41.3	1.673	75.62	40.7	1.858	72.50	40.3	1.799

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
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: Average	72.66	42.0	1.730	78.31	41.0	1.910	62.76	39.4	1.593	62.51	41.1	1.521	68.84	41.9	1.643	52.16	42.2	1.236
1951: 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	73.61	41.4	1.778	81.20	41.6	1.952	63.91	39.4	1.622	63.67	41.0	1.553	70.27	41.9	1.677	54.95	42.6	1.290
1952: January	73.86	41.4	1.784	78.86	40.4	1.952	63.38	39.0	1.625	64.25	40.9	1.571	69.63	41.3	1.686	54.23	42.2	1.285
February	72.53	40.7	1.782	77.32	40.0	1.933	63.90	39.3	1.626	64.10	40.8	1.571	69.29	41.1	1.686	53.59	42.1	1.273
March	72.89	40.7	1.791	76.94	39.7	1.938	65.14	39.6	1.645	64.46	40.8	1.580	70.25	41.3	1.701	54.35	42.9	1.267

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
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: Average	58.60	46.0	1.274	69.31	41.7	1.662	77.11	41.5	1.858	81.30	41.0	1.983	84.70	40.7	2.081	69.47	39.9	1.741
1951: 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	59.65	48.3	1.235	70.72	41.5	1.704	79.06	41.2	1.919	82.94	41.2	2.013	87.14	41.3	2.110	70.35	40.2	1.750
1952: January	59.53	47.4	1.256	70.38	41.4	1.700	77.79	40.9	1.902	82.66	40.9	2.021	86.67	41.0	2.114	70.05	39.6	1.769
February	59.22	46.7	1.268	70.42	41.3	1.705	77.76	40.8	1.906	81.69	40.6	2.012	85.00	40.4	2.104	70.74	40.1	1.764
March	59.47	45.5	1.307	70.75	41.3	1.713	78.53	40.9	1.920	81.81	40.6	2.015	85.16	40.4	2.108	69.40	39.5	1.757

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
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: Average	69.09	43.7	1.581	68.70	40.6	1.692	77.93	39.6	1.968	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.26	41.4	1.528	47.10	37.0	1.273
1951: 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	64.75	41.4	1.564	73.91	41.2	1.794	86.26	41.0	2.104	59.95	40.7	1.473	65.45	41.5	1.577	48.61	37.8	1.286
1952: January	64.88	41.3	1.571	74.19	40.9	1.814	86.99	40.9	2.127	60.27	40.1	1.503	65.63	41.2	1.593	49.54	38.4	1.290
February	67.76	42.3	1.602	73.71	40.7	1.811	86.12	40.7	2.116	60.46	39.8	1.519	64.91	40.9	1.587	50.31	38.7	1.300
March	69.66	43.0	1.620	73.81	40.8	1.809	86.09	40.9	2.105	61.51	40.2	1.530	64.95	40.8	1.592	50.50	38.7	1.305

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
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: Average	60.41	39.1	1.545	44.10	36.0	1.225	48.16	38.5	1.251	64.94	41.6	1.561	65.81	40.2	1.637	60.67	40.1	1.513
1951: 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	45.57	36.9	1.235	50.17	39.5	1.270	65.30	41.2	1.585	66.28	40.0	1.657	64.48	41.6	1.550
1952: January	61.82	39.1	1.581	47.52	38.2	1.244	48.92	38.7	1.264	64.35	40.6	1.585	64.14	38.8	1.653	60.92	39.2	1.554
February	62.29	39.3	1.585	48.59	38.5	1.262	49.09	38.9	1.262	65.31	41.0	1.593	65.54	39.6	1.655	60.45	38.9	1.554
March	62.05	39.2	1.583	49.10	38.6	1.272	48.94	38.9	1.258	65.72	41.0	1.603	66.70	39.8	1.676	61.46	39.0	1.576

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
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: Average	57.50	39.9	1.441	65.17	41.8	1.559	61.01	41.5	1.470	58.09	42.9	1.354	58.19	40.1	1.451	57.65	38.1	1.513
1951: 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	58.76	40.3	1.458	65.27	41.6	1.569	62.13	41.5	1.497	57.92	42.4	1.366	60.25	39.9	1.510	59.40	38.2	1.555
1952: January	58.12	39.4	1.475	65.05	41.3	1.575	61.21	41.0	1.493	55.62	41.2	1.350	58.37	39.2	1.489	58.97	37.8	1.560
February	59.84	40.6	1.474	65.74	41.9	1.569	60.82	40.9	1.487	55.70	41.6	1.339	56.80	38.3	1.483	60.21	38.5	1.564
March	60.01	40.3	1.489	65.07	41.5	1.568	60.67	40.8	1.487	56.52	41.9	1.349	59.10	39.4	1.500	61.07	38.9	1.570

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
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: Average	68.37	45.4	1.506	67.41	45.0	1.498	67.67	41.8	1.619	75.12	41.5	1.810	77.06	40.9	1.884	71.95	42.4	1.697
1951: 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	67.98	44.4	1.531	68.36	44.8	1.526	67.73	41.1	1.648	77.73	42.2	1.842	79.44	41.9	1.896	73.69	42.4	1.738
1952: January	67.49	44.4	1.520	66.66	44.5	1.498	67.52	40.6	1.663	76.86	41.5	1.852	77.93	40.8	1.910	72.86	41.8	1.743
February	68.53	44.5	1.540	69.01	45.4	1.520	68.79	40.8	1.686	76.40	41.5	1.841	78.12	41.4	1.887	71.33	40.9	1.744
March	67.56	43.9	1.539	66.62	44.0	1.514	69.73	40.9	1.705	76.51	41.4	1.848	78.67	41.6	1.891	71.16	40.5	1.757

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
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: Average	70.01	42.2	1.659	71.98	41.9	1.718	75.68	43.1	1.756	70.13	41.4	1.694	69.34	41.3	1.679	70.92	41.5	1.709
1951: 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	70.43	41.6	1.693	72.99	41.4	1.763	79.56	44.1	1.804	71.58	41.4	1.729	72.44	41.8	1.733	69.12	40.4	1.711
1952: January	70.59	41.4	1.705	70.79	40.2	1.761	77.01	42.9	1.795	73.54	41.5	1.772	74.82	41.8	1.790	71.60	41.8	1.713
February	68.62	40.2	1.707	70.15	39.7	1.767	76.58	42.9	1.785	72.83	41.5	1.755	73.63	41.6	1.770	71.64	41.6	1.722
March	69.75	40.6	1.718	68.87	38.8	1.775	75.73	42.0	1.803	73.63	41.6	1.770	74.35	41.7	1.783	72.32	41.9	1.726

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
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: Average	68.70	40.7	1.688	70.47	40.9	1.723	64.14	39.4	1.628	73.83	41.9	1.762	79.45	42.6	1.865	84.87	43.3	1.960
1951: 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	73.00	42.1	1.734	75.35	42.5	1.773	67.07	40.6	1.652	77.97	42.7	1.826	83.69	43.5	1.924	91.10	44.7	2.038
1952: January	71.54	41.4	1.728	73.37	41.5	1.768	67.15	40.6	1.654	78.88	42.8	1.843	82.75	43.1	1.920	91.30	44.8	2.038
February	69.82	40.5	1.724	71.37	40.3	1.771	64.80	40.0	1.620	77.83	42.3	1.840	82.80	43.1	1.921	89.42	43.9	2.037
March	70.34	40.4	1.741	72.19	40.4	1.787	64.35	39.7	1.621	77.96	42.3	1.843	81.47	42.3	1.926	86.63	42.8	2.024

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
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	$1.489
1951: Average	80.15	43.0	1.864	69.35	41.7	1.663	66.45	41.3	1.609	66.47	41.7	1.594	60.53	41.6	1.455	69.49	42.5	1.635
1951: 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	81.00	42.9	1.888	71.78	42.3	1.697	68.51	41.9	1.635	68.21	42.0	1.624	62 36	41.6	1.499	69.68	42.1	1.655
1952: January	78.58	41.6	1.889	71.06	41.8	1.700	66.22	40.5	1.635	67.81	41.6	1.630	61.49	40.8	1.507	69.26	41.9	1.653
February	79.55	42.2	1.885	71.39	41.8	1.708	65.69	40.3	1.630	67.77	41.3	1.641	61.54	40.7	1.512	69.39	41.8	1.660
March	79.00	41.8	1.890	71.69	41.8	1.715	67.49	41.0	1.646	67.20	41.0	1.639	61.51	40.6	1.515	69.35	41.5	1.671

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
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: Average	66.70	41.3	1.615	69.58	41.0	1.697	75.03	41.8	1.795	65.93	40.6	1.624	71.74	42.6	1.684	71.61	42.3	1.693
1951: 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	69.09	42.0	1.645	71.49	41.3	1.731	75.84	41.4	1.832	68.27	41.2	1.657	74.87	43.4	1.725	74.78	43.0	1.739
1952: January	69.26	41.8	1.657	70.07	40.5	1.730	73.61	40.4	1.822	67.40	40.6	1.660	73.36	42.7	1.718	73.74	42.7	1.727
February	68.81	41.3	1.666	70.11	40.5	1.731	74.10	40.6	1.825	67.02	40.4	1.659	74.00	42.8	1.729	74.03	42.4	1.746
March	68.22	41.0	1.664	70.47	40.5	1.740	74.13	40.4	1.835	67.59	40.5	1.669	74.34	42.8	1.737	74.77	42.7	1.751

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)		
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: Average	71.57	42.7	1.676	70.31	41.9	1.678	68.54	40.7	1.684	70.50	40.8	1.728	70.43	42.3	1.665	76.73	43.5	1.764
1951: 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	75.11	43.9	1.711	74.69	43.0	1.737	71.15	41.2	1.727	73.40	41.4	1.773	72.71	43.1	1.687	79.95	44.1	1.813
1952: January	73.70	43.1	1.710	72.01	41.6	1.731	73.06	41.7	1.752	75.77	42.0	1.804	71.19	42.3	1.683	79.81	43.9	1.818
February	74.65	43.4	1.720	72.39	41.7	1.736	73.57	41.8	1.760	75.96	41.9	1.813	71.53	42.2	1.695	79.52	43.5	1.828
March	74.91	43.2	1.734	71.78	41.3	1.738	73.67	41.6	1.771	75.86	41.5	1.828	71.91	42.3	1.700	80.08	43.5	1.841

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		
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: Average	79.79	42.9	1.860	73.46	40.7	1.805	75.75	40.9	1.852	70.92	40.5	1.751	75.38	44.5	1.694	85.55	46.8	1.828
1951: 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	83.55	43.7	1.912	76.55	41.2	1.858	79.23	41.7	1.900	73.40	40.6	1.808	80.47	46.3	1.738	90.20	47.6	1.895
1952: January	84.42	43.9	1.923	75.85	40.8	1.859	78.06	41.0	1.904	73.63	40.7	1.809	79.24	45.7	1.734	90.30	47.5	1.901
February	85.08	43.9	1.938	75.68	40.0	1.892	78.54	40.3	1.949	73.08	40.0	1.827	79.26	45.5	1.742	89.49	46.9	1.908
March	83.42	43.0	1.940	77.94	41.0	1.901	79.05	40.6	1.947	76.84	41.4	1.856	79.46	45.3	1.754	90.71	47.1	1.926

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
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: Average	84.75	47.4	1.788	81.99	45.2	1.814	88.08	46.8	1.882	74.69	43.6	1.713	76.91	44.2	1.740	73.58	41.9	1.756
1951: 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	89.69	48.3	1.857	85.75	46.1	1.860	93.68	47.7	1.964	76.47	43.8	1.746	79.97	44.8	1.785	75.35	41.7	1.807
1952: January	90.59	48.6	1.864	84.64	45.7	1.852	94.00	47.5	1.979	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.90	44.2	1.785	75.24	41.5	1.813
February	88.87	47.5	1.871	86.26	46.2	1.867	92.86	46.9	1.980	76.38	43.3	1.764	79.29	44.1	1.798	75.27	41.4	1.818
March	89.25	47.4	1.883	86.99	46.1	1.887	93.88	46.8	2.006	76.72	43.1	1.780	79.69	44.1	1.807	75.80	41.4	1.831

Manufacturing—Continued

Machinery (except electrical)—Continued

Year and month	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: Average	78.81	41.5	1.899	68.00	42.5	1.600	71.06	40.7	1.746	69.41	39.8	1.744	74.26	43.2	1.719	76.69	43.4	1.767
1951: 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	81.91	41.6	1.969	68.51	41.9	1.635	74.04	41.2	1.797	72.80	40.4	1.802	75.86	43.4	1.748	76.70	42.8	1.792
1952: January	82.43	41.8	1.972	67.81	41.4	1.638	75.59	41.9	1.804	75.25	41.6	1.809	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.38	43.4	1.806
February	80.96	41.2	1.965	68.72	41.4	1.660	74.32	41.2	1.804	74.43	41.1	1.811	75.81	43.0	1.763	76.86	42.7	1.800
March	82.02	41.3	1.986	68.81	41.5	1.658	73.77	40.6	1.817	73.99	40.5	1.827	75.71	42.7	1.773	77.00	42.4	1.816

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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: 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: Average	74.17	43.2	1.717	66.86	41.4	1.615	71.53	42.1	1.699	72.92	42.1	1.732	68.84	40.4	1.704	61.86	41.1	1.505
1951: 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	78.15	44.2	1.768	69.97	42.0	1.666	74.81	42.7	1.752	75.95	42.5	1.787	72.99	41.1	1.776	64.69	41.6	1.555
1952: January	78.14	44.0	1.776	70.22	41.9	1.676	75.19	42.7	1.761	76.92	42.9	1.793	74.41	41.9	1.776	65.35	41.6	1.571
February	78.40	43.8	1.790	69.97	41.6	1.682	74.79	42.4	1.764	76.29	42.5	1.795	72.07	40.6	1.775	65.14	41.2	1.581
March	78.80	43.8	1.799	70.00	41.3	1.695	75.22	42.0	1.791	77.55	42.4	1.829	72.58	40.5	1.792	64.99	41.0	1.585

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees [1]—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued: Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Electrical machinery—Continued: Telephone and telegraph equipment			Electrical machinery—Continued: Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Transportation equipment: Total: Transportation equipment			Transportation equipment: Automobiles			Transportation equipment: 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
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: Average	58.40	40.5	1.442	77.20	43.2	1.787	65.73	40.8	1.611	75.77	40.8	1.857	75.52	39.5	1.912	78.05	43.8	1.782
1951: 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	61.14	41.2	1.484	81.08	43.9	1.847	68.89	41.6	1.656	79.48	41.7	1.906	79.91	40.4	1.978	80.57	44.1	1.827
1952: January	61.24	41.1	1.490	82.19	44.0	1.868	67.77	40.9	1.657	79.47	41.5	1.915	80.55	40.5	1.989	79.53	43.2	1.841
February	61.28	40.8	1.502	82.20	43.7	1.881	68.35	41.0	1.667	78.77	41.2	1.912	79.59	40.3	1.975	79.14	42.8	1.849
March	60.84	40.4	1.506	81.23	43.3	1.876	67.97	40.7	1.670	79.68	41.2	1.934	80.24	40.2	1.996	79.83	42.6	1.874

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued

Year and month	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
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: Average	75.82	43.3	1.751	85.90	45.4	1.892	89.17	46.2	1.930	78.53	43.7	1.797	70.56	40.0	1.764	71.18	39.9	1.784
1951: 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	78.13	43.5	1.796	88.44	45.8	1.931	88.98	45.4	1.960	81.16	44.4	1.828	74.12	40.5	1.830	74.72	40.5	1.845
1952: January	76.82	42.3	1.816	88.50	45.9	1.928	88.97	45.3	1.964	80.78	44.0	1.836	74.85	40.7	1.839	75.58	40.7	1.857
February	77.72	42.4	1.833	85.04	44.5	1.911	85.78	44.4	1.932	79.98	43.3	1.847	74.76	40.3	1.855	75.68	40.3	1.878
March	78.28	42.2	1.855	86.60	44.5	1.946	89.60	44.8	2.000	81.08	43.5	1.864	77.60	41.3	1.879	78.55	41.3	1.902

Manufacturing—Continued

Transportation equipment—Continued | Instruments and related products

Year and month	Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Instruments and related products: 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
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: Average	60.79	40.1	1.516	75.99	40.9	1.858	81.16	41.6	1.951	70.48	40.0	1.762	68.44	42.3	1.618	68.87	42.2	1.632
1951: 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	65.53	40.3	1.626	77.81	40.8	1.907	83.76	41.9	1.999	71.05	39.3	1.808	73.48	44.0	1.670	71.70	42.6	1.683
1952: January	63.99	39.6	1.616	76.79	41.0	1.873	81.61	41.7	1.957	72.19	40.4	1.787	68.80	41.9	1.642	71.02	42.1	1.687
February	62.23	38.7	1.608	78.06	41.3	1.890	82.29	42.2	1.950	74.42	40.8	1.824	69.30	41.8	1.658	71.02	41.9	1.695
March	61.79	38.5	1.605	78.30	41.1	1.905	81.58	41.6	1.961	75.60	41.0	1.844	71.19	42.2	1.687	71.09	41.6	1.709

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												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: 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: Average	55.65	40.8	1.364	73.08	42.0	1.740	59.49	40.8	1.458	71.99	42.9	1.678	58.00	40.9	1.418
1951: 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	55.14	39.9	1.382	74.96	42.3	1.772	60.55	40.8	1.484	75.95	43.6	1.742	60.53	41.4	1.462
1952: January	55.62	39.7	1.401	75.39	42.4	1.778	59.52	40.0	1.488	74.77	42.9	1.743	59.94	41.0	1.462
February	56.57	39.7	1.425	74.92	41.9	1.793	60.29	40.3	1.496	74.46	42.6	1.748	60.41	40.9	1.477
March	57.51	40.3	1.427	76.90	41.5	1.853	60.92	40.4	1.508	73.85	42.2	1.750	60.32	40.7	1.482

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
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: Average	62.11	41.6	1.493	58.21	41.7	1.396	65.73	41.6	1.580	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.65	40.1	1.338
1951: 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	66.33	42.6	1.557	63.02	42.9	1.469	69.25	42.2	1.641	56.17	40.7	1.380	54.20	40.0	1.355
1952: January	63.55	41.4	1.535	60.77	42.2	1.440	66.30	40.7	1.629	57.21	40.6	1.409	54.48	40.0	1.362
February	63.46	41.1	1.544	60.47	41.7	1.450	66.46	40.6	1.637	56.96	40.4	1.410	54.44	40.0	1.361
March	64.30	41.3	1.557	60.69	41.8	1.452	67.32	40.7	1.654	57.73	40.6	1.422	54.74	39.9	1.372

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
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: Average	59.20	41.2	1.437	*69.78	*41.0	*1.702	72.32	46.3	1.562	58.30	39.1	1.491	49.54	37.7	1.314
1951: March	59.54	41.9	1.421	69.43	41.9	1.657	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	68.49	40.6	1.687	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	69.62	41.0	1.698	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	70.82	41.1	1.723	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	69.81	40.1	1.741	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	72.54	42.1	1.723	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	68.82	39.1	1.760	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	72.74	42.0	1.732	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	71.40	40.8	1.750	73.11	46.3	1.579	60.84	39.2	1.552	52.79	37.9	1.393
December	61.73	41.6	1.484	69.95	39.5	1.771	75.35	47.6	1.583	59.44	38.8	1.532	49.70	37.2	1.336
1952: January	61.02	41.2	1.481	74.09	41.6	1.781	73.92	46.4	1.593	59.68	38.7	1.542	49.63	36.9	1.345
February	61.81	41.1	1.504	-------	-------	-------	73.47	46.5	1.580	59.91	38.5	1.556	50.33	36.9	1.364
March	61.40	40.8	1.505	-------	-------	-------	73.60	46.0	1.600	59.41	38.5	1.543	49.35	36.8	1.341

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]			Total: 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
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: Average	81.28	42.8	1.899	68.33	44.6	1.532	71.77	41.9	1.713	72.74	41.9	1.736	68.76	41.8	1.645
1951: 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	83.91	42.7	1.965	72.21	44.3	1.630	73.63	42.1	1.749	74.56	42.1	1.771	71.53	42.3	1.691
1952: January	83.90	42.5	1.974	70.77	43.9	1.612	73.20	41.9	1.747	74.25	41.9	1.772	70.56	41.8	1.688
February	84.01	42.3	1.986	70.81	43.9	1.613	72.92	41.6	1.753	73.54	41.5	1.772	70.39	41.7	1.688
March	83.47	41.8	1.997	70.81	43.9	1.613	73.51	41.6	1.767	74.68	41.7	1.791	69.93	41.5	1.685

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
1950: Average	$67.02	41.6	$1.611	$60.36	40.7	$1.483	$47.63	40.5	$1.176	$35.95	36.8	$0.977	$41.56	38.2	$1.088
1951: Average	72.36	41.9	1.727	64.51	40.7	1.585	50.25	40.1	1.253	37.25	36.2	1.029	44.11	37.8	1.167
1951: 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	73.66	41.9	1.758	66.58	41.1	1.620	49.92	40.1	1.245	37.52	37.0	1.014	46.49	39.4	1.180
1952: January	73.58	42.0	1.752	66.42	40.7	1.632	51.22	39.8	1.287	38.27	35.8	1.069	45.27	37.2	1.217
February	73.93	41.7	1.773	66.50	40.4	1.646	51.06	39.8	1.283	37.38	35.8	1.044	43.62	37.0	1.179
March	74.42	41.6	1.789	67.02	40.4	1.659	50.94	39.7	1.283	37.30	35.8	1.042	43.78	37.2	1.177

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
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: Average	53.96	40.0	1.349	66.51	45.4	1.465	42.20	36.1	1.169	59.61	43.1	1.383	58.64	43.6	1.345
1951: 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	54.44	40.0	1.361	67.06	45.4	1.477	43.31	36.3	1.193	62.39	43.6	1.431	59.60	43.6	1.367
1952: January	54.53	39.4	1.384	66.68	44.9	1.485	43.64	36.1	1.209	59.45	42.8	1.389	58.65	43.0	1.364
February	54.31	39.3	1.382	67.28	45.0	1.495	43.08	35.9	1.200	60.36	42.9	1.407	59.49	43.3	1.374
March	54.87	39.5	1.389	67.48	44.9	1.503	42.08	35.6	1.182	59.83	42.8	1.398	59.25	43.0	1.378

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
1950: Average	$46.44	$81.48	$58.49	$33.85	43.9	$0.771	$35.47	41.2	$0.861	$41.69	41.2	$1.012	$92.79
1951: Average	50.32	83.68	61.31	35.38	43.2	.819	37.52	41.1	.913	44.07	41.5	1.062	83.95
1951: 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	51.81	83.09	62.25	36.81	43.2	.852	38.34	41.4	.926	44.14	41.1	1.074	86.19
1952: January	52.05	82.79	62.09	36.47	42.8	.852	38.55	41.5	.929	44.08	40.7	1.083	89.35
February	52.34	83.53	62.10	36.64	42.9	.854	38.01	41.0	.927	43.36	40.0	1.084	89.80
March	52.64	81.59	63.64	36.51	42.7	.855	38.17	41.0	.931	44.53	40.3	1.105	90.08

[1] These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for any part of 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 government 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.

*Preliminary.

NOTE.—Data for Class I Railroads for 1951 have been corrected.

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: June	$65.08	$34.93	$77.67	$41.69	$38.06	$20.43
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	July	64.24	34.42	73.71	39.50	37.83	20.27
1946: Average	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	August	64.32	34.47	77.23	41.38	37.38	20.03
1948: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	September	65.49	34.89	81.61	43.47	37.87	20.17
1949: Average	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	October	65.41	34.69	80.62	42.76	37.73	20.01
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	November	65.85	34.71	81.09	42.74	37.93	19.99
1951: Average	64.88	34.75	77.86	41.70	37.52	20.09	December	67.40	35.43	86.28	45.35	38.34	20.15
1951: March	64.57	34.79	74.66	40.22	36.85	19.85	1952: January	66.91	35.17	86.39	45.41	38.55	20.26
April	64.70	34.84	75.63	40.72	37.32	20.10	February [2]	66.91	35.40	80.09	42.37	38.01	20.11
May	64.55	34.61	73.86	39.60	37.96	20.35	March [2]	67.19	35.52	79.15	41.85	38.17	20.18

[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: Average	64.88	271.9	54.18	29.02	61.41	32.89
1951: 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	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.03	63.17	33.21
1952: January	66.91	280.4	54.85	28.83	62.79	33.01
February [2]	66.91	280.4	54.85	29.02	62.79	33.22
March [2]	67.19	281.6	55.07	29.12	63.01	33.31

[1] Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Preliminary.

TABLE C–4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries [1]

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average	$0.729	$0.702	110.9	$0.808	$0.770	$0.640	$0.625
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814
1945: Average	1.023	.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: Average	1.594	1.536	242.7	1.678	1.610	1.481	1.437
1951: 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	1.636	1.571	248.2	1.723	1.644	1.515	1.468
1952: January	1.640	1.579	249.4	1.726	1.653	1.520	1.476
February [3]	1.644	1.584	250.2	1.731	1.659	1.522	1.480
March [3]	1.655	1.596	252.1	1.744	1.672	1.529	1.488

[1] Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[2] Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

[3] Preliminary.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]

Year and month	Alabama									Arizona						Arkansas		
	State			Birmingham			Mobile			State			Phoenix			State [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	$51.16	40.6	$1.26	$58.86	39.5	$1.49	$52.01	39.4	$1.32	*$64.78	42.9	$1.51	*$64.02	41.3	$1.55	$43.44	40.6	$1.07
April	51.69	40.7	1.27	60.45	40.3	1.50	57.81	41.0	1.41	*65.72	42.4	1.55	*64.94	41.1	1.58	41.36	38.3	1.08
May	*51.18	*40.3	*1.27	59.64	40.3	1.48	54.14	40.1	1.35	*66.07	42.9	1.54	*64.72	42.3	1.53	44.41	41.5	1.07
June	51.05	40.2	1.27	60.90	40.6	1.50	56.17	41.0	1.37	68.51	44.2	1.55	66.50	42.9	1.55	43.09	39.9	1.08
July	50.42	39.7	1.27	60.15	40.1	1.50	53.73	39.8	1.35	66.25	42.2	1.57	66.52	42.1	1.58	43.81	40.2	1.09
August	49.64	39.4	1.26	59.90	40.2	1.49	55.76	41.3	1.35	64.53	41.1	1.57	63.67	40.3	1.58	43.38	39.8	1.09
September	50.43	39.4	1.28	61.86	40.7	1.52	57.27	41.8	1.37	66.88	41.8	1.60	65.28	40.8	1.60	45.43	41.3	1.10
October	50.27	39.9	1.26	61.50	41.0	1.50	57.27	41.8	1.37	71.32	44.3	1.61	66.83	42.3	1.58	45.21	41.1	1.10
November	49.72	40.1	1.24	58.50	41.2	1.42	55.08	40.8	1.35	68.77	43.8	1.57	65.57	42.3	1.55	44.40	40.0	1.11
December	*51.58	*40.3	*1.28	*61.50	*41.0	*1.50	57.13	41.7	1.37	*70.40	*44.0	*1.60	*69.36	*43.9	*1.58	44.80	40.0	1.12
1952: January	51.60	40.0	1.29	61.50	41.0	1.50	57.39	40.7	1.41	68.95	44.2	1.56	68.59	42.6	1.61	46.14	41.2	1.12
February	51.34	39.8	1.29	61.00	40.4	1.51	58.49	40.9	1.43	68.43	42.5	1.61	69.44	42.6	1.63	45.31	40.1	1.13
March	50.83	39.4	1.29	61.91	41.0	1.51	56.82	40.3	1.41	66.91	41.3	1.62	66.17	41.1	1.61	45.65	40.4	1.13

Year and month	Arkansas—Continued			California														
	Little Rock–N. Little Rock			State			Los Angeles			Sacramento			San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland		
1951: March	$44.73	42.6	$1.05	$69.44	39.8	$1.74	$68.92	40.3	$1.71	$66.81	38.0	$1.76	$70.38	41.5	$1.69	$70.96	39.1	$1.82
April	44.10	41.6	1.06	70.75	40.4	1.75	69.78	40.8	1.71	63.12	36.1	1.75	72.61	43.2	1.68	72.01	39.4	1.83
May	45.13	41.4	1.09	70.95	40.1	1.77	70.50	40.8	1.73	60.79	36.1	1.68	70.28	41.5	1.69	72.18	39.2	1.84
June	45.67	41.9	1.09	72.84	40.7	1.79	71.47	41.0	1.74	67.01	39.4	1.70	71.86	42.0	1.71	73.37	39.4	1.86
July	45.02	41.3	1.09	71.05	39.9	1.78	71.21	40.7	1.75	70.03	39.3	1.78	70.19	40.6	1.73	72.39	39.1	1.85
August	45.02	41.3	1.09	72.66	41.3	1.76	71.46	41.0	1.74	72.08	42.3	1.70	71.51	41.2	1.74	73.43	40.1	1.83
September	45.67	41.9	1.09	73.60	41.2	1.79	72.45	41.2	1.76	86.17	48.5	1.78	69.18	39.5	1.75	74.95	40.2	1.86
October	46.42	42.2	1.10	*74.02	*41.4	1.79	72.45	41.0	1.77	88.37	49.6	1.78	68.98	39.4	1.75	76.94	41.2	1.87
November	45.78	42.0	1.09	72.84	40.2	1.81	73.19	41.3	1.77	71.43	39.3	1.82	68.34	38.9	1.76	73.92	38.9	1.90
December	*45.92	*41.0	1.12	74.49	40.8	1.82	74.96	41.8	1.79	71.25	39.6	1.80	72.67	41.2	1.77	75.43	39.8	1.90
1952: January	45.07	40.6	1.11	72.94	39.8	1.83	74.15	41.0	1.81	65.60	36.9	1.78	64.12	36.1	1.77	74.80	39.2	1.91
February	44.22	40.2	1.10	74.06	40.3	1.84	74.86	41.3	1.81	68.08	37.8	1.80	66.86	38.4	1.74	75.89	39.4	1.93
March	46.18	41.6	1.11	74.75	40.3	1.85	75.08	41.2	1.82	69.45	38.1	1.82	67.59	37.8	1.79	77.41	39.7	1.95

Year and month	California—Continued						Colorado			Connecticut								
	San Jose			Stockton			State			State			Bridgeport			Hartford		
1951: March	$69.69	40.2	$1.73	$67.41	39.6	$1.70	$62.02	40.8	$1.52	$66.77	43.0	$1.55	$66.86	42.1	$1.59	$73.90	44.9	$1.64
April	69.58	40.6	1.71	65.51	39.2	1.67	62.83	40.8	1.54	67.09	43.1	1.56	67.69	42.6	1.59	74.47	45.3	1.64
May	68.11	39.4	1.73	63.86	38.8	1.65	63.14	41.0	1.54	67.10	42.9	1.57	67.68	42.3	1.60	74.75	45.3	1.65
June	73.10	41.1	1.78	68.36	39.9	1.71	65.26	42.3	1.54	67.34	42.8	1.58	67.90	42.0	1.62	75.67	45.5	1.66
July	61.79	38.1	1.62	63.29	37.9	1.67	65.10	42.0	1.55	66.61	42.2	1.58	68.49	41.9	1.63	74.85	44.9	1.66
August	70.40	44.5	1.59	71.20	43.4	1.64	62.02	40.8	1.52	66.57	42.2	1.58	68.26	41.8	1.63	73.81	44.3	1.66
September	72.76	45.1	1.61	70.98	42.6	1.67	63.71	41.1	1.55	67.57	42.4	1.60	69.07	42.0	1.64	76.99	45.0	1.70
October	73.39	44.6	1.65	73.97	44.3	1.67	61.45	39.9	1.54	67.22	42.0	1.60	69.05	41.6	1.66	74.76	43.9	1.70
November	66.75	38.4	1.74	68.45	38.5	1.78	64.83	42.1	1.54	68.60	42.4	1.62	70.77	42.3	1.67	79.79	45.8	1.74
December	69.64	38.9	1.79	74.15	39.8	1.86	67.42	42.4	1.59	69.88	42.8	1.63	71.71	42.6	1.68	80.10	45.8	1.75
1952: January	72.65	39.8	1.83	68.60	37.7	1.82	63.96	41.0	1.56	69.67	42.5	1.64	70.16	41.8	1.68	79.61	45.4	1.75
February	72.52	39.9	1.82	70.63	37.7	1.87	65.92	41.2	1.60	69.80	42.3	1.65	71.11	42.0	1.69	79.44	45.1	1.76
March	73.24	40.3	1.82	69.37	37.2	1.87	65.69	40.8	1.61	69.83	42.2	1.66	71.76	42.0	1.71	79.31	44.8	1.77

Year and month	Connecticut—Continued												Delaware					
	New Britain			New Haven			Stamford			Waterbury			State			Wilmington		
1951: March	$68.64	44.3	$1.55	$59.33	41.2	$1.44	$70.29	42.4	$1.66	$65.60	42.4	$1.55	$58.83	40.7	$1.45	$69.46	42.2	$1.64
April	68.78	44.2	1.55	59.90	41.6	1.44	69.23	41.8	1.66	67.20	43.2	1.56	58.31	40.4	1.44	68.95	42.3	1.63
May	69.00	44.1	1.56	59.71	40.9	1.46	69.08	41.7	1.66	66.68	42.5	1.57	58.40	40.9	1.43	69.64	42.5	1.64
June	69.26	44.0	1.57	60.56	41.2	1.47	68.90	41.4	1.66	67.62	42.9	1.58	57.57	40.0	1.44	68.98	41.9	1.65
July	68.17	43.6	1.56	60.27	41.0	1.47	68.61	41.4	1.66	66.21	42.0	1.58	57.04	39.4	1.45	66.76	40.4	1.65
August	69.26	44.0	1.57	60.42	41.1	1.47	72.28	42.5	1.70	65.77	42.2	1.56	54.53	39.2	1.39	66.83	40.8	1.64
September	69.00	43.7	1.58	60.68	41.0	1.48	73.15	42.8	1.71	65.69	42.0	1.56	56.29	39.6	1.42	68.11	40.6	1.67
October	68.14	43.4	1.57	60.94	40.9	1.49	70.07	41.7	1.68	65.13	41.7	1.56	57.21	39.5	1.45	69.27	41.5	1.67
November	70.08	43.8	1.60	61.76	40.9	1.51	70.58	41.7	1.69	65.58	41.9	1.56	59.34	40.3	1.47	69.69	41.8	1.67
December	70.98	44.0	1.61	63.38	41.7	1.52	71.55	41.8	1.71	66.52	41.7	1.59	*61.57	*41.1	1.50	69.21	41.7	1.66
1952: January	71.49	43.9	1.63	62.36	41.3	1.51	71.23	41.5	1.72	67.66	41.9	1.61	62.42	41.5	1.50	-------	-------	-------
February	71.97	43.5	1.65	62.47	41.1	1.52	73.11	42.0	1.74	66.78	41.2	1.62	61.75	41.0	1.51	-------	-------	-------
March	70.77	42.9	1.65	63.34	41.4	1.53	73.59	42.1	1.75	66.85	41.1	1.63	61.48	40.3	1.53	-------	-------	-------

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Florida						Georgia									Idaho		
	State			Tampa-St. Petersburg			State			Atlanta			Savannah			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	*$48.77	42.5	$1.15	$46.94	41.5	$1.13	$47.44	40.9	$1.16	$53.28	41.3	$1.29	$52.65	40.5	$1.30	$65.85	40.9	$1.61
April	*48.47	41.8	1.16	46.95	41.3	1.14	46.81	40.7	1.15	51.58	40.3	1.28	55.18	41.8	1.32	62.76	38.5	1.63
May	*49.48	*42.8	1.16	47.80	41.8	1.14	46.40	40.0	1.16	53.04	40.8	1.30	53.97	41.2	1.31	67.89	39.7	1.71
June	*49.75	42.8	1.16	47.46	41.3	1.15	46.40	40.0	1.16	53.97	41.2	1.31	55.18	41.8	1.32	71.86	41.3	1.74
July	*49.93	42.5	1.18	47.24	41.0	1.15	44.89	38.7	1.16	51.75	39.5	1.31	55.74	41.6	1.34	71.58	40.9	1.75
August	*48.92	41.6	1.18	47.11	40.8	1.16	44.43	38.3	1.16	52.54	39.8	1.32	55.99	42.1	1.33	72.04	40.7	1.77
September	*49.78	*42.3	1.18	47.94	41.0	1.17	45.98	39.3	1.17	54.14	40.4	1.34	55.61	41.5	1.34	72.85	40.7	1.79
October	*50.66	42.6	1.19	49.42	41.6	1.19	46.10	39.4	1.17	53.47	40.2	1.33	57.62	43.0	1.35	67.90	38.8	1.75
November	51.50	*43.0	1.20	48.16	40.6	1.19	46.26	39.2	1.18	54.68	40.5	1.35	56.30	41.7	1.35	70.52	41.0	1.72
December	*52.38	*43.7	1.20	*48.96	40.8	*1.20	*48.08	40.4	*1.19	*55.08	*40.8	*1.35	*60.14	43.9	*1.37	*72.38	*41.6	*1.74
1952: January	52.37	43.6	1.20	49.95	41.5	1.21	47.60	40.0	1.19	55.22	40.6	1.36	56.01	41.8	1.34	72.39	40.9	1.77
February	52.49	43.3	1.21	49.53	41.3	1.20	47.40	39.5	1.20	55.49	40.5	1.37	55.88	41.7	1.34	70.40	40.0	1.76
March	52.46	43.0	1.22	51.46	42.1	1.22	47.16	39.3	1.20	56.43	40.6	1.39	59.34	43.0	1.38	70.70	4.04	1.75

Year and month	Illinois									Indiana			Iowa		
	State			Davenport-Rock Island-Moline			Peoria			Rockford			State			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	$68.20	41.6	$1.64	$73.78	41.0	$1.80	*$70.21	*41.9	$1.68	*$77.16	47.1	$1.64	$71.89	42.3	$1.70	$61.89	40.9	$1.52
April	*67.93	41.3	1.64	72.65	40.6	1.79	*70.18	*41.6	*1.69	*77.68	46.4	1.65	71.68	42.0	1.71	64.86	42.6	1.52
May	67.74	41.1	1.65	73.40	40.8	1.80	70.19	41.6	1.69	*76.18	*46.3	*1.65	72.26	42.1	1.72	65.05	42.4	1.54
June	68.70	41.4	1.66	73.72	40.6	1.82	70.20	41.5	1.69	*75.42	*45.3	1.66	72.07	41.7	1.73	66.64	42.4	1.57
July	68.19	41.1	1.66	72.74	40.2	1.82	71.18	42.1	1.69	*71.77	*43.8	1.64	72.68	41.8	1.74	65.02	41.5	1.57
August	67.64	41.0	1.65	70.55	39.3	1.80	*72.24	*40.9	1.77	*75.45	*45.6	*1.65	72.44	42.0	1.73	65.10	41.6	1.57
September	69.31	41.6	1.67	74.08	40.4	1.83	70.44	40.9	1.72	*75.31	*45.0	1.67	72.84	42.2	1.73	65.84	41.6	1.58
October	69.22	41.4	1.67	*73.97	*40.4	*1.83	71.98	42.3	1.70	*73.53	*43.5	*1.69	73.50	41.9	1.75	66.27	42.0	1.58
November	69.78	41.4	1.69	*70.50	*39.0	1.81	73.75	42.3	1.74	*75.97	*44.7	*1.70	73.61	41.7	1.76	66.89	42.2	1.59
December	71.46	42.1	1.70	*75.16	40.9	1.84	*73.83	*42.6	1.73	*78.82	*45.5	1.73	74.92	42.4	1.77	*68.74	42.8	*1.61
1952: January	-------	-------	-------	74.68	40.2	1.86	73.83	42.6	1.73	79.97	46.2	1.73	-------	-------	-------	67.53	42.1	1.61
February	-------	-------	-------	74.83	39.7	1.88	74.23	41.1	1.80	79.38	45.5	1.74	-------	-------	-------	66.68	41.6	1.60
March	-------	-------	-------	76.80	40.4	1.90	73.33	40.8	1.80	77.41	44.4	1.74	-------	-------	-------	65.77	41.0	1.61

Year and month	Iowa—Continued			Kansas									Kentucky			Louisiana		
	Des Moines [2]			State			Topeka			Wichita			State			State [2]		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	$64.47	39.7	$1.63	$65.73	42.6	$1.54	$59.86	41.9	$1.43	$74.67	45.1	$1.65	-------	-------	-------	$54.53	41.0	$1.33
April	66.45	40.6	1.64	65.52	42.9	1.53	55.13	40.1	1.37	72.83	45.1	1.62	-------	-------	-------	54.53	41.0	1.33
May	66.67	40.7	1.64	66.52	43.2	1.54	61.29	42.9	1.43	74.24	44.9	1.65	-------	-------	-------	54.54	40.7	1.34
June	66.64	40.1	1.66	67.09	43.1	1.56	61.84	43.4	1.42	75.76	45.0	1.68	-------	-------	-------	54.68	40.5	1.35
July	66.69	39.8	1.68	65.38	41.7	1.57	49.47	34.4	1.44	76.14	45.2	1.68	-------	-------	-------	56.16	41.6	1.35
August	67.37	40.3	1.67	69.92	43.8	1.60	58.30	41.3	1.41	77.44	45.4	1.71	-------	-------	-------	55.21	41.2	1.34
September	69.91	40.8	1.71	71.24	44.4	1.61	63.83	43.1	1.48	78.92	46.0	1.71	$59.98	40.7	$1.47	56.44	41.5	1.36
October	68.69	40.3	1.70	70.74	43.8	1.62	63.28	42.2	1.50	78.10	45.6	1.71	61.45	41.4	1.49	55.62	41.2	1.35
November	66.21	39.6	1.67	70.39	43.6	1.61	65.88	43.2	1.52	76.91	45.5	1.69	61.16	41.1	1.49	55.57	42.1	1.32
December	66.04	39.2	1.69	*70.92	44.1	*1.61	*69.39	43.2	*1.61	*77.11	45.8	1.68	60.75	41.6	1.46	55.12	42.4	1.30
1952: January	67.01	39.7	1.69	71.80	43.9	1.63	69.35	43.8	1.58	79.23	46.0	1.72	60.30	41.8	1.44	54.81	40.9	1.34
February	67.64	40.1	1.69	70.22	43.0	1.63	64.81	42.1	1.54	79.68	46.0	1.73	60.90	41.6	1.47	54.81	40.9	1.34
March	67.34	39.7	1.70	69.29	42.2	1.64	62.62	42.6	1.47	76.00	43.7	1.74	62.59	41.6	1.51	55.62	41.2	1.35

Year and month	Louisiana—Continued			Maine						Maryland						Massachusetts		
	New Orleans [2]			State			Portland			State			Baltimore			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	$54.54	40.7	$1.34	$52.99	41.1	$1.29	$54.10	41.6	$1.30	$60.54	41.4	$1.46	$63.90	41.7	$1.53	$61.55	41.5	$1.48
April	52.53	40.1	1.31	53.56	40.7	1.32	54.21	41.5	1.31	59.98	41.0	1.46	63.15	41.3	1.53	61.73	41.4	1.49
May	52.67	39.9	1.32	51.75	39.9	1.30	54.84	42.0	1.31	59.93	40.7	1.47	63.30	41.1	1.54	61.65	41.3	1.49
June	51.74	38.9	1.33	51.60	39.7	1.30	54.30	41.1	1.32	60.17	40.7	1.48	63.94	41.2	1.55	60.17	40.5	1.49
July	54.00	40.0	1.35	50.50	38.5	1.31	53.47	40.8	1.31	59.94	40.6	1.48	64.18	41.2	1.56	59.31	39.9	1.49
August	54.89	41.9	1.31	51.28	40.1	1.28	55.09	42.1	1.31	57.94	40.5	1.43	63.60	40.8	1.56	59.34	39.8	1.49
September	54.00	40.6	1.33	53.39	40.5	1.32	53.71	41.1	1.31	59.70	41.2	1.45	64.97	41.9	1.55	60.43	40.0	1.51
October	54.54	40.4	1.35	50.73	38.5	1.32	52.24	39.8	1.31	60.15	40.5	1.48	63.63	40.9	1.56	59.57	39.1	1.52
November	54.00	40.0	1.35	50.06	37.6	1.33	51.78	38.8	1.34	61.49	40.9	1.51	64.44	41.0	1.57	59.95	39.2	1.53
December	54.67	40.2	1.36	56.34	41.7	1.35	56.77	42.3	1.34	*61.22	*40.7	1.51	*63.99	40.8	1.57	62.30	40.6	1.53
1952: January	53.47	39.9	1.34	55.07	41.4	1.33	57.35	42.6	1.35	61.35	40.2	1.53	63.98	40.3	1.59	62.28	40.5	1.54
February	52.67	39.6	1.33	55.19	41.4	1.33	56.70	41.9	1.35	62.13	40.5	1.53	65.19	40.9	1.59	62.60	40.5	1.55
March	54.66	39.9	1.37	55.18	41.2	1.34	55.75	41.5	1.34	62.42	40.2	1.55	65.67	40.6	1.62	62.46	40.3	1.55

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Massachusetts—Continued															Michigan		
	Boston			Fall River			New Bedford			Springfield-Holyoke			Worcester			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	*$62.36	*41.3	*$1.51	*$48.63	*38.9	*$1.25	*$54.00	*40.3	*$1.34	*$63.27	*41.9	*$1.51	*$68.46	*42.0	$1.63	$74.26	40.4	$1.84
April	*62.06	*41.1	1.51	*49.14	*39.0	*1.26	*54.54	*40.4	*1.35	*64.53	*41.9	1.54	*67.90	*41.4	1.64	73.81	40.2	1.84
May	*63.34	*41.4	*1.53	*48.25	*38.6	*1.25	*52.00	*39.1	*1.33	*64.79	*41.8	1.55	*67.82	*41.1	1.65	73.70	40.1	1.84
June	*62.99	*40.9	*1.54	*48.26	*38.3	*1.26	*50.54	*38.6	*1.33	*65.36	*41.9	1.56	*67.49	*40.9	1.65	74.61	39.9	1.87
July	*61.20	*40.0	1.53	*46.25	*37.3	*1.24	*50.81	*38.2	1.33	*63.55	*41.0	*1.55	*66.83	*41.0	*1.63	73.30	39.2	1.87
August	*61.66	*40.3	*1.53	*43.15	*34.8	*1.24	*50.67	*38.1	*1.33	*64.27	*41.2	*1.56	*66.91	*40.8	*1.64	74.65	39.9	1.87
September	62.93	40.6	1.55	*42.63	34.1	*1.25	*52.09	*38.3	*1.36	*65.47	*41.7	*1.57	*67.89	*40.9	*1.66	75.68	40.0	1.89
October	*61.46	*39.4	1.56	*43.72	*34.7	*1.26	*51.52	*36.8	*1.40	*64.80	*40.5	1.60	*68.14	*40.8	*1.67	76.67	40.5	1.89
November	*63.36	*40.1	*1.58	*41.96	*33.3	*1.26	*51.15	*36.8	*1.39	*65.85	*40.9	*1.61	*65.90	39.7	*1.66	75.36	39.6	1.90
December	*64.37	*41.0	1.57	*44.64	*36.0	*1.24	*53.54	*38.8	*1.38	67.14	41.7	1.61	*69.46	*41.1	1.69	*78.57	40.9	1.92
1952: January	64.78	41.0	1.58	46.05	35.7	1.29	53.54	38.8	1.38	68.95	42.3	1.63	69.63	41.2	1.69	78.77	40.9	1.93
February	64.55	40.6	1.59	48.97	37.1	1.32	53.16	38.8	1.37	68.88	42.0	1.64	68.14	40.8	1.67	77.99	40.6	1.92
March	64.40	40.5	1.59	48.99	37.4	1.31	52.58	38.1	1.38	68.64	41.6	1.65	67.47	40.4	1.67	78.80	40.6	1.94

Year and month	Michigan—Continued														
	Detroit			Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon			Saginaw		
1951: March	$75.14	39.4	$1.91	*$76.63	40.7	$1.88	$73.53	42.8	$1.72	*$77.55	*40.9	*$1.90	$74.92	39.8	$1.88	$79.78	44.3	$1.80
April	75.37	39.5	1.91	70.30	38.0	1.85	71.49	42.2	1.69	*76.87	40.8	*1.88	76.61	40.9	1.87	73.33	41.5	1.77
May	74.49	39.1	1.91	73.75	39.8	1.85	69.97	41.5	1.69	*75.68	40.3	*1.88	74.69	39.5	1.89	75.67	42.8	1.77
June	75.62	38.8	1.95	76.49	39.9	1.92	69.20	40.9	1.69	*77.04	*40.4	*1.91	77.30	40.2	1.92	75.35	42.0	1.79
July	73.82	37.8	1.95	74.30	38.8	1.92	71.18	41.6	1.71	*78.06	*40.3	*1.94	76.62	39.8	1.93	74.99	41.5	1.81
August	76.60	39.1	1.96	76.34	39.7	1.92	70.71	41.4	1.71	*78.88	*40.7	*1.94	74.23	38.7	1.92	76.68	42.6	1.80
September	77.97	39.4	1.98	77.05	39.9	1.93	70.16	41.1	1.71	*72.62	*36.9	*1.97	66.50	35.0	1.90	75.26	42.0	1.79
October	79.04	39.8	1.99	76.97	39.9	1.93	70.08	41.1	1.71	*80.82	41.3	*1.96	79.27	40.3	1.97	75.60	42.0	1.80
November	78.72	39.5	1.99	*74.61	*38.6	1.93	*67.83	*39.6	1.71	*79.40	*39.6	*2.01	74.55	37.9	1.97	70.79	39.7	1.78
December	80.96	40.2	2.01	78.66	40.4	1.95	71.91	41.4	1.74	*83.08	*41.5	*2.00	82.66	40.9	2.02	74.37	41.0	1.81
1952: January	80.80	40.1	2.02	83.12	42.0	1.98	72.51	41.6	1.74	85.12	42.2	2.02	80.79	40.1	2.01	73.89	40.8	1.81
February	80.40	40.0	2.01	78.36	40.1	1.95	72.68	41.6	1.75	79.31	40.2	1.97	81.65	40.5	2.02	75.85	41.7	1.82
March	81.28	40.0	2.03	79.08	39.9	1.98	72.81	41.3	1.76	79.96	40.0	2.00	82.78	40.4	2.05	76.44	41.5	1.84

Year and month	Minnesota									Mississippi			Missouri		
	State			Duluth			Minneapolis			St. Paul			State			State		
1951: March	$62.85	41.0	$1.53	$65.47	40.2	$1.63	$64.40	41.4	$1.55	$66.45	41.4	$1.61	$41.20	41.2	$1.00	*$59.18	*40.0	*$1.48
April	63.25	41.1	1.54	65.14	40.1	1.62	65.06	41.9	1.55	65.91	40.9	1.61	*42.64	*41.4	*1.03	*59.34	40.2	*1.48
May	63.81	41.3	1.55	65.82	40.2	1.64	64.77	41.5	1.56	65.10	40.3	1.62	42.85	41.6	1.03	*59.28	39.9	*1.48
June	63.98	41.4	1.55	65.19	39.2	1.66	64.82	41.5	1.56	66.09	40.7	1.62	42.12	40.9	1.03	*60.23	40.2	1.50
July	64.42	41.7	1.55	67.95	40.9	1.66	65.04	41.3	1.58	66.35	40.2	1.65	42.64	41.0	1.04	*58.89	39.2	1.50
August	63.80	41.3	1.55	63.87	38.4	1.66	66.67	41.8	1.59	64.89	39.4	1.65	42.22	40.6	1.04	*60.35	*40.1	1.51
September	64.74	41.5	1.56	68.00	40.7	1.67	67.47	42.2	1.60	66.40	40.1	1.65	42.84	40.8	1.05	*61.00	*40.0	1.52
October	66.42	41.8	1.59	69.09	40.6	1.70	67.48	42.1	1.60	67.43	40.6	1.66	*43.05	*41.0	*1.05	*60.12	*39.8	1.51
November	67.62	42.2	1.60	68.21	40.6	1.68	67.94	41.9	1.62	67.33	40.4	1.67	43.46	41.0	1.06	*61.18	*39.7	1.54
December	68.78	42.6	1.61	69.57	41.2	1.69	68.51	42.0	1.63	67.43	40.5	1.67	*43.26	*41.2	*1.05	*62.51	40.6	1.54
1952: January	68.38	42.3	1.62	70.21	41.4	1.70	69.48	42.1	1.65	67.39	40.1	1.68	43.20	40.8	1.06	62.80	40.9	1.53
February	67.83	41.6	1.63	68.92	40.8	1.69	69.41	42.0	1.65	67.34	39.6	1.70	43.44	40.6	1.07	62.88	40.6	1.55
March	68.37	41.7	1.64	69.65	41.0	1.70	68.90	41.8	1.65	68.53	40.2	1.71	44.17	40.9	1.08	63.48	40.7	1.56

Year and month	Missouri—Continued						Nebraska			Nevada			New Hampshire					
	Kansas City			St. Louis [2]			State			State			State			Manchester		
1951: March	$60.32	40.0	$1.51	$62.60	40.4	$1.55	*$56.81	42.1	*$1.35	$73.43	42.2	$1.74	$54.65	41.4	$1.32	$54.00	40.3	$1.34
April	60.98	40.4	1.51	62.81	40.2	1.56	*56.69	42.0	1.35	72.56	41.7	1.74	53.33	40.4	1.32	50.92	38.0	1.34
May	61.46	40.4	1.52	62.57	39.7	1.58	*57.08	41.9	*1.36	73.33	41.9	1.75	52.93	39.8	1.33	50.49	37.4	1.35
June	61.98	40.1	1.55	63.29	39.9	1.59	*59.02	*43.0	*1.37	73.74	41.9	1.76	53.87	40.5	1.33	51.19	38.2	1.34
July	-------	-------	-------	63.04	39.7	1.59	*58.11	*42.3	*1.37	74.52	42.1	1.77	52.67	39.6	1.33	50.79	37.9	1.34
August	-------	-------	-------	63.07	39.8	1.58	*60.58	43.5	*1.39	73.51	41.3	1.78	54.27	40.5	1.34	51.03	37.8	1.35
September	-------	-------	-------	64.08	39.8	1.61	*60.01	*42.9	1.40	71.92	39.3	1.83	54.54	40.4	1.35	51.47	37.3	1.38
October	-------	-------	-------	63.07	39.6	1.59	*59.11	*42.2	*1.40	72.25	39.7	1.82	52.63	38.7	1.36	51.38	36.7	1.40
November	-------	-------	-------	63.95	39.1	1.63	*61.77	43.5	1.42	72.07	39.6	1.82	53.96	39.1	1.38	50.92	36.9	1.38
December	-------	-------	-------	65.94	40.7	1.62	*62.68	*43.8	*1.43	*76.80	40.0	*1.92	*56.44	*41.2	*1.37	*54.51	*39.5	1.38
1952: January	-------	-------	-------	65.63	40.5	1.62	58.92	41.4	1.42	75.52	40.6	1.86	56.72	41.4	1.37	55.58	39.7	1.40
February	-------	-------	-------	65.43	40.3	1.62	59.33	41.8	1.42	78.40	41.7	1.88	56.58	41.3	1.37	56.00	40.0	1.40
March	-------	-------	-------	66.69	40.7	1.64	58.60	40.9	1.43	80.41	42.1	1.91	56.44	41.2	1.37	55.13	39.1	1.41

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5. Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	New Jersey															New Mexico		
	State			Newark–Jersey City			Paterson			Perth Amboy			Trenton			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	$67.39	41.6	$1.62	$69.21	42.2	$1.64	$67.72	41.7	$1.62	$66.50	41.2	$1.61	$66.49	41.4	$1.61	$68.80	44.1	$1.56
April	67.19	41.5	1.62	68.58	42.1	1.63	68.64	41.8	1.64	66.66	41.2	1.62	65.60	41.0	1.60	67.55	43.3	1.56
May	66.71	41.0	1.63	68.72	41.7	1.65	68.10	41.3	1.65	66.83	41.1	1.63	65.00	40.6	1.60	67.45	43.8	1.54
June	67.24	41.0	1.64	69.14	41.6	1.66	67.73	41.2	1.64	67.53	41.3	1.63	65.12	40.3	1.62	66.12	43.5	1.52
July	67.03	40.7	1.65	67.85	40.9	1.66	67.73	41.1	1.64	67.73	40.9	1.66	64.48	39.8	1.62	66.12	43.5	1.52
August	66.26	40.5	1.64	68.60	41.2	1.66	65.97	40.2	1.64	67.24	40.8	1.65	65.20	40.1	1.63	68.54	44.8	1.53
September	67.16	40.8	1.65	68.51	41.1	1.67	67.56	40.8	1.66	69.14	41.3	1.67	65.45	40.3	1.62	69.71	44.4	1.57
October	66.74	40.4	1.65	68.46	40.8	1.68	65.40	40.0	1.63	68.18	40.9	1.67	66.09	40.4	1.64	70.18	44.7	1.57
November	68.35	41.0	1.67	69.96	41.3	1.69	68.59	41.0	1.67	68.89	41.4	1.66	65.89	40.2	1.64	68.80	43.0	1.60
December	69.72	41.4	1.68	*71.14	41.7	1.71	*70.43	41.7	*1.69	*69.34	41.2	1.68	*67.07	*40.6	1.65	70.56	44.1	1.60
1952: January	69.55	41.2	1.69	71.39	41.6	1.72	70.17	41.4	1.70	68.49	40.6	1.69	67.44	40.6	1.66	70.36	42.9	1.64
February	69.96	41.3	1.69	71.55	41.6	1.72	70.14	41.5	1.69	69.66	41.0	1.70	67.11	40.6	1.65	72.76	44.1	1.65
March	70.46	41.3	1.71	71.92	41.5	1.73	70.85	41.7	1.70	71.08	41.4	1.72	67.39	40.5	1.66	69.55	41.9	1.66

Year and month	New Mexico—Continued			New York											
	Albuquerque			State			Albany–Schenectady–Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	$68.97	46.6	$1.48	$64.58	40.0	$1.61	$70.26	42.0	$1.67	$59.77	39.8	$1.50	$73.29	41.9	$1.75	$64.01	40.5	$1.58
April	65.83	43.6	1.51	64.23	39.9	1.61	71.63	42.3	1.69	61.17	39.4	1.55	72.98	41.6	1.75	64.67	41.0	1.58
May	72.33	47.9	1.51	64.22	39.6	1.62	70.52	41.7	1.69	60.86	38.9	1.57	73.43	41.8	1.76	64.66	40.8	1.59
June	67.78	45.8	1.48	64.60	39.7	1.63	71.43	41.8	1.71	59.04	37.6	1.57	74.19	41.9	1.77	65.70	41.3	1.59
July	64.36	43.2	1.49	64.70	39.5	1.64	69.12	40.2	1.72	60.52	38.4	1.58	74.83	41.8	1.79	63.33	40.0	1.58
August	72.22	46.0	1.57	64.97	39.4	1.65	68.66	40.0	1.72	60.75	38.6	1.58	73.99	41.5	1.78	64.61	40.6	1.59
September	73.09	45.4	1.61	65.39	39.6	1.65	71.13	41.0	1.73	61.79	39.0	1.58	74.91	41.9	1.79	64.68	40.3	1.60
October	73.16	46.6	1.57	64.20	39.0	1.65	72.39	41.5	1.74	62.06	39.2	1.58	74.26	41.4	1.79	66.26	40.7	1.63
November	70.40	44.0	1.60	66.08	39.7	1.66	72.94	41.7	1.75	62.11	39.1	1.59	75.32	41.7	1.81	66.38	40.8	1.63
December	69.12	43.2	1.60	67.20	40.1	1.67	74.35	42.0	1.77	61.95	38.8	1.60	75.83	41.9	1.81	66.09	40.3	1.64
1952: January	70.79	43.7	1.62	66.94	39.9	1.68	72.44	41.5	1.75	62.91	39.0	1.61	76.13	41.7	1.83	66.32	40.1	1.65
February	73.92	44.0	1.68	67.13	39.8	1.69	73.36	41.7	1.76	62.50	38.5	1.62	76.21	41.7	1.83	67.57	40.8	1.66
March	65.52	42.0	1.56	67.73	40.0	1.69	74.35	41.7	1.78	61.90	37.7	1.64	76.67	41.5	1.85	69.34	41.5	1.67

Year and month	New York—Continued												North Carolina					
	New York City			Rochester			Syracuse			Utica–Rome			State			Charlotte		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	$63.40	38.3	$1.65	$67.40	41.3	$1.63	$68.13	43.0	$1.59	$62.20	40.5	$1.53	$47.72	40.4	$1.18	$49.71	40.6	$1.22
April	61.79	37.9	1.63	69.11	41.4	1.67	68.23	43.0	1.59	62.50	40.7	1.54	46.80	39.8	1.18	49.01	40.1	1.22
May	61.69	37.7	1.63	69.85	41.5	1.69	68.87	42.7	1.61	61.72	40.2	1.53	45.78	38.8	1.18	49.91	40.4	1.24
June	62.25	37.7	1.65	69.95	41.4	1.69	70.04	43.3	1.62	62.95	40.9	1.54	45.86	38.6	1.19	50.53	40.7	1.24
July	63.33	37.7	1.68	69.25	41.2	1.68	69.03	42.8	1.61	61.24	39.8	1.54	44.53	37.7	1.18	49.38	39.9	1.24
August	63.79	37.6	1.70	69.59	41.3	1.69	68.37	42.5	1.61	60.45	39.5	1.53	43.76	37.3	1.17	48.12	38.9	1.24
September	63.95	37.7	1.69	69.92	41.4	1.69	69.08	42.6	1.62	60.93	39.2	1.55	44.02	37.8	1.17	48.53	39.4	1.23
October	61.38	36.6	1.68	69.82	41.2	1.70	69.38	42.6	1.63	62.04	39.5	1.57	44.83	38.3	1.17	48.22	39.1	1.23
November	64.04	37.9	1.69	71.26	41.6	1.71	69.78	42.5	1.64	62.86	40.0	1.57	45.96	38.9	1.18	48.73	39.1	1.25
December	65.44	38.4	1.70	72.10	42.0	1.72	71.07	42.7	1.66	65.60	40.7	1.61	*47.19	*39.7	1.19	*50.43	*40.3	1.25
1952: January	64.81	38.1	1.70	71.72	41.5	1.73	70.68	42.6	1.66	65.01	40.7	1.60	46.77	39.2	1.19	50.11	39.9	1.26
February	65.35	38.2	1.71	70.90	41.1	1.73	69.46	42.0	1.65	64.24	40.4	1.59	46.57	38.9	1.20	49.91	39.9	1.25
March	65.95	38.6	1.71	72.07	40.8	1.77	69.82	41.7	1.67	64.14	40.2	1.60	46.08	38.4	1.20	49.56	39.5	1.25

Year and month	North Dakota			Oklahoma									Oregon					
	State			State			Oklahoma City			Tulsa			State			Portland		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	$57.14	44.0	$1.30	$61.03	41.8	$1.46	$58.37	42.3	$1.38	$64.82	43.5	$1.49	$68.64	37.4	$1.84	$66.45	38.0	$1.75
April	57.06	44.5	1.28	62.90	42.5	1.48	59.78	42.7	1.40	66.42	43.7	1.52	76.54	39.7	1.93	70.33	38.7	1.82
May	58.08	44.6	1.30	62.01	41.9	1.48	59.50	42.5	1.40	63.50	41.5	1.53	77.58	39.7	1.95	71.59	39.0	1.84
June	58.69	45.5	1.29	61.98	41.6	1.49	59.49	42.8	1.39	63.19	41.3	1.53	77.96	39.9	1.95	72.29	39.3	1.84
July	59.20	45.6	1.30	63.27	41.9	1.51	61.77	43.5	1.42	67.12	43.3	1.55	74.12	38.9	1.90	69.40	38.0	1.83
August	59.50	44.8	1.33	63.60	42.4	1.50	61.92	43.3	1.43	65.45	42.5	1.54	77.21	40.4	1.91	70.32	38.9	1.81
September	60.71	45.6	1.33	65.08	43.1	1.51	62.46	44.3	1.41	67.30	43.7	1.54	77.32	39.3	1.97	72.41	39.6	1.83
October	61.62	46.7	1.32	62.18	42.3	1.47	62.34	43.9	1.42	68.05	42.8	1.59	77.51	39.0	1.99	72.87	39.8	1.83
November	64.72	47.5	1.37	63.94	43.2	1.48	62.78	43.9	1.43	68.36	44.1	1.55	76.61	38.2	2.00	71.97	38.6	1.87
December	*62.09	*45.1	*1.38	*65.85	*43.9	*1.50	*62.49	*43.7	1.43	*71.75	*45.7	1.57	*76.97	38.5	2.00	*73.49	39.2	*1.87
1952: January	60.42	43.8	1.37	63.60	42.4	1.50	61.91	43.6	1.42	70.15	44.4	1.58	76.29	38.6	1.97	72.50	38.9	1.86
February	60.99	43.6	1.40	63.27	41.9	1.51	62.06	42.8	1.45	69.01	43.4	1.59	77.25	38.8	1.99	72.48	38.6	1.88
March	59.23	43.1	1.38	63.99	42.1	1.52	61.92	42.7	1.45	68.69	43.2	1.59	77.04	38.4	2.01	73.39	38.7	1.90

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Pennsylvania																	
	State			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie			Harrisburg			Johnstown			Lancaster		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	$63.52	40.7	$1.56	$60.92	40.4	$1.51	$65.69	40.6	$1.62	$57.12	40.6	$1.41	$68.34	39.7	$1.72	$58.04	42.0	$1.38
April	63.40	40.4	1.57	62.55	40.3	1.55	66.91	41.1	1.63	57.47	40.5	1.42	67.63	39.2	1.73	57.88	41.7	1.39
May	63.36	40.1	1.58	60.49	38.6	1.57	66.10	40.6	1.63	57.41	40.2	1.43	61.63	35.5	1.74	56.92	40.8	1.40
June	63.76	40.0	1.59	61.43	39.1	1.57	66.95	41.1	1.63	57.89	40.4	1.43	66.88	38.0	1.76	58.30	41.7	1.40
July	63.47	39.9	1.59	*61.27	*39.0	1.57	68.68	41.3	1.66	56.15	39.4	1.43	65.64	37.2	1.76	57.62	41.6	1.39
August	63.28	39.7	1.59	*60.18	38.6	1.56	67.11	40.5	1.66	*58.66	40.4	*1.45	64.89	37.2	1.74	57.94	41.3	1.40
September	64.65	40.2	1.61	*63.63	*40.3	*1.58	70.01	42.0	1.67	*59.74	41.2	*1.45	71.84	40.3	1.78	58.93	41.5	1.42
October	64.13	40.0	1.61	*61.39	*39.3	*1.56	67.44	40.6	1.66	*57.29	39.7	1.44	67.52	38.6	1.75	57.10	40.9	1.40
November	64.49	40.0	1.61	*63.16	*39.9	*1.58	69.50	41.2	1.69	*59.66	41.0	*1.46	69.77	39.4	1.77	55.99	40.4	1.39
December	*65.79	40.4	*1.63	*63.24	*39.9	*1.59	*70.00	*41.3	1.70	*59.75	*40.7	1.47	71.94	40.1	1.80	*58.08	*40.9	1.42
1952: January	66.08	40.4	1.63	63.72	40.0	1.59	74.91	43.3	1.73	60.12	40.9	1.47	-------	-------	-------	57.57	40.6	1.42
February	66.15	40.5	1.63	63.20	39.9	1.58	73.14	42.4	1.73	59.97	40.6	1.48	-------	-------	-------	58.73	41.1	1.43
March	66.64	40.6	1.64	63.88	40.0	1.60	72.58	42.1	1.72	60.68	41.0	1.48	-------	-------	-------	58.79	41.0	1.43

Year and month	Pennsylvania—Continued																	
	Philadelphia			Pittsburgh			Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton			York		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	$66.04	41.3	$1.60	$72.26	40.8	$1.77	$64.06	40.8	$1.57	$48.83	39.7	$1.23	$46.56	38.1	$1.22	$55.52	41.4	$1.34
April	65.60	41.0	1.60	72.80	40.9	1.78	63.16	40.1	1.58	47.07	38.3	1.23	45.29	37.0	1.22	54.30	40.8	1.33
May	65.04	40.5	1.61	73.38	41.2	1.78	61.27	39.1	1.57	46.36	37.3	1.24	43.44	34.7	1.25	54.89	40.9	1.34
June	65.65	40.6	1.62	73.18	40.7	1.80	60.61	38.8	1.56	47.86	38.2	1.25	45.05	35.7	1.26	55.31	41.4	1.34
July	65.77	40.5	1.62	72.84	40.4	1.80	58.75	38.0	1.55	47.10	37.8	1.25	45.16	36.1	1.25	54.34	41.2	1.32
August	65.24	40.2	1.62	72.91	40.8	1.79	59.29	38.2	1.55	47.80	38.0	1.26	44.45	35.5	1.25	53.93	40.7	1.33
September	66.54	40.7	1.64	*74.10	40.6	1.83	58.86	37.9	1.55	47.94	37.9	1.27	46.32	36.7	1.26	52.97	40.5	1.31
October	66.17	40.2	1.65	*73.73	41.1	*1.79	60.14	38.5	1.56	47.44	37.5	1.27	46.01	36.4	1.26	54.97	41.3	1.33
November	67.40	40.9	1.65	*73.08	40.6	1.80	60.06	38.6	1.56	47.83	38.2	1.25	*47.30	*37.3	1.27	55.27	41.4	1.34
December	*68.31	*41.0	*1.67	*74.92	*41.3	*1.81	*60.02	*38.4	1.56	*49.29	*38.6	1.28	*48.51	*37.9	*1.28	*56.82	41.9	*1.36
1952: January	67.77	40.7	1.67	74.95	41.0	1.83	61.23	39.1	1.57	49.71	38.3	1.30	47.49	36.9	1.29	57.47	42.1	1.37
February	68.43	40.9	1.67	75.00	41.3	1.82	61.19	39.2	1.56	50.44	38.8	1.30	48.23	37.3	1.29	57.05	41.4	1.38
March	69.46	41.1	1.69	75.82	41.5	1.83	60.64	39.1	1.55	50.80	38.9	1.31	48.86	37.7	1.30	56.43	41.1	1.37

Year and month	Rhode Island						South Carolina						South Dakota			Tennessee		
	State			Providence			State			Charleston			State			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	*$56.38	41.3	*$1.37	$56.77	41.9	$1.36	$49.17	41.3	$1.19	$44.22	40.2	$1.10	$55.82	42.0	$1.33	*$51.82	*40.8	*$1.27
April	*55.90	40.6	*1.38	56.83	41.3	1.38	48.63	41.0	1.19	42.79	38.9	1.10	57.83	43.3	1.34	*51.71	40.4	*1.28
May	*55.41	*40.0	*1.38	55.92	40.6	1.38	48.40	40.2	1.20	44.41	39.3	1.13	59.52	44.7	1.33	*51.07	*39.9	*1.28
June	*56.35	*40.3	*1.40	56.70	40.7	1.39	47.76	40.0	1.19	45.49	39.9	1.14	57.26	42.7	1.34	*52.26	*40.2	*1.30
July	*55.35	*39.6	*1.40	55.67	40.0	1.39	46.18	39.0	1.19	45.03	39.5	1.14	58.10	43.9	1.32	*51.87	39.9	*1.30
August	*52.22	*38.1	*1.40	53.89	38.7	1.39	45.58	38.5	1.18	47.18	41.1	1.15	57.96	42.9	1.35	*50.83	*39.4	*1.29
September	*55.55	*39.7	1.40	55.91	40.0	1.40	45.43	38.6	1.18	47.84	42.0	1.14	57.99	42.6	1.36	*52.40	40.0	*1.31
October	*54.51	38.1	1.43	55.68	39.1	1.42	45.82	39.0	1.18	48.20	41.8	1.15	56.44	41.6	1.36	*52.40	40.0	*1.31
November	*55.50	38.2	1.45	55.76	38.9	1.43	46.14	38.9	1.19	45.68	40.0	1.14	62.22	44.8	1.39	*52.93	*40.1	*1.32
December	*59.47	*41.1	1.45	59.68	41.3	1.45	*47.44	*40.1	*1.18	*47.91	*41.7	1.15	*60.91	*43.6	1.40	*53.60	40.3	*1.33
1952: January	59.10	40.5	1.46	59.23	40.9	1.45	46.96	39.8	1.18	46.46	40.4	1.15	63.06	45.2	1.40	52.92	40.4	1.31
February	57.93	40.3	1.44	59.35	41.5	1.43	47.24	39.7	1.19	47.04	40.9	1.15	63.71	45.0	1.42	53.47	40.2	1.33
March	58.27	40.1	1.45	59.99	41.6	1.44	46.41	39.0	1.19	46.75	40.3	1.16	62.31	43.7	1.43	53.60	40.3	1.33

Year and month	Tennessee—Continued												Texas			Utah		
	Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis			Nashville			State			State		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: March	$54.36	41.5	$1.31	$58.36	41.1	$1.42	$57.19	43.0	$1.33	$52.12	40.4	$1.29	$60.91	42.3	$1.44	$63.04	39.9	$1.58
April	53.19	40.6	1.31	59.77	41.8	1.43	57.10	42.3	1.35	52.52	40.4	1.30	62.20	42.6	1.46	65.60	41.0	1.60
May	52.14	39.8	1.31	58.34	40.8	1.43	56.01	41.8	1.34	52.92	40.4	1.31	62.01	41.9	1.48	65.67	41.3	1.59
June	52.93	40.1	1.32	59.47	41.3	1.44	58.64	42.8	1.37	53.33	40.4	1.32	61.84	41.5	1.49	66.98	41.6	1.61
July	52.01	39.7	1.31	58.20	40.7	1.43	59.22	42.3	1.40	53.20	40.3	1.32	63.30	42.2	1.50	63.38	41.7	1.52
August	51.61	39.4	1.31	58.20	40.7	1.43	57.95	42.3	1.37	53.20	40.0	1.33	63.60	42.4	1.50	*63.43	*40.4	*1.57
September	54.54	40.7	1.34	58.32	40.5	1.44	59.35	42.7	1.39	54.27	40.2	1.35	64.33	42.6	1.51	*61.95	*41.3	*1.50
October	53.86	40.5	1.33	57.63	40.3	1.43	60.34	43.1	1.40	53.86	39.9	1.35	64.50	43.0	1.50	*61.00	*39.1	1.56
November	53.86	40.5	1.33	57.89	40.2	1.44	60.20	43.0	1.40	53.87	40.2	1.34	64.75	42.6	1.52	64.94	41.1	1.58
December	55.61	41.5	1.34	*58.69	*40.2	1.46	61.49	43.3	1.42	54.40	40.6	1.34	*65.82	*43.3	1.52	*69.86	*42.6	1.64
1952: January	54.14	40.4	1.34	57.74	40.1	1.44	61.06	43.0	1.42	54.54	40.4	1.35	63.87	42.3	1.51	68.06	41.0	1.66
February	52.93	39.5	1.34	58.14	40.1	1.45	62.35	43.3	1.44	53.06	39.3	1.35	63.95	41.8	1.53	66.33	40.2	1.65
March	53.86	39.9	1.35	58.69	40.2	1.46	62.35	43.3	1.44	53.04	39.0	1.36	64.26	42.0	1.53	67.89	40.9	1.66

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C–5. Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries for Selected States and Areas [1]—Continued

Year and month	Utah—Continued			Vermont						Virginia			Washington		
	Salt Lake City			State			Burlington			State			State		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1951: March	$64.79	41.8	$1.55	$57.44	43.8	$1.31	$54.35	42.2	$1.29	$51.53	40.9	$1.26	*$71.38	38.9	$1.84
April	65.98	41.5	1.59	57.53	43.9	1.31	56.28	41.8	1.35	51.16	40.6	1.26	*72.83	39.2	1.86
May	66.83	42.3	1.58	57.44	43.4	1.33	53.63	40.1	1.34	50.93	40.1	1.27	73.27	39.1	1.87
June	67.73	42.6	1.59	57.36	43.6	1.32	54.89	40.8	1.35	50.53	40.1	1.26	73.87	39.5	1.87
July	64.68	42.0	1.54	57.03	43.1	1.32	55.41	40.7	1.36	50.55	39.8	1.27	*70.68	*38.0	1.86
August	*64.37	*41.0	1.57	56.79	42.9	1.33	54.71	40.4	1.36	49.64	39.4	1.26	*71.97	38.3	1.88
September	66.68	42.2	1.58	58.04	43.2	1.35	55.09	39.7	1.39	50.42	39.7	1.27	*72.05	*38.1	1.89
October	65.83	41.4	1.59	57.75	43.1	1.34	53.43	38.6	1.38	49.90	39.6	1.26	*73.24	38.8	1.89
November	66.62	41.9	1.59	55.95	41.3	1.36	53.59	38.4	1.40	51.60	40.0	1.29	72.60	37.9	1.92
December	*70.15	*43.3	*1.62	*59.39	*43.5	1.36	*58.22	*40.8	1.42	*52.91	*40.7	1.30	*74.67	*38.5	1.94
1952: January	66.83	41.0	1.63	60.06	43.8	1.37	56.35	40.4	1.39	52.79	40.3	1.31	72.79	38.0	1.92
February	67.32	41.3	1.63	59.30	43.0	1.38	55.79	39.3	1.42	52.40	40.0	1.31	75.47	38.8	1.95
March	69.72	42.0	1.66	59.72	43.1	1.39	56.83	39.9	1.43	51.48	39.3	1.31	76.52	38.9	1.97

Year and month	Washington—Continued									Wisconsin					
	Seattle			Spokane			Tacoma			State			Kenosha		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1951: March	*$73.50	*40.0	*$1.84	*$67.02	*39.4	*$1.70	*$67.41	38.0	*$1.77	$69.57	43.1	$1.62	$84.04	46.0	$1.83
April	*73.80	*40.0	1.84	*71.23	*41.6	1.71	*71.06	*39.0	1.82	69.19	42.7	1.62	71.85	41.2	1.74
May	74.67	40.1	1.86	*68.96	40.3	1.71	*69.77	*38.0	1.84	68.96	42.5	1.62	72.25	41.2	1.75
June	73.08	39.5	1.85	70.07	40.2	1.74	*69.82	38.3	1.82	69.20	42.5	1.63	69.83	39.2	1.78
July	*72.20	38.9	1.86	*69.66	*40.4	1.72	*70.15	*38.5	*1.82	66.70	42.5	1.57	75.19	42.3	1.78
August	70.99	38.6	1.84	69.27	39.7	1.74	*68.24	*37.7	*1.81	67.49	42.2	1.60	71.12	40.1	1.77
September	71.00	38.1	1.86	70.60	39.5	1.79	*70.21	*37.8	*1.86	67.83	42.0	1.61	72.41	39.6	1.83
October	71.38	38.0	1.88	71.28	40.1	1.78	*73.21	39.4	1.86	68.78	42.1	1.63	72.61	40.0	1.82
November	71.20	37.8	1.88	71.54	40.6	1.76	*69.56	37.1	1.88	69.74	42.0	1.66	73.99	40.7	1.82
December	*73.32	38.6	1.90	*73.03	*41.1	1.78	72.14	*38.0	*1.90	*72.64	43.1	*1.68	76.62	41.3	*1.86
1952: January	70.89	37.3	1.90	72.33	40.6	1.78	73.80	38.5	1.92	71.52	42.2	1.70	76.16	41.3	1.84
February	75.04	38.7	1.94	72.01	40.5	1.78	72.86	38.5	1.89	72.31	42.5	1.70	73.86	40.2	1.84
March	76.01	39.0	1.95	72.74	40.6	1.79	74.73	38.8	1.92	71.61	42.1	1.70	77.19	40.7	1.90

Year and month	Wisconsin—Continued												Wyoming		
	La Crosse			Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			State		
	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings	Avg. weekly earnings	Avg. weekly hours	Avg. hourly earnings
1951: March	$62.39	39.4	$1.58	$65.11	40.7	$1.60	$74.99	42.6	$1.76	$75.08	42.3	$1.78	*$71.08	38.8	$1.83
April	64.14	39.5	1.62	66.63	41.0	1.63	75.04	42.4	1.77	76.10	42.2	1.80	71.96	39.0	1.84
May	64.51	39.6	1.63	67.13	41.1	1.64	74.79	42.2	1.77	76.43	42.3	1.81	73.31	39.5	1.86
June	64.25	39.7	1.62	70.09	41.1	1.71	75.38	42.3	1.78	77.93	42.8	1.82	72.95	39.8	1.83
July	60.54	37.4	1.62	69.02	40.2	1.72	73.41	41.5	1.77	72.96	40.8	1.79	70.34	38.5	1.83
August	61.66	37.8	1.63	67.38	39.8	1.70	74.67	42.1	1.77	75.41	41.8	1.80	73.69	41.4	1.78
September	64.32	39.7	1.62	70.71	41.5	1.71	75.50	42.1	1.79	75.74	41.7	1.81	*77.71	40.6	*1.91
October	64.01	39.3	1.63	69.73	40.9	1.71	75.12	41.9	1.79	75.88	41.6	1.82	67.97	37.1	1.83
November	62.64	38.7	1.62	76.12	43.4	1.76	75.61	42.0	1.80	75.71	41.2	1.84	70.94	39.0	1.82
December	65.62	40.1	1.64	74.77	42.8	1.75	*78.59	43.1	*1.82	77.98	41.8	1.86	*72.42	*39.0	*1.86
1952: January	65.58	39.4	1.66	74.59	42.4	1.77	76.95	41.6	1.85	77.52	41.3	1.88	75.61	39.3	1.92
February	66.55	39.4	1.69	71.49	40.4	1.78	78.13	42.2	1.85	79.25	42.0	1.89	75.70	40.7	1.86
March	66.53	38.8	1.71	69.03	39.2	1.76	76.56	41.7	1.84	78.65	41.4	1.90	76.50	40.8	1.88

[1] Data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics or the cooperating State agency. State agencies also make available more detailed industry data. See table A–8 for addresses of cooperating State agencies.

[2] Revised series; not comparable with data previously published.
*Revised data; estimates previously published not affected.

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]	118.8	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*
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	*185.8*	*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*	*212.5*	*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*	*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*	*147.2*	*97.6*	*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*
March 15	188.0	227.6	203.5	140.5	145.3	97.9	206.8	156.5	207.6	170.7
March 15	*188.4*	*229.2*	*205.6*	*132.9*	*147.4*	*97.8*	*207.1*	*156.5*	*209.2*	*172.0*
April 15	188.7	230.0	202.7	140.8	145.3	98.0	206.1	156.5	206.2	171.1
April 15	*189.6*	*232.3*	*205.0*	*133.2*	*147.2*	*98.1*	*206.2*	*156.5*	*207.7*	*172.4*

[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 index is given in the following reports: 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); and Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951).

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.

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	Apr. 15 1952	Mar. 15 1952	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	Jan. 15, 1951	June 15, 1950	*Apr. 15 1952*
Average	188.7	188.0	187.9	189.1	189.1	188.6	187.4	186.6	185.5	185.5	185.2	185.4	184.6	181.5	170.2	*189.6*
Atlanta, Ga.	(2)	(2)	195.2	(2)	(2)	196.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baltimore, Md.	(2)	193.0	(2)	(2)	193.3	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)
Birmingham, Ala.	193.3	193.6	193.9	194.7	196.0	196.3	196.0	191.4	190.5	189.2	189.8	190.1	189.9	188.2	171.6	*194.2*
Boston, Mass.	178.9	179.1	179.3	180.0	180.9	180.0	179.3	177.8	177.2	176.9	176.5	176.1	175.5	173.5	165.5	*180.6*
Buffalo, N. Y.	188.8	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	186.9	(2)	(2)	185.5	(2)	(2)	183.3	180.8	(2)	*188.9*
Chicago, Ill.	193.1	192.7	191.9	194.1	194.2	194.3	193.5	191.8	190.9	190.9	190.1	189.8	189.1	185.4	175.1	*194.5*
Cincinnati, Ohio	188.4	187.5	187.1	188.3	187.9	187.8	187.0	186.8	185.3	185.6	185.0	184.8	184.6	182.3	170.5	*189.4*
Cleveland, Ohio	(2)	(2)	191.8	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	189.1	(2)	(2)	188.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Denver, Colo.	191.1	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	191.2	(2)	(2)	187.6	(2)	(2)	187.0	184.9	(2)	*189.0*
Detroit, Mich.	191.7	190.7	190.7	192.0	191.9	191.5	190.2	189.0	188.5	188.6	188.3	187.4	186.7	184.2	173.5	*193.4*
Houston, Tex.	194.7	194.3	194.3	195.4	196.0	195.1	194.4	194.1	193.0	192.6	192.3	[3] 192.5	192.5	190.1	175.8	*194.0*
Indianapolis, Ind.	189.8	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	[3] 187.5	184.4	(2)	*191.4*
Jacksonville, Fla.	(2)	195.6	(2)	(2)	195.9	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	190.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	176.3	(2)
Kansas City, Mo.	183.3	(2)	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.4	(2)	(2)	179.7	(2)	(2)	178.5	175.6	(2)	*182.7*
Los Angeles, Calif.	191.5	190.9	190.7	190.0	190.4	189.6	187.9	187.2	186.6	186.7	186.1	186.3	185.6	181.3	169.3	*191.3*
Manchester, N. H.	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)	182.9	180.6	(2)	*187.9*
Memphis, Tenn.	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)
Milwaukee, Wis.	(2)	(2)	195.1	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis, Minn.	(2)	188.0	(2)	(2)	187.7	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)
Mobile, Ala.	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	187.3	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)
New Orleans, La.	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	190.0	(2)	(2)	188.9	(2)	(2)	188.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New York, N. Y.	183.5	182.4	183.0	184.2	184.0	184.1	183.0	182.5	180.9	181.2	180.5	181.4	180.6	177.8	167.0	*184.8*
Norfolk, Va.	(2)	(2)	[3] 192.0	(2)	(2)	191.7	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Philadelphia, Pa.	188.2	187.8	187.1	188.9	189.2	189.1	186.7	186.1	185.4	185.4	185.6	186.4	185.9	181.0	169.1	*189.4*
Pittsburgh, Pa.	190.9	190.3	190.9	192.2	191.7	192.0	191.2	190.0	188.8	189.3	187.8	187.8	186.7	183.4	171.8	*192.2*
Portland, Maine	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	179.9	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	176.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)
Portland, Oreg.	198.6	(2)	(2)	199.0	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.7	(2)	(2)	194.1	190.4	(2)	*199.8*
Richmond, Va.	184.5	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	181.3	(2)	(2)	181.2	179.8	(2)	*183.2*
St. Louis, Mo.	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	185.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	168.8	(2)
San Francisco, Calif.	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	172.4	(2)
Savannah, Ga.	199.6	(2)	(2)	200.3	(2)	(2)	198.8	(2)	(2)	196.5	(2)	(2)	195.5	189.2	(2)	*198.2*
Scranton, Pa.	(2)	(2)	184.2	(2)	(2)	185.4	(2)	(2)	182.5	(2)	(2)	182.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Seattle, Wash.	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	194.6	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington, D. C.	(2)	(2)	183.9	(2)	(2)	184.7	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)	180.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)

[1] The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

[2] 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					
	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952
Average	230.0	227.6	202.7	203.5	140.8	140.5	145.3	145.3	98.0	97.9	206.2	207.6	171.1	170.7
Atlanta, Ga	225.0	223.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	160.9	160 9	85.9	85.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Baltimore, Md	242.6	239.5	(1)	196.7	(2)	142.3	148.9	149.3	115.7	115.5	(1)	204.4	(1)	172.5
Birmingham, Ala	215.8	215.3	213.8	215.7	(2)	(2)	137.9	138.2	79.4	79.6	196.1	197.7	169.7	169.7
Boston, Mass	215.2	214.6	187.1	189.8	(2)	132.7	162.7	162.6	118.5	118.3	194.8	200.0	164.2	163.7
Buffalo, N. Y	224.7	221.8	198.9	(1)	141.0	(2)	152.4	154.3	110.0	110.0	209.4	(1)	178.0	(1)
Chicago, Ill	234.8	233.3	203.3	204.5	(2)	154.4	138.2	138.2	83.5	83.5	196.0	196.9	173.0	172.8
Cincinnati, Ohio	231.9	228.6	200.6	200.6	(2)	129.1	151.6	151.6	101.6	101.6	193.7	194.1	171.2	171.3
Cleveland, Ohio	238.2	235.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	150.5	150.5	105.6	105.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Denver, Colo	232.0	230.4	203.7	(1)	164.4	(2)	113.8	113.8	69.7	69.7	231.6	(1)	168.5	(1)
Detroit, Mich	231.2	228.8	196.1	196.3	146.7	(2)	155.2	155.3	89.9	90.0	223.5	223.5	183.1	182.6
Houston, Tex	237.9	236.1	219.4	219.5	(2)	(2)	98.5	98.5	82.0	82.0	202.9	205.0	173.0	172.9
Indianapolis, Ind	222.2	224.1	195.9	(1)	148.1	(2)	162.0	162.0	84.5	84.5	194.1	(1)	178.8	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla	232.6	231.2	(1)	197.6	(2)	161.1	143.0	143.0	84.8	84.8	(1)	208.0	(1)	182.3
Kansas City, Mo	214.4	213.1	196.3	(1)	150.3	(2)	134.9	135.0	72.1	72.1	191.8	(1)	175.9	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif	237.1	234.6	199.2	199.8	(2)	(2)	100.9	98.7	95.3	93.0	203.3	203.0	169.2	169.2
Manchester, N. H	217.5	216.6	194.5	(1)	137.2	(2)	170.0	169.5	113.9	114.4	214.7	(1)	163.1	(1)
Memphis, Tenn	231.4	231.0	(1)	218.8	(2)	160.8	141.6	141.6	77.0	77.0	(1)	181.1	(1)	160.3
Milwaukee, Wis	231.5	228.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	152.3	152.3	99.2	99.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn	222.3	220.2	(1)	211.9	(2)	150.3	150.5	152.1	86.2	86.2	(1)	200.8	(1)	174.9
Mobile, Ala	229.1	228.0	(1)	206.0	(2)	153.3	129.1	130.7	83.7	84.9	(1)	178.1	(1)	163.8
New Orleans, La	240.1	239.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New York, N. Y	229.3	225.3	204.6	206.4	118.7	(2)	144.7	144.7	102.9	102.9	195.4	197.0	169.8	169.8
Norfolk, Va	234.7	231.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	159.7	159.4	100.1	99.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa	226.9	224.3	196.9	199.3	(2)	(2)	150.3	150.5	104.2	104.2	211.1	213.2	172.4	172.5
Pittsburgh, Pa	231.4	229.3	230.7	230.8	131.5	(2)	147.6	147.6	110.5	110.5	209.7	211.7	169.9	170.0
Portland, Maine	213.6	213.8	(1)	210.2	(2)	124.1	160.0	160.0	112.4	112.4	(1)	200.8	(1)	166.3
Portland, Oreg	250.6	248.3	198.6	(1)	159.0	(2)	138.0	136.0	97.5	93.9	199.0	(1)	177.4	(1)
Richmond, Va	216.8	212.9	204.5	(1)	155.9	(2)	148.8	148.8	102.2	102.2	220.0	(1)	159.8	(1)
St. Louis, Mo	240.5	238.3	(1)	205.3	(2)	134.8	143.6	143.6	88.4	88.4	(1)	183.1	(1)	167.8
San Francisco, Calif	249.5	245.4	(1)	199.3	(2)	138.2	98.8	98.8	87.0	87.0	(1)	171.3	(1)	180.3
Savannah, Ga	239.3	238.7	208.3	(1)	168.9	(2)	168.8	168.8	123.9	123.9	215.3	(1)	176.6	(1)
Scranton, Pa	227.8	224.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	157.2	161.6	103.5	103.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash	241.5	239.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	132.2	132.2	92.6	92.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Washington, D. C	227.8	224.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	149.3	149.3	105.3	105.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

[2] Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

[3] Corrected.

TABLE D–4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,[1] by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935–39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Frozen[2]	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2	------	------	------	------	------	------	129.4	136.1	169.5	------	173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8	------	------	------	------	------	------	127.4	141.7	210.8	------	226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1	------	------	------	------	------	------	131.0	143.8	169.0	------	173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3	------	------	------	------	------	------	84.9	82.3	103.5	------	105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5	------	95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4	------	92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5	------	97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2	------	104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5	------	111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8	------	132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	138.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	146.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8	------	178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2	------	177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1	------	188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5	------	196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4	------	190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5	------	196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5	------	182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4	------	201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	258.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2	------	212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1	------	218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
1950: Average	204.5	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	173.6	199.2	------	206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9
January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8	------	217.2	143.3	223.9	299.5	135.2	178.9
June	203.1	169.8	246.5	246.7	268.6	209.1	268.1	185.1	295.9	177.8	148.4	209.3	------	224.3	142.7	222.9	296.5	140.1	174.3
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
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	351.5	217.0	166.5	223.5	94.2	234.6	163.6	238.4	347.1	150.9	185.1
March	227.6	191.2	267.7	268.8	312.6	200.3	276.5	190.7	347.6	215.7	161.3	232.1	92.5	248.4	163.9	236.3	347.1	145.6	184.3
April	230.0	191.1	266.7	268.1	311.2	198.7	283.1	188.8	346.3	212.6	165.9	247.2	91.5	272.8	163.5	236.9	347.3	143.1	186.2

[1] The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes 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	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	June 1950	*Apr. 1952*
United States	230.0	227.6	227.5	232.4	232.2	231.4	229.2	227.3	227.0	227.7	226.9	227.4	225.7	203.1	*232.3*
Atlanta, Ga	225.0	223.9	227.4	230.7	230.7	232.1	230.0	232.1	231.4	229 4	228.1	228.7	228.5	195 4	*227.4*
Baltimore, Md	242.6	239.5	238 6	243.8	242.5	242.4	241.1	238.3	238.0	237.0	238.9	239.0	236.2	215.6	*245.6*
Birmingham, Ala	215.8	215.3	217.3	220.2	222.7	224.3	224 0	220.1	217 3	214.5	216.4	218.1	218 3	192.2	*219.2*
Boston, Mass	215.2	214.6	214.5	218.2	219.3	218.4	217.8	213.9	215.5	216.6	214.9	214.4	212 8	196.1	*216.7*
Bridgeport, Conn	228.3	227.3	227 0	229.4	228.9	227.9	227.4	224.3	225.0	226.0	225.9	225.3	226.0	204.0	*230.5*
Buffalo, N. Y	224.7	221 8	221.0	225.2	226.7	227 2	224.2	221.5	219.2	222.1	224.3	221.9	218.0	199.0	*230.3*
Butte, Mont	228.9	228.1	227.5	230.2	233.7	230 2	229.2	228.5	229.0	227.4	225.5	226.6	222.9	203.0	*232.9*
Cedar Rapids, Iowa [1]	236.4	235.1	235.1	238.3	239.8	240.5	237.8	235.1	236.0	238.5	237.2	236.5	234.8	208.6	*242.4*
Charleston, S. C	220.2	219.3	219.4	222.3	221.5	218.0	217.9	220 6	221.0	218.9	211.6	211.6	212.2	188.0	*220.2*
Chicago, Ill	234.8	233.3	231.4	237.5	238.1	237.8	236.2	232.3	233.4	235.3	233.4	233.0	231.1	208.4	*237.2*
Cincinnati, Ohio	231.9	228.6	228.1	233.2	230.4	232.0	229.7	229.0	228.3	229.2	226.9	227.1	226.0	205.1	*233.6*
Cleveland, Ohio	238.2	235.8	237.2	240.9	238.5	239.0	237.2	235.3	235.7	236.7	236.3	235.6	231.8	211.2	*240.6*
Columbus, Ohio	211.4	209.2	209.8	214.3	211.3	211.4	209.6	207.8	207.3	207.6	208.5	207.3	206.1	183.9	*214.7*
Dallas, Tex	231.3	229.8	228.8	236.3	235.4	236.0	233.8	233.5	230.9	227.0	227.9	228.9	228.7	201.5	*234.4*
Denver, Colo	232.0	230.4	230.0	236.2	239.2	236.9	234.9	232.4	231.6	230.6	232.6	232.3	229.9	205.9	*236.0*
Detroit, Mich	231.2	228.8	229.1	235.0	234.5	233.5	230.5	228.4	228.9	229.1	229.4	229.1	227.3	202.9	*236.1*
Fall River, Mass	220.4	221.4	220.7	224.0	223.8	224.2	223.2	219.7	221.0	222.2	221.3	219.2	219.8	200.7	*224.6*
Houston, Tex	237.9	236.1	236.0	241.4	241.2	237.8	237.6	239.4	237.2	235.2	235.2	237.1	238 3	208.1	*242.3*
Indianapolis, Ind	222.2	224.1	223.8	227.6	227.0	227.9	226.3	225.4	224 3	223.3	222.4	223.3	221.6	198.1	*225.0*
Jackson, Miss. [1]	223.7	223.9	225.8	230.3	229.2	227.4	229.4	227.2	224.8	222.6	221.9	223.2	222.1	201.0	*225.3*
Jacksonville, Fla	232.6	231.2	231.5	237.2	235.0	234.8	232.5	234.7	233.6	233.8	231.9	230.5	234.3	205.8	*235.1*
Kansas City, Mo	214.4	213.1	213.0	217.8	218.0	216.4	213.9	212.2	211.8	213.7	212.8	213.6	212.4	189.2	*216.8*
Knoxville, Tenn. [1]	250.9	250.5	253.2	256.9	256.6	256.2	253.7	254.9	253.1	251 7	249.8	250.3	250.9	223.1	*254.7*
Little Rock, Ark	226.1	224.3	224.6	229.7	229.9	225.4	224.4	223 0	222.9	223.6	225.2	225.1	224.9	200.1	*231.9*
Los Angeles, Calif	237.1	234.6	234.2	239.3	240.7	237.1	234.5	233.3	232.3	232.7	230.9	230.9	228.9	201.6	*239.1*
Louisville, Ky	214.5	213.2	213.6	218.4	219.1	218.6	216.7	215.6	214.8	216.0	215.5	213.7	212.6	192.0	*218.4*
Manchester, N. H	217.5	216.6	216.8	221.2	220.9	222.5	222.8	219.8	221.9	221.6	221.0	218.4	217.8	200.6	*219.7*
Memphis, Tenn	231.4	231.0	234.9	237.8	238.9	237.7	238.0	237.4	234.7	232.3	233.0	234.6	232.9	208.3	*236.3*
Milwaukee, Wis	231.5	228.0	227.3	232.8	232.6	231.7	228.9	227.9	229.2	231.9	229.9	227.5	224.8	206.6	*235.0*
Minneapolis, Minn	222.3	220.2	220.1	223.1	224.0	221.2	218.9	215.6	217.5	219.0	219.4	218.2	217.6	194.1	*222.9*
Mobile, Ala	229.1	228.0	228.0	231.6	231.4	230.0	231.7	229.1	227.0	229.5	225.7	224.2	225.7	200.1	*232.5*
Newark, N. J	228.2	224.1	225.0	227.7	227.2	228.3	226.4	225.3	225.0	225.7	225.5	227.1	224.2	203.3	*227.4*
New Haven, Conn	221.0	220.2	219.7	222.6	222.2	222.1	222.4	219.9	219.2	221.6	220.5	220.3	218.1	199.8	*222.2*
New Orleans, La	240.1	239.8	240.5	244.8	244.3	241.3	239.9	240.6	240.8	238.8	238.2	239.5	240.2	212.9	*243.9*
New York, N. Y	229.3	225.3	226.2	230.2	230.6	230.9	227.8	226.1	225.5	226.5	224.4	226.4	224.9	203.7	*230.3*
Norfolk, Va	243.7	231.0	232.7	237.2	233.6	231.9	230.0	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.2	229.4	227.9	205.9	*236.6*
Omaha, Nebr	223.2	222.4	222.6	226.8	227.0	225.1	223.3	219.6	220.0	219.1	219.6	219.3	217.0	197.2	*226.4*
Peoria, Ill	239.8	235.6	238.5	243.8	242.5	239.5	235.6	235.6	236.9	239.8	241.2	240.6	237.9	216.8	*244.8*
Philadelphia, Pa	226.9	224.3	224.4	229.4	228.8	228.6	227.1	224.1	223.2	223.6	222.2	223.8	222.3	201.4	*227.8*
Pittsburgh, Pa	231.4	229.3	229.8	235.7	234.6	235.2	233.5	231.0	232.0	232.9	230.3	230.5	227.8	207.5	*233.1*
Portland, Maine	213.6	213.8	214.1	217.0	216.1	216.4	215.8	213.2	215.9	217.0	213.9	210.0	209.6	193.0	*214.2*
Portland, Oreg	250.6	248.3	246.9	254.8	253.3	251.8	246.9	247.9	247.4	251.2	251.5	252.1	248.6	219.1	*253.6*
Providence, R. I	233.4	231.4	229.5	234.4	234.1	233.3	232.8	228.3	228.9	231.8	229.6	229.1	229.5	207.9	*236.4*
Richmond, Va	216.8	212.9	214.3	219.3	218.3	219.1	218.4	217.7	215.9	216.5	216.4	216.7	215.9	195.2	*220.3*
Rochester, N. Y	222.2	221.6	223.5	227.4	227.4	226.3	222.3	220.2	218.9	221.5	222.9	220.9	217.8	196.4	*225.0*
St. Louis, Mo	240.5	238.3	238.6	244.0	243.9	242.2	239.3	238.8	237.2	237.9	238.2	238.4	237.6	210.2	*245.7*
St. Paul, Minn	221.6	220.0	221.2	224.0	223.7	221.6	220.7	215.1	216.2	216.5	216.2	215.1	214.4	192.5	*220.7*
Salt Lake City, Utah	233.7	231.5	231.2	232.9	233.4	232.5	228.5	228.0	227.4	228.3	230.0	228.3	226.9	202.2	*238.8*
San Francisco, Calif	249.5	245.4	240.5	248.9	248.4	240.7	235.6	234.8	234.4	237.8	237.4	241.2	238.4	211.1	*253.2*
Savannah, Ga	239.3	238.7	238.9	242.6	241.7	241.7	240.7	241.4	240.0	241.2	239.6	237.6	237.6	206.3	*242.0*
Scranton, Pa	227.8	224.3	225.6	232.0	229.9	229.8	227.2	225.6	225.9	225.5	225.7	225.2	221.4	204.2	*231.0*
Seattle, Wash	241.5	239.7	238.2	243.4	239.9	238.1	234.8	234.4	232.7	233.8	233.0	236.6	234.4	208.6	*242.6*
Springfield, Ill	240.1	238.6	240.2	244.1	242.6	241.4	238.6	238.1	237.9	238.6	238.5	237.6	237.6	211.8	*242.2*
Washington, D. C	227.8	224.0	223.1	228.7	228.9	228.1	228.0	224.0	222.6	221.9	224.2	224.3	222.2	201.9	*234.0*
Wichita, Kans [1]	240.4	240.8	242.7	248.3	248.8	244.1	242.9	241.4	237.8	238.2	234.9	234.0	234.1	209.4	*245.6*
Winston-Salem, N. C. [1]	218.0	217.6	218.6	223.2	222.8	220.5	220.1	219.3	220.7	220.3	220.6	220.6	220.4	197.3	*219.5*

[1] June 1940=100.

TABLE D–6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Apr. 1952	Indexes 1935–39=100												
		Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	May 1951	Apr. 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat—5 pounds	*Cents* 52.5	203.6	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	202.3	201.8	201.3	201.1	201.7	202.3	202.4	201.8	190.5
Corn flakes [1]—13 ounces	22.4	210.1	209.6	209.4	208.2	207.7	207.9	206.4	205.8	203.9	199.5	197.8	197.4	196.6	176.5
Corn meal—pound	10.2	217.4	218.0	216.1	212.7	209.0	206.4	204.3	203.6	201.8	200.8	200.4	201.3	203.7	181.9
Rice [2]—do	17.6	98.2	96.7	96.7	96.1	94.9	93.1	94.2	99.7	101.3	101.5	101.3	101.6	102.2	93.1
Rolled oats [3]—20 ounces	18.0	163.7	163.5	163.8	163.3	162.9	162.7	162.9	162.2	162.0	161.5	161.3	160.2	159.1	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white [4]—pound	15.8	185.2	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	183.9	183.9	183.7	183.5	183.4	183.4	182.8	182.7	163.9
Vanilla cookies [5]—7 ounces	23.1	222.5	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	223.1	221.5	220.0	215.8	214.9	213.5	213.2	214.9	191.7
Layer cake [6 7]—pound	49.5	108.2	108.5	107.9	108.3	109.1	109.8	107.5	107.9	107.1	108.6	106.9	107.3	107.9	-------
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak—do	111.5	330.0	330.4	331.9	333.3	333.6	334.6	332.7	323.3	323.2	323.1	322.2	320.9	320.3	287.9
Rib roast—do	86.4	299.0	298.0	303.2	305.3	307.2	308.2	306.4	290.6	289.5	290.0	289.5	289.0	294.6	264.1
Chuck roast—do	75.0	332.3	333.7	334.0	336.7	338.3	338.5	337.4	327.7	327.1	327.0	327.2	327.1	326.2	279.2
Frankfurters [8]—do	64.2	105.8	106.2	106.3	107.6	108.1	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.6	108.4	106.5	106.5	106.2	-------
Hamburger [8]—do	64.8	211.7	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	217.6	218.7	216.1	215.1	215.9	215.8	216.9	219.7	181.8
Veal:															
Cutlets—do	130.4	325.5	326.4	326.8	325.0	322.9	319.5	319.6	320.1	319.8	319.1	317.2	315.4	311.9	271.2
Pork:															
Chops—do	73.7	223.2	225.1	223.9	227.6	226.0	248.8	258.7	258.1	254.4	236.9	235.3	234.2	233.4	243.5
Bacon, sliced—do	60.7	159.2	160.6	161.9	163.5	165.2	172.7	178.4	178.0	177.8	177.8	177.8	177.6	177.6	161.9
Ham, whole—do	61.9	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.2	218.7	226.5	229.4	229.4	229.0	228.1	226.3	228.0	215.8
Salt pork—do	33.9	160.9	164.0	168.1	171.4	174.8	179.2	185.6	186.2	184.9	183.6	184.9	184.9	187.9	160.5
Lamb:															
Leg—do	81.5	287.7	280.9	290.2	301.8	304.8	300.3	298.4	296.9	296.7	296.9	297.2	293.8	288.7	272.4
Poultry	-------	188.8	190.7	197.5	192.6	181.9	184.0	188.7	195.1	194.4	195.3	191.3	199.4	198.5	185.1
Frying chickens:															
New York dressed [8]—do	48.3	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Dressed and drawn [8]—do	58.1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen [9]	-------	295.5	296.7	299.6	298.3	296.7	295.8	294.7	290.1	292.5	288.1	291.4	287.1	286.4	268.4
Ocean perch fillet, frozen [10 9]—do	46.4	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Haddock fillet, frozen [11 *]—do	50.7	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Salmon, pink [9]—16-ounce can	56.8	459.3	460.9	467.1	471.2	475.1	477.4	489.1	503.1	508.2	509.2	511.0	511.7	508.1	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter—pound	84.1	231.1	245.8	258.5	252.4	241.2	226.9	224.2	219.7	220.5	221.8	223.8	223.3	219.7	195.4
Cheese, American process—do	60.2	266.1	265.6	265.4	266.8	263.3	261.2	258.3	259.4	259.3	260.0	261.3	260.3	265.7	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered)—quart	23.9	195.0	196.7	196.5	196.0	195.0	194.0	191.2	189.7	188.3	187.2	185.1	184.9	185.6	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery) [12]—do	22.5	196.6	198.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	195.8	192.7	191.2	190.5	188.5	186.4	185.9	186.9	162.0
Ice cream [9]—pint	31.6	106.0	106.0	105.7	105.3	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.8	105.2	105.1	104.9	104.7	105.2	-------
Milk, evaporated—14½-ounce can	14.9	209.6	208.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	202.8	203.1	203.0	203.7	203.3	203.3	202.8	203.2	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh—dozen	57.8	165.9	161.3	166.5	184.3	216.7	241.8	243.4	239.3	225.8	211.5	201.2	198.4	191.2	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries [6 13]—12 ounces	39.3	88.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	94.9	95.1	95.6	95.8	97.4	97.0	98.7	100.5	-------
Orange juice [9]—6 ounces	19.4	83.0	84.2	85.3	88.8	92.5	96.6	99.2	100.2	101.5	103.2	104.8	105.0	105.1	-------
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas [9]—12 ounces	24.1	96.3	95.8	98.7	98.5	96.9	96.3	98.5	97.8	98.3	98.2	98.0	98.3	98.3	-------
Fresh fruits:															
Apples—pound	15.0	279.7	239.4	229.2	218.8	204.3	191.2	178.4	203.0	214.3	240.2	232.9	213.6	205.1	301.1
Bananas—do	17.1	282.1	281.5	273.4	269.9	267.7	270.5	269.9	265.6	264.5	268.9	271.7	274.2	273.9	271.9
Oranges, size 200—dozen	45.5	159.9	160.8	156.2	161.7	164.7	175.8	189.3	194.4	188.0	161.5	167.5	163.7	158.0	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green—pound	27.8	258.8	250.4	238.1	191.3	208.0	246.2	188.4	185.4	166.8	149.1	187.3	212.7	205.7	151.0
Cabbage—do	8.8	235.5	198.1	260.0	419.8	268.0	217.2	160.5	153.7	151.6	151.0	172.9	191.0	225.6	174.3
Carrots—bunch	10.5	193.4	196.3	220.0	291.7	281.8	289.4	235.9	241.1	235.0	229.2	202.6	196.5	192.9	181.7
Lettuce—head	15.3	184.5	166.0	145.4	256.5	272.8	232.1	186.4	168.1	180.6	192.6	162.8	229.8	212.1	167.3
Onions—pound	15.8	382.2	313.3	250.9	242.6	209.0	196.6	177.0	168.6	176.0	205.7	246.1	235.1	186.7	187.1
Potatoes—15 pounds	111.9	307.0	282.0	270.5	289.5	266.2	247.5	215.2	193.3	203.7	236.1	230.2	202.5	185.0	219.3
Sweetpotatoes—pound	20.1	387.7	231.2	309.9	299.7	265.2	234.4	227.5	265.8	308.2	251.8	231.4	201.5	192.4	209.4
Tomatoes [14]—do	35.2	231.8	192.9	160.7	189.0	222.4	144.3	142.8	101.5	112.6	170.2	179.4	196.6	193.1	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches—No. 2½ can	34.4	178.8	179.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	177.6	177.9	177.0	175.3	174.8	174.9	174.6	174.3	140.1
Pineapple—do	38.3	176.5	176.4	176.8	176.7	177.3	177.6	177.8	177.4	177.5	177.6	178.1	178.8	179.7	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn [15]—No. 303 can	18.6	172.0	171.2	171.3	169.5	168.3	166.7	165.3	165.7	165.4	164.9	164.2	164.4	163.6	138.4
Tomatoes—No. 2 can	17.4	194.8	195.9	194.2	195.1	195.4	194.2	194.8	200.7	209.0	228.0	230.4	226.4	223.6	161.6
Peas—No. 303 can	20.5	112.3	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.6	115.5	116.9	117.8	119.2	118.8	118.8	119.3	114.3
Baby foods [9]—4½–4¾ ounces	10.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	102.1	101.9	101.5	-------
Dried fruits, prunes—pound	26.9	256.3	256.2	259.0	260.6	261.6	263.1	268.7	274.9	275.1	274.5	272.8	273.1	273.3	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans—do	15.8	213.7	212.9	214.5	214.0	213.9	211.9	213.1	216.8	220.9	224.4	230.7	233.8	235.5	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee—do	87.0	345.8	345.9	345.9	345.2	345.4	345.5	345.1	345.3	346.3	346.2	346.7	346.5	344.1	294.9
Cola drink [9]—6-bottle carton	29.1	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	110.8	110.2	109.1	108.4	108.0	108.0	108.2	108.4	-------
Fats and oils:															
Lard—pound	18.5	124.8	130.3	143.7	149.8	155.5	158.3	167.7	163.1	161.7	159.9	166.2	167.8	173.7	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated—do	33.6	162.8	165.6	170.7	174.0	176.6	177.2	178.4	179.4	181.4	190.4	198.4	201.1	201.1	155.6
Salad dressing—pint	35.3	146.7	147.9	151.1	153.6	153.4	152.8	153.0	156.9	158.3	163.5	166.1	164.8	165.8	142.1
Margarine—pound	-------	151.6	153.8	157.2	165.4	169.4	170.5	171.2	172.8	174.6	184.2	194.3	197.8	199.9	161.1
Uncolored [16]—do	32.1	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Colored [17]—do	28.2	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar—5 pounds	50.7	189.1	187.0	187.9	188.7	188.8	189.1	189.8	191.6	191.7	190.8	187.4	186.4	186.7	175.3
Grape jelly [9]—12 ounces	23.6	98.9	98.2	98.3	98.8	99.6	100.0	99.4	99.3	99.4	100.0	101.0	101.0	101.5	-------

[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	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952
All commodities	111.9	112.3
Farm products	108.7	ᵉ108.2
Processed foods	108.0	109.2
All commodities other than farm and food	113.4	ᵉ113.8
Textile products and apparel	99.9	100.6
Hides, skins, and leather products	94.3	ᵉ98.0
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	106.3	ᵉ107.4
Chemicals and allied products	104.8	105.4
All commodities other than farm and food—Continued		
Rubber and products	140.7	ᵉ142.0
Lumber and wood products	120.7	120.5
Pulp, paper, and allied products	117.4	117.7
Metals and metal products	122.5	122.6
Machinery and motive products	121.8	ᵉ121.8
Furniture and other household durables	112.0	ᵉ111.9
Nonmetallic minerals—structural	112.8	112.9
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	110.8	110.8
Miscellaneous	109.5	ᵉ109.2

[1] The revised wholesale price index (1947–49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates 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. Beginning with January 1952 the index is based on prices for one day in the month. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180).

ᵉ Corrected.

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	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average	161.5	170.4	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
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: Average	180.4	196.1	186.9	221.4	172.2	138.2	189.2	225.5	143.3	176.0	141.0	192.4	177.6	174.9	176.7	169.4
1951: January	180.2	194.2	182.2	235.4	178.4	136.4	187.5	226.2	147.5	175.0	142.4	192.6	184.9	173.3	176.9	170.4
February	183.7	202.6	187.6	238.7	181.0	138.1	188.1	228.2	150.2	175.7	142.7	198.9	187.0	175.6	179.3	171.9
March	184.0	203.8	186.6	236.9	183.0	138.6	188.8	228.6	149.3	179.1	142.5	199.4	187.4	175.9	179.4	172.6
April	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.7	138.1	189.0	228.6	147.2	180.4	142.7	197.7	187.0	176.1	179.2	172.3
May	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.0	137.5	188.8	227.7	145.7	180.1	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.9	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.6	177.8	170.6
July	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	223.8	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	167.4	138.1	188.1	222.6	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	163.1	138.8	189.1	223.1	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] This index (1926=100) is the official index for December 1951 and all previous dates. The revised index (1947–49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent dates—see tables D–7 and D–8. 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 for this series see November 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Compiling Monthly and Weekly Wholesale Price Indexes (p. 541).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request, giving monthly indexes for major groups of commodities since 1890 and for subgroups and economic groups since 1913.

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TABLE D–8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities [1]

[1947–49=100]

Commodity group	Apr.[2] 1952	Mar. 1952
All commodities	111.9	112.3
Farm products	108.7	c 108.2
Fresh and dried produce	127.3	123.9
Grains	100.9	102.0
Livestock and poultry	106.6	105.2
Plant and animal fibers	119.6	118.9
Fluid milk	108.1	c 110.3
Eggs	81.7	76.6
Hay and seeds	95.5	97.1
Other farm products	136.7	138.6
Processed foods	108.0	109.2
Cereal and bakery products	107.4	107.5
Meats, poultry, fish	109.4	111.0
Dairy products and ice cream	112.2	c 113.3
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	104.6	c 104.9
Sugar and confectionery	109.4	107.2
Packaged beverage materials	161.9	163.1
Animal fats and oils	65.2	68.0
Crude vegetable oils	49.5	55.8
Refined vegetable oils	61.1	63.4
Vegetable oil end products	78.1	c 79.4
Other processed foods	107.8	116.0
All commodities other than farm and foods	113.4	c 113.8
Textile products and apparel	99.9	100.6
Cotton products	98.6	99.6
Wool products	109.2	c 111.8
Synthetic textiles	86.8	87.3
Silk products	128.4	129.1
Apparel	101.2	101.6
Other textile products	110.0	107.0
Hides, skins and leather products	94.3	c 98.0
Hides and skins	49.7	59.6
Leather	84.4	c 87.6
Footwear	113.6	115.9
Other leather products	99.7	c 101.9
Fuel, power and lighting materials	106.3	c 107.4
Coal	104.8	108.7
Coke	124.3	124.3
Gas	105.7	c 105.7
Electricity	99.1	c 99.1
Petroleum and products	109.7	110.6
Chemicals and allied products	104.8	105.4
Industrial chemicals	116.8	c 117.0
Paint and paint materials	108.0	c 107.9
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics	92.7	93.1
Fats and oils, inedible	42.6	c 47.3
Mixed fertilizer	108.6	108.6
Fertilizer materials	109.8	109.6
Other chemicals and products	103.0	104.1
Rubber and products	140.7	c 142.0
Crude rubber	182.7	187.9
Tires and tubes	133.2	133.4
Other rubber products	128.2	c 128.8

Commodity group	Apr.[2] 1952	Mar. 1952
Lumber and wood products	120.7	120.5
Lumber	121.1	c 120.7
Millwork	126.4	126.8
Plywood	105.6	105.6
Pulp, paper, and allied products	117.4	117.7
Woodpulp	113.3	114.5
Wastepaper	70.0	70.0
Paper	123.5	123.8
Paperboard	130.3	130.3
Converted paper and paperboard	115.0	115.0
Building paper and board	113.8	113.4
Metals and metal products	122.5	122.6
Iron and steel	123.0	123.2
Nonferrous metals	124.9	c 124.9
Metal containers	120.5	c 120.5
Hardware	126.8	c 126.8
Plumbing equipment	116.3	116.7
Heating equipment	113.9	114.0
Structural metal products	115.4	115.5
Nonstructural metal products	124.4	124.4
Machinery and motive products	121.8	c 121.8
Agricultural machinery and equipment	121.6	121.8
Construction machinery and equipment	124.9	c 124.9
Metal working machinery	127.9	c 127.9
General purpose machinery and equipment	123.0	c 123.0
Miscellaneous machinery	119.4	c 119.4
Electrical machinery and equipment	121.3	c 121.5
Motor vehicles	120.0	120.0
Furniture and other household durables	112.0	c 111.9
Household furniture	113.4	113.4
Commercial furniture	123.0	c 123.0
Floor covering	126.1	126.1
Household appliances	107.8	107.4
Radio, TV, and phonographs	90.7	c 90.7
Other household durable goods	117.7	117.6
Nonmetalic minerals—structural	112.8	112.9
Flat glass	114.0	114.0
Concrete ingredients	112.9	113.2
Concrete products	112.4	112.4
Structural clay products	121.3	121.4
Gypsum products	117.7	117.7
Prepared asphalt roofing	98.6	98.6
Other nonmetallic minerals	111.4	111.2
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	110.8	110.8
Cigarettes	107.3	107.3
Cigars	98.0	98.0
Other tobacco products	114.8	114.8
Alcoholic beverages	111.2	111.2
Nonalcoholic beverages	119.7	119.7
Miscellaneous	109.5	c 109.2
Toys, sporting goods, small arms	113.6	c 113.7
Manufactured animal feeds	110.2	109.5
Notions and accessories	96.1	c 98.5
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment	101.0	100.9
Other miscellaneous	121.0	c 120.9

[1] See footnote 1, 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: 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	.14
February [2]	350	550	185,000	250,000	1,270,000	.15
March [2]	400	600	240,000	320,000	1,400,000	.17
April [2]	475	650	1,000,000	1,200,000	5,300,000	.61

[1] All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages

[2] Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F–1: Expenditures for New Construction [1]

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1952					1951 [2]								1951 [2]	1950 [2]
	May [3]	Apr. [2]	Mar. [2]	Feb. [2]	Jan. [2]	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
Total new construction [4]	$2,749	$2,529	$2,345	$2,102	$2,193	$2,394	$2,660	$2,893	$2,934	$2,942	$2,873	$2,810	$2,647	$31,025	$28,749
Private construction	1,802	1,687	1,616	1,464	1,518	1,674	1,818	1,908	1,955	1,971	1,968	1,933	1,837	21,684	21,610
Residential building (nonfarm)	913	846	799	676	720	840	930	963	958	956	965	957	918	10,973	12,600
New dwelling units	810	750	710	600	650	760	832	858	849	847	857	853	821	9,849	11,525
Additions and alterations	90	84	77	63	57	66	84	91	93	92	91	88	81	934	900
Nonhousekeeping [5]	13	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	16	17	17	16	16	190	175
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) [6]	392	386	397	407	415	415	425	440	460	465	471	465	440	5,152	3,777
Industrial	188	194	201	209	209	200	200	205	210	204	195	180	164	2,117	1,062
Commercial	82	73	74	76	83	92	96	95	101	108	121	131	131	1,371	1,288
Warehouses, office and loft buildings	34	33	33	36	39	41	41	41	45	48	48	48	48	544	402
Stores, restaurants, and garages	48	40	41	40	44	51	55	54	56	60	73	83	83	827	886
Other nonresidential building	122	119	122	122	123	123	129	140	149	153	155	154	145	1,664	1,427
Religious	29	28	29	30	31	32	34	38	42	43	42	41	38	452	409
Educational	27	26	26	27	28	28	29	31	32	32	30	29	27	345	294
Social and recreational	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	12	13	14	15	15	164	247
Hospital and institutional [7]	33	33	33	32	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	38	37	419	344
Miscellaneous	24	23	25	24	23	22	23	25	26	27	30	31	28	284	133
Farm construction	157	136	123	113	110	110	126	148	179	194	191	180	166	1,800	1,791
Public utilities	333	313	292	263	267	303	331	351	352	350	336	326	309	3,695	3,330
Railroad	33	32	30	27	30	37	41	40	35	38	35	36	33	399	315
Telephone and telegraph	46	45	46	41	41	40	42	44	43	43	41	42	41	487	440
Other public utilities	254	236	216	195	196	226	248	267	274	269	260	248	235	2,809	2,575
All other private [8]	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	64	112
Public construction	947	842	729	638	675	720	842	985	979	971	905	877	810	9,341	7,139
Residential building [9]	55	57	59	62	65	66	68	66	63	56	47	47	45	595	345
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities)	338	322	301	268	282	289	300	318	319	324	315	310	303	3,471	2,402
Industrial	135	122	108	85	90	95	97	105	103	104	93	83	78	958	224
Educational	132	131	128	126	129	131	134	136	136	134	133	130	128	1,531	1,163
Hospital and institutional	41	40	38	35	37	36	37	40	40	42	42	46	48	498	476
Other nonresidential	30	29	27	22	26	27	32	37	40	44	47	51	49	484	539
Military and naval facilities [10]	152	138	122	105	113	116	136	147	129	108	86	77	66	1,019	177
Highways	240	175	115	90	90	111	187	293	303	314	282	265	225	2,400	2,381
Sewer and water	60	56	51	46	48	50	55	58	60	62	64	65	65	706	671
Miscellaneous public service enterprises [11]	17	14	12	8	11	12	15	20	21	23	23	23	22	213	186
Conservation and development	79	74	65	56	62	72	76	78	77	77	80	82	76	860	881
All other public [12]	6	6	4	3	4	4	5	5	7	7	8	8	8	77	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] Revised.

[3] Preliminary.

[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
	Mar.	Feb.*	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total	Total
Total new construction [2]	$265,187	$202,114	$260,647	$156,666	$156,631	$159,165	$240,331	$215,384	$259,553	$515,269	$600,833	$287,254	$431,085	$3,644,117	$2,706,650
Airfields [3]	6,949	3,371	10,198	1,836	9,118	5,539	13,566	15,491	37,475	84,911	36,724	16,691	6,330	247,866	54,461
Building	144,054	104,890	97,102	74,754	42,967	49,784	90,917	89,357	107,629	227,221	445,815	95,964	279,681	1,702,565	1,278,263
Residential	178	280	310	139	112	46	210	64	282	451	1,791	3,008	39	7,904	15,445
Nonresidential	143,876	104,610	96,792	74,615	42,855	49,738	90,707	89,293	107,347	226,770	444,024	92,956	279,642	1,694,661	1,262,818
Educational [4]	3,318	6,508	3,384	4,387	4,714	9,216	10,480	4,715	0	450	128	1,217	179	35,623	3,123
Hospital and institutional	10,902	10,643	5,745	6,110	5,342	7,832	23,595	9,135	5,941	23,862	13,946	28,357	42,943	197,269	389,848
Administrative and general [5]	3,266	1,717	2,239	1,567	829	1,676	15,656	2,807	1,102	6,486	2,149	2,880	8,773	54,749	58,255
Other nonresidential building	126,390	85,742	85,424	62,551	31,970	31,014	40,976	72,636	100,304	195,972	427,801	60,502	227,747	1,407,020	811,592
Airfield buildings [6]	6,461	2,041	890	1,685	79	1,252	8,977	14,799	12,866	11,725	9,184	5,566	5,472	73,907	(7)
Industrial [8]	43,645	6,764	11,703	3,782	15,252	6,437	13,562	8,338	55,293	35,039	338,129	8,353	180,001	714,051	(7)
Troop housing	28,492	23,962	25,061	43,864	0	0	2,579	5,626	7,514	76,852	37,533	11,512	13,745	206,641	(7)
Warehouses	29,765	32,427	28,133	6,661	12,480	4,760	3,156	3,219	6,434	17,547	7,447	6,421	1,562	73,438	(7)
Miscellaneous [9]	18,027	20,548	19,637	6,559	4,159	18,565	12,702	40,654	18,197	54,809	35,508	28,650	26,967	338,983	(7)
Conservation and development	15,246	24,382	26,389	13,449	28,449	19,413	47,384	10,141	16,266	29,848	43,667	101,498	45,613	436,185	373,453
Reclamation	5,461	5,470	527	2,423	2,017	6,244	6,409	2,389	12,275	9,214	9,308	10,803	15,346	129,710	134,045
River, harbor, and flood control	9,785	18,912	25,862	11,026	26,432	13,169	40,975	7,752	3,991	20,634	34,359	90,695	30,267	306,475	239,408
Highways	79,605	60,971	66,623	53,144	69,176	65,050	67,358	89,536	75,767	97,843	59,206	58,066	71,238	841,002	835,606
Electrification	12,738	2,960	48,231	5,986	2,670	3,031	5,904	2,144	4,124	23,038	1,284	5,994	7,092	231,668	104,628
All other [10]	6,595	5,540	12,104	7,497	4,251	16,348	15,202	8,715	18,292	52,408	14,137	9,041	21,131	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] Includes major additions and alterations.

[3] Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

[4] Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

[5] Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses.

[6] 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."

[7] Unavailable.

[8] Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

[9] Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

[10] Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

*Revised.

TABLE F–3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building [1]

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total all classes [2]	New residential building					New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Nonhousekeeping [5]			Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]	
		Privately financed dwelling units			Publicly financed dwelling units								
		Total	1-family	2-family [3]	Multifamily [4]								
1942	$2,707,573	$598,570	$478,658	$42,629	$77,283	$296,933	$22,910	$1,510,688	$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,396,274	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,408,445	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,408,292	5,803,912	4,845,104	179,214	779,594	301,961	84,508	3,127,769	1,090,142	796,143	623,330	33,302	139,511	34,363
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: March	770,269	406,763	356,550	14,580	35,633	5,966	3,082	263,920	90,538	50,668	41,206	2,816	6,646	579
April	777,318	420,085	374,674	19,005	26,406	33,305	3,346	234,024	86,558	50,494	42,816	2,857	4,821	3,343
May	813,218	457,664	393,080	14,466	50,118	7,027	1,477	239,332	107,718	54,626	43,957	2,514	8,155	836
June	986,643	388,187	335,958	15,587	36,642	298,421	1,454	202,036	96,545	47,057	37,860	2,629	6,568	35,007
July	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	385,139	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	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	508,470	266,719	234,184	12,206	20,329	25,731	1,247	145,675	69,098	34,374	28,376	2,386	3,612	3,185
February [7]	595,214	345,009	300,701	17,263	27,045	25,181	1,607	146,739	76,678	43,191	34,978	3,017	5,196	2,975
March [8]	757,273	407,237	352,616	18,746	35,875	64,154	4,570	193,885	87,427	49,795	40,111	3,459	6,225	8,092

[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
	Mar.[4]	Feb.[5]	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Total	Total
All types	$193,885	$146,739	$145,675	$145,054	$180,742	$198,342	$276,757	$258,318	$224,381	$202,036	$239,332	$234,024	$263,920	$2,709,302	$3,127,700
New England	19,440	7,522	10,847	7,566	14,651	12,297	14,405	30,839	16,471	12,881	16,920	29,751	14,093	195,407	193,386
Middle Atlantic	40,799	26,096	25,311	28,021	30,414	31,585	33,360	46,158	25,785	24,580	33,578	26,901	55,334	403,876	516,583
East North Central	39,481	34,879	28,136	32,254	61,360	56,067	70,940	64,015	54,828	66,075	70,433	52,623	85,212	727,850	675,555
West North Central	10,942	10,136	9,732	8,946	9,537	17,711	31,787	16,628	18,084	14,894	16,272	22,682	12,235	201,605	262,737
South Atlantic	22,660	21,615	17,060	15,534	17,160	20,368	42,089	23,606	20,886	16,582	25,040	17,940	27,262	289,919	375,803
East South Central	8,127	6,556	6,735	2,506	5,470	4,999	7,775	5,198	5,436	5,662	9,651	17,617	11,823	93,987	144,084
West South Central	17,503	15,736	18,142	12,635	15,246	20,678	21,605	27,025	23,019	26,943	20,266	19,743	25,156	281,140	388,201
Mountain	6,359	4,125	5,639	5,231	5,279	9,238	11,282	12,677	8,100	6,957	5,283	14,554	4,840	100,746	112,265
Pacific	28,574	20,074	24,073	32,361	21,625	25,399	43,173	32,172	51,772	27,462	41,889	32,213	27,965	414,772	459,155
Industrial buildings [6]	22,442	17,391	23,222	17,766	58,069	39,906	34,229	45,151	43,267	43,123	42,921	37,655	45,989	472,124	296,803
New England	1,010	2,299	5,939	617	4,362	3,003	859	4,600	1,843	2,667	4,877	1,497	4,232	31,650	13,999
Middle Atlantic	4,352	2,074	3,940	1,537	10,100	11,546	6,634	9,380	8,528	8,722	8,133	8,200	8,308	97,035	55,679
East North Central	7,665	5,859	4,731	9,236	36,426	12,981	12,049	22,165	15,333	19,177	15,159	14,970	21,309	201,884	110,829
West North Central	643	1,300	1,484	1,131	1,156	1,169	3,887	1,526	3,980	1,252	1,961	2,349	1,768	25,306	23,369
South Atlantic	1,728	939	1,570	499	1,530	1,016	2,950	1,008	2,865	2,229	1,853	1,682	1,688	21,164	17,019
East South Central	2,212	340	662	248	117	982	1,590	1,048	887	1,129	3,316	1,209	459	13,194	13,355
West South Central	536	1,541	1,586	1,185	975	3,246	1,048	1,475	949	2,482	522	2,631	2,231	18,328	17,800
Mountain	216	132	279	293	749	308	382	214	304	1,044	965	550	373	6,103	5,469
Pacific	4,080	2,907	3,031	3,021	2,654	5,655	4,830	3,735	8,578	4,421	6,135	4,567	5,621	57,460	39,284
Commercial buildings [7]	54,976	34,434	33,184	43,594	41,278	47,144	91,442	57,280	61,124	52,846	55,727	62,308	69,317	739,788	1,122,583
New England	2,751	1,227	1,983	1,174	1,315	1,693	2,535	5,947	7,071	1,984	2,042	2,231	1,789	36,506	53,675
Middle Atlantic	16,120	5,398	5,203	6,625	8,834	6,631	12,609	10,734	5,266	8,049	9,004	9,448	9,645	111,644	212,645
East North Central	8,133	6,953	3,853	6,797	6,476	9,375	16,487	10,822	13,344	11,324	15,708	8,689	31,163	155,535	201,314
West North Central	3,715	1,724	1,537	1,458	3,776	2,934	4,977	2,424	2,946	4,116	2,932	5,635	2,960	43,206	94,104
South Atlantic	6,369	5,957	5,045	6,714	4,853	9,346	17,484	7,244	5,468	5,098	5,999	5,083	7,445	99,315	139,990
East South Central	3,528	1,146	2,163	744	1,738	1,801	3,078	2,073	2,244	1,797	1,054	12,315	983	36,535	46,076
West South Central	6,560	4,823	4,995	4,707	4,132	5,499	10,946	7,341	6,120	8,418	5,640	7,778	6,827	93,132	175,129
Mountain	1,500	1,092	2,807	1,835	1,480	2,143	4,398	1,034	4,675	1,854	1,300	2,674	1,238	26,185	47,481
Pacific	6,300	6,114	5,598	13,539	8,674	7,722	18,928	9,661	13,990	10,206	12,048	8,455	7,267	137,730	152,169
Community buildings [8]	91,622	71,769	64,084	51,994	54,461	77,323	110,265	111,538	86,240	71,989	99,126	104,474	124,661	1,085,133	1,200,078
New England	14,330	3,406	2,481	4,799	6,783	6,130	8,083	18,528	6,683	4,870	8,872	22,790	4,789	104,053	107,541
Middle Atlantic	18,090	17,030	13,121	18,710	9,311	9,957	10,375	12,660	8,299	5,532	11,460	6,907	34,325	148,877	169,036
East North Central	18,087	19,032	12,447	5,046	14,273	22,567	29,619	20,141	14,919	21,840	23,667	21,547	28,233	250,645	275,029
West North Central	4,569	5,857	6,137	5,383	2,949	9,754	17,829	9,307	8,333	7,050	9,257	11,561	5,668	102,610	105,603
South Atlantic	13,081	7,608	8,559	5,209	6,294	7,873	17,564	13,126	9,225	7,009	13,588	8,939	16,446	131,093	179,635
East South Central	1,897	4,528	2,639	838	1,831	1,475	1,899	1,713	1,718	1,966	4,928	3,245	10,040	35,412	62,529
West South Central	8,681	6,658	7,321	5,310	4,387	8,950	6,549	14,687	12,899	12,280	10,030	7,004	13,038	123,521	146,688
Mountain	1,636	2,005	1,140	1,331	2,038	4,625	5,111	9,735	1,683	2,360	1,673	8,946	2,515	50,767	43,296
Pacific	11,251	5,645	10,239	5,368	6,595	5,992	13,236	11,641	22,481	9,082	15,651	13,535	9,607	138,155	170,721
Public buildings [9]	4,544	3,696	4,045	11,593	6,063	4,108	5,856	16,062	9,613	5,608	10,876	2,962	2,680	106,171	134,894
New England	10	339	86	265	781	23	889	200	114	842	0	0	410	4,354	2,584
Middle Atlantic	16	107	1,122	48	38	226	213	11,076	325	159	1,410	102	307	16,236	40,178
East North Central	450	256	1,522	7,934	937	130	897	375	3,714	109	5,328	524	241	25,332	9,513
West North Central	554	0	0	345	8	0	777	244	163	132	0	12	0	2,084	4,896
South Atlantic	49	2,351	52	2,093	195	40	2,666	47	1,580	565	1,748	392	381	15,398	15,008
East South Central	0	0	1,000	0	0	57	37	0	100	0	12	0	66	270	9,279
West South Central	120	131	60	305	3,948	653	18	685	64	2,016	305	0	620	15,899	8,268
Mountain	876	90	18	0	8	1,240	0	326	0	614	122	1,165	102	4,090	3,240
Pacific	2,469	422	185	604	148	1,739	359	3,109	3,553	1,171	1,941	766	553	22,508	41,928
Public works and utility buildings [10]	5,779	8,163	12,753	11,674	7,507	9,713	9,458	8,809	6,341	12,878	11,368	10,629	8,777	115,708	106,164
New England	1,008	28	149	205	106	361	1,002	624	42	1,814	380	2,476	1,367	8,800	6,478
Middle Atlantic	268	644	1,162	187	647	1,024	1,354	348	1,633	335	1,570	679	1,554	11,160	16,868
East North Central	1,020	816	3,903	1,424	707	3,960	3,722	3,309	1,861	7,683	3,580	1,095	1,259	35,028	26,585
West North Central	479	238	134	6	534	1,002	1,825	889	758	806	307	1,534	247	9,672	9,314
South Atlantic	247	3,517	689	389	3,555	1,212	127	324	175	674	917	650	465	9,629	7,658
East South Central	112	66	0	368	8	161	250	0	92	331	26	549	10	1,988	3,316
West South Central	272	763	2,862	472	845	842	512	1,727	560	762	421	829	1,289	11,058	13,646
Mountain	0	4	1,085	70	440	0	240	240	126	18	370	68	0	2,094	2,702
Pacific	2,373	2,087	2,769	8,553	664	1,151	426	1,348	1,094	455	3,798	2,749	2,586	26,279	19,597
All other buildings [11]	14,522	11,286	8,387	8,433	13,364	20,148	25,507	19,478	17,796	15,590	19,314	15,996	12,496	190,378	207,247
New England	332	223	209	506	1,305	1,086	1,037	941	717	705	750	757	1,506	10,044	9,109
Middle Atlantic	1,953	842	762	914	1,485	2,201	2,174	1,961	1,732	1,781	2,002	1,565	1,195	18,924	22,177
East North Central	4,126	1,963	1,680	1,817	2,540	7,054	8,166	7,203	5,657	5,940	6,982	5,798	3,007	59,426	52,285
West North Central	981	1,017	441	623	1,113	2,852	2,492	2,238	1,905	1,538	1,814	1,592	1,592	18,727	25,451
South Atlantic	1,186	1,243	1,144	630	732	881	1,298	1,857	1,574	1,007	935	1,195	837	13,320	16,493
East South Central	379	476	271	308	1,776	523	922	363	396	439	315	298	265	6,588	9,529
West South Central	1,334	1,821	1,318	657	958	1,488	2,532	1,110	2,428	986	3,347	1,500	1,151	19,202	26,670
Mountain	2,131	802	310	1,702	565	923	1,151	1,128	1,313	1,068	853	1,151	612	11,507	10,077
Pacific	2,100	2,899	2,252	1,276	2,891	3,140	5,735	2,677	2,074	2,128	2,316	2,140	2,331	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 buildings 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	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 [6]	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,538	9,186,123	614,415
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	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	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	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(7)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	329,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,964,456	2,549,238	415,218
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	84,700	47,800	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
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	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,955	796,682	10,273
November	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(7)	672,078	650,660	21,418
December	60,800	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200	536,042	525,858	10,184
1952: First quarter	239,900			220,900			19,000			2,129,225	1,976,163	153,062
January [8]	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,500	32,900	28,600	3,400	3,200	200	566,625	538,612	28,013
February	77,000	(9)	(9)	74,200	(9)	(9)	2,800	(9)	(9)	687,574	664,171	23,403
March [10]	98,000	(9)	(9)	85,200	(9)	(9)	12,800	(9)	(9)	875,026	773,380	101,646

[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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