

Monthly Labor Review

KALAMAZOO

AUG 28 1952

PUBLIC LIBRARY

AUGUST 1952 VOL. 75 NO.

2

Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950

Economic Problems and Wages in Cotton Textiles

Savannah River AEC Project—Part III, Housing

Union-Security Safeguards in Foreign Countries

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

MAURICE J. TOBIN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*

ARYNESS JOY WICKENS, *Deputy Commissioner*

Assistant Commissioners

HERMAN B. BYER

HENRY J. FITZGERALD

CHARLES D. STEWART

Chief Statistician

SAMUEL WEISS

H. M. DOUTY, Chief, Division of Wages and Industrial Relations
W. DUANE EVANS, Chief, Division of Interindustry Economics
EDWARD D. HOLLANDER, Chief, Division of Prices and Cost of Living
RICHARD F. JONES, Chief, Division of Administrative Services
WALTER G. KEIM, Chief, Division of Field Service
PAUL R. KERSCHBAUM, Chief, Office of Program Planning
LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, Chief, Office of Publications
D'ALTON B. MYERS, Chief, Division of Productivity and Technological Developments
WALTER W. SCHNEIDER, Acting Chief, Division of Construction Statistics
OSCAR WEICERT, Chief, Division of Foreign Labor Conditions
MORRIS WEISZ, Special Assistant to the Commissioner
FAITH M. WILLIAMS, Chief, Office of Labor Economics
SEYMOUR L. WOLFBREIN, Chief, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

REGIONAL OFFICES

NEW ENGLAND REGION

WENDELL D. MACDONALD
261 Franklin Street
Boston 10, Mass.

Connecticut
Massachusetts
Maine

New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MID-ATLANTIC REGION

ROBERT R. BEHLOW
Room 1000
341 Ninth Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.

Delaware *New Jersey*
Pennsylvania *New York*

SOUTHERN REGION

BRUNSWICK A. BAGDON
Room 664
50 Seventh Street, N.E.
Atlanta 5, Ga.

Alabama *North Carolina*
Arkansas *Oklahoma*
Florida *South Carolina*
Georgia *Tennessee*
Louisiana *Texas*
Maryland *Virginia*
Mississippi *West Virginia*
District of Columbia

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

ADOLPH O. BERGER
Room 312
226 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 6, Ill.

Illinois *Missouri*
Indiana *Montana*
Iowa *Nebraska*
Kansas *Ohio*
Kentucky *North Dakota*
Michigan *South Dakota*
Minnesota *Wisconsin*

WESTERN REGION

MAX D. KOSSORIS
Room 1074
870 Market Street
San Francisco 2, Calif.

Arizona *New Mexico*
California *Oregon*
Colorado *Utah*
Idaho *Washington*
Nevada *Wyoming*

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

KALAMAZOO

AUG 28 1952

PUBLIC LIBRARY

CONTENTS

Special Articles

- 125 Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950
134 Union-Security Safeguards in Foreign Countries
140 Economic Problems and Wage Structure in Cotton Textiles
150 Labor and the Savannah River AEC Project:
Part III—Housing and Changes in Population

Summaries of Studies and Reports

- 159 Expansion in Ordnance Employment, 1950-52
162 Paid Vacation Provisions in Collective Agreements, 1952
167 Wage Chronology No. 28: International Harvester Co., 1946-52
Earnings in Selected Industries in Late 1951 and Early 1952:
176 Sheet-Metal Work Industry
177 Stamped and Pressed Metal Products
178 Steel Foundries
181 Railroad-Car Manufacturing
183 Union Conventions Schedule, September 1952
184 Injury Rates in Manufacturing, First Quarter 1952
186 The Defense Mobilizer's Sixth Quarterly Report, 1952
188 Vocational Rehabilitation by Federal-State Agencies
188 The Instability of Consumer Spending
191 The Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952
192 Ceiling Price Regulations 146-153; Suspension of Some Price Controls

Departments

- III The Labor Month in Review
195 Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor
199 Chronology of Recent Labor Events
201 Developments in Industrial Relations
205 Publications of Labor Interest
210 Current Labor Statistics (list of tables)

August 1952 • Vol. 75 • No. 2

This Issue in Brief . . .

GIVEN A MIRROR, there is an insatiate curiosity on the part of the simian for endless examination of his physical characteristics. On the transcendent human level we like to hold mirrors to ourselves as social beings. Our spending habits as city dwellers are mirrored in *SURVEY OF CONSUMER EXPENDITURES IN 1950* (p. 125). This article, based on the 91-city study which provides the weights for the new Consumers' Price Index, suggests that families whose heads were wage earners and clerical workers averaged money income of about \$75 a week after taxes. They spent somewhat more than this, drawing on savings or going into debt. A third of expenditures went into food and drink. The range in income geographically for this group was from \$3,000 a year in the East South Central States to \$4,200 in the East North Central and Pacific areas. About a fourth of all families in this class (as high as 40 percent in some western cities) reported expenditures for automobiles in 1950, averaging about 6.5 percent of disposable income; televisions took nearly another 2.5 percent. *THE INSTABILITY OF CONSUMER SPENDING* (p. 188) mirrors the consumer in a somewhat eccentric image. His "capability of stirring up economic uncertainty" reveals him as "a complex economic personality." He is not, it is contended, a creature of habit, especially not of predictable habit.

THE EXPANSION of defense industries and the degree of controls on production, prices, and wages are important immediate determinants of consumer-spending behavior. *EXPANSION IN ORDNANCE EMPLOYMENT, 1950-52* (p. 159) traces the threefold growth of this particular manufacturing complex to about 220,000 workers. Interestingly, the percentage of women in the ordnance work force has increased by nearly half. Earnings went up more than in durable-goods industries as a whole. Hours worked between June 1950 and April 1952 rose about 8 percent compared with a relative

stability in the whole durable group. *THE DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1952* (p. 191) provide less than a year's extension of wage and price controls; the character of the Wage Stabilization Board and the specific items subject to price control and the manner of control are significantly altered. The expressed desire of Congress and the content of the act itself are directed toward the end of controls.

In contrast to the boom in ordnance there is re-emergence of concern over the basic *ECONOMIC PROBLEMS AND WAGE STRUCTURE IN COTTON TEXTILES* (p. 140), "submerged during World War II and the immediate postwar years. . ." Some of the factors making for fairly serious problems are the shift of the bulk of the industry to the South where many newer, more efficient plants are in operation, the North-South wage differential, and the general tendency of the industry as a whole to over-produce at the first sign of a favorable market.

The new Defense Production Act called upon the President to use appropriate provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in the steel strike. One of the main deterrents to settlement of that dispute was the issue of the union shop. *UNION-SECURITY SAFEGUARDS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES* (p. 134) shows that the desire by unions in this regard is no less universal than it is intense, although the formal aspects of security vary with the general political attitudes of the particular union organization and country.

AMENDMENT OF THE UNION-SECURITY provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act has been vigorously pressed by the building-trades unions whose traditional practice of supplying construction labor has been exemplified in the four-part article on *LABOR AND THE SAVANNAH RIVER AEC PROJECT* (p. 150). Part III on Housing and Changes in Population indicates that existing dwelling structures in the area absorbed most of the 10,000 new construction workers—many with families—who came into the area by late 1951. About double that number were expected at the peak of construction, but temporary and new permanent housing was expected to be available by that time. The use of nearby existing communities in lieu of newly created Government towns marked a policy departure for the Atomic Energy Commission in connection with its large projects.

The Labor Month in Review

LEADERS of the CIO Steelworkers and the United States Steel Corp. reached a strike-ending agreement at a White House conference on July 24; governmental approval of a \$5.65 a ton average advance in steel prices was a part of the steel settlement. The AFL and the CIO voted to continue to be represented on the new Wage Stabilization Board although it has no disputes-settlement authority under the Defense Production Act.

The heat wave, coupled with drought conditions in many Southern and New England States, resulted in sharp rises in food prices. Price controls for fruits and vegetables were removed by July 1.

Settlement in Steel

The longest steel strike in the Nation's history ended July 25, when the CIO Steelworkers' wage policy committee ratified the settlement reached by their president, Philip Murray, and Benjamin F. Fairless, spokesmen for the steel industry. Two-year contracts, to be negotiated with each producer, with wage reopenings allowed as of June 30, 1953, were the basis of the settlement. Inland Steel Co., a week later, became the first to complete negotiations.

Contract provisions are to include hourly wage increases of 12½ cents for the lowest job rate, retroactive to March 1, and an increase of ½ cent an hour in the differential between other job classes; shift differentials to be increased from 4 to 6 cents hourly for the second and from 6 to 9 cents for the third; a reduction of 5 cents an hour in the North-South differential; 6 paid holidays a year, with double-time pay for holidays worked; 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years' service; and progressive steps toward elimination of rate differentials for corresponding job classifications in iron-ore mining and steel plants.

On the controversial union-shop issue, the negotiators agreed on a union-security clause which

does not require nonunion employees to join the union. New employees, however, must sign membership applications, which they may cancel by sending a letter to the employer during the second half of the first month's employment.

As a part of the settlement, Government approval was given to a price rise averaging \$5.65 a ton for all types of steel. Price Stabilizer Ellis Arnall announced a price advance of \$5.20 a ton for carbon steel products and released a statement condemning the inflationary potential of the price advance.

Labor and the New WSB

Doubts as to organized labor's willingness to serve on the new Wage Stabilization Board were dispelled a few days before the creation of the new Board. The AFL and CIO, at special meetings, decided to participate. The same six labor members who had served during the final months of the former WSB were nominated for the new tripartite Board. Archibald Cox, co-chairman of the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission, was named by President Truman to be chairman.

Despite doubts expressed by retiring WSB Chairman Nathan P. Feinsinger as to whether a wage stabilization board could operate effectively without disputes-settlement authority, Professor Cox voiced determined that the new board would be a success. He expected that formulation of a wage policy reflecting productivity advances would head the new WSB's agenda.

In surveying the accomplishments of the old board, Mr. Feinsinger pointed out that "over 90 percent of the Board's rulings in disposing of over 60,000 wage petitioners were unanimous." He said the Board had modified or denied about 20 percent of the wage increases submitted for approval, but that in only one case had there been a protest strike against a Board ruling.

Pacific Maritime Settlement

A 63-day strike of more than 6,000 West Coast sailors, affiliated with the Sailors Union of the Pacific, a section of the AFL Seafarers International Union, was ended when the union ratified a contract providing for a 5-percent wage increase, increases in overtime, penalty, and standby pay-

ments, a 40-hour workweek while at sea, and an increase in the employers' contribution to the union's welfare fund.

The new agreement is retroactive to April 7, 1952, and runs to September 30, 1953. Under its provisions, the base pay of able-bodied seamen will be raised from \$288 to over \$302 a month. The strike tied up more than 100 vessels, although ships carrying defense cargoes were permitted to sail throughout the stoppage. On the day after the SUP contract was ratified, the AFL Masters, Mates, and Pilots announced a new West Coast contract which included similar wage increases.

International Labor Developments

The General Council of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, meeting at Berlin, condemned the lack of freedom in the trade-unions of Yugoslavia. This action indicated an effort to meet criticism made by the AFL during the past 6 months. The AFL had voiced a fear that the ICFTU might be planning to admit the Titoist unions; it had urged closer cooperation with the Christian trade-union movement and also that the Australian Workers Union be allowed to join the ICFTU.

The AFL executive council voted twice this year to postpone contributing to ICFTU's 3-year organizing fund. The ICFTU announced that its fund was oversubscribed without the AFL contribution. After the AFL had decided not to send delegates to the Berlin meeting, a special conference between ICFTU and AFL leaders was held in Washington; but this was too late to arrange for AFL representation at that meeting.

Three Conventions, dealing with social security, maternity protection, and holidays with pay for agricultural workers, were adopted at the 35th conference of the International Labor Organization in Geneva. Conventions are not binding upon governments unless ratified by them. The Conference also drafted a Recommendation on labor-management cooperation and two Recommendations supplementing the Conventions on maternity protection and vacations in agriculture. A resolution was adopted proclaiming a series of principles to protect the freedom and independence of the trade-union movement. The Conference reviewed the expanding organizational activities of the ILO.

Economic Background

Total nonfarm industry employment remained unchanged, between May and June, at 46.3 million, in contrast to an average May to June gain of 400,000 in previous postwar years. The steel strike offset seasonal employment gains in other industries. As of mid-June, the employment effects of the steel stoppage were almost entirely limited to the steel industry itself, to iron and coal mining, and—on a small scale—to railroads. Manufacturing employment, at 15.4 million in June, was nearly a quarter million below the preceding month.

The average workweek of production workers in the Nation's factories rose from 40.2 to 40.4 hours between mid-May and mid-June, and their average weekly earnings rose by 37 cents. Their average hourly earnings, including overtime and other premium pay, were \$1.66 in June—4 percent above the previous year.

Work stoppages in June resulted directly in 14,000,000 man-days of idleness, the highest in any month since October 1949. Man-days of idleness amounted to about 1.68 percent of estimated working time of all workers. The steel strike, resumed on June 2, accounted for about 80 percent of the June total.

Nonfarm housing starts totaled 106,000 during June, about 1,000 less than in May. June was the first month to be taken into account in determining "periods of residential credit control relaxation" pursuant to the recent amendment to the Defense Production Act. July expenditures for new construction reached the record total of almost \$3.1 billion, indicating that the steel dispute had little adverse effect on the tempo of on-site operations during the month.

Retail prices of goods and services purchased by moderate-income urban families averaged 0.3 percent higher on June 15 than a month earlier, bringing the Consumers' Price Index to 189.6, slightly above the all-time high reached in December 1951. The "old series" CPI for June 15 was 191.1—0.4 percent higher than May and 5.2 percent above January 15, 1951. Comparatively few workers are employed under contracts providing quarterly wage adjustments based on this CPI report. Retail food prices which had risen 0.3 percent from May 15 to June 15, advanced 1.5 percent from June 15 to July 15.

Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950

Spending Patterns of All Urban Families and
of Wage-Earner and Clerical-Worker Families in 91 Cities;
and the Relation of Expenditures to Disposable Income

MARY C. RUARK AND ABNER HURWITZ*

URBAN FAMILY INCOME in 1950 reached near record levels as a result of full employment and high production throughout the year. The outbreak of hostilities in Korea at mid-year, coupled with high incomes and adequate supplies of consumer goods at high prices, resulted in the highest dollar expenditures by urban families recorded up to that time.

Preliminary results of the Bureau's Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950 show that urban family money income, after payment of personal taxes, averaged about \$4,300. Families received another \$50 on the average from inheritances, settlements of fire and accident policies, and other irregular sources; they also drew on past savings and increased their debts by several hundred dollars to buy consumer goods and services and personal insurance, and to make cash gifts to institutions and individuals. The total average outlay amounted to about \$4,700. They spent over 97 percent of their money income for goods and services used in family living. Of this amount, 30 percent went for food and alcoholic beverages; 15 percent for housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration; and 52 percent for everything else, which included 11 percent for automobiles, TV sets, refrigerators, and other household appliances. Gifts and contributions amounted to 4 percent of their income, and personal insurance premiums to another 4½ percent. In all, families paid out about 6 percent more in 1950 than they had current income available for spending after paying taxes amounting to 7 percent of their total income.

Only a broad, general impression of the spending patterns of urban families in 1950 is given in this

article. The survey disclosed many kinds of detailed information about how families living in United States cities spend their income. Some of the relationships between family income and expenditures developed from the survey are easily explained and conform with patterns established through previous studies. Others leave much room for more intensive research.

Families whose heads were wage earners or clerical workers had money income after taxes averaging about \$3,900 in 1950. This group reduced savings or increased debts proportionately more than the total urban family population in order to buy consumer goods and services, pay insurance premiums, and make contributions. The following tabulation is a rough estimate based on the unadjusted reports of all families who participated in the survey, and compares money disbursements and average family income after taxes of all families with those of wage-earner and clerical-worker families.

<i>Income and disbursements</i>	<i>All families</i>	<i>Wage-earner and clerical-worker families</i>
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Money income after taxes.....	100.0	100.0
Expenditures for consumer goods and services.....	97.4	101.9
Foods and alcoholic beverages....	30.3	33.0
Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration.....	14.8	14.9
All other goods and services.....	52.3	54.0
Personal insurance.....	4.5	4.5
Gifts and contributions.....	4.0	3.2
Total outlays.....	105.9	109.6

*Of the Bureau's Prices and Cost of Living Division.

Survey Sample and Reliability of the Data

Preliminary summary results of the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950¹ on family income, expenditures, and savings are given in tables 1 to 3. The information was gathered in 91 cities² throughout the country by trained representatives of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Interviewers knocked at the doors of 15,180 dwellings³ which were selected by approved statistical sampling techniques so that the sample of dwellings was random and representative of all private living quarters in each city.

Of the 16,353 families and individuals who lived in these dwellings, 10,813 families and 1,677 single consumers (a total of 12,490 consumer units) reported their 1950 income, expenditures, and savings in detail. About 2½ percent⁴ of all consumer units did not meet the eligibility requirements defined for the survey; 8 percent furnished incomplete or otherwise unusable information; 6 percent refused to be interviewed for one reason or another; and 4 percent could not be found at home after repeated visits.

The sample unit for this survey was the "consumer unit," which may be either (1) a *family* of two or more persons dependent on a common or pooled income for their major items of expense, and usually living in the same household, or (2) a *single consumer*—a person who is financially independent of any family group. Data available from the survey at this time are for family units only. Families classified as wage-earner families were those whose heads were employed in 1950 as

¹ For purpose and collection methods of survey see Monthly Labor Review (January 1951).

² For description of city sample see MLR (April 1951), and for additional summary tabulations see BLS Bulletin No. 1097—Family Income, Expenditures and Savings in 1950.

³ The sample of consumer units was drawn either (1) from extensive listings of living-quarter addresses recorded in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' dwelling unit survey conducted in the fall of 1949 and spring of 1950, or (2) from listings of living-quarter addresses as recorded in the 1950 Census of the Bureau of the Census. Dwelling unit surveys were conducted by the BLS in cities with over 86,000 population. Census data were used for cities under 86,000.

The number of consumer units included in the sample were as follows: for urban areas of 1 million population and over, from 625 in New York City to 375 in the smaller cities of this group; for cities between 240,000 and 1 million, 250; for cities between 30,500 and 240,000, 160; and for small cities, 65. For a description of the sampling method used in selecting consumer units, see BLS Bulletin No. 1097.

⁴ 676 families and individuals living in the selected dwellings were newly formed units or belonged to families living elsewhere, and were not included in the survey.

TABLE 1.—All families: Average income after taxes, and average expenditures for current consumption, insurance, and gifts and contributions in 91 cities, 1950

City and population group	Net money income ¹	Other money receipts ²	Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	Current consumption expenditures						Personal insurance	Gifts and contributions
				Total	Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration	Food and alcoholic beverages	Clothing	Housefurnishings and equipment	All other		
<i>1,000,000 and over</i>											
Baltimore, Md.	\$3,983	\$37	-\$152	\$3,919	\$679	\$1,229	\$437	\$230	\$1,344	\$203	\$141
Boston, Mass.	4,200	18	-141	4,300	815	1,418	485	243	1,339	176	201
Chicago, Ill.	5,080	49	-143	4,905	729	1,524	609	353	1,690	246	261
Cleveland, Ohio	4,877	39	-97	4,671	703	1,402	602	306	1,658	243	216
Los Angeles, Calif.	4,745	107	-16	4,661	652	1,378	488	355	1,788	209	167
Newark, N. J.	4,614	79	-291	4,737	761	1,527	565	325	1,959	236	211
New York, N. Y.	5,109	61	-141	4,932	772	1,639	608	298	1,615	218	251
Philadelphia, Pa.	4,506	41	-1	4,384	689	1,479	539	269	1,408	194	147
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,583	23	-141	4,506	684	1,476	559	284	1,503	222	144
St. Louis, Mo.	4,546	20	-40	4,250	623	1,354	470	289	1,514	206	161
San Francisco, Calif.	4,584	42	-82	4,477	643	1,392	494	314	1,634	213	156
<i>240,000 to 1,000,000</i>											
Atlanta, Ga.	3,872	37	-83	3,769	556	1,139	447	246	1,381	175	177
Birmingham, Ala.	3,242	13	-149	3,272	434	966	434	243	1,195	151	153
Cincinnati, Ohio	4,532	331	+365	4,186	601	1,331	452	254	1,548	278	179
Hartford, Conn.	4,678	67	+73	4,672	762	1,407	519	270	1,654	221	198
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,188	0	+12	3,854	583	1,197	450	246	1,378	169	138
Kansas City, Mo.	4,321	16	-103	3,989	657	1,159	456	294	1,423	192	191
Louisville, Ky.	3,754	336	+109	3,741	568	1,228	394	250	1,321	187	113
Miami, Fla.	4,573	10	-165	4,605	689	1,354	504	329	1,795	189	195
Milwaukee, Wis.	4,682	22	-59	4,331	714	1,332	504	276	1,505	219	276
Minneapolis, Minn.	4,579	103	-34	4,429	699	1,284	491	302	1,653	207	164
New Orleans, La.	3,321	25	-74	3,347	435	1,182	424	200	1,136	147	100
Norfolk, Va.	3,589	17	-237	3,646	553	1,114	449	247	1,308	207	113
Omaha, Nebr.	4,092	18	-61	3,978	570	1,311	424	247	1,377	193	118
Portland, Oreg.	4,017	91	-332	4,134	664	1,192	425	264	1,589	187	167
Providence, R. I.	3,718	71	-134	3,916	617	1,381	429	246	1,243	192	118
Scranton, Pa.	5,607	142	-156	3,747	599	1,329	432	250	1,137	184	117
Seattle, Wash.	4,594	94	-49	4,554	617	1,343	507	350	1,377	172	151
Youngstown, Ohio	4,539	3	+94	4,166	617	1,252	546	298	1,453	225	168

See footnotes at end of table 3.

TABLE 1.—All families: Average income after taxes, and average expenditures for current consumption, insurance, and gifts and contributions in 91 cities, 1950—Continued

City and population group	Net money income ¹	Other money receipts ²	Net surplus (+) or deficit (-)	Current consumption expenditures						Personal insurance	Gifts and contributions
				Total	Housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration	Food and alcoholic beverages	Clothing	Housefurnishings and equipment	All other		
<i>50,500 to 240,000</i>											
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	\$4,797	\$40	-\$141	\$4,732	\$581	\$1,344	\$509	\$523	\$1,775	\$199	\$158
Bakersfield, Calif.	5,420	39	+412	4,955	697	1,236	510	588	1,924	240	137
Bangor, Maine	4,797	30	+371	4,222	785	1,310	499	301	1,327	229	124
Bloomington, Ill.	4,217	8	+78	3,881	673	1,260	427	260	1,261	283	186
Butte, Mont.	3,937	17	-78	4,015	492	1,400	509	215	1,399	163	105
Canton, Ohio	4,135	29	-10	3,917	534	1,217	467	284	1,415	154	146
Charleston, S. C.	3,355	27	-141	3,303	534	1,057	374	245	1,093	196	98
Charleston, W. Va.	4,786	83	+48	4,345	573	1,234	555	379	1,604	257	217
Charlotte, N. C.	3,860	70	-6	3,637	612	1,083	436	237	1,269	192	174
Cumberland, Md.	3,606	0	-72	3,303	499	1,111	417	231	1,045	257	144
Des Moines, Iowa	4,500	(*)	-19	4,316	609	1,242	506	344	1,615	179	154
Evansville, Ind.	3,567	119	+23	3,476	523	1,158	356	239	1,200	163	117
Huntington, W. Va.	3,822	12	-125	3,740	457	1,243	467	296	1,277	189	141
Jackson, Miss.	3,731	0	-93	3,647	533	1,036	473	275	1,330	124	137
Little Rock, Ark.	3,939	73	+24	3,670	555	1,097	444	303	1,271	162	195
Lynchburg, Va.	3,427	20	-199	3,340	519	1,098	374	190	1,159	196	177
Madison, Wis.	4,779	124	+126	4,487	823	1,221	467	318	1,658	256	151
Middletown, Conn.	4,772	23	-68	4,728	715	1,517	622	367	1,945	298	157
Newark, Ohio	3,997	34	+116	3,831	532	1,102	483	331	1,383	132	214
Ogden, Utah	3,905	74	-240	3,966	584	1,060	518	293	1,511	230	157
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4,128	17	-172	4,237	596	1,177	509	382	1,573	181	172
Phoenix, Ariz.	3,595	115	+14	3,565	492	1,126	328	317	1,302	138	109
Portland, Maine	3,621	3	-253	3,643	638	1,196	398	235	1,176	216	117
Salt Lake City, Utah	4,209	22	-72	4,039	536	1,131	478	304	1,590	177	192
San Jose, Calif.	4,046	4	-336	4,123	521	1,243	435	296	1,628	165	166
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	4,247	51	-112	4,259	614	1,265	455	395	1,530	147	155
Tucson, Ariz.	3,945	0	-346	4,020	583	1,174	397	275	1,591	151	254
Wichita, Kans.	3,920	9	-31	3,720	545	1,072	412	282	1,412	167	208
Wilmington, Del.	4,518	15	-182	4,580	705	1,402	569	356	1,548	239	170
<i>Under 50,500</i>											
Anna, Ill.	3,596	0	+116	3,397	523	934	336	326	1,278	174	141
Antioch, Calif.	5,105	24	+214	4,519	509	1,408	491	423	1,688	155	230
Barre, Vt.	3,780	3	-238	3,901	733	1,288	410	300	1,170	231	170
Camden, Ark.	3,036	4	-255	3,094	437	894	329	303	1,131	114	110
Cheyenne, Wyo.	5,042	0	+96	4,578	613	1,410	479	343	1,733	217	200
Columbia, Tenn.	3,155	22	-213	3,220	489	997	450	255	1,029	100	103
Cooperstown, N. Y.	3,547	256	+66	3,468	688	1,167	324	157	1,132	170	188
Dalhart, Tex.	4,000	0	+160	3,548	451	1,037	367	259	1,434	155	168
Demopolis, Ala.	2,928	1	-121	2,847	360	938	397	210	942	169	84
Elko, Nev.	5,355	2	+112	5,053	783	1,470	523	337	1,940	255	162
Fayetteville, N. C.	3,470	9	-183	3,400	575	988	456	266	1,115	161	153
Garrett, Ind.	4,028	15	+89	3,699	551	1,113	431	296	1,308	204	139
Glendale, Ariz.	3,404	36	-451	3,689	421	1,245	336	288	1,399	98	123
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	4,018	0	-116	3,947	722	1,196	462	282	1,285	156	121
Grand Island, Nebr.	3,970	165	-53	3,960	594	1,225	422	250	1,469	173	210
Grand Junction, Colo.	3,585	170	+39	3,538	682	1,032	385	245	1,194	147	94
Grinnell, Iowa	3,593	2	+244	3,279	565	988	336	210	1,180	100	123
Laconia, N. H.	3,554	1	-360	3,779	750	1,136	387	243	1,243	195	129
Lodi, Calif.	4,075	38	-328	4,099	460	1,187	474	387	1,591	150	184
Madill, Okla.	3,184	379	+310	3,190	399	912	419	250	1,210	117	116
Middlesboro, Ky.	3,019	0	-347	3,261	465	1,069	371	236	1,120	97	89
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	3,784	26	-109	3,779	448	1,320	456	332	1,223	166	123
Pecos, Tex.	3,821	33	-76	3,727	501	1,136	432	312	1,346	104	136
Pulaski, Va.	3,449	7	-21	3,326	454	1,077	375	197	1,223	156	122
Ravenna, Ohio	3,880	90	+206	3,722	484	1,100	466	324	1,348	180	78
Rawlins, Wyo.	4,711	1	+223	4,262	521	1,298	422	276	1,645	179	189
Roseburg, Oreg.	4,576	0	+305	4,039	708	1,216	419	317	1,379	156	204
Salina, Kans.	3,602	290	+235	3,405	557	1,088	303	256	1,201	189	107
Sandpoint, Idaho	3,282	18	-104	3,316	517	1,046	342	220	1,191	102	89
Santa Cruz, Calif.	3,694	23	+177	3,336	471	1,106	386	261	1,112	158	105
Shawnee, Okla.	3,080	5	-276	3,186	398	870	380	196	1,342	132	87
Shenandoah, Iowa	3,973	150	+344	3,672	633	1,008	437	374	1,220	170	144
Washington, N. J.	4,062	12	-175	4,154	715	1,347	418	276	1,398	198	114

*Less than \$0.50.

See footnotes at end of table 3.

(1) clerical and kindred workers, (2) sales workers, (3) operatives and kindred workers, (4) service workers, except domestics, or (5) laborers, including farm workers. Families whose total 1950 family income, after payment of personal taxes, exceeded \$10,000 were not included in this group.

As with all information obtained through sample studies, the data presented here are subject to errors of many types. Averages and percentages based on information reported by a sample of families approximate averages and percentages for all families in a community but do not represent

these values exactly. Errors are introduced by chance variations in the particular sample drawn; by the refusal or inability of some families in the sample to give the information requested; by errors in reporting on the part of those interviewed; in recording the information on the part of interviewers; and by mechanical errors made in summarizing the data obtained.

No adjustments to the survey results have been made. Although chance variations due to sampling can be measured statistically, errors due to reporting and nonreporting may be much more significant, and these errors cannot be estimated satisfactorily. Errors made in summarizing the data have been held to a minimum through review and verification of calculations; those which are discovered in these preliminary figures will be corrected before the final survey results are published.

Tabulations showing the average family income, expenditures, and savings, and distribution of families by income, family size, age of head, and many other characteristics are available in a separate report for all 91 cities.⁵ The distributions of family characteristics are valuable not only in analyzing incomes, expenditures, and savings summaries, but also in evaluating the effects on these data of incomplete reporting and nonreporting by some of the families selected for the sample. For example, average expenditures for most categories of goods and services are directly related to average family income and family size, and correlations between average expenditures and other characteristics, such as age of head, tenure, etc., have been observed in the past. If those who did not report were predominately high-income families, or two-person families, this would have a direct effect on the averages obtained.

Family Income

Average annual family income remaining after payment of personal taxes varied considerably among the urban communities studied. City averages of family incomes after taxes varied from about \$3,000 to over \$5,000.

A strong relationship between the level of community incomes (as measured by average

family incomes) and the size and geographical location of the community was revealed by the study. Although some of the small western cities had the highest income levels, in general, income increased with city size; and within broad-size classes of communities, the highest average incomes were found in the northern and western cities and the lowest average incomes in southern communities. Among the 11 urbanized areas with populations over 1 million, the survey results showed average family incomes ranging from over \$5,000 in New York and Chicago to about \$4,000 in Baltimore; in cities with 240,000 to 1 million populations, they ranged from about \$4,600 in Milwaukee, Hartford, and Seattle, to about \$3,200 in Birmingham and New Orleans; in cities with 30,500 to 240,000 populations, from over \$5,000 in Bakersfield, Calif., to about \$3,400 in Lynchburg, Va., and Charleston, S. C.; and in communities with populations below 30,500, from over \$5,000 in Elko, Nev., Antioch, Calif., and Cheyenne, Wyo., to about \$3,000 in Shawnee, Okla., Camden, Ark., Middlesboro, Ky., and Demopolis, Ala.

The variation in average community incomes of wage-earner and clerical-worker families was about the same among cities as for all families, although the income-rank of some cities shifted markedly when arrayed for the wage and clerical worker group. For example, New York City, which had nearly the highest average income for all families, ranked eighth among the 11 urbanized areas surveyed, and thirtieth among all cities for the wage and clerical group. In all but a few cities, average incomes of the wage and clerical workers' families were lower than that of the total community; these differences in income level appeared to be most significant in the highest-income cities and in places where wage rates are relatively low. Incomes of workers' families in New York City averaged about \$1,100 less than the community income level, and about \$700 less in Chicago. Wage workers' families in Demopolis, Ala., were at the lowest level among the 91 cities—about \$2,500 compared with averages of about \$4,600 in the highest cities—Antioch, Calif., Middletown, Conn., and Elko, Nev. Families with wage-earners or clerical workers as their heads made up about 65 percent of the total urban family population reporting in the survey. This proportion varied from over 75 percent in Norfolk and Lynchburg,

⁵ See footnote², p. 126.

Va., Canton, Ohio, and a few other communities, to less than 50 percent in some of the smaller towns.

Regional variations in average family income from the \$4,300 average emphasized the wide range of income levels reported for the individual cities. Average family incomes after taxes, by region, are shown in chart 1.

About 30 percent of all families and 28 percent of wage and clerical worker families had disposable incomes below \$3,000, and about 14 percent and 9 percent, respectively, had incomes above \$6,000. An approximate percentage distribution of families by 1950 money income after taxes follows:

Income after taxes:	All families (percent)	Wage and clerical worker families (percent)
Less than \$1,000	3	1
\$1,000-\$2,000	9	7
\$2,000-\$3,000	18	20
\$3,000-\$4,000	26	31
\$4,000-\$5,000	19	21
\$5,000-\$6,000	11	11
\$6,000-\$7,500	7	6
\$7,500-\$10,000	4	3
\$10,000 and over	3	(1)
All families	100	100

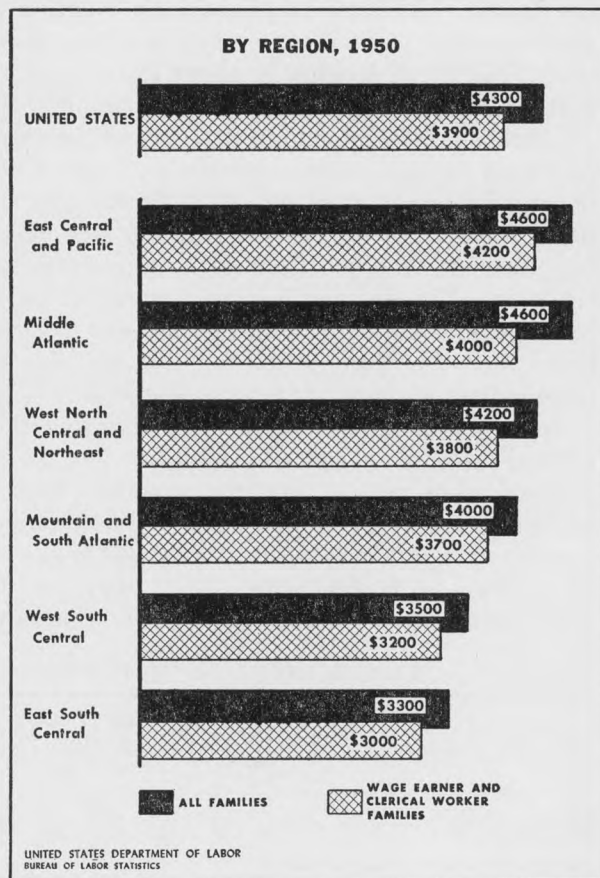
¹ Wage and clerical worker families who reported family income in excess of \$10,000 after taxes were excluded from this group by definition.

Changes in Assets and Liabilities

Urban families, on the average, spent more than they received in order to pay taxes, insurance, and family living expenses, in spite of their relatively high incomes in 1950. They drew on past savings and increased their debts to stores, banks, and loan companies to supplement current disposable income required to buy consumer goods and services and personal insurance, and to make cash contributions to institutions and individuals. In the 11 urbanized areas, family outlays exceeded income, and reported deficits averaged well over \$100. In only 13 of the 45 cities with 30,500-1,000,000 population and in about half of the small cities did families report a surplus, on the average. Estimates of surpluses and deficits were based on changes in assets and liabilities reported by families in the survey.

Although the information obtained from families on changes in their assets and liabilities is subject to large reporting errors, fairly consistent results were observed from city to city. In most

Chart 1. Average Net Income for All Families and Wage-Earner and Clerical-Worker Families



cities, families increased substantially the amounts owed to stores and installment credit companies during the year, and reduced their bank balances and stock and bond holdings. Investments in real estate, primarily in the form of down payments, principal payments, and improvements on owned homes, and business investments were increased generally.

Taxes and Insurance

Average payments of personal taxes, with respect to total income receipts, were fairly stable from city to city and averaged a little over 7 percent for all families reporting. In the higher-income cities, from 7 to 9 percent of family total income went for taxes, with a few cities reporting averages over 10 percent. In the lower-income cities, tax payments varied from about 5 to 7 percent of income. Tax payments reported in the survey by individual families were on the

whole consistent with tax liabilities computed on the basis of gross income, size and composition of the family. Average taxes paid by wage and clerical worker families were somewhat lower than those paid by all families in about the same proportion that incomes between the groups differed.

Average family premium payments on personal insurance policies ranged between \$150 and \$250 in large cities and were somewhat lower in small urban areas. Almost every family reported making payment on some form of insurance during the year. The average insurance premium paid by wage and salaried worker families was usually lower than that paid by all families, and represented about 4½ percent of disposable income. No attempt was made to obtain information on the type of insurance policies held by families, or to estimate what part of premium payments represented savings. If all premium payments were considered as an increase in family assets (as is often done in family accounting), they would about compensate for the net deficits that are

obtained by excluding them from the calculation. In order to evaluate individual family reports, a balancing difference was computed between receipts (i. e., income, other money receipts, and net deficit) and disbursements (i. e., outlays for current expenditures, gifts and contributions, insurance and net surplus). This balancing difference can be attributed to under-estimates or over-estimates of income, expenditures or savings, or a combination of such reporting errors; the larger part of this difference is probably due to errors in reporting savings items. Therefore, this difference should be considered in judging the balance of average family accounts.

Expenditures

On the basis of rough estimates from the survey results, urban families spent about 30 percent of income on foods and alcoholic beverages; 15 percent on housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration; 4 percent on gifts and contributions; and 52 percent

TABLE 2.—All families: Average income, expenditures, and savings in selected cities, 1950

Item	New York, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Boston, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Kansas City, Mo.	Portland, Ore.	Canton, Ohio	Charleston, W. Va.	Lynchburg, Va.	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	Ravenna, Ohio	Pu-laski, Va.	Ma-dill, Okla.
Number of families.....	388	336	325	277	222	303	169	182	160	134	123	44	51	42	49	46
Average family size 4.....	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.4
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total.....	\$4,932	\$4,905	\$4,661	\$4,384	\$4,300	\$4,506	\$4,429	\$3,989	\$4,134	\$3,917	\$4,345	\$3,340	\$3,947	\$3,722	\$3,326	\$3,190
Housing, fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	1,087	967	584	912	998	874	877	853	867	707	809	708	898	641	636	558
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	298	353	355	269	243	284	302	294	264	284	379	190	282	324	197	250
Food.....	1,535	1,427	1,319	1,350	1,357	1,386	1,190	1,090	1,133	1,142	1,198	1,010	1,131	1,065	1,047	894
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	186	177	120	191	159	176	164	137	123	147	100	151	137	110	107	76
Personal care.....	100	107	99	104	100	99	94	115	84	102	100	78	96	90	65	89
Clothing.....	608	609	488	539	485	559	491	456	425	467	555	374	462	466	375	419
Medical care.....	290	257	283	225	203	211	253	204	229	200	261	213	195	177	178	150
Recreation, reading, and education.....	340	318	285	265	269	274	302	209	260	267	250	133	263	225	166	164
Transportation.....	415	626	766	458	426	597	662	588	695	556	605	447	439	597	509	516
Miscellaneous.....	73	64	62	41	60	46	94	43	54	45	88	36	44	27	46	74
Insurance.....	218	246	209	194	176	222	207	192	187	154	257	196	156	180	156	117
Gifts and contributions.....	251	261	167	147	201	144	164	191	167	146	217	177	121	78	122	116
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	206	0	310
Payment of principal and down payments on owned homes.....	225	300	546	106	161	218	367	348	271	310	277	53	400	582	96	130
Personal taxes 5.....	369	258	415	389	372	552	404	388	402	298	448	200	268	292	214	140
Money income 1.....	5,109	5,080	4,745	4,506	4,200	4,583	4,579	4,321	4,017	4,135	4,786	3,427	4,018	3,880	3,449	3,184
Other money receipts 2.....	61	49	107	41	18	23	103	16	91	29	83	20	0	90	7	379
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	141	143	16	1	141	141	34	103	332	10	0	199	116	0	21	0
Balancing difference 6.....	-90	-140	-169	-177	-318	-125	-84	+68	-48	-43	+2	-67	-90	-216	-127	-170
Percent of expenditure for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing, fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	22.0	19.7	19.0	20.9	23.2	19.4	19.9	21.4	21.0	18.0	18.6	21.2	22.9	17.2	19.1	17.5
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	6.0	7.2	7.6	6.1	5.7	6.3	6.8	7.4	6.4	7.3	8.7	5.7	7.1	8.7	5.9	7.8
Food.....	31.2	29.1	28.3	31.5	31.5	30.8	26.9	27.4	27.4	29.2	27.6	30.2	28.7	28.7	31.4	28.1
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	3.8	3.6	2.6	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.0	3.8	2.3	4.5	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.4
Personal care.....	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.8
Clothing.....	12.3	12.4	10.5	12.3	11.3	12.4	11.1	11.4	10.3	11.9	12.8	11.2	11.7	12.5	11.3	13.1
Medical care.....	5.9	5.2	6.1	5.1	4.7	4.7	5.7	5.1	5.5	5.1	6.0	6.4	4.9	4.8	5.4	4.7
Recreation, reading, and education.....	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.1	6.8	5.2	6.3	6.8	5.8	4.0	6.7	6.0	5.0	5.1
Transportation.....	8.4	12.8	16.4	10.4	9.9	13.2	14.9	14.7	16.8	14.2	13.9	13.4	11.1	16.1	15.3	16.2
Miscellaneous.....	1.5	1.3	1.3	.9	1.4	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.1	1.1	.7	1.4	2.3

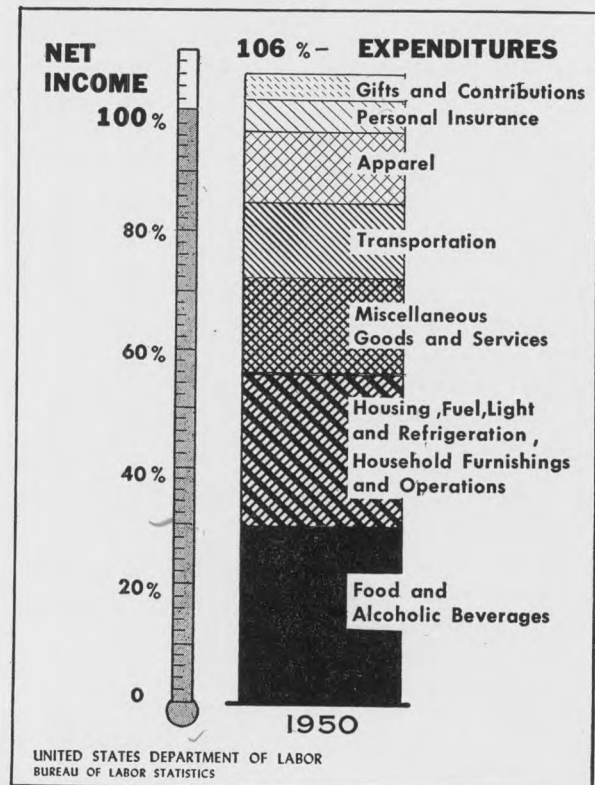
See footnotes at end of table 3.

on the other goods and services. (See chart 2.) The average distribution of their income to major groups of expenditures showed consistent patterns among groups of cities.

The proportion of disposable income spent on housing, fuel, light, and refrigeration varied from about 11 to 20 percent among the 91 cities surveyed; but in three-fifths of the cities, the cost of these housing items was within 13 to 16 percent of income. New England cities reported the highest proportions of income spent for housing, and cities in the Pacific, Mountain, and West South Central regions, the lowest. The proportion of income used for housing appeared to be related to size of city, as well as to geographic location. Among large cities, Boston families spent about 20 percent of income on housing and Los Angeles and San Francisco families, about 14 percent. Among small cities, housing for families in Barre, Vt., and Laconia, N. H., cost 16 percent and over 20 percent, respectively; while in Antioch, Calif., Cheyenne, Wyo., and Glendale, Ariz., only about 12 percent of income was required.

Housing costs, including taxes, insurance, interest payment, and maintenance and repair expenses, were generally lower for homeowners than were rental costs for tenants. In New England cities and most large eastern cities, where housing costs take a larger share of income, the proportion of the homeowners to renters is relatively low; in western cities, homeownership is much more general. In Boston, New York, and Chicago, less than a third of all families reporting in the survey owned their homes; in Los Angeles and San Francisco, over half of all families were homeowners. Small cities in general reported higher proportions of homeowners than did large cities. Small cities which were predominantly rental areas were usually industrial centers. Since local conditions play an important part in determining rental rates, taxes, interest, insurance, etc., and climate has a direct effect on the amount of fuel required, the average amount spent on housing varied considerably from city to city. City-size and regional differences also contributed to the variation in average family housing costs among cities. Among the metropolitan areas, families spent \$815 for housing in Boston, compared with \$623 in St. Louis; in cities between 240,000 and 1,000,000 population, housing costs ranged from

Chart 2. Family Expenditures as a Percent of Income, 1950



about \$700 in Milwaukee and Minneapolis to \$435 in Birmingham and New Orleans; and an even wider variation was reported among smaller cities.

No simple analysis of community spending for foods seems possible since the allocation of income for food purchases appears to be determined largely by local patterns of family living. Other factors, including community size and income level and average size of reporting families, also contributed to the variation in the proportion of income spent for food. The proportion of average family income used to buy food to be prepared at home and to eat in restaurants, varied from about 26 to 36 percent among the 91 cities studied; in about half of these cities, the proportion was from about 28 to 31 percent. In general, families in small, low-income cities spent proportionately more of their income in food stores, although New York families reported the highest relative expenditures on foods among all cities surveyed. In smaller cities, home gardens and backyard chicken flocks are important in keeping the family

TABLE 3.—Wage-earner and clerical-worker families: Average income, expenditures, and savings in selected cities, 1950

Item	New York, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Los Angeles, Calif.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Boston, Mass.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Kansas City, Mo.	Portland, Ore.	Canton, Ohio	Charleston, W. Va.	Lynchburg, Va.	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	Ravenna, Ohio	Pu-laski, Va.	Ma-dill, Okla.
Number of families.....	234	211	195	176	147	199	104	118	110	105	78	33	29	27	37	26
Average family size ⁴	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.8
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total.....	\$4,248	\$4,575	\$4,452	\$4,200	\$4,301	\$4,107	\$4,029	\$3,797	\$4,097	\$3,811	\$4,059	\$3,492	\$3,659	\$3,746	\$3,116	\$2,931
Housing, ⁵ fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	831	885	781	806	942	734	798	736	785	664	684	716	763	643	557	453
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	249	271	339	284	259	270	271	280	258	287	361	219	257	375	189	265
Food.....	1,455	1,376	1,303	1,367	1,352	1,317	1,141	1,073	1,144	1,121	1,163	1,074	1,083	1,062	1,004	945
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	179	175	133	217	172	180	163	149	113	165	102	178	139	110	104	57
Personal care.....	92	104	97	103	101	94	84	116	85	104	101	81	93	93	59	90
Clothing.....	544	535	455	499	470	495	404	453	427	462	534	387	463	455	373	390
Medical care.....	220	259	248	206	203	196	239	185	247	209	241	217	191	143	140	162
Recreation, reading, and education.....	282	290	274	257	262	262	249	213	246	249	216	141	241	231	161	118
Transportation.....	354	634	754	431	464	522	617	557	753	508	603	437	393	611	496	388
Miscellaneous.....	42	46	68	30	76	37	63	35	39	42	54	42	36	23	33	63
Insurance.....	169	200	206	185	169	193	175	177	165	159	180	211	149	146	130	93
Gifts and contributions.....	164	153	130	128	121	112	135	127	121	109	163	167	98	75	125	63
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	49	61	0
Payment of principal and down payments on owned homes.....	151	155	323	101	108	136	436	370	208	368	70	54	543	702	81	62
Personal taxes ⁶	268	366	555	336	294	294	316	350	342	281	363	211	221	281	203	115
Money income ¹	3,990	4,363	4,298	4,168	3,886	4,115	4,091	4,065	4,065	3,976	4,361	3,597	3,753	3,726	3,364	2,885
Other money receipts ²	8	12	176	13	14	25	23	24	9	18	40	26	0	0	2	16
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities.....	291	429	161	156	347	216	181	3	219	0	0	196	15	0	0	41
Balancing difference ³	-292	-124	-153	-176	-344	-56	-44	-9	-90	-89	-6	-51	-138	-296	-66	-145
Percent of expenditure for current consumption.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing, fuel, utilities, and household operation.....	19.6	19.3	17.5	19.1	21.9	17.8	19.8	19.4	19.1	17.5	16.9	20.5	20.9	17.2	17.9	15.5
Housefurnishings and equipment.....	5.9	5.9	7.6	6.8	6.0	6.6	6.7	7.4	6.3	7.5	8.9	6.3	7.0	10.0	6.1	9.0
Food.....	34.2	30.1	29.3	32.5	31.5	32.0	28.4	28.2	27.9	29.5	28.6	30.8	29.6	28.4	32.1	32.2
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco.....	4.2	3.8	3.0	5.2	4.0	4.4	4.0	3.9	2.8	4.3	2.5	5.1	3.8	3.0	3.4	2.0
Personal care.....	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	1.9	3.1
Clothing.....	12.8	11.7	10.2	11.9	10.9	12.1	10.0	11.9	10.4	12.1	13.2	11.1	12.7	12.1	12.0	13.4
Medical care.....	5.2	5.7	5.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.9	4.9	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.2	5.2	3.8	4.5	5.5
Recreation, reading, and education.....	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.2	5.6	6.0	6.5	5.3	4.0	6.5	6.1	5.2	4.0
Transportation.....	8.3	13.9	16.9	10.3	10.8	12.7	15.3	14.7	18.4	13.3	14.9	12.5	10.8	16.3	15.8	13.2
Miscellaneous.....	1.0	1.0	1.5	.7	1.8	.9	1.6	.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	.6	1.1	2.1

¹ Total money income from wages, salaries, self-employment, receipts from roomers and boarders, rents, interest dividends, etc., after payment of personal taxes (Federal and State income, poll, personal property) and occupational expense.

² Includes inheritances, large gifts, lump-sum settlements from accident or health policies, which were not considered current income.

³ Includes rents for tenant-occupied dwellings, lodging away from home, and current operation expenditures of home owners. Excludes principal payments on mortgages on owned home.

⁴ Family size is based on equivalent persons, with 52 weeks of family membership considered equivalent to one person, 26 week equivalent to 0.5 persons, etc.

⁵ Includes Federal and State income, poll and personal property taxes.

⁶ Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements (i. e., money income, other money receipts and net deficit minus expenditures for current consumption, gifts and contributions, insurance, and net surplus).

food budget down, and in large cities and industrial areas, lunches and meals eaten in restaurants tend to increase the cost of feeding the family.

The average amounts spent on food in 1950 showed less variation from city to city than did average family incomes. In the higher-income cities, family food bills averaged about \$100 to \$115 a month, and in the cities with lower average incomes, they ranged from \$85 and \$100. In only a few of the small, low-income cities did families spend as little as \$75 a month for food on the average. Total food expenditures of wage and clerical worker families did not differ significantly from those of all families in most cities.

Expenditures for alcoholic beverages, reported by urban families, varied from about 2 percent of income in most of the large cities to less than 0.5

percent in a few of the small towns, and averaged about 1.5 percent for all urban families. Slightly higher relative expenditures for alcoholic beverages were reported by wage and clerical worker families.

Goods and services other than food, alcoholic beverages, and housing purchased for family use accounted for about 52 percent of urban family disposable income, which included purchases of automobiles, television sets, and household appliances. These items took an unusually large share of income in 1950, as the anticipation of pending shortages, following the Korean outbreak, stimulated buying of such items in the latter half of the year. Preliminary estimates from the survey results indicate that urban wage and clerical worker families allocated roughly 11 percent of

income after taxes to automobiles, TV sets, refrigerators, and other heavy durables.

About 6½ percent of disposable family income went for automobile purchases. Families in the West South Central, Mountain, and Pacific regions spent proportionately more of their income to buy automobiles than did families in other regions; the lowest percentages were found in northeastern cities. In New York City, slightly over a third of all families reported car ownership; they spent, on the average, about 2½ percent of income for car purchases. The proportion of wage-earner and clerical-worker families reporting car purchases in 1950 ranged from 10 percent in New York to over 40 percent in some of the small western cities, and averaged roughly 25 percent for all cities combined.

Television sets took another 2 to 2½ percent of disposable income in cities located well within broadcast areas and somewhat less in cities situated in fringe areas where TV broadcast reception is difficult. About 40 cities included in the survey reported no TV purchases, and in these cities expenditures for radios and phonographs represented less than 1 percent of family income.

The way in which families on the average distributed their expenditures for goods and services other than food and housing, showed consistent patterns among the 91 cities surveyed. Variations between cities were surprisingly small and seemed to be related primarily to city size and geographic location. In the larger cities, about 22 percent of all expenditures other than for food and housing went for clothing, 13 percent for house-furnishings and equipment, 8 percent for household operations, 25 percent for transportation, 14 percent for medical care and personal care, 12 percent for reading, recreation, and education, 4 percent for tobacco, and 2 percent for miscellaneous items. In small cities, a larger proportion

was spent on transportation and less on recreation, but other groups of items took about the same proportions in most cities.

In the larger cities, around 55 percent of the family clothing budget was spent on women's and girls' clothing and a little over 40 percent to outfit male members of the family; the remainder was spent for children under 2 years of age and for clothing materials. In the smaller cities, women shared the clothing budget about equally with the rest of the family.

Women spent about half of their total clothing allowance for coats, suits, and dresses, 14 percent for underwear and nightwear, 10 percent for hosiery, 14 percent for footwear, and 12 percent for hats, gloves, and other accessories. Dresses, skirts, and blouses accounted for about the same expenditure as coats and other heavy outerwear; but in the very warm cities and small cities, dresses took the greater part of the total.

The distribution of family expenditures on men's and boys' clothing also showed consistent patterns among the 91 cities, although the proportions of the men's clothing budget going for outerwear varied significantly with city size and region. Proportionately more was spent on work clothes and trousers in small cities; and proportionately more was spent on coats, suits, and jackets in the large cities. In cities located in the colder regions, men spent about 14 percent of their clothing allowance on coats and jackets and about 33 percent on suits, trousers, and work clothes. In warmer climates they spent about 10 percent on coats and jackets and 36 to 38 percent on other outerwear. Purchases of shirts represented about 11 to 12 percent of total expenditures for men's clothing, 8 percent went for underwear and nightwear, 5 percent for hosiery, and 12 to 13 percent for hats and other accessories. Average relative expenditures on footwear ranged from about 16 percent in large cities to 18 percent in the small urban places.

Union-Security Safeguards in Foreign Countries

JEAN A. FLEXNER*

UNIONS in most countries, including the United States,¹ have been confronted by the problem of maintaining stable memberships, improving working conditions, preventing undercutting of union standards, and preserving a solid front in labor-management disputes. In the United States, union-security clauses in collective bargaining agreements have been commonly utilized to safeguard the position of the union. Such clauses may call for a closed shop when permitted by law; a union shop; preferential hiring of union members; maintenance of membership; sole bargaining rights; or a dues check-off (often combined with one of the other provisions).²

In foreign countries, unions have not followed American practices to any great degree; instead, they have relied on legislation, custom, and a different trade-union philosophy. Only in Canada are union-security clauses in collective agreements at all widespread, and the various types parallel those in the United States. In Scandinavia, Switzerland, Western Germany, and Austria, such clauses are occasionally written into collective-bargaining agreements. Where found, the union shop is more common than the closed shop. Exclusive arrangements favoring one union at the expense of other recognized unions are incompatible with the philosophy prevalent among European unions.

However, some of those unions have achieved security of status by other than contractual methods, such as various forms of pressure on both employers and employees, as well as laws

which have in many countries played a considerable part. Even in the absence of union-security clauses in contracts, the 100-percent union shop is common in Great Britain, the British Dominions, Scandinavia, Finland, Western Germany, and Austria, as well as in certain industries of other countries.

In a large number of democratic countries, unions are strengthened by laws guaranteeing the right to organize, protecting workers against discrimination for union activity, or providing for extension of the collective agreement (negotiated by a majority) to the unorganized minority in a plant, a trade, or in a district. In a few countries, union status is even more explicitly protected by law—e. g., New Zealand and Greece.

Three obstacles to contractual union-security arrangements should be particularly mentioned: (1) laws guaranteeing the right to join and not to join an association (i. e., protecting the negative as well as the positive right to organize); (2) the mutual tolerance shown by competing unions, even when differentiated by political or religious orientation; and (3) the strong class-consciousness among Socialist (or Communist-oriented) unions which rely upon their own efforts rather than contracts with the employer to protect their organization. Countries where legal obstacles exist are Austria, Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, and Western Germany. Countries where philosophy and tradition are incompatible with union-security contractual arrangements are chiefly France and Italy, where the syndicalist tradition is also a factor. In the totalitarian countries and in the corporative states, the problem of union security does not arise.

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

¹ For the United States, see Union Status under Collective Agreements, 1950-51, in Monthly Labor Review, November 1951 (p. 552), or reprint Serial No. 2065. For the purposes of this article, Latin-American countries have been excluded.

² Such clauses have been defined as follows:

Closed shop—Employer agrees to hire only persons who are already members of the union signatory to the agreement.

Union shop—Employer agrees to require all workers who were not members at time of hiring to join within a certain length of time.

Preferential hiring—Employer agrees to give preference in hiring to members of the signatory union. Some unions maintain hiring halls or employment offices.

Sole bargaining—Signatory union is designated to bargain for all employees in the bargaining unit, whether or not members of the union.

Maintenance of membership—Employee is not required to join the union, but membership, once acquired, must be maintained for duration of agreement.

Dues check-off—Employer agrees to deduct dues and sometimes initiation fees and assessments from pay, for the union.

Union-Status Clauses in Collective Contracts

Collective-agreement provisions to protect union status are found in Canada, and occasionally in Austria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and Western Germany.

Canada. American types of union-security provisions are frequent in Canada, where many agreements are negotiated by the same unions that operate in the United States or by their Canadian locals. Differences in legislation between the two countries account for the principal variations in their union-security arrangements. The 1948 Industrial Disputes and Investigation Act completely legalized the union shop as a condition of employment or preferential hiring but protected an employee from discharge because of his membership or activity in other than the contracting union. If a union represented a majority of employees in the bargaining unit, it was permitted to be designated as sole bargaining agent. The act applied only to industries within Dominion jurisdiction—transportation, communications, and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage. Where similar legislation was passed by a Province, the Minister of Labor might arrange for joint administration.

The Rand formula is one of the union-security devices used in Canada. It takes its name from the arbitration award handed down on January 29, 1946, by Mr. Justice I. C. Rand in a dispute between the Ford Motor Co. of Canada and the United Automobile Workers (CIO). This award provided for a compulsory check-off of dues collected by the union for general purposes against all employees in the plant if the union observed the terms of the award relating to secret strike ballots and disavowal of unofficial strikes. However, entrance fees or assessments for special benefits were not included in this provision. Although union membership was not made compulsory, non-members could no longer obtain a "free ride" since all employees were required to contribute to the union's costs of administering the agreement. [EDITOR'S NOTE.—This type is also known as the agency shop, present in the recently concluded Western Union-Commercial Telegraphers agreement and rejected by the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) as a basis for settling the union-shop issue in the 1952 steel strike.]

Frequency of different types of union-security provisions in collective-bargaining agreements in Canadian manufacturing industries in 1951, according to a study of the Canadian Department of Labor, was as follows:

Types of union status	Number of—	
	Agreements	Workers covered
Total ¹ -----	481	321, 738
Union-membership provisions-----	241	137, 598
Union shop-----	55	31, 695
Modified union shop-----	49	26, 967
Closed shop-----	62	16, 743
Preferential hiring-----	11	11, 871
Maintenance of membership---	64	50, 322
Check-off provisions-----	326	258, 952
Voluntary revocable-----	93	70, 975
Voluntary irrevocable-----	141	95, 022
Compulsory for union members-	45	24, 408
Compulsory for all employees		
in the bargaining unit-----	38	51, 552
Compulsory for all employees		
hired after the effective date		
of the agreement-----	9	16, 995

¹ Of the 481 agreements studied, 142 covering 99,087 workers had both union-membership and check-off provisions, and 56 covering 24,275 workers had no provision for either.

Source: The Labor Gazette, Ottawa, October 1951 (pp. 1359-61).

In addition to the 138,000 workers shown in the tabular statement as covered by agreements with some type of union-membership requirement, another 60,000 are covered by the compulsory check-off provision applicable to all employees (union and nonunion) in the bargaining unit or to all hired subsequent to the commencement of the agreement (the Rand formula). The total of over 60 percent of those included in the study are employed under agreements which effectively protect union status.

Scandinavia. The only union-shop contracts in the Scandinavian countries are those negotiated with employers who are outside the jurisdiction of the central federations of employers. In each of the three countries, these federations have negotiated basic agreements with the national trade-union federations whereby these employers are assured the freedom to hire and direct labor as they deem fit; but the basic agreements also accord unions recognition as sole collective-bargaining agents for manual workers in the plants. Actually, union organization is virtually complete in industrial employments in all three countries.³

³ See Labor Management Relations in Scandinavia, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951, or Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1038 (pp. 1 and 8).

Sweden. A tripartite commission which investigated industrial relations questions for the Swedish Government in 1920 reported that "employers do not ordinarily exercise their power to hire for the purpose of fighting unionism but rather, in many cases, prefer that their workers belong to an organization." Much the same situation exists in Denmark and Norway.

The union-shop issue has been raised before the Swedish Labor Court in several cases involving agreements with bakeries, hotels, construction, transportation, and shipping firms. In most of these cases, the dispute involved an employee who belonged to a syndicalist union; a few such unions operate independently of the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions (LO). The Court's most recent ruling (1950) protects employees already on the payroll against job loss, but upholds the requirement that new employees must join the signatory union.

A Swedish law on the subject of the right to organize (1940 amendment) protects the positive, but not the negative, right of association, and thus permits unions and employers to sign closed- or union-shop agreements.

Denmark. Equity law protects a worker's right to join the union for which his work qualifies him; this principle excludes a true closed shop in Denmark. Union-shop agreements, however, are lawful and exist to a limited extent among nonfederated employers. The labor court has held that such an agreement confers sole bargaining rights upon the signatory union.

Norway. The Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions disapproves of closed-shop contracts and by resolution (1934) specifically prohibited its members from refusing to work with nonunion workers if the latter are willing to organize. Union-shop contracts when signed with independent employers generally provide for employment of union labor, meaning any member of the Federation, but not any particular union.

Other Countries. In Switzerland, a number of collective agreements have been signed recently under which the employers have agreed to employ only members of the signing, or majority, union. The closed shop is new in Swiss industrial relations, and occasioned some controversy within the ranks

of labor as well as among employers. It runs counter to the principles, hitherto dominant in the Swiss trade-union movement, which have defined the right of association as the right to join any organization and which have discouraged actions that would deprive other organizations of their rights.

A current union contract in the brewery industry in Austria requires new employees to join the signatory union within 2 weeks of hiring. The musicians' collective agreement requires hiring through a booking office jointly operated by the union and the employers and, in effect, results in a preferential union hiring for musicians.

Employees of cooperatives in Western Germany are required to belong to, or join, a union which has signed the agreement, as a prerequisite of employment.

Union Shop Without Contract Provisions

The dominant pattern in western democratic countries is a union shop without specific contract provisions. Trade-unions enforce this by a variety of methods, including the strike, boycott, refusal to work with nonunionists, and social pressure on unorganized workers. Jointly managed hiring systems, or halls, are sometimes set up, thus in effect assuring the preferential employment of members of the participating unions. These are found among dockers, musicians, diamond cutters, and other specialized crafts.

Great Britain. Since their beginnings, British unions have pursued the goal of 100-percent union membership in a shop or trade. Generally, the union shop has been enforced by British unions through refusal to work with nonunionists, and either by strikes or by pressures brought to bear on employees, but not through provisions written into collective agreements. At the end of the nineteenth century, Beatrice and Sidney Webb declared "compulsory trade-unionism, enforced by refusal to work with nonunionists . . . coeval with trade-unionism itself." In the best organized trades, they found, "the compulsion is so complete that it ceases to be apparent."

A British court said in 1924: "For many years past, no one has questioned the right of a trade-union to insist, if they are strong enough to do so, under penalty of a strike, that an employer or a

group of employers shall employ none but members of the trade-union. And the result of any such effective combination of workmen has, of course, been to impose on the other workmen in the trade the necessity of joining the union as a condition of obtaining employment."⁴

The British Trades Union Congress, which formulates broad policies for the labor movement and which has the practical problem of settling interunion and jurisdictional disputes, set forth its views on the question of the closed shop in 1946.

It distinguished between the enforcement of a closed shop and a 100-percent union shop. Where several long-established, recognized unions were competing for membership, the exclusive employment of members of a particular union, the TUC report declared was "alien to British trade-union practice and theory." An intruding or splinter organization, on the other hand, would be denied recognition by the TUC which, in such cases, would support "the exclusive operation of a single union in an assigned sphere of organization."

However, TUC's tolerance of several recognized unions does not extend to tolerance for non-unionists: "No man or woman is entitled to benefit from the work of trade-unions without acceptance of the obligations of trade-union membership . . . recognition of such obligations is incumbent not only upon individual workers, but upon managements and employers . . ." The decision whether or not to "permit the presence of actual or potential black legs" was left up to the particular union.

The Trade Disputes and Trades Union Act of 1927 (since repealed) prohibited any public authority from requiring that its employees belong to a union as a condition of employment. Today this question is again prominent. A number of local government authorities with a Labor Party majority have since 1946 instituted a closed or union shop. When in 1950 the Durham county council attempted to extend such a rule to teachers and other professional personnel, protests were made in Parliament and even several manual workers' unions deplored the council's action. After two Cabinet ministers in the Labor Government intervened, the Durham council agreed not to question doctors and dentists on their affiliation but, at the same time, required all other workers to join an appropriate union. However, when the council continued to apply indirect pres-

ures, a joint emergency committee of professional organizations was formed to resist; finally, the council agreed to arbitration; the award was adverse.

Currently, Britain has no legislation on the subject of union-security clauses or the positive or negative right of association. The Industrial Disputes Order, 1951, providing for the arbitration of disputes, on referral by the Minister of Labor and National Service, explicitly "excludes disputes as to the employment or nonemployment of any person, or whether any person should or should not be a member of any trade-union"; it also excludes questions on reinstatement and jurisdictional disputes between unions or groups of workers.⁵

Check-off of union dues is infrequent in Britain. However, in the nationalized British coal industry, by agreement with the National Union of Mine-workers, the National Coal Board checks off the dues of union members, charging the NUM £10,000 (\$28,000) a year for the service. At the end of the last century, the Webbs found cases of payments deducted from all employees (union and nonunion alike) to cover costs of administering certain collectively bargained wage agreements in the coal fields and in the Midlands iron and steel industry. These arrangements resembled the agency shop, occasionally found in the United States.

Statutory Union-Security Provisions

New Zealand. The union shop and preferential hiring were made compulsory in 1936 when the New Zealand Labor Party assumed office. At the same time, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act was amended to provide for the formation and registration of national unions. These unions were authorized to register agreements or to obtain court awards, setting industry-wide wage rates, hours, and working conditions. Both agreements and awards were enforceable. All workers in an industry covered by an award or registered agreement must become members of the union. The employer is not permitted to employ a nonunion worker or to continue one in employment when a member of the specified

⁴ *Reynolds v. Shipping Federation* (1924 1 Ch. 48), in *The Law of Trade Unions*, by H. Samuels, 1946 (p. 29).

⁵ This order replaces the wartime compulsory arbitration order of 1940 which was continued with the acquiescence of labor and management.

union is available and willing to take the job in question. Under wartime manpower regulations a compulsory check-off of union dues could be ordered. However, the Government retained the power to order compulsory arbitration of disputes, and to de-register a union for calling a strike which causes serious public inconvenience and to register another in its place.

Australia. Both Federal and State Courts of Conciliation and Arbitration may hand down awards relating to wages and other conditions of work, which grant preference to union members. As in New Zealand, unions may register with State or Federal arbitration courts; but unlike New Zealand, several unions frequently share jurisdiction in an industry. Some of the most powerful unions therefore oppose the closed shop or union shop with sole bargaining rights.

Greece. In order to assist unions in overcoming their financial weakness after the liberation of Greece from the Nazis, a compulsory check-off of dues for union members and nonmembers alike was instituted as a temporary measure. It is still in effect.

Other Protective Devices

A number of other measures which have a protective effect similar to that of union-security clauses in agreements or in laws are in effect in various countries.

Right to Organize. The positive right of association is guaranteed by law in Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, and Western Germany.

Under the Austrian works-council law, dismissals for union membership or activity may be protested by the works council. The works-council laws in certain States in Western Germany provide that objections may be raised by the council if union workers are discriminated against in hiring or firing. A similar provision is under discussion in connection with a pending Federal law.

Discrimination against workers for union membership or activity in Denmark is considered to be a violation of the mutual grant of freedom to organize and furnishes grounds for complaint to

the Danish Labor Court. In Sweden, rules governing dismissals and lay-offs have been developed through top-level negotiations between management and labor.

Extensions of Agreements by Law. Union agreements, by law, apply automatically to all workers in a plant, nonunion as well as union, in Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden in plants working under Government contract. This automatic extension is equivalent to conferring sole bargaining rights upon one union for all employees in the bargaining units. Some laws regulating the content and character of collective agreements contain provisions with similar intent. Thus, in Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, and Western Germany, members of signatory associations are legally bound by the agreement until it expires and may not escape obligations under it by resigning. Members who join such an association after the signing of an agreement are also legally bound by its terms.

Legislation in a number of countries provides for extension of agreements, beyond the plant, and beyond the signatory group, by invoking a formal procedure for making a collective agreement binding upon nonsignatory employers and workers in the same trade or industry. Sometimes the extension of the agreement is limited to a particular district or to a locality, but in other cases the extension may be industry-wide. Such extension of agreements is permissible in Austria, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Western Germany, South Africa, and in certain Canadian Provinces. In both Australia and New Zealand, the Courts of Arbitration have power to make awards binding on a whole industry. Under the Italian constitution, agreements negotiated by registered organizations of workers and employers are to become binding on all persons in the same trade or industry, regardless of union membership. However, this constitutional provision is yet to be implemented by a law.

Great Britain adopted legislation applying this principle of industry-wide extension to the cotton-weaving industry during the depression in 1934. The National Arbitration and Employment Order (May 1940) required all employers to observe terms and conditions of employment not less

favorable than those laid down by collective agreement, arbitration award, or statutory orders for their trade and district. Union standards have long tended to become the accepted trade practice in Great Britain.

Obstacles to Union-Security Arrangements

Collective-bargaining agreements requiring employees or prospective employees to become or to remain union members would run counter to law in Austria, Belgium, Finland, Western Germany, and the Netherlands. In Belgium, Finland, the Netherlands, and Western Germany⁶ the right to join or not to join an association is given statutory protection. In Austria an anti-combination law of April 5, 1930, outlaws compulsory union membership or closed- or union-shop contract provisions. (One known exception is a brewery-industry agreement which requires employees to join the union within 2 weeks of hiring.) Since the Austrian Trade Union Federation has organized almost two-thirds of all those in industrial employments, however, the issue scarcely arises.

Countries Without Free Trade-Unions

In the Soviet Union, and in the satellite States which follow its pattern in varying degrees, union security has no meaning in western terms. A free trade-union movement is nonexistent in the Soviet Union. The trade-unions act as administrative organs of the State in promoting Communist ideology and driving workers to greater production. As such, they are securely established and recognized. In theory, Communist trade-unions promote the general welfare of the workers, but they are not authorized to negotiate with management on wages and hours of work, both of which are fixed by law or regulation, and strikes are tacitly outlawed. Trade-union membership

is declared "voluntary" but is practically compulsory because of the constant pressure by party and trade-union officials and because of the discrimination against nonmembers in respect to benefits. For example, nonunion workers in Russia receive only half as much in pensions as trade-union members. Trade-unionists have preference in admittance to sanatoria and health resorts, and their children have preference in nurseries and summer camps.

The syndicates are quasi-governmental organizations in the corporative States of Spain and Portugal. The Spanish syndicates include employers, technicians, and workers in one organization under the discipline of the Falangist movement. They are supported by levies on the workers and managements of all foreign and domestic enterprises. The formation of unions for the protection of class interest is forbidden. Labor regulations are promulgated by the State in the place of the collective-bargaining agreements of Western European countries.

Portuguese syndicates negotiate with employers' guilds on hours, wages, and conditions of work to be incorporated in collective agreements. Such agreements, when approved by the Government, become binding throughout the industries concerned, regardless of membership in the particular syndicate and guild negotiating the contract. Membership, although theoretically voluntary, may be—and often is—made compulsory at Government discretion.

⁶ In Western Germany, employees of cooperatives, however, are required to join a union as a prerequisite of employment because cooperatives are considered part of the labor movement rather than employers.

Sources: This article is based on data from *The Labor Gazette*, January 1946 (Department of Labor, Canada); *The Government of Labor Relations in Sweden*, by J. J. Robbins; *The Danish System of Industrial Relations*, by Walter Galenson; *Labor in Norway*, by Walter Galenson; *Industrial Democracy*, by Sidney and Beatrice Webb; *General Council Reports on the Closed Shop to the [British] Trades Union Congress, 1946*; *Extension of Collective Agreements to Cover Entire Trades or Industries*, by L. Hamburger (*in the International Labor Review*, August 1939); *The Right to Organize and Its Limits*, by Kurt Braun; *The Right to Work: Here and Abroad*, by Arthur Lenhoff (*in Illinois Law Review*, November-December 1951).

Economic Problems and Wage Structure in Cotton Textiles

SOLOMON SHAPIRO AND CHARLES RUBENSTEIN*

Part I—Economic Problems

BASIC PROBLEMS in the cotton-textiles industry were submerged during World War II and the immediate postwar years because of economic conditions which, after 1940, created an extraordinary demand for manufactured cotton goods and enabled the industry to enjoy a long period of uninterrupted prosperity. Increased employment and hours of work, resulting from the high levels of production, were reflected in higher average earnings for workers in the industry. Wage rates rose throughout the period and the workers' earnings position in relation to other manufacturing workers improved. Since 1948, however, the industry has experienced two recessions which again have brought into focus its fundamental difficulties.

Postwar Trends

At the end of World War II, manufacturers of cotton-textiles were in a better position to supply the postwar market than most other manufacturing industries. Reconversion involved relatively minor problems, since production of cotton goods for war or civilian purposes differs largely in terms of the relative importance of the various types of fabrics. After VJ-day, consumer and industrial demands quickly replaced military needs. Four years of meager production of cotton goods for consumer use, coupled with high levels of consumer income and an extraordinary worldwide demand for cotton fabrics, provided capacity orders as soon as restrictions on production were removed. This

great demand, along with the elimination of price controls in 1946, made the 1946-48 period one of the most profitable in decades.

The relatively long period of prosperity ended for the cotton textile industry before the 1949 recession became generalized. By the middle of 1948, when households were generally restocked with sheets, towels, and similar goods, and cotton apparel had become readily available, sales of cotton goods began to recede. Foreign textile industries were beginning to supply their own markets and dollar shortages abroad cut further into exports of cotton goods. Inventories began to grow at all levels of distribution and, at the manufacturing level, rose uncomfortably in relation to declining sales. Production dropped from 2.6 billion linear yards of cotton cloth in the first quarter of 1948 to 1.9 billion during the third quarter of 1949. Employment in cotton and rayon plants decreased from 449,000 in June 1948 to 369,000 in July 1949. Unemployment in textile centers became a serious problem.

Just as the cotton-textile industry led the way into the recession, its recovery was evident before that of most other manufacturing industries. By the middle of 1949, excessive inventories had been disposed of and the volume of sales began to rise; prices and employment were stabilized and production increased. Cotton-textile manufacturing was again at high levels when hostilities in Korea began in mid-1950.

The Korean emergency, which led to the panic buying of the summer of 1950, had a serious impact on the industry. With vivid memories of wartime shortages, consumers rushed to buy all types of cotton goods, which had been in short supply or unavailable during a large part of World War II. As usual, the industry responded to the new demand situation and production was stepped up substantially. Production of cotton cloth, which was 2.4 billion yards during the second quarter of 1950, rose to a peak level of 2.8 billion yards in the first quarter of 1951.

The defense situation, however, did not generate the level of demand generally anticipated. War on a large scale did not develop. Government orders were not as large as expected, and consumer anxiety subsided. Less than a year of peak operations appeared to have saturated the

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

market and to have built inventories to record levels. By the spring of 1951, a new recession was being experienced in the industry. Employment in cotton and rayon manufacturing decreased from 427,000 workers in March 1951 to 377,000 in April 1952.

Reemergence of Long-Term Problems

With the return of more normal levels of demand, the industry was again faced with its fundamental problems, reflected in periodic recessions. Fluctuations in the mill consumption of cotton during the period 1941–48 were largely seasonal, in contrast to the sharp changes in activity since 1948. The recessions experienced in 1949 and 1951 resemble the pattern of fluctuations in the decades preceding World War II.¹

At least in part, the complex nature and organization of the industry itself is probably an important factor in its instability. The spinning of yarn and the weaving of cloth may be done in separate specialized mills, generally small, or both processes may be carried on together in large, so-called integrated mills. Unfinished cloth in the form of "gray goods" may be bleached, dyed, printed, or otherwise finished in the integrated mill or in separate finishing plants. Except for a few large integrated firms which maintain their own marketing organizations, products are generally sold through commission houses and brokers at each of the intermediate stages of fabrication.

The large number of firms,² many of them quite small and specializing in standardized products, creates a high degree of competition in the industry. Competition is intensified by the ease of entry into the industry because of the relatively small amount of capital required for a specialized plant. Bankrupt firms are frequently put back into operation by financial assistance from the many selling organizations which operate throughout the industry.

Overcapacity

A tendency to overproduce whenever demand increases appears to be one of the basic problems of the industry. Excess capacity is usually present in the form of unused machines, idle during one or more shifts.³ Operating closer to capacity by utilizing more of the idle machines reduces unit

costs and places the individual firm in a better position to meet competition. Because cotton-textile profit margins are low, large volume of production at high levels of capacity holds the promise of greater net profits.

The problem of overcapacity was well stated by a Cabinet Committee appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to study the cotton-textile industry. "Not only does the whole industry lunge forward at the slightest show of strengthening prices," the report stated, "but the excess capacities put an almost irresistible pressure upon mills or groups of mills to overreach their share of the market, thereby gaining temporary advantages to the habitual unsettlement of the trade . . ." ⁴ This statement, made in 1935, is probably as true today as at that time.

U. S. Department of Commerce data on inventories, sales, and production during the postwar period indicate the unstable relationship between manufactured stocks and sales subsequent to 1948, and the resulting adjustments in the volume of production. Ratios of inventories to sales of textile-mill products (which are representative of cotton-textile manufacturing) were about 2 to 1 during each of the years 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1950. In the recession years 1949 and 1951, however, the ratio rose significantly, indicating the relatively greater decline in sales than in inventories.

From the first quarter of 1948 to the second quarter of 1949, sales of textile-mill products declined 28 percent; during the same period, inventories were reduced only 5 percent. The subsequent downward adjustment of production of cotton broad woven goods was 20 percent.

Sales of textile products declined by 17 percent from the second quarter of 1951 until the last quarter of the year. Inventories, on the other

¹ Bureau of Census data indicate that half of the 16 years from 1923 to 1938 show decreases in spinning activity from the previous year, ranging from 5 to 26 percent.

² In the 1947 Census of Manufactures, 602 textile establishments were classified in the Cotton Broad Woven Fabrics Industry, of which 137 employed less than 100 workers; there were 404 yarn mills using the cotton system, 121 of which had less than 100 workers; the 89 thread mills were predominantly small-sized, with 68 employing less than 100 workers.

³ The Technology of Textile Manufacturing, by E. B. Alderfer and H. E. Michl (*in* Economics of American Industry, McGraw-Hill Publishing Co., New York, 1942, p. 307).

⁴ Cotton Textile Industry—Message from the President of the United States Transmitting a Report on the Conditions and Problems of the Cotton Textile Industry, made by the Cabinet Committee appointed by him. Washington, 1935. (Senate Doc. 126, 74th Cong., 1st sess.)

hand, dropped only 6 percent. As a result, production of cotton broad goods was curtailed about 15 percent.

Obsolescence

While the basic technology of the industry has changed slowly, improvements in the speed, automatism, and efficiency of textile machines have been numerous for the past several decades.⁵ Improvements of this nature have been continuously stimulated by the need to reduce costs in order to meet competition.

Cost saving in the cotton-textile industry has taken a variety of other forms. The integration movement, accelerated during the postwar period, contributes economies by combining the various manufacturing processes in a single firm or plant. Since materials handling is a substantial part of labor costs in textile manufacture, plant layout and design have been given considerable attention in planning new mills. All the auxiliary devices of modern industry—air-conditioning, electronics, indirect lighting, and even functional painting—have been adapted to advance more efficient production.

For the older plants in the industry, small improvements in technology have frequently appeared not to justify the scrapping of old equipment. Many of the small plants with meager capital resources, are obsolescent in the sense that they have not kept pace with changes which lead to the most efficient production. Such plants may disregard charges for depreciation and other costs and continue to operate marginally or at a loss, for many years, adding to the excess capacity and competition of the industry.⁶ During each of the periodic recessions in the industry, a large number of such firms are forced into bankruptcy.

Higher costs due to obsolescence do not necessarily mean increased prices to the consumer of cotton goods. But for the obsolescent firm, its workers, and the community in which it is located obsolescence has serious implications. The familiar prewar story of New England communities seriously affected by the closing down of textile plants has been repeated in the postwar period. Practically no new textile plants have been built in this region since the early 1920's. While many New England mill owners have modernized their equipment, others have been reluctant to invest

additional capital and have yielded to competition from more modern southern mills. The more serious nature of obsolescence in New England cotton-textile mills is indicated by its proportion of idle spindles. This proportion was about 16 percent in New England for the last 5 years, compared with about 4 percent in the cotton-growing States.

Demand Factors

Changes in income levels of consumers affect the intensity of demand for cotton textiles, although a certain minimum level of demand may be expected because of apparel and household-goods requirements. Because about two-thirds of cotton manufactured goods is sold directly to consumers, the industry is particularly subject to the influence of changes in national income. Per capita consumption of cotton is related both to the trend of business and also to consumer income.

Changing clothing habits have in the past had serious impacts on the demand for cotton goods. Radical changes in styles after World War I reduced considerably the amount of cotton used in the making of apparel. The trend toward suburbanization following World War II has again reduced the amount of cotton required for making clothing. Per capita consumption of cotton used in clothing in the postwar period is significantly less than that of the period preceding World War II.⁷

Somewhat less than 40 percent of the cotton consumed during the postwar period has gone into clothing, a smaller proportion than before World War II. This postwar proportion represents a considerable decline from the amount used for clothing during the war when the tremendous needs of the armed services had to be met. Industrial uses have also declined in relative importance since the war. Household uses of cotton, on the other hand, were proportionately greater during the postwar period than before the war. This is a reflection of the large number of new family units and the relatively higher income level of the average family.

The competition of synthetic fibers has become an increasingly important factor affecting demand

⁵Alderfer and Michl, *op. cit.*, p. 308.

⁶Ibid.

⁷Based on data published by the National Cotton Council of America, Memphis, Tenn., in *Cotton Counts Its Customers*.

for cotton textiles. Large strides in the development of synthetic yarns, which offer advantages of price as well as of physical quality, have cut deeply into the use of cotton for clothing, household, and industrial purposes.⁸ While the trend to synthetics has presented problems, relatively easy adjustments of production methods permit the cotton-textile industry to shift to new fibers. Competition from nontextiles, such as paper bags, however, has meant a permanent loss of markets.

Exports of manufactured cotton goods have been declining in relative importance for a number of decades because of the growth of textile industries in the importing countries and because of competition from low wage textile industries in India and Japan. In the period immediately following World War II, however, exports of American cotton goods were of great importance to the industry. From about 5 percent of production normally, exports rose to about 14 percent in 1947. Disruption of textile production abroad and an accumulation of American dollars in many countries during the war years created a tremendous postwar foreign market for American cotton goods. Subsequently, as the European and other textile industries were rehabilitated and as the shortage of American dollars developed, foreign demand for American textile products fell off sharply.⁹ In the last few years, Japanese and Indian competition have been important reasons for the reduction of American exports.

Price Fluctuations

Extreme fluctuation in the price of raw cotton is a basically unstabilizing factor in the industry. Inasmuch as cotton is an agricultural commodity and is traded on a world basis, cotton prices are extremely sensitive, often fluctuating sharply within short periods. In the past 20 years, the price of cotton has ranged from 6.3 cents (1932) to 45 cents (1950) a pound.

Because of the importance of raw cotton as a cost factor in the manufacture of cotton textiles,¹⁰ its prices set the pace for price trends of the manufactured goods. The market for yarn and even the primary cloth markets are strongly influenced by changes in the price of raw cotton. Retail prices of cotton textiles, on the other hand, are normally fairly stable. The price structure of the industry is summarized in a study of the National

Bureau of Economic Research: "Thus the price organization of the textile industries may be visualized as having, at one extreme, relatively stable retail prices and at the other, violently fluctuating raw material prices with a series of intermediate market levels which must in the best way possible adjust these differences."¹¹

A complex system of buying and selling for immediate and future delivery of raw cotton has developed in order to reduce the effects of price fluctuations. Yarn and even cloth may be sold before the price of the cotton used in the yarn has been determined. The speculative element in the pricing of cotton textiles frequently affects the financial situation of the firms involved.

For most of the post-World War II period, fluctuations in the prices of finished cloth were more extreme than those of raw cotton, a reversal of the usual relationship. After price controls under the Office of Price Administration were removed in 1946, finished-cloth prices surged forward and doubled in a year and a half, rising from an average of 50.72 cents a pound for 17 basic constructions in June 1946 to 100.29 cents a pound in December 1947. Prices of raw cotton also rose immediately after the war, but fluctuated in the following years as a result of relatively high carryovers and fairly large crops.

Immediately after the postwar peak in December 1947, cloth prices started a sharp down-trend which continued until July 1949. The subsequent recovery in textile activity and prices was maintained, with seasonal changes, until the next spurt in prices following Korean hostilities. A high of 95.55 cents a pound (average for 17 basic constructions) was reached in February 1951, after which prices declined steadily to 69.03 cents in February 1952.

Raw-cotton prices fluctuated within a relatively narrow range during most of 1948 and 1949. Cotton prices shot upward from 30 cents a pound in

⁸ Cotton represented 80.6 percent of all textile fibers consumed in 1940, with rayon and other synthetics accounting for 9.9 percent. In 1951, the proportion of all fibers represented by cotton had been reduced to 71 percent, while rayon and other synthetics had increased relatively to 21.7 percent. (U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

⁹ U. S. exports of cotton cloth were 1491 million square yards in 1947; 559 million in 1950; 807 in 1951. (U. S. Department of Commerce.)

¹⁰ Raw cotton represents from one-third to one-half the value of sales for companies combining both spinning and weaving, according to Federal Trade Commission studies of 1933 and 1934.

¹¹ Committee on Textile Price Research: *Textile Markets—Their Structure in Relation to Price Research*. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1939.

June 1950 (Korea) to a high point of more than 45 cents in the spring of 1951. They declined precipitously to about 35 cents in the fall of 1951; by the spring of 1952, a considerable part of the decline had been recovered.

Because prices of unfinished cloth have increased relatively more than the prices of raw cotton, mill margins, representing profits and costs other than raw cotton, have risen significantly since World War II. In spite of increased labor and other costs, net profits during the postwar period were considerably higher than during the war.

North-South Differentials

Significant cost differentials between the Southeast and New England mills have long existed in the cotton-textile industry. Cost advantages in the South were apparent after 1880 when the industry began to locate there. The rapid growth in that region and the shift of the industry from New England after the middle 1920's has been the result of cost advantages of southern plants.¹²

Practically all new textile plants built during the past few decades have been in the South; at the same time numerous New England mills have closed down. A large number of the new southern plants have been built by New England firms who have transferred all or part of their operations to the South. The trend toward the South has once again been manifest during 1951 and 1952. From April 1951 to April 1952 the number of active cotton spindles in New England mills decreased by more than a fourth, compared with an increase in the cotton-growing States of 5 percent. Spindle hours in New England during April 1952 were little more than half of those in April 1951, while in the South they were only 9 percent below those of the previous year. Over the same period, employment in textile mills declined 21 percent in New England compared with 3 percent in the South.

Labor cost has generally been considered an important element affecting the shift of the industry from New England to the South. After 1900, with the perfection of the ring spindle and automatic loom, the surplus labor of southern farms began to be used extensively in the semi-skilled operations of the new mills. Even though wage rates were substantially below New England

levels, they were evidently attractive to the rural workers crowding into the mill villages.

Over the years, the North-South wage differential, as measured by average hourly earnings, declined very appreciably. The differential moved within a narrow range during most of the postwar period. In June 1950, the difference of 8 cents between average hourly earnings in the northern and southern mills was little changed from the spring of 1946. Following the start of the Korean conflict, however, the North-South wage differential increased sharply. In the fall of 1950, the northern textile workers received a 10-percent increase, compared with an average increase of 8 percent in the South. Again in the spring of 1951, northern workers received an increase (approved by the Wage Stabilization Board) of 6½ percent plus a cost-of-living escalator clause. Southern workers received a substantially smaller increase at about this time.

A recent development in the New England situation may tend to narrow the size of the differential in terms of hourly earnings. In the spring of 1952, the question of a wage reduction at the Bates Manufacturing Co., a leading New England textile firm, went to arbitration under the terms of the union contract. The decision of the arbitration board, with the union member dissenting, was announced on June 15, 1952. It provided for a wage reduction of approximately 7.7 cents an hour and relieved both the company and the union "of the obligation to adjust wages during the balance of the agreement (up to March 1953), up or down, depending on future changes in the cost of living."

In addition to hourly rates or earnings, supplemental wage benefits are, on the whole, more liberal in the northern region and State labor legislation more exacting and costly. In terms of unionism, northern mills are largely organized and operate with union contracts, while large industry areas in the South remain unorganized, although centers of union strength do exist. The status of unionization, both in New England and the South, has created problems for the industry, a discussion of which is beyond the scope of this article.

¹² See *The Decline of a Cotton Textile City*, by S. L. Wolfbein; Chapter III, *The Factors in the Shift to the South*. New York, Columbia University Press, 1944.

The precise significance in terms of labor cost of these factors, in conjunction with man-hour output in the two regions, is difficult to evaluate. Perhaps the most that can be said is that students of southern industry generally believe that labor-cost differences are important in the growth of manufacturing in the region.¹³

Still more difficult to evaluate are nonlabor cost items, such as transportation, power, and the importance of location in terms of proximity to major distribution and consuming markets. Although New England probably continues to have certain locational advantages, the combined weight of the many factors that enter into cost has pulled the cotton-textile industry to the South and, as recent experience indicates, continues to do so. Today the cotton-textile industry in New England, as part II of this article shows, retains only a small fraction of employment in the industry.

Part II—Wage Structure, March 1952

COTTON-TEXTILE WORKERS averaged \$1.19 an hour in March 1952, exclusive of shift and overtime premiums, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics survey.¹⁴ Of the 391,000 production workers in the industry, 303,000 were employed in mills primarily producing carded cotton yarns or fabrics and 88,000 in combed cotton mills.¹⁵ Average earnings on carded yarn products amounted to \$1.18 and those on combed yarn products, \$1.24. About 15 percent of the workers, irrespective of type of yarn or product, earned less than \$1 an hour. Hourly earnings of \$1.50 and over were received by nearly 10 percent of all cotton-textile workers; by type of product, the proportions amounted to 8 and 13 percent in carded and combed mills, respectively (table 1).

Cotton-textile earnings also varied by type of mill.¹⁶ Production workers in integrated mills, which accounted for 80 percent of the industry employment, averaged \$1.20 an hour (table 2). Earnings in weaving mills, which recorded an hourly average of \$1.39, are generally higher than those in the other types of mills because a greater proportion of skilled workers are required. These mills, which accounted for only 2 percent

of all production workers, are staffed to a considerable extent by weavers and loom fixers who are among the highest paid workers in the industry. Workers in cotton-yarn mills had the lowest earnings—\$1.10 an hour; because of processes of manufacture, these mills require fewer skilled workers than the other types of mills.

In March 1952, women accounted for 40 percent of the Nation's production-worker employment in the cotton-textile industry. This proportion was about the same in yarn and integrated mills; in weaving mills, however, women comprised about a fourth of the mill force.

Earnings of women in cotton mills were lower than those of men; this is attributed to the fact that women are primarily employed in the lighter and less skilled jobs. Women averaged \$1.15; 7 cents an hour less than the \$1.22 average of men (table 2). The Nation-wide hourly earnings levels of women in yarn and integrated mills were from 2 to 10 cents lower than those of men. Because of the relatively small proportion of women and the predominant employment of men in the highly skilled jobs (such as loom fixers, weavers, and maintenance machinists), women averaged from 20 to 22 cents an hour less than men in weaving mills.

Cotton-textile mills which had collective bargaining agreements with labor unions employed slightly over a fifth of the production workers in the industry. The proportions of regional employment covered by union contracts varied widely, from about 12 percent in the Southeast to somewhat more than 95 percent in New England.

¹³ See Labor Factors in the Industrial Development of the South, by Frank T. deVyver (in *Southern Economic Journal*, October 1951, pp. 189-205.)

¹⁴ This survey covered cotton-textile mills employing 21 or more workers. Excluded were independent dyeing and finishing mills and establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of cotton narrow fabrics and other small wares. It was estimated that the total employment in the industry as defined above was approximately 419,000. The data exclude premium pay for overtime and late-shift work. More detailed information on wages and related practices is available on request.

¹⁵ Carded cotton yarns are made from short staple fibers and are used in the weaving of medium and coarse cotton fabrics such as duck, muslin sheetings, and denims. Combed cotton yarns are made from long staple fibers and are subjected to a combing process which removes the shorter fibers. These yarns are woven into fine goods such as percale sheetings, fancy handkerchief fabrics, and organdies.

¹⁶ Cotton textiles are produced in three basic types of mills—yarn, weaving, and integrated. Yarn mills process raw cotton into finished yarns primarily for use in weaving and knitting fabrics; weaving mills purchase yarn for weaving into cloth; integrated mills are a combination of the first two types, processing raw cotton into yarn and then weaving yarn into cloth.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of all production workers in cotton-textile mills by straight-time average hourly earnings, and predominant type of yarn produced or woven, United States and selected regions, March 1952

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	United States ²			New England			Middle Atlantic		Southeast			Southwest	
	All types	Carded yarn or fabric	Combed yarn or fabric	All types	Carded yarn or fabric	Combed yarn or fabric	All types ³	Carded yarn or fabric	All types	Carded yarn or fabric	Combed yarn or fabric	All types	Carded yarn or fabric
Under 75.0	(4)	(4)							(4)	(4)			
75.0 and under 80.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.7
80.0 and under 85.0	1.1	1.2	.7	0.1	0.2	(4)	0.1	.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	9.4	9.4
85.0 and under 90.0	3.0	3.1	2.4	(4)	.1	(4)	1.5	1.7	3.0	2.9	3.5	16.6	16.6
90.0 and under 95.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	.1	.2	(4)	1.4	1.6	4.3	3.9	6.0	13.9	13.9
95.0 and under 100.0	6.7	6.1	8.8	.1	.1	0.1	5.7	6.2	7.5	6.3	12.8	7.4	7.4
100.0 and under 105.0	12.6	14.2	8.0	.1	.4	(4)	4.2	4.9	14.4	14.9	11.8	12.8	12.8
105.0 and under 110.0	11.5	12.7	7.2	.8	1.9	.2	4.0	4.3	12.9	13.5	10.4	9.3	9.3
110.0 and under 115.0	10.1	11.0	7.2	3.2	5.8	.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	11.0	11.3	9.6	6.7
115.0 and under 120.0	9.5	9.3	10.1	15.4	16.5	14.9	5.8	4.6	9.0	9.2	8.0	5.4	5.4
120.0 and under 125.0	7.5	7.3	8.3	11.7	11.2	12.0	7.9	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.6	5.1	5.1
125.0 and under 130.0	6.0	5.6	7.4	10.7	11.0	10.6	7.0	7.2	5.5	5.4	6.0	3.0	3.0
130.0 and under 135.0	5.5	5.3	6.1	10.3	10.4	10.2	4.0	3.5	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
135.0 and under 140.0	4.5	4.0	6.0	7.7	6.5	8.3	7.2	6.7	4.1	4.0	4.9	1.4	1.4
140.0 and under 145.0	4.3	3.9	5.5	5.9	5.6	6.1	3.6	4.2	3.9	5.3	3.8	.8	.8
145.0 and under 150.0	3.5	3.4	4.1	6.2	5.0	6.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.9	.7	.7
150.0 and under 155.0	3.6	3.7	3.4	6.6	6.4	6.7	5.5	4.6	3.4	3.7	1.9	.5	.5
155.0 and under 160.0	1.8	1.6	2.4	4.7	4.5	4.8	3.5	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	.2	.2
160.0 and under 165.0	1.2	.8	2.4	3.8	2.5	4.4	3.5	3.7	.8	.7	1.6	.5	.5
165.0 and under 170.0	.8	.6	1.5	2.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	.5	.5	.7	.1	.1
170.0 and under 175.0	.7	.4	1.7	3.7	2.7	4.1	4.9	5.7	.3	.3	.6	(4)	(4)
175.0 and under 180.0	.5	.4	.9	2.2	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.0	.3	.2	.3	.2	.2
180.0 and under 185.0	.3	.1	.6	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.6	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
185.0 and under 190.0	.2	.1	.3	1.0	1.3	.8	2.5	2.5	.1	(4)	.1	(4)	(4)
190.0 and under 195.0	.1	.1	.2	.5	.7	.4	2.2	1.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
195.0 and under 200.0	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3	.3	1.7	1.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
200.0 and under 205.0	.1	(4)	.1	.2	.2	.2	1.7	1.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
205.0 and under 210.0	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	3.2	3.8	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
210.0 and over	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	6.0	6.4	.1	.1	.1	(4)	(4)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	390,897	302,856	88,041	38,665	11,659	27,006	4,832	3,853	335,554	275,498	60,056	8,590	8,590
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.19	\$1.18	\$1.24	\$1.38	\$1.36	\$1.39	\$1.47	\$1.47	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$1.16	\$1.03	\$1.03

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.² Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.³ Includes data for combed yarn or fabric mills which were insufficient to permit separate presentation.⁴ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

Regional Variations

Because the Southeast and New England accounted for more than 95 percent of the cotton-mill employment, detailed regional comparisons in the BLS survey are focused on these two leading regions.¹⁷ The Middle Atlantic States and the Southwest had most of the remaining 5 percent and generally provided the highest and lowest regional earnings, respectively.

On the basis of all products combined, hourly earnings in the Southeast averaged \$1.17 and in New England, \$1.38. Earnings of less than \$1.15 an hour were received by about 5 percent of the workers in New England and 55 percent in the Southeast. On the other hand, a third of the New England workers and only a tenth in the Southeast had hourly earnings of at least \$1.45. The middle 50 percent of the workers earned from \$1.20 to \$1.55 an hour in New England and from \$1.00 to \$1.30 in the Southeast.

The over-all differential between the two leading regions is narrowed from 21 to \$12 cents an

hour when earnings are compared by type of mill and product, most characteristic of New England (integrated mills producing combed cotton fabrics). In these mills, New England workers averaged \$1.39 an hour and southeastern workers, \$1.27. In March 1952, the employment in integrated mills primarily producing combed cotton goods was about 15 percent greater in the Southeast than in New England. The respective regional ratios of the total cotton-textile employment represented by these mills, however, approximated 7 and 55 percent.

Production-worker employment in yarn mills was significant in only the two major textile regions and represented between 10 and 20 percent of all cotton-mill workers in each region. New England yarn mill workers were almost exclusively engaged in producing combed yarns and averaged

¹⁷ The regions for which separate data are presented include: *New England*: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. *Middle Atlantic*: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania. *Southeast*: Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. *Southwest*: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas.

\$1.39 an hour. Earnings in southeastern yarn mills averaged \$1.08; workers in carded yarn mills, who were almost equal in number to combed yarn workers in the Southeast, had a 1-cent advantage over the latter group (\$1.09 compared with \$1.08).

Occupational Variations

Generally, occupational earnings in the Southwest were lower than the earnings in the other regions (table 3). The Middle Atlantic States recorded the highest levels for some of the jobs in the weaving department.

Earnings of workers in the selected occupations studied, irrespective of type of yarn or fabric, averaged from \$1.17 to \$1.88 an hour in New England and from 99 cents to \$1.54 in the Southeast. The low and the high in both regions related to the same occupations—janitors and men weavers on Jacquard looms, respectively. Occupational levels were all higher in New England than in the Southeast; the differences ranged from 7 to 39 cents an hour.

In mills producing combed cotton products, the wage differences between New England and Southeast workers tended to be narrower in weaving-department jobs than in yarn-processing occupations. Yarn mills accounted for about 55 percent of the Southeast employment on combed cotton products.

Although largely employed in the less skilled jobs, women engaged in weaving were almost

equal in number to men in March 1952, especially in the two leading regions. The averages of \$1.54 for all women weavers in New England and \$1.33 in the Southeast, which were, respectively, 1 and 3 cents an hour lower than the averages for men, are indicative of the usually small differences in the earnings of men and women in the same jobs. In a few instances, women had higher earnings than men. For example, women comber tenders in New England and warper tenders (slow-speed) in the Southeast earned 1 cent an hour more than men in the same jobs.

Wage Practices and Related Benefits

Minimum entrance rates and minimum job rates relate to the lowest rates paid in any establishment to inexperienced and experienced workers, respectively. Advancement from the entrance rate to the job rate in the cotton-textile industry in many instances involves either a formal training period ranging from about 6 to 12 weeks or a progression of rates based on length of service or merit rating. In numerous mills, however, no intervening steps between the minimum entrance and job rates were reported, both rates being identical.

For the industry as a whole, no significant pattern of hiring rates existed; regionally, however, there were marked differences. In New England, for example, a minimum entrance rate of \$1.165 was reported by mills employing about half of the

TABLE 2.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ of production workers in cotton-textile mills, by type of mill and predominant type of yarn produced or woven, United States and selected regions, March 1952

Type of mill	United States ²			New England			Middle Atlantic		Southeast			Southwest	
	All types	Carded yarn or fabric	Combed yarn or fabric	All types	Carded yarn or fabric	Combed yarn or fabric	All types ³	Carded yarn or fabric	All types	Carded yarn or fabric	Combed yarn or fabric	All types	Carded yarn or fabric
All mills:													
All production workers.....	\$1.19	\$1.18	\$1.24	\$1.38	\$1.36	\$1.39	\$1.47	\$1.47	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$1.16	\$1.03	\$1.03
Men.....	1.22	1.20	1.27	1.42	1.40	1.43	1.57	1.58	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.04	1.04
Women.....	1.15	1.13	1.19	1.33	1.31	1.34	1.24	1.23	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.00	1.00
Yarn mills:													
All production workers.....	1.10	1.09	1.12	1.39	-----	1.39	-----	-----	1.08	1.09	1.08	-----	-----
Men.....	1.12	1.11	1.13	1.44	-----	1.44	-----	-----	1.09	1.10	1.08	-----	-----
Women.....	1.09	1.06	1.11	1.34	-----	1.35	-----	-----	1.07	1.06	1.07	-----	-----
Weaving mills:													
All production workers.....	1.39	1.41	1.34	-----	-----	-----	1.56	1.55	1.30	1.30	-----	-----	-----
Men.....	1.45	1.47	1.38	-----	-----	-----	1.64	1.64	1.33	1.33	-----	-----	-----
Women.....	1.24	1.25	1.18	-----	-----	-----	1.33	1.32	1.19	1.21	-----	-----	-----
Integrated mills:													
All production workers.....	1.20	1.18	1.33	1.38	1.36	1.39	-----	-----	1.19	1.18	1.27	1.03	1.03
Men.....	1.23	1.20	1.37	1.42	1.40	1.43	-----	-----	1.21	1.20	1.32	1.04	1.04
Women.....	1.16	1.14	1.27	1.33	1.31	1.34	-----	-----	1.15	1.14	1.22	1.00	1.00

See table 1 for footnotes.

TABLE 3.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ of production workers in selected occupations in cotton-textile mills, by predominant type of yarn produced or woven, United States and selected regions, March 1952

Sex and occupation	United States ²			New England			Middle Atlantic		Southeast			Southwest	
	All types	Carded yarn or fabric	Combed yarn or fabric	All types	Carded yarn or fabric	Combed yarn or fabric	All types ³	Carded yarn or fabric	All types	Carded yarn or fabric	Combed yarn or fabric	All types	Carded yarn or fabric
<i>Men</i>													
Card grinders.....	\$1.38	\$1.38	\$1.37	\$1.53	\$1.51	\$1.54	\$1.42	\$1.37	\$1.37	\$1.38	\$1.32	\$1.20	\$1.20
Card tenders.....	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.33	1.29	1.34	1.25	1.25	1.09	1.09	1.07	1.00	1.00
Comber tenders.....	1.19	1.24	1.19	1.43	1.43	1.43	1.42	1.35	1.14	1.24	1.13	1.13	1.13
Doffers, spinning frame.....	1.24	1.24	1.22	1.47	1.42	1.48	1.42	1.35	1.23	1.24	1.15	1.13	1.13
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	1.17	1.15	1.27	1.24	1.26	1.23	1.44	1.25	1.17	1.17	1.12	.91	.91
Janitors (excluding machinery cleaners).....	1.00	.99	1.10	1.17	1.17	1.17	1.13	1.10	.99	.99	.97	.90	.90
Loom fixers.....	1.55	1.52	1.70	1.76	1.74	1.77	1.92	1.92	1.51	1.51	1.62	1.29	1.29
Box looms.....	1.55	1.46	1.70	1.83	1.83	1.82	2.00	2.00	1.50	1.45	1.63	1.29	1.29
Jaquard looms.....	1.67	1.67	1.66	1.88	1.88	1.88	2.00	2.00	1.54	1.54	1.61	1.29	1.29
Plain and dobby looms.....	1.54	1.51	1.70	1.75	1.73	1.76	1.79	1.69	1.51	1.51	1.61	1.29	1.29
Machinists, maintenance.....	1.49	1.47	1.56	1.66	1.69	1.65	1.71	1.72	1.46	1.45	1.50	1.28	1.28
Slasher tenders.....	1.32	1.28	1.56	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.61	1.63	1.29	1.26	1.54	1.19	1.19
Slubber tenders.....	1.28	1.27	1.32	1.55	1.58	1.52	1.50	1.50	1.27	1.27	1.28	1.09	1.09
Truckers, hand (including bobbin boys).....	1.03	1.02	1.06	1.20	1.19	1.22	1.14	1.10	1.01	1.01	1.02	.91	.91
Warper tenders, high speed (300 y. p. m. and over).....	1.23	1.25	1.15	1.55	1.51	1.57	1.75	1.75	1.23	1.25	1.15	1.20	1.20
Warper tenders, slow speed (under 300 y. p. m.).....	1.12	1.10	1.20	1.55	1.51	1.57	1.75	1.75	1.10	1.07	1.18	1.20	1.20
Weavers.....	1.40	1.38	1.53	1.55	1.51	1.57	1.75	1.75	1.36	1.34	1.50	1.20	1.20
Box looms.....	1.44	1.35	1.60	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.75	1.75	1.41	1.35	1.55	1.20	1.20
Dobby looms.....	1.39	1.37	1.53	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.55	1.59	1.37	1.36	1.47	1.20	1.20
Jaquard looms.....	1.60	1.59	1.62	1.75	1.76	1.69	1.79	1.78	1.44	1.40	1.60	1.20	1.20
Plain looms.....	1.36	1.33	1.50	1.52	1.47	1.54	1.46	1.46	1.34	1.32	1.45	1.20	1.20
<i>Women</i>													
Battery hands.....	1.06	1.05	1.16	1.20	1.21	1.20	1.13	1.12	1.05	1.05	1.11	.91	.91
Comber tenders.....	1.31	1.29	1.31	1.44	1.44	1.44	1.05	1.05	1.23	1.26	1.22	1.00	1.00
Doffers, spinning frame.....	1.23	1.20	1.33	1.32	1.27	1.41	1.05	1.05	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.00	1.00
Inspectors, cloth, machine.....	1.12	1.09	1.20	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.26	1.15	1.11	1.09	1.18	.90	.90
Spinners, ring frame.....	1.15	1.14	1.16	1.33	1.30	1.34	1.20	1.17	1.13	1.14	1.11	1.05	1.05
Twister tenders, ring frame.....	1.11	1.12	1.11	1.39	1.25	1.44	1.20	1.17	1.07	1.09	1.04	1.14	1.14
Warper tenders, high speed (300 y. p. m. and over).....	1.15	1.13	1.25	1.34	1.34	1.35	1.23	1.23	1.14	1.13	1.20	.97	.97
Warper tenders, slow speed (under 300 y. p. m.).....	1.13	1.11	1.20	1.31	1.29	1.32	1.23	1.23	1.11	1.12	1.09	1.11	1.11
Weavers.....	1.35	1.31	1.49	1.54	1.49	1.56	1.53	1.52	1.33	1.32	1.42	1.11	1.11
Box looms.....	1.34	1.29	1.42	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.53	1.52	1.33	1.29	1.39	1.11	1.11
Dobby looms.....	1.41	1.38	1.50	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.61	1.83	1.38	1.38	1.42	.99	.99
Jaquard looms.....	1.41	1.40	1.67	1.70	1.71	1.68	1.58	1.56	1.31	1.31	1.46	1.38	1.38
Plain looms.....	1.34	1.30	1.50	1.53	1.47	1.55	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.31	1.43	1.11	1.11
Winders, yarn ⁴	1.12	1.11	1.13	1.36	1.30	1.38	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.11	1.09	.97	.97
Automatic spooler.....	1.17	1.16	1.21	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.04	1.04	1.15	1.15	1.16	1.03	1.03
Cone and tube, automatic.....	1.14	1.12	1.20	1.28	1.25	1.35	1.04	1.04	1.15	1.13	1.23	1.00	1.00
Cone and tube, nonautomatic, high speed.....	1.08	1.07	1.10	1.37	1.22	1.39	1.14	1.03	1.07	1.07	1.07	.88	.88
Cone and tube, nonautomatic, slow speed.....	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.36	1.36	1.37	1.25	1.16	1.05	1.08	1.03	1.00	1.00
Filling, automatic.....	1.18	1.15	1.31	1.39	1.40	1.39	1.32	1.32	1.13	1.12	1.21	1.00	1.00
Filling, nonautomatic.....	1.14	1.09	1.24	1.31	1.31	1.30	1.05	1.05	1.18	1.14	1.23	.86	.86

See table 1 for footnotes 1 to 3.

⁴ Includes data for workers not shown separately.

workers in the region, whereas somewhat over half of the workers (52 percent) were in mills with minimum job rates of the same amount and over a fifth were employed in mills which had still higher minimum job rates. In the Southeast, on the other hand, except for the 75-cent minimum rate found in mills with about a fifth of the workers, entrance rates were not concentrated around any particular figure. However, minimum job rates in southeastern mills showed a concentration at \$1.035, which was paid by mills employing 17 percent of the workers in this region; mills employing about a fifth of the workers had job rates ranging from \$1.00 to \$1.03.

About half of the workers in the cotton-textile industry were employed on late shifts. The payment of premium rates for second-shift work is a highly exceptional practice in this industry and only a small proportion of second-shift workers (2 percent) received differentials. They were primarily employed in the Middle Atlantic States; and the majority of these workers were paid a premium of either 6 cents an hour, or 5 percent of earnings. Nearly three-fourths of the third-shift workers, however, received shift differentials. The most prevalent differentials were 7 cents an hour in New England and 5 cents an hour in both the Southeast and Southwest. The operation of

third shifts in the Middle Atlantic States was very limited.

Although paid holidays were granted by mills employing only about a fourth of the Nation's cotton-textile workers, virtually all workers in New England mills and about 90 percent of the cotton-mill workers in the Middle Atlantic States were in mills that provided for such holidays. The most common practice was 6 days a year. Southeast and Southwest cotton mills having 17 percent and 7 percent of the industry's labor force respectively had provisions for paid holidays varying from 1 to 6 days a year.

Paid vacations were established policies in cotton mills having about 95 percent of the total industry employment. The typical benefits in New England provided for vacation pay of 2 percent of total annual earnings after 1 year's service, 3 percent after 3 years, and 4 percent after 5 years. Southeast cotton-textile workers

generally received a 1-week paid vacation after a year of service; mills employing nearly a third of the industry labor force in this region provided for a second week of vacation after 5 years of service.

Insurance or pension plans, financed partially or in their entirety by the employers, had been adopted by mills with 85 percent of the total cotton-textile employment. Hospitalization and life insurance benefits were applicable to most of the cotton workers in all regions. About a third of the industry labor force in the Southwest, three-fifths in the Southeast, and nearly all in New England and in the Middle Atlantic States were covered by health insurance plans. Retirement plans are relatively new to the cotton-textile industry. In March 1952, such plans had been put into effect by cotton mills with 12 percent of the industry employment in the Southeast, 6 percent in New England, and 4 percent in the Middle Atlantic region.

Labor and the Savannah River AEC Project: Part III

M. MEAD SMITH*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article describing the effect on the surrounding community of the atomic energy project currently under construction in South Carolina, originally scheduled for three, has been extended to four parts. This is to allow for more thorough discussion of the problems connected with housing and community facilities and to heighten one important value of the series: a compact record, for future use, of the serious social and economic problems which any defense community must face when its existing relationships are threatened with inundation by a new tributary labor force. The next and final part will be concerned with community facilities and will appear in the September issue. Parts I and II, covering manpower, wages, and recruitment, and unionization and industrial relations, appeared in the June and July issues.*

III—Housing and Changes in Population

OVER 10,000 in-migrant construction workers had been housed in the Savannah River Plant (SRP) area as of November 1951—largely in existing structures. Rooms, houses, and apartments had been sufficient in number, although they were not always of the kind desired and numerous stories circulated of workers living in crowded or otherwise undesirable quarters. Few workers had left the project specifically because of housing deficiencies, but various union sources cited instances of individuals who had left the area without applying for SRP jobs when they were unable to find adequate housing. The number of in-migrant

workers was scheduled to more than double by the time SRP construction reached its peak. Both temporary and new permanent housing was expected to become available before that time, however.

Housing availability largely determined the geographical distribution of SRP-incurred population increases, at the time of this survey, tending to increase the concentration in the Augusta-Aiken metropolitan area. Lesser numbers of project workers had located in the other South Carolina towns, particularly since persons connected with Camp Gordon occupied a considerable amount of the housing available in Augusta. Large-scale population increases in these smaller towns were expected during the period when temporary housing was located in or near them, but, with the possible exception of Barnwell, major long-range changes appeared likely to be confined chiefly to the larger communities.

AEC Policy

Benefiting from previous experience, AEC had departed from earlier policy on its major construction projects and had decided to build no "Government town" on the site for SRP workers, either temporary or permanent.¹ Instead, it relied on existing communities to furnish facilities and services and on private development and financing to supply the housing required for in-migrant workers. AEC hoped in this way to avoid the continuing difficulties that had been encountered in operating such communities at other production centers—difficulties disproportionately large in relation to the small part which the towns represented in the over-all atomic-energy program. Administration of these towns had given rise to congressional criticism of waste and lack of self-government and myriad complaints of all kinds from town residents, and labor relations had been complicated with questions of rent, housing standards, and other living conditions.

Admittedly the new policy involved important problems for the SRP, particularly during construction, since the adequacy of housing as well as other living facilities was a substantial factor in manning the project. Therefore, AEC authorized

*Of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

¹No Government town had been built at the Arco, Idaho, AEC project, but this was a much smaller project, with a slower construction schedule. A similar policy was also being followed in the construction of the Paducah, Ky., installation, also somewhat smaller than the SRP.

special arrangements with private contractors to provide temporary housing near existing communities for those construction workers who, estimates indicated, could not be otherwise housed. The AEC project staff also supported community requests for aid to Congress and Federal agencies; supplied information on manpower schedules and available Federal services to community officials, and on local housing and facilities in relation to manning plans to Federal agencies; and made available their experience in handling community problems gained at other AEC installations.

Project Workers' Housing

Most authorities expressed the opinion that a critical shortage of housing for SRP workers had been avoided only because the cut-back in hiring rates beginning in September 1951 (see Part I, MLR, June 1952, p. 631) had reduced the flow of in-migrants substantially. Both project officials and community leaders had anticipated that, as of September, most existing housing would be occupied and available to newcomers only as workers left the area or moved into newly constructed homes. Nevertheless, in-migrants who came into the area during September and October were absorbed, in spite of delays in temporary as well as permanent housing erection. Some local sources commented that they were continually amazed at the "expandability" of the area.

To minimize the housing and facilities problem, the SRP utilized local workers as extensively as possible. As of mid-October, however, nearly 13,000 SRP workers (over 60 percent of SRP hires at that time) had been recruited from outside the 50-mile "commuting area," although some had quit the project and left the area. (This figure also included an undetermined number of commuters who lived beyond the 50-mile radius.) Data are not available on the number of family members coming in with the in-migrant workers.

Du Pont used newspaper advertisements, teams of room scouts, and other means in an effort to locate and have landlords make available to SRP personnel whatever housing existed within the 50-mile commuting radius. A central housing listing of available rental units was kept, and workers were referred to landlords from this list. In some instances, particularly in newly constructed rental units, Du Pont reserved apart-

Savannah River Plant Area, November 1951



ments and some houses for rental to project workers (until the first such occupancy) by leasing unoccupied units and paying the rents until the contracts were transferred to workers.

Existing Structures and Private Trailers. A large proportion of the workers were reportedly living in housing made available in existing structures. Some "give" had been created in Augusta in the first half of 1950 when Camp Gordon was scheduled for stand-by status following the construction boom of the late 1940's, but by the time SRP hiring began, servicemen and their families had already begun to fill available units (in North Augusta as well as Augusta) and they continued to compete for housing. Little postwar construction had occurred in the South Carolina communities affected, although a slight postwar population decline gave them some "cushion" for the SRP influx.

People opened up new rental units on a large scale in both Aiken and Augusta, as they had done during World War II, many taking roomers for the first time, converting rooms and houses to apartments, and opening or expanding rooming and boarding houses. Some such housing was made available in the smaller South Carolina communities, but in Barnwell, for example, local

sources indicated that residents tended to rent rooms only when prospective renters approached them: it was not customary to fix up rental quarters in advance for an unknown renter—he might want something totally different or the owner might not want him as a tenant. (Pre-project renting was largely restricted to houses for tenant farmers, and when a prospective tenant saw a house he wanted to rent, he and the owner worked out the rent on the basis of what improvements were wanted.) Even after the demand began to appear, people continued to be reluctant to take in strangers. Some did so, however, a notable example being an army-barracks type of project built by a veteran in the spring of 1951 with capacity for some 40 men. Once the new arrivals started getting acquainted, they frequently moved in with people who had previously refused to take roomers.

Detailed information on the quality of such housing was not available, although both long-time residents and newly arrived people cited instances of cots being crowded into small rooms, lack of heat, and so on. Other examples cited were share-cropper shacks which had been moved off the site to nearby locations, "some paint and a few nails" applied, and either sold or rented to SRP workers.

The conviction was unanimous among Augusta and Aiken sources that the "saturation point" had finally been reached in their communities as of November 1951. Some housing was reportedly still available in the less urban communities: A Barnwell official cited several big old homes, occupied by lone individuals who did not want to take people in, as proof that not all the "conversion-type" housing had been tapped. Project officials too indicated that during the relative lull in hiring in September and October a number of rooms had been located in the commuting area which were already available or could be made so if critically needed. In their opinion, a sufficient backlog of listings had been built up to take care of the immediate demand even when large-scale hiring started once more.

Some 1,600 trailers were also parked in the area as of October 31; most of these were brought in by the workers, with a few purchased locally. The trailers were generally regarded as comfortable, convenient quarters for their migrant owners. But again instances were cited (particularly among

the early arrivals who had located either on or very near the site) of workers living in makeshift trailers—old cars or trucks which had been converted to some kind of dwelling. Some people had lived in tents during the summer of 1951 and one family was described as having set up furniture in the open, as if in the various rooms of a house, using a covered truck for shelter in bad weather.

Of the trailers in the area in October, only about 200 were located in lots which were not planned parks. When hiring began in February 1951, several thousand workers were expected to bring trailers to the area, and a few trailer parks had already been started near the site to provide facilities for them. Most courts were set up by people new to the business, frequently local residents. They were assisted in locating and planning parks by a representative of the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, stationed in Aiken from early 1951 until August. Over 60 parks were in operation by November. In addition to the occupied spaces, nearly 1,000 were vacant and a comparable number planned. Trailers in the area at that time, housing less than 10 percent of the SRP construction force, numbered somewhat fewer than had been anticipated on the basis of experience at other AEC installations. The proportionate number of trailers, however, was expected to increase as the ratio of skilled to other workers rose in ensuing months.

New Construction. A relatively small proportion of SRP workers were in newly constructed housing in November 1951, according to local sources, but information was not available on the exact amount of total building completed or under construction in the area. At the time of the announcement of the project, several hundred housing units were under construction, or authorized, in local communities, without regard to project needs. Plans for additional units were subsequently drawn, and a considerable number of Federal Housing Administration commitments were made for insuring mortgages on new construction. Many of these commitments, as well as a good share of the housing being undertaken without FHA guarantees, were in Richmond County, available for residents connected with Camp Gordon as well as for SRP employees.

To stimulate new residential construction spe-

cifically for SRP employees, the Housing and Home Finance Agency in March 1951 programmed 1,000 rental and 150 sales units for relaxation of credit restraints on construction (subsequently the restraints were suspended for these units). Based on employment estimates in February 1951, the HHFA had set a total of 3,600 units as the minimum new construction needed to house permanent SRP personnel (both AEC and Du Pont). The remaining 2,450 units were to be programmed after necessary water and sewage facilities were extended. This housing, while designed to take care of long-term needs, would have been available to any SRP employee, whether a "temporary" construction or an operations worker.

Authorizations were issued, to eligible employees certified by AEC (largely construction workers), for construction of almost all of the sales units, but only some 20 of the rental units had been started by October 1951. Indications were that housing starts outside the HHFA program were also relatively limited. Some new housing was, of course, under construction throughout the period under review, such as the homes which a number of AEC employees were having built in Aiken, and several developments (including some prefabricated housing) started by local builders in Barnwell. Local residents described this as a rapid housing expansion. But the HHFA field representative pointed out that current construction activity, while more than usual in the small South Carolina towns and more than Augusta had had in its early 1950 slump, was inadequate for the anticipated demand. (Further, some of the "new" dwelling units in the towns nearest the project boundary were houses moved from the site.)

Lack of financing was the main deterrent to new construction, attributed partly to the terms required for FHA insurance of mortgages and partly to lack of mortgage money in any case (following the removal of Federal Reserve Board support for Government bonds). Limited water and sewage facilities were also a deterrent but to a lesser degree, for builders in some instances supplied independent facilities or financed extensions.² (As one observer pointed out, however, the necessity for a builder to figure provision of such facilities in his costs was a factor in the type of housing provided; a buyer, for example, obtained less for a given price than he would in areas where facilities were already available.) Building materials, al-

though reported to be short in mid-1951, were apparently no insurmountable obstacle, since builders applying for HHFA authorizations in October 1951 indicated no problem in this regard.³

With Presidential approval of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Service Act on September 1, 1951, it was generally expected that the construction needed for SRP personnel would finally be started. By amending the National Housing Act, the new legislation liberalized FHA mortgage-insurance terms for building loans to meet defense housing requirements in critical areas.⁴ Builders in the SRP area could obtain FHA insurance under the liberalized terms for units which met HHFA requirements as to rentals and were made available to project workers.

In mid-October, HHFA announced that it would program immediately the full 3,600 units needed, although action had not been completed on appropriations to make the new legislation effective and FHA was not yet accepting applications under its terms. Thus, preliminary steps toward construction could be taken even for housing which could not be built until the new legislation was implemented. Existing aids, principally the defense-area exception from credit restrictions, were available for all units covered, including those previously programmed but not built as well as the newly added units. Accordingly, HHFA was prepared to issue authorizations to build 3,300 rental and 130 sales units, and applications were to be filed immediately.

Local observers reported that the liberalized mortgage insurance terms were so attractive to builders in the project area that HHFA immediately received applications for many times the

² In Barnwell, for example, some extensions had been financed by builders as a loan to the town, which could not itself finance the additions. This had made some new housing possible, but only insofar as builders could afford the added investment. The city planner cited one housing development, planned by a local firm, which was only one-third completed because the firm could afford no more of the added investment for facilities.

³ Shortages of structural steel eased substantially in early 1952 and in February-March the National Production Authority relaxed building controls on commercial structures already started and construction of new churches, municipal buildings and community centers, homes, schools, and highways.

⁴ The new legislation also provided (1) limited assistance to defense communities for water and sewage facilities and (2) additional authority for the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) to make advance commitments to purchase mortgages until the end of 1951. Pending implementation of the legislation, however, HHFA approved applications only if adequate basic facilities appeared to be available without recourse to the facilities aid authorized; FNMA purchase of secondary mortgages was little known and little used in the SRP area.

number of units eligible for aid. In mid-November, HHFA announced distribution to builders of certificates for the full number authorized (except for those allocated to North Augusta, issued shortly thereafter on completion of plans for provision of facilities). Provided that builders were now able to obtain financing, the first of these units were expected to become available for occupancy in March or April 1952, with the remainder to be completed by July. Some question was raised as to whether the number of units programmed for the permanent staff would prove adequate over the long run, and project officials were also concerned at that time as to whether the housing—generally small and cheap—would be desirable to operations personnel.

According to recent information, 1,000 of the rental units certified had been completed by mid-1952, and most of the remainder were under way. The vast majority of the total sales units also had been or were being constructed.

Temporary Housing. AEC authorized Du Pont to award temporary housing contracts guaranteeing to the contractor payment of amounts equivalent to the revenue normally required to amortize the investment. This was a recognition that, without special incentive, private development would not provide sufficient housing for the large-scale but temporary influx of construction workers. Difficulties were numerous in planning the timing and size of such a program, even assuming that SRP construction proceeded on schedule, since project officials had to rely on rough estimates. It was impossible to know, for example, exactly how much housing would be constructed or opened up for SRP workers; how many workers would commute, own trailers, bring families (either immediately or later); what the in-migrant turn-over rate would be; and so on.

As noted, it was generally anticipated that no vacant housing would be available in September 1951. Accordingly, Du Pont in June invited bids on contracts to supply temporary housing for 4,000 families and 7,500 single men in the vicinity of communities surrounding the site. Two contracts were awarded in August, one for trailers in camps of 500 to 1,000 units for family occupancy and the other for 75 barracks-type buildings housing 100 single men each. Du Pont guaranteed 90 percent of the rents set on the

former, for 52 months, and 100 percent of the rents for single accommodations for 24 months. Either contract could be canceled or reduced at any time within these guaranteed periods by payment according to a stipulated termination schedule.⁶ Contractors were to furnish land and all utilities, provide limited hotel-type management of single workers' quarters, and remove and dispose of all facilities after their purpose was served. It was hoped that through this novel arrangement temporary needs would be met adequately without creating future "ghost towns" and at a much lower cost to the Government than that of outright Government construction.

The first units were not available for occupancy on September 1, as planned. Actual signing of the contracts was delayed, owing among other things to the contractors' difficulties in obtaining financing. As of mid-November, some of the barracks were under construction at Barnwell, but the trailer contractor was still selecting appropriate sites, and none of either type was ready.

Over half the family units were completed by mid-1952, and they were being occupied as rapidly as they were installed, according to recent information. The barracks program had been reduced to 4,500 spaces, however, as few were being utilized (890 dormitory spaces were filled on July 8, 1952; all barracks had been completed at that time). Explanations for this latter situation varied. Some observers attributed it to the undesirable quality of the housing offered; most of the in-migrant construction workers were skilled or semiskilled men with relatively high wages, they pointed out, and were not likely to be satisfied with such housing. Others suggested that the "expandability" of the area had been underestimated. However, still other sources emphasized the contrasting demand for the temporary family units and suggested that the number of construction workers who would come to the area without families had been overestimated. (Various observers have noted the postwar change in the mobile construction force, from a group composed chiefly of unattached workers to one made up largely of men who take families with them from job to job.)

⁶ Du Pont also agreed to negotiate a mutually satisfactory arrangement with the contractors if established rates exceeded those subsequently approved by rent control authorities.

Effect on Local Housing Conditions

Rent increases (see Part I, MLR, June 1952, p. 638) had in some instances created hardships for those pre-project residents housed in rental dwellings not only in terms of money but also because of the forced reduction in housing standards. One family reportedly had its rent raised, immediately after the SRP announcement, on a house it had occupied for over 10 years; unconnected with the project and with no means of augmenting their income, they were forced to move. Another family, also forced out by a rent increase, had moved three times as of November, each time having the house "sold out from under them." They were described as currently living in a place where "you can see through the cracks in the walls."

Other than examples such as these, most of the criticism of housing quality noted in November 1951 referred to the facilities provided the newcomers rather than to changes in housing conditions of pre-project residents. Little specific information was available on how many newly rented rooms, for instance, were actually surplus before the SRP. But inevitably absorption of major population increases in existing structures produced some crowding, particularly in the larger communities.

The planned housing construction offered little immediate possibility of easing overcrowded conditions; existing units vacated in the metropolitan sections would be in demand by new in-migrants even after temporary housing (in many instances less centrally located and otherwise less desirable) became available. No other large-scale new construction was reported to be imminent, and Camp Gordon was still expanding, further increasing the pressure on Augusta housing. Congested conditions in the larger communities thus appeared likely to continue until SRP construction passed its peak.

Similarly, it appeared unlikely that the new construction stimulated by SRP housing needs would contribute much to long-term elimination of substandard units in the area. Federal authorities rated as substandard approximately half of the pre-project dwellings in Augusta and some 20 percent in the South Carolina communities other than Aiken, which had only about 5 percent such housing.

In explaining the long-term development plans for Augusta and that city's objection to "shoddy shantytown construction" or other temporary housing, the city planner told a reporter in the fall of 1951 that, if too much permanent housing were constructed during the "3-year boom," units left over after construction workers departed would be used to clean out slum areas. But the general limitation of planned construction to that expected to be needed by the permanent AEC staff, the restriction of building incentives to housing reserved for project workers, and the continuing needs of Camp Gordon personnel suggested that any such improvement would be minor. Further, substandard housing was reportedly most severe in the Negro sections of town, and few Negroes were expected to be among the in-migrant SRP operations personnel for whom the new construction was planned. Presumably congestion in the Negro sections had not been increased by SRP in-migration at the time of this survey, since no Negro workers were reported to have come into the area for project work. Late in May 1951, when the press noted that colored tenant farmers were arriving in Augusta in search of jobs and housing, it was stated that white housing was barely sufficient and that the Negro population was "vastly overcrowded."

However, the long-term situation depended upon the accuracy of the estimates on which the new construction was programmed, as well as whether the planned units were actually built.

Population Changes in the Area

Identification of the project with production of materials for possible use in a hydrogen bomb gave it national prominence and people all over the country soon heard rumors of possibilities such as high-paying jobs, and big sales. During the 2½ months immediately following the November 1950 SRP announcement, both the Aiken and Augusta Chambers of Commerce were flooded with letters of inquiry, received midnight telephone calls from workers who had "just heard" and wanted information, and so on. But large numbers of workers arrived without bothering to inquire—frequently with families and without funds. Most of them moved on when they found no jobs yet available (see Part I, MLR, June 1952, p. 633); after wage rates were announced and hiring began, the influx

became more orderly. Meantime, however, the chaotic initial arrival of workers had caused serious problems and given rise to widespread publicity and local fears concerning the disruption to come.

The only estimates of total population increases for the area as a whole available in November 1951 were those made by the Augusta Chamber of Commerce. Based on the estimated increase from Camp Gordon plus the project employment and average annual employment rises, and assuming three additional family members per worker, the Chamber estimated that the population of Richmond County had increased 35,000 between the 1950 Census and October 1951, to a total of 144,000. During the same period, they estimated, the population of Aiken and Barnwell Counties in South Carolina had increased 25,000, to a total of 97,000.

Local comment in some of the South Carolina communities suggested that the latter figure was somewhat high, and the population increase in Augusta (accounting for two-thirds of Richmond County's 1950 population) was estimated in September by the city planner at only 7,000. But how nearly any of the estimates approximated the actual increase was impossible to corroborate, and how much of the Augusta area population rise was attributable to the SRP as distinct from Camp Gordon was equally impossible to ascertain. In addition to the lack of exact figures on in-migrant SRP workers or their families, no estimates had been made of the number of other persons attracted to the area by the project. Most of the new distributive and service concerns were reportedly small, and some had been started by local residents.

Site Residents. Those site residents who had moved out by November 1951 generally had located in neighboring sections but reports as to how many had left, the status of the remainder, and related information were somewhat conflicting. The site was being purchased progressively, in relation to construction schedules. Federal and State agricultural agencies helped relocate displaced families, especially the landless Negro share croppers who made up the bulk of the site population. Du Pont officials stated in November 1951 that thus far people had been evacuated only from the areas where construction was

currently going on or where it was necessary to obtain the land for access purposes.

Purchases had been completed at that time on a little over a third of the tracts involved, and the former landowners were reported to have found new homes and new farms in nearby counties or elsewhere in the two States. Most of the few site businesses, largely located in Ellenton and very prosperous owing to the project-created business "boom," had already been, or were scheduled to be, moved to nearby communities such as Jackson or New Ellenton, as were a number of the site houses, including the tenant shacks mentioned. Several observers commented that the rate of land acquisition was causing trouble, however, particularly in Ellenton, where "most of the people are still waiting for the assessor, can't do anything about moving until they have some money, don't know where they're going or what they're going to do."⁶

Tenant farmers had "disappeared overnight," it was reported. The general shortage of farm workers had caused landowners in other South Carolina and Georgia counties, and even in other States, to advertise and send requests for share croppers immediately after the SRP announcement. The demand for share croppers elsewhere brought little response apparently, but site tenants were variously described as (1) being anxious to stay in the area and tending to wait until their white employers decided what to do, (2) having taken SRP jobs as laborers, or (3) having found new landlords in adjacent or nearby counties.

Distribution of SRP Workers in November. Project officials emphasized the importance of dispersion of project workers throughout the area, to minimize traffic and other problems. Of course, the workers were scattered in the sense that they were not all living in a specially built development nor even in one town, but were dispersed throughout a given community. In fact, however, their preferences, housing availability, and other such factors tended to produce a certain amount of concentration.

Owing to their size, Aiken and Augusta bore the brunt of the first disorganized and disruptive in-

⁶ All Ellenton residents had left the town by March 1, 1952; some 80 percent of the 150 houses there, it was reported, had been moved in the process of evacuation.

flux. Worker preference for living where metropolitan facilities were accessible continued to influence the distribution of the SRP force so long as quarters were sufficiently available to permit some choice, and would again become important when the construction force began to decline. In November 1951, the main determinant was availability of housing, but this also contributed to the SRP workers being chiefly concentrated in Augusta, suburban North Augusta, and nearby Aiken. The main body of single workers (or workers with families outside the area) was reported to be centered in the rooming houses in or near downtown Augusta; workers with families were somewhat more dispersed. Project officials estimated roughly that about half the force was in Georgia (including locally recruited workers, of whom a much larger proportion came from South Carolina than from Georgia).

By November, Barnwell had absorbed a substantial number of workers. The town was closer to the site than some of the other communities, and Barnwell leaders had actively welcomed immigrants, new housing had been started, etc. A census of Barnwell (taken in September by field workers from the University of North Carolina as part of a long-term urbanization study of the area⁷ and published in October) showed only an increase of a few hundred over the 1950 census total of nearly 2,000. Residents labeled the findings erroneous, although the study group pointed out that the census covered only "old Barnwell," excluding the area added by the extension of the city limits.⁸ One local official interviewed said that he could himself have "counted more new residents than that even without a full census" and put the total population at more nearly 3,000. Others, however, said that the recorded increase was small because the count was taken just when the influx really began in Barnwell.

Relatively small numbers of SRP workers were housed in the other small towns as of November. An Allendale source, for example, said that the town "didn't feel the project at all" until early summer, and when project workers eventually began coming, they did so gradually, since "after all, Allendale didn't have many rooms, apartments, and so on." Various observers stressed, however, that even small additions to towns of this size represented proportionately great population rises.

Less than 100 trailers were in Richmond County, on the fringes of Augusta, although some were parked within the Aiken city limits. A number of trailers were located in both Barnwell and Williston; several "trailer communities" had grown up on the highways between Augusta and the project; and some workers were living in trailers or local dwellings on the site at Ellenton. (One source estimated in November that about half the population of the town consisted of immigrants, who would have to move when the town was evacuated.) Most trailers, however, were concentrated in New Ellenton, a new community which had sprung up some 4 miles outside the site boundary on the highway to Aiken. Some SRP workers were also housed there in shacks moved from the site and set up in development style, and some small bungalows had been rapidly constructed.

New Ellenton was frequently regarded as a permanent addition to the other towns in the area. Initially some of the residents of Ellenton had moved to the new location with the idea of perpetuating the old town's name. A number of eating places and supermarkets were operating or under construction there at the time of this survey—also a movie tent was set up on one side of the highway and a Gospel tent on the other. In mid-November, a few New Ellenton residents met to work out some type of formal status for the town (chiefly in order to get help on their serious water-facilities problem, according to local sources). Several local observers questioned the permanence of New Ellenton, however, noting that the community was still largely made up of trailer residents and "when they pull out it will be pretty hard hit." Something would undoubtedly continue on a permanent basis, in their opinion, but just how much was questionable.

The tiny "crossroads community" of Jackson, less than a mile from the site boundary, had grown sufficiently to be incorporated as a town in June 1951. Press reports described a population rise from 200 before the project to 1,000 in October 1951.

⁷ The 2-year study was sponsored by the HHFA and the U. S. Public Health Service and was to cover (1) urban growth of the plant area and (2) changes in habits and attitudes of present and incoming population.

⁸ Barnwell extended the town limits in June 1951. Three months later, Aiken voted down a similar proposal. Shortly thereafter North Augusta and four suburbs voted annexation—increasing the former's area more than five times and almost doubling the population.

Long-Range Expectations. Most observers anticipated that SRP workers would locate in large numbers in the smaller pre-project towns only during the period when temporary housing was available. Location of sites for the temporary units had constituted a real problem, particularly in view of the need for sites where adequate basic facilities could be provided; in addition, residents of the larger communities were reluctant to have temporary housing (particularly the barracks) near their towns. Finally, slightly over half the trailers were scheduled to be located near Aiken and Augusta. Both temporary barracks and trailers were to be erected near Barnwell and Williston, and barracks near Allendale. (In November 1951, indications were that a large proportion of the workers to be housed in temporary units would thus reside in the smaller towns; the relatively greater use of the trailers had modified this expectation somewhat by mid-1952, although the construction force had not reached its peak level, and it was still possible that the rate of dormitory occupancy would rise.)

In contrast, nearly three-fourths of the HHFA-programmed new construction was scheduled for Augusta, North Augusta, and Aiken. Barnwell was allocated less than a tenth of the total, and the remainder was distributed fairly evenly among Allendale, Williston, and Blackville. Local sources commented that, while some residents planned construction in the smaller towns, the "big real estate people" were interested in building only in the "Aiken-Augusta sweep," reflecting the general expectation that the SRP force would tend to concentrate in that area once project construction declined. Contributing to this view was the fact that if the gates to the project were shut,⁹ Allendale would be virtually cut off from Augusta and its metropolitan facilities, and the distance from Barnwell to Augusta would be greatly increased on existing highways. Persons moving from the site to such communities as Williston, Jackson, and New Ellenton of course represented permanent, if small, population increases.

Barnwell officials were reported to be disappointed at the small allocation of HHFA-programmed building to that town. As noted in

Part I (MLR, June 1952, p. 630), influential leaders in both Augusta and Barnwell hoped that new industry could be attracted by the availability of skilled labor as SRP construction declined. These communities therefore welcomed construction as well as operations personnel and expected permanent population additions from both groups. Some people doubted that the construction workers would remain in the area. Local residents generally, in fact, tended to regard SRP construction as a 3-year job after which "temporary" workers would depart and only the relatively small operations force would remain as permanent additions to the community. The fact that immigrants (in other trades as well as in the heavy habitual-migrant crafts) frequently retained union membership in locals outside the area tended to substantiate this expectation.

Augusta leaders, however, pointed out that many people connected with Camp Gordon had stayed on after the war. A Barnwell official stressed the unusual length of SRP construction relative to other construction jobs; "probably most construction workers, not used to such long assignments, don't think so now," he said, but "3 years is a long time, many people will like the place, maybe marry, get integrated, and, if jobs are available, will stay." Another Barnwell leader based his expectation that a considerable part of the current population increase would be permanent on the probability that a substantial number of the permanent force would be drawn from personnel already on the project. He emphasized that a certain amount of construction and maintenance work goes on long after major facilities are completed on all such projects—a point similarly made by one of the Aiken union officials. Most Aiken residents wanted to avoid any change in the town's traditional atmosphere and hoped to limit permanent expansion to SRP executive personnel. But other Aiken sources were convinced that, as SRP construction tapered off, new industry would inevitably be attracted to Aiken as well as to the rest of the area.

⁹ Plans in November called for one road through the project, but this might eventually be closed too.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Expansion in Ordnance Employment, 1950-52

THE NUMBER of ordnance workers increased more than threefold after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.¹ The greatest gain during that time was registered by the ammunition sector in which employment in the second quarter of 1952 was over four times the 1950 second-quarter estimate. The increases in tank and weapons employment have also been substantial, but fewer workers were involved.

Ordnance is manufactured in both private plants and Government-owned and operated arsenals. The private-plant employment expanded from less than a third to over a half of the workers in the two years between June 1950 and June 1952. The remaining ordnance employment—about one-half—was in Government arsenals in the second quarter of 1952.

A wide variety of metal-working industries are currently participating in the output of ordnance and accessories. The major producers of ordnance in the third quarter of 1951 were the motor-vehicle, aircraft, and small-arms industries. At the same time military tank and ammunition plants accounted for a large share of ordnance shipments.

Ordnance-manufacturing plants are found in most of the metal-working centers of the country. The percentage distribution of total ordnance employment, by region, in the first quarter of 1952 follows:

	<i>Percent of total, First quarter, 1952</i>
United States.....	100.0
New England.....	16.6
Middle Atlantic.....	20.3
East North Central.....	18.5
West North Central.....	18.9
South Atlantic.....	12.6
East South Central.....	2.5
West South Central.....	5.1
Mountain.....	3.9
Pacific.....	1.6

The largest concentrations of ordnance workers are in the labor-market areas of Detroit, Philadelphia, Kansas City, and Washington, D. C. While some minor shifts may be expected, these areas will probably continue to employ the greatest number of ordnance workers during 1952 and 1953.

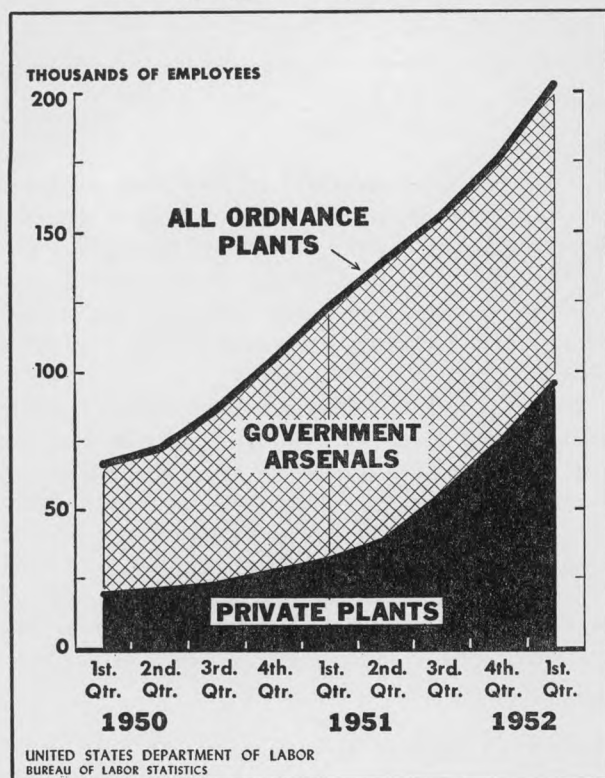
The demand for engineers and skilled metal workers occasioned by Korean hostilities continued in the second quarter of 1952, although the tooling-up phase was largely completed. The most critically needed workers in ordnance plants were electrical and mechanical engineers, tool and die makers, machinists, and draftsmen. However, many of the ordnance job openings may be filled by in-plant transfers as firms shift from civilian to defense production.

Trends in Ordnance Manufacturing

Except for Government arsenals, ordnance and accessories are produced by industries which mushroom during a war mobilization or defense build-up and which, other than the small arms industry, have no real counterpart in peacetime. Although many new ordnance plants were built during World War II, the greater share of the Nation's munitions were manufactured in plants converted from the production of civilian goods. In peacetime, ordnance manufacturing, especially of combat vehicles and heavy weapons, is confined almost wholly to the Government arsenals which are maintained on an operating basis at all times. In addition to supplying the peacetime needs of the Armed Forces, these arsenals are used for most of the ordnance research and development, such as

¹ Includes all employees engaged in manufacturing ordnance and accessories irrespective of the industry in which they are employed. Ordnance and accessories include artillery and naval guns, fire-control equipment, small arms, all types of bombs and ammunition, and the assembly of military tanks. Plants engaged in manufacturing tank engines, hulls, transmissions and other tank components are classified in other industries. The number of workers so employed is estimated to be greater than the total for tank assembly. While employment in government plants is included in these estimates, it is excluded from the published Bureau of Labor Statistics ordnance series and, instead, is included in the series for all Government employees.

Employment in Ordnance and Accessories Manufacturing, by Quarters, 1950 to 1952



designing and testing new tanks and other weapons or ammunition, and for the training of ordnance engineers, machinists, and other skilled workers in all aspects of ordnance production.

In the event of war, the arsenals comprise the major source of technical knowledge and skills necessary for the mass production of military weapons. In such an emergency, tanks, guns, and ammunition are required in quantities far beyond the capacity of the arsenals. Although the arsenals' output is stepped up immediately, private industry is called upon to produce a major share of the Nation's military equipment. Wherever possible, contracts are granted to manufacturers of products requiring skills and equipment similar to ordnance items. For example, tanks are built by automobile, farm-equipment, and locomotive plants. Heavy machinery manufacturers produce big guns. Small arms are made by the civilian firearms industry, while the job of supplying ammunition for the weapons is taken over by both manufacturers of commercial explosives and a variety of metalworking establishments.

Since the urgency of war requires rapid production of weapons in great quantities, changes which ordinarily would require several years are effected in a few months. For example, in the early stages of World War II, output per man-hour of certain munitions items doubled or trebled in the space of a year. By the fourth quarter of 1943, both production and employment had reached their peaks. Thereafter, ordnance production declined steadily until the end of hostilities when civilian ordnance manufacturing virtually ceased. Thus, with each national emergency, the ordnance industry undergoes a complete cycle of growth and decline.

The current defense program has taken a somewhat different course. Except for the immediate needs of the Armed Forces in Korea, the emphasis has been on expansion of capacity rather than a rapid build-up of production, although the output of tanks, guns, and ammunition has increased several fold since the outbreak of hostilities. In production, emphasis has been on quality rather than quantity and few designs have been "frozen" in order to facilitate mass production. As reports have come back from the battle zones, the designs of tanks and weapons have been modified to take advantage of experience gained under battle conditions.

The tooling-up phase of the ordnance program was in its final stages in June 1952, and production is expected to increase more rapidly in the second half of the year. The steady increase in output per man-hour, noticeable since the outbreak of Korean hostilities, will probably continue with increasing production levels.

Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Employment in ordnance manufacturing has increased over 300 percent since the start of the Korean conflict. During the second quarter of 1950 it totaled less than 72,000 workers, most of whom were employed in Army and Navy arsenals; the small work force in private plants was almost entirely engaged in manufacturing civilian firearms and ammunition. (See chart.) By the second quarter of 1952, over half of the estimated 220,000 ordnance workers were employed in private plants producing military equipment.

In the first year after Korean hostilities, employment increased much more rapidly in Gov-

ernment arsenals than in private plants. The arsenals were able to expand their output with a minimum of delay; moreover, they immediately began reconditioning World War II equipment and ammunition to meet the needs of the Korean forces. On the other hand, private plants had to be converted and re-tooled for military production. With the completion of the re-tooling during the second year, private plants rapidly expanded their employment to over 100,000 workers.

Almost 115,000 ordnance workers were engaged in the manufacture of ammunition, about 90,000 were producing guns and fire-control equipment, and an estimated 18,000 were employed in military tank assembly plants. Employment in tank assembly was increasing rapidly in June 1952 and is expected to increase at a more rapid rate during the second half of 1952. Additional thousands of workers were engaged in manufacturing tank engines, hulls, transmissions, and other tank components in plants which are classified in other industries by the Standard Industrial Classification Code.

Average weekly hours in ordnance manufacturing increased rapidly after Korea and, in December 1951, were over 45 hours per week, the highest point since World War II. In April 1952, the average was still 43.4 hours. As a result of the longer workweek, average weekly earnings increased almost 28 percent between June 1950 and March 1952, although average hourly earnings increased almost 17 percent. Owing to a decline in the workweek, average weekly earnings dropped moderately in April 1952 but still remained well above the durable goods average. (See table 1.)

Skilled Work-Force Needs

The manufacture of modern military weapons requires a relatively large proportion of professional, technical, and skilled workers. The general trend in ordnance design has been to more intricate and elaborate equipment although some of the newer weapons are quite simple. Moreover, machining tolerances on many ordnance components are relatively narrow since military equipment must meet rigid performance standards.

Until mid-1952, only a few designs of ordnance equipment have been "frozen" for large-scale production. Continued emphasis on research and development has intensified the demand for scien-

TABLE 1.—Average hours and gross earnings of production workers in private ordnance plants and in all durable goods industries, specified months, June 1950–April 1952

Year and month	Average weekly earnings		Average weekly hours		Average hourly earnings	
	All durable goods	Ordnance and accessories	All durable goods	Ordnance and accessories	All durable goods	Ordnance and accessories
1950:						
June.....	\$62.86	\$61.90	41.3	40.7	\$1.522	\$1.521
September.....	65.14	67.41	41.7	43.1	1.562	1.564
December.....	68.32	68.34	42.2	42.5	1.619	1.608
1951:						
March.....	69.30	72.71	41.9	43.1	1.654	1.687
June.....	70.27	71.02	41.8	42.4	1.681	1.675
September.....	71.01	76.47	41.6	44.2	1.707	1.730
December.....	72.71	77.62	42.2	45.1	1.723	1.721
1952:						
January.....	72.15	77.26	41.8	44.4	1.726	1.740
February.....	72.18	78.76	41.7	44.7	1.731	1.762
March.....	72.81	78.85	41.7	44.3	1.746	1.780
April ¹	71.03	76.94	40.8	43.3	1.741	1.777

¹ Preliminary.

tific personnel, ordnance engineers, tool and die makers, machinists, and other skilled workers. However, an increase in the proportion of semi-skilled and unskilled workers is expected as longer production runs eliminate frequent change-overs and permit other economies of large-scale production.

The manufacture of ordnance equipment requires operations and seldom-used skills such as the boring and rifling of large gun barrels, the extrusion of shell cases, or the handling of ammunition. As a result, a number of occupations are unique in ordnance manufacturing. Some of these are defined as follows:

Armorer repairs, assembles, or tests firearms.

Ballistician conducts research into trajectory of projectiles, to improve firing technique, fire-control methods, etc.

Blender operator operates machine which mixes several batches of separately manufactured powders to obtain powder with uniform ballistics properties.

Bore-sight inspector inspects interior of gun barrels for defects, cracks, etc., by use of a special optical instrument.

Explosive operator unloads, cleans, and reloads defective assemblies of high explosive shells and bombs. Uses special tools manipulated from behind a protective barrier.

Gymnasticator operator tests recoil mechanism of guns for proper functioning on special machine (gymnasticator).

Hydraulic pressure auto-fretting machine operator cold-works gun barrels under water pressure.

Powder-cutting operator operates machine which cuts strands of powder into grains to produce explosives of uniform ballistic properties.

Powderman screens, melts, and pours TNT into projectile cases, etc.

Proof inspector tests small arms by firing from fixture and checking firing mechanism, barrel chamber, etc.

TABLE 2.—*Employment of women in ordnance manufacturing, March 1950 and March 1952.*

Type of manufacturing	Women workers as percent of total production workers	
	March 1950	March 1952
All ordnance manufacturing.....	18.0	29.3
Large guns and related equipment.....	5.0	10.2
Tank and other armored-vehicle assembly.....	8.0	14.3
Sighting and fire control equipment.....	13.7	21.3
Small arms.....	10.9	13.1
All ammunition.....	30.4	37.8

Proof technician tests weapons, bombs, and ammunition to determine mechanical characteristics or ballistic properties.

Rifling-machine operator cuts rifling in gun barrels.

Shrink-pit operator assembles cannon barrels by shrinking liners and other members together.

Targeteer (or sighter) tests accuracy of sights on small arms.

The proportion of women ordnance workers was relatively high during World War II, but fell off during postwar years. However, the percentage of women has risen steadily since June 1950—from less than 20 to almost 30 percent of the total work force. Ammunition manufacturing, especially small arms, employs the largest proportion of women workers—over 35 percent in the first quarter of 1952. Opportunities are least in large gun manufacturing where women compose less than 10 percent of the total work force. (See table 2.)

Manpower Requirements and Supply

Employment in ordnance and accessories manufacturing is expected to continue to increase through December 1952. About 60 percent of the additional work force needed in ordnance manufacturing will be obtained by shifting workers from civilian to ordnance production in the same plants. Ordnance plants located in labor-shortage areas such as Hartford, Conn., and Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island-Moline, Ill., will continue to experience difficulty in recruiting new workers. Some plants located in areas of current labor surplus—particularly in the automotive centers—may also be faced with recruitment problems if the labor market tightens.

The rate of increase in ordnance employment should fall off in early 1953, particularly if output per man-hour continues to rise and the current

military programs are maintained. By that time, the effects of the stretch-out of procurement schedules in the current mobilization plan will be felt and a plateau will probably be reached in ordnance production and employment. Barring further changes in procurement schedules, ordnance employment may decline during the second half of 1953.

Labor shortages have occurred in those occupations which are already in short supply throughout the metalworking areas. During the remainder of 1952, the most critical need will be for mechanical and electrical engineers, draftsmen, laboratory technicians, tool and die makers, and machinists. In some local labor-market areas, however, ordnance plants have already experienced considerable difficulty in recruiting semiskilled machine operators and laborers. Other skills in demand include job setters, electricians, tool planners, and tool grinders. Some of the additional professional, technical, and skilled workers required for expanded ordnance production will come from in-plant transfers. However, training and upgrading will have to be used to alleviate shortages in some occupations and areas, especially in those plants which are converting to ordnance production and require a higher proportion of skilled workers for ordnance than for civilian production.

—SHERIDAN MAITLAND AND LEO GERSHENSON
Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Paid Vacation Provisions in Collective Agreements, 1952

PAID VACATIONS for production workers were the exception rather than the rule a little more than a decade ago, and rarely was the maximum period more than 1 week. In contrast, 95 percent of the 1,064 labor-management agreements included in a recent Bureau of Labor Statistics survey provided for paid vacations, and about half of the 5,266,000 workers covered by these agreements were eligible for 3 or more weeks if they met specified service requirements.

The basic reason for this development has probably been the growing recognition of the beneficial effect of regular periods of rest and recreation upon the health, morale, and efficiency of workers. This recognition is reflected in the efforts of labor unions to obtain or improve vacation plans in recent years, the voluntary introduction of such plans by some employers, and the establishment by some unions of recreational facilities to which workers can go during their vacation.

In addition, the adoption of vacation provisions was stimulated during World War II by the National War Labor Board's wage stabilization policy, which confined wage increases within rather narrow limits but was more lenient with regard to fringe benefits. (The Board would usually approve or order 1 week's vacation for 1 year of service and 2 weeks for 5 years or more.) Under this policy, many unions secured paid vacations as a partial substitute for wage increases. In the current emergency period, Wage Stabilization Board regulations provide that specified fringe benefits, including paid vacations, need not be offset against permissible general wage increases if the benefits do not exceed prevailing industry or area practice.

Extent and Types of Plans

Of the 5,266,000 workers employed under the agreements in the 1952 survey, 94 percent were covered by paid vacation provisions (table 1) in contrast with only 25 percent of the workers covered by union agreements in 1940.¹ Vacation clauses covered more than 90 percent of the workers in each industry group (table 2) surveyed except in the construction industry where workers are usually not employed by any one company for a long period of time.

Agreements covering 13 percent of the workers, most of whom were coal miners, provided uniform vacations to all eligible employees, regardless of differences in duration of employment beyond the qualifying period. Vacation benefits graduated according to length of service were applicable to 73 percent of the workers. Vacation plans were classified as graduated if pay was graduated even though actual time off was not. Thus, agreements providing for a plant shut-down of 1 week, with 1 week's pay to employees having 1 year's service and 2 weeks' pay to those having 5 years' service,

TABLE 1.—Type of plan and length of vacation period,¹ 1952

Plan and length of vacation	Agreements		Workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,064	100	5,266,000	100
Uniform plans:				
1 week.....	22	2	2,507,000	10
2 weeks or more.....	36	3	156,000	3
Graduated plans:				
2 weeks' maximum.....	414	39	1,168,000	22
3 weeks' maximum.....	437	41	2,528,000	48
4 weeks' maximum.....	42	4	169,000	3
Other.....	65	6	402,000	8
No vacation.....	48	5	336,000	6

¹ Agreements which gave pay in lieu of vacations were classified according to the number of weeks' pay provided. Where vacation pay was expressed as a percentage of total annual earnings, 2 percent was considered approximately equivalent to a week's pay.

² The bulk of these workers are covered by the national anthracite and bituminous coal mining agreements which provided a vacation period of 10 calendar days (including 2 week ends) and payment of \$100 to all employees with 1 year's service.

³ Seven of these agreements gave more than 2 weeks' vacation.

⁴ Most of these agreements provided for paid vacations but did not specify the details of the plan. Also included are a few agreements which scaled the amount of vacation allowance according to the time worked by the employee during the year, e. g., 1 hour's vacation pay for each 20 hours worked.

were classified as graduated. Eight percent of the workers were employed under agreements which, for the most part, provided for vacations, but gave no details about the type of plan. Several contracts covering large associations of apparel manufacturers, for example, required employer contributions to a central welfare and vacation fund but did not specify the amount of vacation granted or the service requirements for eligibility. The remaining 6 percent of the workers were employed under contracts which did not provide for vacations.

Maximum Periods and Service Requirements

Comparison of the current provisions with those in previous BLS surveys² indicates a definite trend toward longer vacation periods. Nearly 50 percent of the agreements having vacation provisions specified a vacation longer than 2 weeks as the maximum time allowed. In 1949, maximum vacations of more than 2 weeks were provided for in only 30 percent of the agreements which had vacation provisions and in 1944 in less than 2 percent of the unionized plants surveyed.

¹ See Vacations with Pay in Union Agreements, Monthly Labor Review, November 1940 (p. 1070).

² See Paid Vacations Under Collective Agreements, 1949, Monthly Labor Review, November 1949 (p. 518) and Vacations with Pay in Selected Industries, Monthly Labor Review, January 1945 (p. 80). It should be noted that these data are not strictly comparable, since the 1944 survey expressed percentages in terms of plants as units, whereas in the 1949 as well as the current study, the units are collective-bargaining agreements, many of which cover more than one plant.

TABLE 2.—Type of plan and length of vacation period, by industry, 1952

Major industry group	Number of agreements	Number of workers	Uniform plans		Graduated plans			Other	No vacation
			1 week	2 weeks or more	2 weeks maximum	3 weeks maximum	4 weeks maximum		
			Percent of workers						
Total	1,064	5,266,000	10	3	22	48	3	8	6
Manufacturing	758	3,439,000	3	2	25	58	3	9	(1)
Food and kindred products	77	270,000		2	36	61		1	(1)
Tobacco	9	34,000		5	54			14	
Textile mill products	83	188,000	(1)	27	93	5			2
Apparel and other finished textile products	47	326,000		21	15			64	
Lumber and timber basic products	15	18,000			90	2		8	
Furniture and finished wood products	20	52,000		57	33				
Paper and allied products	38	82,000			10	90			
Printing and publishing	26	31,000		29	19	16		26	
Chemicals and allied products	36	78,000			40	42	18		
Petroleum and coal products	15	59,000		12	3	83		2	
Rubber products	12	81,000			2	98			
Leather and leather products	16	43,000	28		51	19	2		
Stone, clay, and glass products	33	93,000	5		69	23	3		
Primary metal industries	33	422,000			6	94			
Fabricated metal products	49	106,000			48	33	18	1	
Machinery (except electrical)	87	262,000			22	75	1	1	1
Electrical machinery	47	304,000			7	91	2		
Transportation equipment	64	922,000		5	17	72		5	1
Instruments and related products	19	35,000		3	13	72	7	5	
Miscellaneous	32	33,000			59	25		16	
Nonmanufacturing	306	1,827,000	21	5	18	29	4	6	17
Mining, crude petroleum, and natural gas production	12	398,000	97		2	1			(1)
Transportation ²	64	372,000		15	25	27	3	26	4
Communications	49	350,000				81	10		9
Utilities: electric and gas	31	112,000		2	1	82	8	7	
Wholesale and retail trade	62	114,000		20	48	15	10	4	3
Hotels and restaurants	14	110,000	2		98				
Construction	29	257,000		1					99
Miscellaneous	45	84,000	3	2	73	3	1	4	14

¹ Less than 0.5 percent.

² Agreements relating to the railroad industry were not included. These are national agreements applying to approximately 1,250,000 employees and generally provide for paid vacations of 1 week after 1 year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years' service.

Four weeks' vacation, specified by agreements covering 3 percent of the workers, was the longest period provided. Petroleum refining was the only industry where the majority of the workers were employed under agreements providing a 4-week maximum, although some such agreements were found in half of the industry groups (table 2). Workers had to be employed for 25 years to qualify in 57 percent of the 4-week vacation plans; and in most of the remainder, 15 or 20 years was required.

A maximum of 3 weeks' vacation was specified by agreements covering 48 percent of the workers. Industry groups in which more than half of the workers were eligible for the 3-week maximum after meeting specified service requirements were food and kindred products, paper and allied products, rubber, primary metal industries, machinery, transportation equipment, instruments and related products, communications, and electric and gas utilities.

Service required for 3 weeks' vacation ranged from 5 to 30 years, but 15 years was by far the most common requirement, as shown by the following tabulation:

	Percent of workers
5 years of service	0.4
10 years of service	3.5
15 years of service	69.5
20 years of service	4.8
25 years of service	19.0
Other requirements	2.8

Graduated plans terminating at a maximum of 2 weeks' vacation applied to 22 percent of the workers. In textiles, lumber and timber basic products, and hotels and restaurants, 90 percent or more of the workers were employed under such plans. Other industry groups where this was the most common vacation provision were tobacco; leather and leather products; stone, clay, and glass products; fabricated metal products; and trade. Service requirements for the 2-week maximum were as follows:

	Percent of workers
1 year of service	2.9
2 years of service	12.0
3 years of service	12.5
4 years of service	4.8
5 years of service	63.9
Other requirements	3.9

Among the nongraduated plans, 1 year's service was the usual requirement both in agreements allowing 1 week of vacation and in those allowing 2 weeks.

Analysis of Provisions in Major Contracts

A special analysis was made of agreements which covered 5,000 or more workers each to determine not only the maximum but also the minimum and intermediate vacation periods and the length of service required. Provisions regarding such matters as work requirements, computation of vacation pay, scheduling of vacations, and vacation rights of employees leaving the company were also examined. Included in this analysis were 144 agreements, covering in the aggregate 3,086,000 workers.³

Although many different combinations of vacations and service requirements were provided in these agreements, nearly one-third of the workers were covered by schedules calling for 1 week's vacation after 1 year's service, 2 weeks after 5 years, and 3 weeks after 15 years (table 3). Another large group of workers (mostly in the steel industry) had the same vacation plan, except that the service requirement for 3 weeks was 25 years. A third large group received 1 week for 1 year and 2 weeks for 5 years, without a third week of vacation. A substantial number were also covered by uniform plans of 1 week for 1 year. Altogether, these four groups accounted for nearly 70 percent of the workers.

Minimum Work Requirements. Service requirements for vacation eligibility refer to the time elapsed since an employee started to work for the employer, regardless of absences caused by personal reasons or temporary lay-offs resulting from slack work. In addition to service requirements, over a third of the 144 agreements specified that an employee must actually have worked a specified minimum time during the year in order to be eligible for the paid vacation. For example:

Employees who complete 1 year of service as of July 1 shall receive 1 week's vacation with pay and employees who complete 5 years of service as of July 1 shall receive 2 weeks' vacation with pay.

It is agreed that the intent of this section is to provide vacations to eligible employees who have been consistently employed. Consistent employment shall be construed to mean the receipt of earnings in at least 60 percent of the pay periods within the period

intervening between July 1 of each calendar year. For the purposes of this section, "pay period" shall mean a 2-week period or a semimonthly period.

Some of the agreements made allowance for absences beyond the employees' control by excluding from minimum-work requirements time lost through lay-offs, sickness and similar causes; in other words, in determining vacation eligibility such absences are counted as time worked.

TABLE 3.—Service requirements and length of vacation provided in 144 agreements covering a minimum of 5,000 workers each, 1952

Vacation plan	Agreements	Workers covered
All plans.....	144	3,086,150
6 months for 1 week, plus—		
1 year for 2 weeks.....	4	69,350
1 year for 2 weeks, 15 years for 3 weeks.....	4	65,200
2 years for 2 weeks, 15 years for 3 weeks.....	3	54,500
5 years for 2 weeks.....	1	5,000
6 months for 2 weeks, plus—		
15 years for 3 weeks.....	1	19,000
1 year for 4 weeks.....	1	10,000
1 year for 1 week.....	6	1,429,000
1 year for 1 week, plus—		
2 years for 2 weeks.....	8	74,500
3 years for 2 weeks.....	5	38,600
4 years for 2 weeks.....	3	46,300
5 years for 2 weeks.....	25	347,450
1 year for 2 weeks.....	7	98,300
1 year for 2 weeks, plus—		
10 years for 3 weeks.....	1	42,000
15 years for 3 weeks.....	3	23,400
15 years for 3 weeks, 25 years for 4 weeks.....	2	17,800
15 years for 3 weeks, 35 years for 4 weeks.....	1	31,000
20 years for 3 weeks.....	1	12,600
25 years for 3 weeks.....	1	18,000
1 year for 1 week, 2 years for 2 weeks, plus—		
3 years for 3 weeks.....	1	5,000
15 years for 3 weeks.....	8	57,800
1 year for 1 week, 3 years for 2 weeks, plus—		
10 years for 3 weeks.....	1	5,200
15 years for 3 weeks.....	2	16,000
1 year for 1 week, 5 years for 2 weeks, plus—		
10 years for 3 weeks.....	2	23,000
15 years for 3 weeks.....	25	947,750
15 years for 3 weeks, 25 years for 4 weeks.....	2	19,900
20 years for 3 weeks.....	2	10,600
25 years for 3 weeks.....	9	397,900
Other.....	15	201,000

¹ Includes national anthracite and bituminous coal agreements. See footnote 2, table 1.

The minimum requirements were expressed in different time units. Since few agreements specified "full days," "full weeks," etc., it is impossible to convert all the work requirements to the same time unit. Where the time is stated in minimum days, weeks, months, or pay periods, the employees may receive credit for the entire time unit if they work any part of it. Thus, an agreement with a minimum requirement of 32 weeks might conceivably allow an employee a vacation if he worked only 1 day in each of those weeks. However, regardless of the time unit used, in the majority of cases the minimum re-

³ An additional 12 agreements covering a minimum of 5,000 workers each were in the sample of 1,064, but either had no vacation provisions or merely referred to paid vacation plans, without specifying the details of the plan.

quirements were within the range of one-half to two-thirds, of the time available during the year. For example, the requirements most frequently specified were 1,200 hours, 26 weeks, and 60 percent of pay periods during the year.

Vacation Pay. Although the methods used in computing vacation pay varied greatly in detail among the 144 agreements, they may be summarized in a few categories. The most common method, specified by nearly half of the agreements which indicated how pay is calculated, provided that for each week of vacation the employee was to be paid for the number of hours in his regular weekly schedule—usually 40. The rate of pay was either the employee's regular hourly rate at the time of vacation or, less frequently, his average hourly earnings calculated over a specified period preceding the vacation. In some agreements, both types of rates were provided, the former for hourly paid workers and the latter for those on piece or incentive work.

Another method, found in some 10 percent of the agreements, based vacation pay on the average number of hours worked per week by the employee over the preceding year or some other designated period. Some of these agreements specified minimum and/or maximum limits on the number of hours which were to be paid for. Here again the rate of pay was in some instances the employee's average earnings, and in others his regular hourly rate. In another 10 percent of the agreements, the amount of pay for each week of vacation was determined by averaging weekly earnings over a specified period.

Nearly a fourth of the agreements allowed each employee a specified percentage of his annual earnings, usually 2 percent (but occasionally 2½ percent), for each week of vacation leave. Some of these agreements guaranteed a minimum amount of pay, since employees who did not work regularly during the year might otherwise receive very small allowances.

A few agreements provided other methods of payment such as a flat sum to all employees, regardless of differences in rates or earnings of individual employees; average earnings of all workers in a group or department, etc.

Pay in Lieu of Vacation. Although paid vacations are predicated in principle upon the beneficial

effect of actual time off for rest and relaxation, one-quarter of the agreements permitted a vacation bonus to be given workers in lieu of all or part of the vacation period. Most of these allowed the company the option of giving pay instead of vacations if production requirements made it necessary.

Automatic pay in lieu of vacations was provided in a few agreements, mostly in industries where workers are ordinarily laid off for a part of each year because of slack production periods. (In such industries, the periods of lay-off are in effect unpaid vacations and the workers ordinarily prefer to receive extra pay rather than take vacations when work is available.)

Pay in lieu of vacation, in a few other agreements, was at the option of the employee; or by mutual consent of the employee and company; or was limited to situations where the employee was unable to take a vacation because of illness or other specified reasons.

Vacation Rights of Employees Leaving Company. Nearly two-thirds of the 144 agreements granted vacation pay to employees who were eligible for vacations but who were severed from employment before taking the vacation. Some of these agreements provided such pay in the event of "termination of employment," presumably for any reason. More commonly, however, payment was limited to specified types of termination, as indicated by the following tabulation:

	Agreements	Number of employees
Total*-----	93	1, 870, 250
Any termination-----	36	827, 000
Military leave-----	28	851, 000
Lay-off-----	38	555, 000
Discharge-----	17	308, 000
Resignation-----	35	498, 000
Retirement-----	11	193, 000
Death (payment to beneficiary)-----	25	409, 000

*Columns nonadditive since some agreements granted vacation pay for more than one of the reasons listed in the tabulation.

Vacation Schedules. Of the 144 agreements, 109 indicated how vacations are scheduled. Employee choice was referred to in almost half of the 109 agreements. Most of these allowed employees to choose vacation dates in order of their seniority, but reserved to management the right to overrule

these choices to avoid disruption of operations. Often, too, the employees were required to schedule their vacations during a specified period, usually the summer months. About an eighth of the 109 agreements provided for all employees to take their vacations at the same time during a plant shut-down. (Some of these agreements permitted shut-downs at the employer's option.) Most of the remainder of the 109 agreements merely provided that scheduling of vacations was to be left to management discretion. A few required that the union was to be consulted in fixing the vacation schedule; and one agreement permitted employees to vote on whether they wanted individual vacation periods or a plant shut-down.

Holidays Occurring in Vacation Period. Sixty-four agreements, covering 1,225,000 workers, had a provision relating to the effect of a holiday falling within an employee's vacation period. Forty contracts, involving 798,000 workers, provided that the employee would be given an extra day's pay but not an additional day off. An extra day off with pay was provided in 21 agreements (387,000 workers), and the remaining 3 contracts gave employees the option of an additional day off or an extra day's pay.

—DENA WOLK AND JAMES NIX
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 28: International Harvester Co., 1946-52¹

APPROXIMATELY 60 percent of the employees of the International Harvester Co. are engaged in production and maintenance work at the company's 21² manufacturing plants located in seven States. The remainder of International Harvester's 102,000 workers are employed in non-manufacturing activities. Almost all of the production workers are represented by two unions—the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO) and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America-Farm Equipment Workers (FE-UE: Ind.). The company, the Nation's largest producer of farm implements and tractors, is a vertically integrated organization that mines its own coal, operates steel mills and railroads, and manufactures and distributes its products.

The company entered its first collective bargaining agreements with the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee (FEWOC-CIO) at its Tractor Works in 1938 in Chicago, and with the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO) in 1941 at its truck plant at Fort Wayne, Ind. Beginning in 1941, as a result of National Labor

Relations Board elections, the FEWOC-CIO was certified as collective-bargaining agent at the company's plants in East Moline and Rock Falls, Ill., and at the West Pullman and McCormick plants in Chicago. AFL Federal Labor Unions were certified at the plants in Milwaukee, Wis., and Rock Island, Ill., while the UAW-CIO was certified at the company's plant in Springfield, Ohio. In 1942, the company made collective-bargaining agreements with FEWOC, the AFL Federal Labor Unions, and the UAW-CIO; these contracts followed a strike, conciliation of the dispute by the National Defense Mediation Board, and a National War Labor Board Directive Order on the issues over which the parties were unable to agree. During subsequent years and the years following the war period, the company's remaining plants were organized.

Currently, the Farm Equipment Workers (FE), which became a division of the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (UE) in October 1949, represents 28,000 workers in 10 plants;³ the UAW-CIO, 24,000 workers in 10 plants;² the AFL Federal Labor Union, the

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

² The Louisville, Ky., plant is counted twice since the FE-UE represents the employees in the machining and assembly division, while UAW represents employees in the foundry.

³ On November 2, 1949, both unions were expelled from the CIO. The CIO did not officially recognize the merger and therefore expelled the unions individually.

workers in 1 plant; and the United Steel Workers of America, the workers in 1 plant.

This chronology traces the major changes in wage rates and related wage practices from the date of the first postwar agreement between the company and FE-UE and the UAW-CIO. Only provisions affecting production and maintenance workers are shown. Since the chronology starts with the 1946 agreements, the provisions reported under that date do not necessarily indicate changes in prior conditions of employment.

The 1946 contracts with Farm Equipment Workers were uniform for all plants covered, but each was signed locally. The UAW-CIO contracts in that year were also local agreements but

were not uniform, although they did provide the same general wage increase. In 1950, the UAW negotiated a master agreement. The most recent agreements between FE-UE and the company were to remain in effect until June 30, 1952, without reopening; the master agreement with UAW is to remain in effect until August 23, 1955, with the provision that the wage-payment sections may be canceled on April 15, 1953, under an agreement to negotiate a new incentive system by that date. The current agreements included a cost-of-living escalator clause and provision for 4-cents-an-hour "annual improvement-factor" increases in August of each year during the life of the agreements.

A—General Wage Changes ¹

Effective date ²	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
February 1946 (UAW)-----	18 cents an hour increase-----	10 percent of weighted average hourly earnings on Sept. 30, 1945, made retroactive to Oct. 1, 1945.
Apr. 10, 1946 (FE-UE) ³ -----	18 cents an hour increase-----	In accordance with the International Harvester Fact-Finding Board Report of Feb. 18, 1946, 10 percent of weighted average hourly earnings on Sept. 30, 1945, was to be retroactive to Oct. 1, 1945. Remainder of increase retroactive to day of return to work of FE-UE members.
Apr. 28, 1947 (FE-UE and UAW) ³ June 21, 1948 (UAW) June 28, 1948 (FE-UE) ³ Aug. 21, 1950 (FE-UE agreement of Sept. 18, 1950, and UAW agreement of Nov. 6, 1950).	11½ cents an hour increase. 11 cents an hour increase. 10 cents an hour increase-----	General wage increase made up of a 4-cent-an-hour annual improvement factor and a 6-cent-an-hour cost-of-living adjustment. ⁴ A wage structure revision resulted in additional increases averaging 0.043 cents for FE-UE nonincentive workers, and 0.068 cents for UAW nonincentive workers.
Dec. 4, 1950 (all plants)-----	3 cents an hour increase-----	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 5, 1951 (all plants)-----	5 cents an hour increase-----	Do.
June 4, 1951 (all plants)-----	3 cents an hour increase-----	Do.
Aug. 21, 1951 (all plants)-----	4 cents an hour increase-----	Annual improvement-factor adjustment.
Sept. 3, 1951 (all plants)-----	1 cent an hour increase-----	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Dec. 3, 1951 (all plants)-----	1 cent an hour increase-----	Do.
Mar. 1, 1952 (all plants)-----	3 cents an hour increase-----	Do.
June 1, 1952 (all plants)-----	1 cent an hour decrease-----	Do.
Aug. 21, 1952 (all plants)-----	4 cents an hour increase-----	Annual improvement-factor adjustment.

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 (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the average wage level.

The general changes listed in this chronology were the major changes affecting wage rates during the period covered. Because of omission of non-general changes in rates, fluctuation in incentive earnings and other factors, the total of the general changes will not necessarily coincide with the movement of straight-time average hourly earnings.

² On April 15, 1942, the National War Labor Board ordered a 4½-cent general wage increase (retroactive to January 15, 1942) to all workers in the East Moline, McCormick, West Pullman, Rock Falls, Tractor, Farmall, Milwaukee, and Springfield plants. On February 7, 1944, the NWLB ordered 5-to-10-cents-an-hour increases (retroactive January 1, 1943) for 1,000 tool-and-die-room and maintenance workers of the McCormick Works in Chicago. In March 1945, the NWLB ordered 5-to-10-cents-an-hour increases (retroactive to June 18, 1943) for tool-and-die-room and maintenance workers at the West Pullman, Tractor, Rock Island, Rock Falls, Moline, Richmond and Louisville plants.

³ Although the FE and UE had not combined at this time, the current designation is used in order to avoid confusion.

⁴ Both contracts included an escalator clause, based on the BLS Consumers' Price Index (old series) and providing quarterly adjustments with the stipulation that there be no decrease prior to June 30, 1951. The cost-of-living adjustment provisions, as written into the agreement, closely follow the General Motors system (Wage Chronology No. 9, Monthly Labor Review, September 1949) but differ in two material respects. The International Harvester agreement provided for: (1) adjustments based on the October 1950 CPI and quarterly thereafter, (2) a higher index base level.

Consumers' Price Index	Cost-of-living allowance
166.9 or less-----	None.
167.0 to 168.1-----	1 cent an hour.
168.2 to 169.2-----	2 cents an hour.
169.3 to 170.3-----	3 cents an hour.

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

B—Hourly Rate Ranges for Day Workers, by Labor Grade ¹United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, August 1951 ²

Labor grade and typical occupations	Group 1 ³		Group 2 ³	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Grade I Janitors; laborers, shop; operators, elevator.	\$1. 29	\$1. 35	\$1. 24	\$1. 30
Grade II Helpers, stockkeeper; laborers, foundry, shop; packers, carton; testers, castings; washers.	1. 31	1. 39	1. 26	1. 34
Grade III Helpers, heat-treater; operators, sand-cutting machine, floor-cleaning machine.	1. 35	1. 43	1. 30	1. 38
Grade IV Attendants, pattern-vault; mixers, paint; operators, sand- or shot-blast; packers, repair-parts; sawyers, rip.	1. 39	1. 47	1. 34	1. 42
Grade V Box makers; checkers, core, receiving material; inspectors (minor); repairmen, goggles; sawyers, swing.	1. 42	1. 52	1. 37	1. 47
Grade VI Attendants, pattern-vault; drivers, auto-truck; helpers, blacksmith, bricklayer, carpenter.	1. 47	1. 57	1. 42	1. 52
Grade VII Attendants, tool crib; bricklayers (minor); carpenters (minor).	1. 52	1. 62	1. 47	1. 57
Grade VIII Blacksmiths (minor); electricians (minor); operators, milling-machine, crane.	1. 56	1. 68	1. 51	1. 63
Grade IX Core makers, jobbing; grinders, toolroom (minor); saw filers; toolmakers (minor).	1. 62	1. 74	1. 57	1. 69
Grade X Beltmen; molders, bench; operators, radial-drill; painters, all-round.	1. 67	1. 81	1. 62	1. 76
Grade XI Bricklayers; carpenters; electricians, plant; machinists, repair; sheet metal workers.	1. 74	1. 88	1. 69	1. 83
Grade XII Blacksmiths; engineers, stationary; grinders, toolroom; inspectors, perishable-tool; operators, toolroom machine, all-round.	1. 80	1. 96	1. 75	1. 91
Grade XIII Inspectors, tool and gauge; machinists, all-round; operators, boring-machine; toolmakers.	1. 87	2. 05	1. 82	2. 00
Grade XIV Hardeners, tool and die.	1. 95	2. 15	1. 90	2. 10

International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, August 1951 ²

Labor grade and typical occupations	Group 1 ⁴		Group 2 ⁴	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Grade I Helpers, stockkeeper, sawyer; janitors; laborers, shop; operators, freight-elevator; washers.	\$1. 29	\$1. 35	\$1. 24	\$1. 30
Grade II Assemblers, box; laborers, foundry; operators, baling-machine, chip-hopper, incinerator, multigraph.	1. 31	1. 39	1. 26	1. 34
Grade III Checkers, auto-truck salvage; laborers, foundry, shop; loaders, conveyor; operators, degreasing-tank, floor-cleaning machine (walking type), punch-press, wire-straightening and cutting-machine; painters (foundry), production-spray, floor-stripping machine.	1. 35	1. 43	1. 30	1. 38
Grade IV Assemblers, core; attendants, lubricating, lubrication-crib, pattern-vault, tool crib; cutters, oxygen and acetylene; operators, electric, bridge-crane, sand- or shot-blast machine, sealing machine, wheelabrator; sawyers, rip.	1. 40	1. 48	1. 35	1. 43

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Hourly Rate Ranges for Day Workers, by Labor Grade ¹—ContinuedInternational Union, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, August 1951 ²

Labor grade and typical occupations	Group 1 ⁴		Group 2 ⁴	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
Grade V Beltmen; checkers, core, service-parts, load and unload, car-dispatcher service parts, foundry, order-filler and packer; heat treater, production-work, springs; drivers, auto-truck, industrial truck shop mule, power floor cleaner, auto-truck end-of-the-line; operators, brake, bridge type crane, electrical travel monorail crane, drill press, magnoflux, scrap baler; sand cutting machine.	\$1. 43	\$1. 53	\$1. 38	\$1. 48
Grade VI Assemblers, special-rework; checkers, receiving material, service parts, material content, loading and shipping, perishable tool, gears; helpers, blacksmith, bricklayer, carpenter, electrician, machinist, millwright, mechanic; repairmen, motor assembly, chassis final; warehousemen.	1. 49	1. 59	1. 44	1. 54
Grade VII Assemblers, seats, experimental; carpenters, all-round (minor); repairmen, foundry equipment, auto-gas and electric truck, building facilities, process equipment assembler; stockmen, production piston and sleeve, service parts; welders, electric spot, electric arc, gas, production parts.	1. 54	1. 64	1. 49	1. 59
Grade VIII Blacksmiths (minor); mechanics, experimental engineer, set-up, experimental, industrial power engineer; operators, boring mill, gantry crane, drill press, punch press; plumbers and steamfitters (minor); repairmen, steam hammer (minor), salvage, electric motor, baler, refrigeration, truck frame.	1. 58	1. 70	1. 53	1. 65
Grade IX Assemblers, special, experimental, painter all-round, spray; repairmen, wheel tractor, motor assembly, chassis final, IHC injection pumps; toolmakers (minor).	1. 64	1. 76	1. 59	1. 71
Grade X Engineers, stationary, watch; molders, all-round; repairmen, foundry equipment, air tools; set-up man, resistance welder, machine tool; splicers, cable and rope.	1. 69	1. 83	1. 64	1. 78
Grade XI Carpenters, all-round; grinders, external tool room, internal tool room, surface tool room; millwrights; plumbers and steamfitters; repairmen, steam hammer, welding equipment, salvage, sheet metal; welders, electric, ore, gas, production parts, research.	1. 79	1. 93	1. 74	1. 88
Grade XII Blacksmiths; electricians, plant; engravers, tooling; inspectors, quality engineering, lay-out, perishable tool tear-down; mechanics, all-round.	1. 85	2. 01	1. 80	1. 96
Grade XIII Die makers, upset dies; model makers, experimental refrigeration; machinists, foundry-pattern, toolroom, experiment department; sheet metal development workers; toolmakers; trouble shooters, perishable tools.	1. 92	2. 10	1. 87	2. 05
Grade XIV Hardeners, tool and die.	2. 00	2. 20	1. 95	2. 15

¹ Day-work jobs are those paid on an hourly basis and are mostly non-production occupations. A rate range has been established for each labor grade, and progression from the minimum to maximum rate within a labor grade was based solely on merit in the FE-UE agreements, while the UAW-CIO master agreement provided for partial automatic progression.

² See table A for additional cost-of-living allowances put into effect since August 1950. While not changing these rate ranges, these allowances do affect earnings of employees on the payroll. As of June 1952, these totaled 21 cents an hour.

³ Group I—McCormick and Tractor Works in Chicago, West Pullman, East Moline, and Rock Island works in Illinois; Group II—Works in Louisville, Kentucky; Richmond, Indiana; and Rock Falls, Illinois.

⁴ Group I—Fort Wayne and Indianapolis, Indiana; Springfield, Ohio; Melrose Park, Ill., and units of the McCormick Works, Chicago; Group II—Works in Evansville, Ind., Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn. The two California plants have different rate structures.

C—Related Wage Practices ¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Guaranteed Minimum Earnings for Piecework Employees</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE).	Pieceworkers guaranteed occupational day-work rate. Occupational earning-rate guaranteed as soon as employee demonstrated ability to produce at required level.	"Piecework" jobs were those paid on an incentive basis and did not have rate ranges. Each piecework job had an occupational day-work rate and an occupational earning-rate. The occupational day-work rate was the hourly guarantee for experienced pieceworkers and was approximately 20 percent less than the occupational earning-rate. The occupational earning-rate was the rate that an experienced pieceworker was expected to earn when putting forth normal effort.
Nov. 6, 1950 (UAW)-----	Changed to: Rate not lower than 10 cents an hour below approximate occupational day-work rate.	Guarantee applicable for maximum period of 30 days for labor grades IV and lower; 60 days for labor grades V and above. After maximum period piecework employees to receive minimum occupational day-work rate.
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE).	10 percent premium pay for work on second and third shifts.	
<i>Overtime Pay</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE).	Time and one-half for work in excess of 8 hours a day.	
<i>Premium Pay for Saturday and Sunday Work</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE).	Time and one-half for work performed on the first scheduled off-duty day; double time on the second off-duty day.	Time and one-half for Sunday work for employees on continuous operation when Sunday was part of 5-day workweek.
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE).	Double time for work on 6 specified holidays. No payment for holidays not worked.	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Employees in occupations requiring 7-day operations paid time and one-half when holidays fell on workday and double time for emergency work on holidays.
May 28, 1947 (FE-UE) and August 1947 ² (UAW).	Changed to: 6 paid holidays, for which workers received 8 hours' straight-time pay, providing holiday fell on scheduled work day. Double time (total) for holidays worked.	Holidays same as above. To receive holiday pay, employee must have worked day prior and day following holiday, unless excused.
September 1948 (UAW) and Sept. 18, 1950 (FE-UE).	Changed to: 8 hours' straight-time pay for 6 holidays whether holiday fell on scheduled or nonscheduled workday.	

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE). May 28, 1947 (FE-UE) and August 1947 ² (UAW). Nov. 6, 1950 (UAW) -----	1 week with pay after 1 and less than 5 years' continuous service; 2 weeks after 5 and less than 15 years; 3 weeks after 15 years or more. ----- Added: 1½ weeks after 3 and less than 5 years of continuous service.	Vacation pay determined by hourly rate or average hourly earnings during month prior to vacation period. Minimum of 120 full days of attendance during year required to be eligible for vacation. Employee granted additional day of vacation if holiday fell on workday during vacation period. Vacation pay determination changed for pieceworkers to average piecework earning rate during first 4 of 6 weeks immediately preceding vacation and to include shift bonus when applicable. Attendance requirement changed to minimum of 960 hours during previous calendar year.
<i>Paid Lunch Period</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE).	15-minute paid lunch period for employees on continuous shift operations.	Applicable where machine or equipment must shut down to permit a lunch period.
<i>Reporting Time</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE). Nov. 6, 1950 (UAW) -----	Minimum of 2 hours' pay at average rate guaranteed employees not notified of lack of work. Increased to: Minimum of 4 hours' pay -----	Not applicable when lack of work was caused by labor disputes or other conditions beyond control of management.
<i>Call-In Pay</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE). Nov. 6, 1950 (UAW) -----	Minimum of 2 hours' call-in pay guaranteed at average hourly rate. Increased to: Minimum of 4 hours -----	If emergency work did not require full 2 hours, employees paid for 2 hours and sent home or company could provide a minimum of 4 hours' work.
<i>Down-Time Pay</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE). Nov. 6, 1950 (UAW) -----	Average piecework earnings paid pieceworkers for first hour lost because of breakdown of machinery; occupational earning-rate paid for time in excess of 1 hour. -----	Employee who regularly ran more than 1 machine and was unable to operate full complement of machines allowed proportion of occupational earning-rate for machines not operating. Employee assigned to another job because of a breakdown to receive actual piecework rate of that job but could elect to go home.
<i>Special Service Pay</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE).	Pieceworkers directed to perform special service to be paid average piecework earning-rate.	

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Faulty Materials Allowance</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE).	Pieceworkers paid allowance for work with hard or oversized stock or when output was curtailed by tooling and equipment not functioning properly.	Allowance equaled average piecework earning-rate for time involved.
<i>Jury Service</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE).	Employees required to serve on a jury compensated by company for difference between amount paid for service and regular pay.	
<i>Safety Equipment</i>		
1946 ² (UAW) and Apr. 15, 1946 (FE-UE).	All safety equipment, the use of which was a condition of employment, furnished without cost.	
<i>Health and Welfare Benefits</i>		
1946 (all plants)-----	No provision for health and welfare benefits contained in labor agreements.	
Nov. 1, 1946 (all plants) --	<p>Health and welfare plan available to employees with 6 months' service providing:</p> <p><i>Daily hospital benefits</i>, \$5 a day for maximum of 70 days for employees; \$4 a day for maximum of 31 days for dependents.</p> <p><i>Special hospital benefits</i>, up to \$50 for employees; up to \$40 for dependents.</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits</i>, maximum of \$150 for each period of disability for employees; maximum of \$120 for each period of disability for dependents.</p> <p><i>Maternity benefits</i>, daily hospital benefits for 14 days. Special hospital benefits as above and surgical benefits up to \$100 for employees and total of \$40 for all expenses for dependents.</p>	<p>Not included in contracts.</p> <p>Employee contributions ranged from 18 to 72 cents a week depending on number of dependents. Plan covered only: (a) non-occupational accidents, (b) diseases not covered by workmen's compensation or occupational disease laws.</p>
Jan. 1, 1948 (all plants) --	<p>Changed to: <i>Daily hospital benefits</i>, \$5.50 a day for employees; \$4.50 a day for dependents.</p> <p><i>Special hospital benefits</i>, \$55 for employees; \$45 for dependents.</p>	
July 1, 1950 (UAW) -----	<p><i>Maternity benefits</i>, \$45 to \$100 for dependents.</p> <p>Changed to: <i>Daily hospital benefits</i>, \$9 a day for employees; \$8 a day for dependents.</p> <p><i>Special hospital benefits</i>, up to \$135 for employees; up to \$120 for dependents.</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits</i>, up to \$250 for employees; up to \$200 for dependents.</p> <p><i>Maternity benefits</i>, daily, special, and surgical benefits in effect for employees; \$67.50 to \$150 for dependents.</p> <p>Added: <i>Medical expense benefits</i>, \$5 times number of full days charged for board and room prior to surgical operation for maximum of 70 days for employees; \$4 times number of full days charged for board and room for maximum of 31 days for dependents.</p>	<p>Eligibility reduced to 3 months' service with no increase in employee contributions. Included in union contract.</p>

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Health and Welfare Benefits—Continued</i>		
July 1, 1950 (FE-UE)----	<p>Changed to: <i>Daily hospital benefits</i>, \$10 a day for employees; \$8 a day for dependents.</p> <p><i>Special hospital benefits</i>, up to \$150 for employees; up to \$120 for dependents.</p> <p><i>Surgical benefits</i>, up to \$250 for employees; up to \$200 for dependents.</p> <p><i>Maternity benefits</i>, daily, special, and surgical benefits in effect for employees; \$67.50 to \$150 for dependents.</p> <p>Added: <i>Medical expense benefits</i>, \$5 times number of full days charged for board and room prior to surgical operation for maximum of 70 days for employees; \$4 times number of full days charged for board and room for maximum of 31 days for dependents.</p>	Eligibility reduced to 3 months' service with no increase in employee contributions. Included in union contract.
<i>Group Life Insurance Plan</i>		
Apr. 15, 1946-----	Group paid-up life insurance plan made available to employees with 6 months' service, providing from \$1,040 to \$2,080 of insurance, depending on earnings.	Not included in contract; established by the company Jan. 1, 1942. Employee contributions ranged from 30 to 60 cents a week. Additional \$1,000 nonoccupational accidental death benefit provided by company.
July 1, 1950 (FE-UE)----	Increased by: \$520 (\$1,560 to \$2,600) }	Included in union contract. Eligibility requirement reduced to 3 months' service. Nonoccupational accidental death benefit increased to \$1,500 for UAW participants.
May 22, 1950 (UAW)----	Increased by: \$720 (\$1,760 to \$2,800) }	
<i>Disability and Dismemberment Benefit Plan</i>		
Apr. 15, 1946----- Nov. 3, 1947 (all plants)--	<p>Disability and dismemberment insurance made available to employees with 6 months' service.</p> <p><i>Disability benefits</i>, \$12.50 to \$25 a week according to earnings, up to 52 weeks starting on sixth workday of absence caused by sickness and first day for nonoccupational accidents.</p> <p><i>Dismemberment benefits</i>, from \$520 to \$2,080 according to extent of dismemberment and earnings.</p> <p><i>Maternity benefits</i>, \$50 for all members of plan.</p>	<p>Details not available.</p> <p>Not included in contract; established by company in 1908. Employee's contributions ranged from 20 to 40 cents a week depending on earnings for those protected by compensation laws and from 23 to 46 cents a week for those not so protected.</p>
July 1, 1950 (UAW and FE-UE).	<p>Changed to: <i>Disability benefits</i>, from \$27.50 to \$32.50 according to earnings.</p> <p><i>Dismemberment benefits</i>, from \$1,040 to \$2,600 according to extent of dismemberment and earnings.</p>	Eligibility requirement reduced to 3 months' service. Included in union contracts.

See footnotes at end of table.

C—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Pensions</i>		
Apr. 15, 1946 ² -----	-----	No provision for pension plan contained in labor agreements.
July 1, 1950 (FE-UE and UAW).	<p>Noncontributory retirement plan established for production and salaried employees to provide pensions at 65 or older after 10 years of continuous service.</p> <p><i>Flat rate pension</i>, \$100 a month, including statutory benefits and benefits accruing under other company pension plans, to employees retiring at 65 with 25 years' service. Employees aged 65 or older with 10 years' or employees aged 60 with 25 years' service to receive reduced pensions.</p> <p><i>Disability retirement</i>, \$50 a month minimum provided employees totally and permanently disabled after age 55 with 15 years of continuous service; sum to include benefits from any other company plans and all statutory benefits, except compensation for service-connected disability.</p>	<p>Included in union contract. Future crediting of service for eligibility based on 1,600 hours of annual employment. Normal age of retirement was 65. Effective (FE-UE) July 1, 1951, and (UAW) Jan. 1, 1952, automatic age of retirement was 68 if employee had 10 or more years of credited service. Entire cost borne by company.</p>
July 1, 1950 (FE-UE)-----	<p>Contributory plan established to provide retirement annuities at age 65.</p> <p>Employees contributed 3 percent on first \$3,000 of annual earnings and 6 percent in excess of \$3,000. Annuity provided each year equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of employee's contribution. Annuity vested after 15 years of continuous service. Death benefit available at or after age 55. Annuities payable for 10 years certain.</p> <p><i>Minimum pensions</i>, \$100 a month including statutory benefits, annuity purchased by company contributions and benefits accruing under other company pension plans, to employees at 65 with 25 years' service. Employees aged 65 or older with 10 years' service, or employees aged 60 with 25 years' service received reduced pension.</p> <p><i>Disability retirement</i>, \$50 a month minimum to employees totally and permanently disabled at or after age 55 with 15 years of continuous service; sum to include benefits from annuity plan and any other company pension plan. Social Security benefits deducted when employee attained age 65.</p>	<p>FE-UE local unions given option to choose Noncontributory Retirement Plan or Contributory Annuity Plan.⁴</p> <p>Annuities payable in an amount equal to 10 times the annual rate. Should the pensioner die during the 10-year period, the beneficiary could receive the balance.</p>

¹ Last entry under each item represents most recent change.² UAW-CIO contracts prior to 1950 have different effective dates at different plants.³ Company noncontributory plan for salaried employees established in 1908 and discontinued in 1937 provided pensions equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ percent of average

annual compensation times years of service credits. Service credit under this plan frozen Dec. 31, 1936. Benefits payable under new plan above to be reduced by the benefits payable under old plan.

⁴ Approximately one-fourth of employees represented by FE-UE are covered under the Contributory Annuity Plan.

—CARL W. REED, JR., AND DEBORAH T. BOND
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Earnings in Selected Industries in Late 1951 and Early 1952

Sheet-Metal Work Industry

PRODUCTION sheet-metal workers were generally among the highest paid production workers in the sheet-metal work industry, according to a study¹ of the Bureau of Labor Statistics in seven large cities. In some of these areas, averages in excess of \$2 an hour were also reported for tool and die makers, class A lay-out men, and class A hand welders.

At the lower end of the wage scale, average hourly earnings for janitors and stock handlers ranged from \$1.03 and \$1.16, respectively, in New York to \$1.41 and \$1.57 in Los Angeles. Among job categories in the accompanying table, Cleveland, Detroit, and Los Angeles each had the highest pay levels in five jobs. The lowest job pay levels were for the most part in New York, Philadelphia, and the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Incentive systems of wage payment were reported by only 7 of the 66 establishments visited. With minor exceptions, workers studied in all areas were paid by the hour. Women constituted a very small part of the production work force, although a few were employed in nearly a fourth of the plants at the time of the study.

Fifty percent or more of the production workers in each area were employed in establishments

which had written agreements with labor unions. In Cleveland and Detroit, fully four-fifths of the workers were covered by union contracts.

Related Wage Practices

Although weekly work schedules of 48 hours or more were reported by some establishments in each area, two-thirds or more of the production workers in Chicago, Detroit, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and Philadelphia were on a 40-hour week. Most of the workers in New York were on either a 35- or 40-hour schedule; however a third of the workers in that area were on a 48-hour week. A large majority of the workers in Cleveland and Los Angeles were scheduled to work 48 hours or more.

Extra-shift operations were reported in all areas except New York and Philadelphia. Most commonly, a shift differential of 10 cents an hour was paid. In Cleveland, up to a sixth of the work force was employed on extra shifts.

Paid holidays were granted to from half (Philadelphia) to nearly all production workers (Cleveland).

¹ Data in this study were collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional analysts. The study was limited to establishments employing 21 or more workers and primarily engaged in manufacturing cornices, ventilators, gutters, and other types of sheet-metal work for buildings, and manufacturing sheet-metal stovepipes, light tanks, bins, furnace casings, and other sheet-metal products (group 3444) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and late-shift work.

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for men in selected occupations in the sheet-metal work industry, selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

Occupation and grade	Chicago, Jan. 1952		Cleveland, Oct. 1951		Detroit, Dec. 1951		Los Angeles, Dec. 1951		Minneapolis-St. Paul, Nov. 1951		New York, Jan. 1952		Philadelphia, Sept. 1951	
	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
Assemblers, class A			25	\$1.82					11	\$1.73			18	\$1.80
Assemblers, class B	26	\$1.67	36	1.67			92	\$1.88	49	1.45				
Assemblers, class C	73	1.44	64	1.49			209	1.66						
Janitors, porters, and cleaners	18	1.34	15	1.37	12	\$1.38	22	1.41	14	1.28	28	\$1.23		
Lay-out men, class A	41	2.15	11	1.97	25	2.78	11	2.28			7	1.03		
Power-brake operators, class A	14	1.85	27	1.85			19	2.14	14	1.61				
Power-shear operators, class A	11	1.84	18	1.76	10	2.12	17	1.89	9	1.55			25	1.31
Power-shear operators, class B	43	1.51	14	1.64			7	1.58	9	1.44	19	1.34		
Punch-press operators, class A	17	1.68	30	1.81			15	1.80	11	1.51				
Punch-press operators, class B	138	1.46	41	1.64			23	1.49	33	1.53				
Sheet-metal-machine operators, miscellaneous machines	29	1.72	29	1.80					47	1.50	59	1.66		
Sheet-metal workers, production	55	2.16	13	1.93	233	2.57	138	2.39			36	2.07	30	1.63
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	60	1.46	29	1.41			28	1.57	24	1.34	38	1.16		
Tool-and-die makers	27	2.18					12	2.26					7	1.82
Welders, hand, class A	55	2.01	37	1.90	56	2.55	42	2.05			13	2.25	36	1.64
Welders, hand, class B	75	1.69	35	1.75	59	1.85	17	1.73			20	1.59		

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

land and Minneapolis-St. Paul) except in Detroit where only an eighth of the plant force received pay for holidays not worked. Most employers provided 6 paid holidays.

Vacations with pay for production workers were provided by most of the establishments in the study. Establishments, employing half or more of the workers in each area, granted paid vacations, generally 1 week for 1 year of service. Production workers generally qualified for 2 weeks of paid vacation after 5 years of service.

Prevalence of insurance and pension plans financed at least in part by the employer varied from area to area. About half of the workers in Philadelphia were employed in establishments having insurance plans; virtually all workers in Chicago and Detroit were covered by similar plans.

—SHIRLEY BOSSHARD

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Stamped and Pressed Metal Products

TOOL-AND-DIE MAKER EARNINGS averaged \$2 or more an hour in 6 of 8 cities surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in selected months between October 1951 and January 1952 in a study of wages and wage practices in the stamped

and pressed metal products industry.¹ Their earnings ranged from \$1.94 (Buffalo) to \$2.25 (Chicago). Die setters, equally important numerically, averaged from \$1.64 (Newark-Jersey City) to \$1.93 (New York City).

Punch-press operators, the largest occupational group in the industry, were classified for wage study purposes according to degree of complexity of work performed. Earnings of men class A operators, a minority in this field of work, ranged from \$1.48 in New York to \$1.80 in Cleveland. Among class B operators, average earnings for men ranged from \$1.29 in New York to \$1.71 in Buffalo and for women, from \$1.20 in Minneapolis-St. Paul to \$1.39 in Buffalo and Cleveland. The highest hourly earnings were generally recorded in labor markets in which a substantial proportion of these operators were paid on an incentive basis.

Incentive systems were found in one or more plants visited in six of the eight areas studied. They were most common in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Milwaukee, where from a fourth to somewhat less than half of the production workers were paid on this basis. A majority of the punch-press operators in the first three cities named worked under incentive wage plans.

¹ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers, engaged in the manufacture of stamped and pressed metal products (group 3463) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Establishments primarily engaged in producing automobile stampings were excluded. Data were collected by field representatives of the Bureau. Wage data represent average hourly earnings, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and night work.

The industry in the 8 cities studied comprised more than 200 establishments employing some 22,000 workers. About 2 in 5 establishments and workers were in the Chicago area.

Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in the stamped and pressed metal products industry, in selected areas, late 1951 and early 1952

Occupation and sex ²	Buffalo, Jan. 1952		Chicago, Jan. 1952		Cincinnati, Jan. 1952		Cleveland, Oct. 1951		Milwaukee, Jan. 1952		Minneapolis-St. Paul, Nov. 1951		Newark-Jersey City, Nov. 1951		New York, Jan. 1952	
	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
Die setters.....	46	\$1.68	203	\$1.74	51	\$1.65	137	\$1.80	48	\$1.70	17	\$1.67	39	\$1.64	99	\$1.93
Inspectors, class C (men).....			62	1.48	8	1.14	20	1.49								
Inspectors, class C (women).....			342	1.31												
Maintenance men, general utility.....	6	1.63	112	1.74	16	1.66	48	1.74			8	1.58				
Mechanics, maintenance.....			28	1.94			14	1.91			6	1.85			14	1.72
Power-shear operators, class A.....	12	1.93	70	1.69			50	1.67	13	1.86						
Power-shear operators, class B.....	14	1.60	151	1.31	10	1.31	54	1.42	32	1.65	17	1.43	11	1.41	26	1.21
Punch-press operators, class A.....	19	1.50	140	1.68	68	1.58	195	1.80	50	1.74	13	1.57	45	1.54	93	1.48
Punch-press operators, class B (men).....	138	1.71	559	1.39	139	1.43	375	1.66	155	1.69	221	1.38	142	1.38	428	1.29
Punch-press operators, class B (women).....	42	1.39	531	1.29			190	1.39	80	1.31	71	1.20	24	1.35	82	1.30
Stock handlers and truckers, hand.....			321	1.25			77	1.34	111	1.36			28	1.30	81	1.23
Tool-and-die makers.....	36	1.94	270	2.25	20	2.00	126	2.10	42	2.07	72	1.95	54	2.23	80	2.18

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Data limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.

The proportion of production workers employed under the terms of collective-bargaining agreements varied from 1 out of 4 workers in Chicago and Newark-Jersey City, to 2 out of 3 in Buffalo, Cleveland and Minneapolis-St. Paul and 7 out of 8 in Cincinnati, Milwaukee, and New York City.

A 40-hour workweek for production workers predominated in all cities except Minneapolis-St. Paul, where most workers were scheduled to work 45 to 50 hours.

Extra shifts were operated in all areas and involved 5 to 10 percent of workers in Newark-Jersey City, New York, and Buffalo, as against 15 to 25 percent in the Great Lakes cities. Shift workers were preponderantly on the second shift. Third shifts, found in only half the cities, were important only in Chicago, where 5 percent of the production force was involved. A differential over first-shift rates was paid to extra-shift workers, except for a small number in Chicago. Shift premiums varied among plants and areas, but in most instances amounted to at least 5 cents additional; differentials of 10 cents and 10 percent were paid to some or all shift workers in each area.

Formalized provisions for vacations with pay applied to most of the workers in each area. A majority of production workers, except in Newark-Jersey City, were receiving 1 week's vacation at the 1-year service point and 2 weeks at the 5-year point. Office employees, most of whom were receiving 2-week vacations at the 1-year point of service, were still receiving 2 weeks after 5 years of employment.

Insurance or pension plans paid in whole or in part by the employer were in effect for a majority of workers in virtually all cities. Except in Minneapolis-St. Paul, a majority of both production and office workers were covered by life insurance, hospitalization, and by one or more forms of health insurance. Retirement-pension plans covered 45 percent of production workers and 70 percent of office employees in Buffalo. Coverage in the other cities ranged from 5 to 30 percent in both groups; however, no plans were in effect for office workers in New York City establishments.

—OTTO HOLLBERG
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Steel Foundries

STEEL-FOUNDRY WORKERS had straight-time average hourly earnings of \$1.63 in December 1951.¹ The national level of steel-foundry earnings was slightly below that of nonferrous foundries and above that of gray-iron and malleable-iron foundries, when measured by the Bureau's monthly series of gross average hourly earnings. On an occupational basis, a comparison of steel-foundry wages with those of nonferrous-foundry workers surveyed 4 months earlier (August 1951)² showed a wage advantage for nonferrous workers in slightly more than half of 22 comparable production jobs.

Since January 1950, the base month of wage stabilization, almost all steel foundries studied had granted general increases to their production workers. These increases varied widely among plants; however, slightly over half of the establishments reported wage adjustments totaling from 15 to 20 cents an hour during the 2-year period. Steel foundry wages increased about a third between October 1946, the date of the Bureau's previous Nation-wide study of ferrous foundries, and December 1951, the date of the current survey.³

Normally, the employment level of the industry is influenced primarily by the demands of such basic industries as railroad equipment, industrial machinery, and construction. During war or defense periods, however, there are sharp increases in demand from the shipbuilding and ordnance industries. The industry surveyed did not include captive foundries of basic iron and steel and other metalworking companies, since their castings are further processed as part of integrated operations. The December 1951 employment of approximately 66,500 was about two-thirds of the

¹ The survey was limited to independent foundries primarily producing steel castings and employing over 50 workers. It is estimated that the industry comprises about 130 foundries and 66,500 employees. About half the steel foundries and two-thirds of the industry employees were included in the sample. Information was collected by field representatives under the direction of the Bureau's regional wage and industrial relations analysts.

The wage data presented herein exclude premium pay for overtime and late-shift work. More detailed information on wages and related practices is available on request.

² See *Wages in Nonferrous Foundries in August 1951*, Monthly Labor Review, April 1952 (p. 406).

³ For earnings of steel foundry workers in October 1946, see *Wage Structure, Foundries, 1946*, pp. 38 and 40 (series 2, No. 49).

peak figure for World War II, but exceeded both the 1939 level and the postwar low (last quarter of 1949) by about 50 percent.

The labor force in steel foundries in December 1951 was composed mainly of men; less than 2 percent of the workers were women. The predominance of men reflects the strenuous nature of the work as well as the influence of custom.

Union organization is widespread in the industry. Steel foundries employing about 90 percent of the production workers had signed agreements with labor organizations. Although numerous unions were involved in collective bargaining, most of the workers were covered by either the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) or the International Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America (AFL).

Earnings Variations

Earnings of individual production workers in steel foundries varied widely; 7 percent earned less than \$1.25 an hour and a like proportion received \$2.20 or more. (See table 1.) For the middle 50 percent of the workers, earnings ranged from \$1.40 to \$1.80 an hour. This spread in earnings reflects the influence of such factors as the prevalence of incentive earnings, the range of skill requirements in the industry, and the size of foundry. Earnings had similar wide dispersions in the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions, but were somewhat more concentrated on the Pacific Coast, where almost all workers were paid time rates.

In 15 of the 29 production occupations surveyed, hourly earnings averaged between \$1.44 and \$1.70 for the industry as a whole. (See table 2.) Exceeding these occupational levels were the average earnings of the skilled workers characteristically associated with foundries: wood patternmakers (\$2.16), metal patternmakers (\$2.15), machine coremakers (\$2.13), hand coremakers (\$1.99), machine molders (\$1.96), floor molders (\$1.90), and hand bench molders (\$1.76). By contrast, stock handlers and hand truckers, the least-skilled workers studied, averaged \$1.30 an hour. Chippers and grinders, comprising the largest group in the foundry labor force, earned \$1.68 on the average.

The location of the steel-foundry industry is traditionally influenced by other metalworking

activity. Employment is concentrated in two regions—about 45 percent in the Great Lakes region and 35 percent in the Middle Atlantic States. Earnings of steel-foundry workers in these regions were slightly higher than in the industry as a whole, averaging \$1.66 an hour in the Great Lakes region and \$1.65 in the Middle Atlantic States. Wage levels were somewhat lower in the rest of the country except on the Pacific Coast, where the average was also \$1.66.

Between the two major regions, earnings levels of 17 out of 26 comparable occupations for which data were obtained were higher in the Great Lakes than in the Middle Atlantic region. Between these two regions and the Pacific Coast, no consistent pattern was evident in a comparison of regional job averages. But, since almost all steel foundry workers on the Pacific Coast were time-rated workers—a group which generally had lower total earnings than incentive workers—a comparison of their job averages with those of

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of all production workers in steel foundries by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions, December 1951

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	United States ²	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Pacific
Under 90.0.....	0.6	0.1	(³)	-----
90.0 and under 95.0.....	.2	.1	-----	-----
95.0 and under 100.0.....	.2	(³)	(³)	-----
100.0 and under 105.0.....	.5	(³)	(³)	-----
105.0 and under 110.0.....	.9	(³)	0.8	(³)
110.0 and under 115.0.....	.4	.1	(³)	-----
115.0 and under 120.0.....	1.5	.3	2.1	-----
120.0 and under 125.0.....	2.8	1.4	2.7	0.4
125.0 and under 130.0.....	3.8	2.5	5.3	.3
130.0 and under 135.0.....	4.9	5.0	3.4	2.5
135.0 and under 140.0.....	9.7	14.2	7.5	12.2
140.0 and under 145.0.....	7.8	8.7	7.1	5.2
145.0 and under 150.0.....	8.3	8.2	9.4	12.0
150.0 and under 155.0.....	7.4	8.9	7.0	7.5
155.0 and under 160.0.....	6.9	7.1	6.5	13.9
160.0 and under 165.0.....	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.5
165.0 and under 170.0.....	5.0	4.6	5.9	5.4
170.0 and under 175.0.....	4.7	4.2	3.8	5.2
175.0 and under 180.0.....	4.3	4.2	3.7	9.8
180.0 and under 185.0.....	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.9
185.0 and under 190.0.....	3.6	3.1	4.9	.7
190.0 and under 195.0.....	2.7	2.1	3.5	3.7
195.0 and under 200.0.....	2.8	1.6	4.2	5.4
200.0 and under 205.0.....	1.4	1.3	1.8	.2
205.0 and under 210.0.....	1.5	1.9	1.5	.4
210.0 and under 215.0.....	1.1	1.4	1.1	.6
215.0 and under 220.0.....	.8	1.3	.7	.3
220.0 and under 225.0.....	1.0	1.0	1.1	.2
225.0 and under 230.0.....	.6	.6	.7	.2
230.0 and under 235.0.....	1.0	1.1	1.3	.2
235.0 and under 240.0.....	.6	.8	.5	.5
240.0 and under 245.0.....	.6	.6	.8	.5
245.0 and under 250.0.....	.4	.5	.4	.2
250.0 and under 260.0.....	.7	.9	.7	.5
260.0 and under 270.0.....	.6	.7	.7	.4
270.0 and under 280.0.....	.6	.4	.8	.6
280.0 and over.....	.9	1.4	.9	1.6
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	56,610	20,093	24,455	3,091
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.63	\$1.65	\$1.66	\$1.66

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for regions not shown separately.

³ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

TABLE 2.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ for selected occupations in steel foundries, United States and selected regions, December 1951

Occupation	United States ²		Average hourly earnings ¹ in—		
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Pacific
<i>Production occupations—Men</i>					
Carpenters, maintenance.....	223	\$1.73	\$1.70	\$1.77	-----
Charging machine operators.....	142	1.58	1.67	1.51	-----
Chippers and grinders.....	7,750	1.68	1.72	1.77	\$1.55
Core assemblers and finishers.....	417	1.69	1.86	1.64	-----
Coremakers, hand.....	2,205	1.99	2.00	2.11	1.98
Coremakers, machine.....	265	2.13	2.26	2.04	1.79
Crane operators, electric bridge.....	2,152	1.59	1.57	1.65	1.67
Electricians, maintenance.....	404	1.80	1.74	1.86	1.93
Furnace tenders.....	478	1.79	1.86	1.88	1.76
Furnace tenders' helpers.....	590	1.55	1.63	1.62	1.48
Inspectors, class A.....	330	1.70	1.76	-----	1.66
Inspectors, class B.....	322	1.63	1.56	1.70	-----
Inspectors, class C.....	291	1.49	1.46	1.53	-----
Machinists, maintenance.....	506	1.92	1.85	1.97	-----
Maintenance men, general utility.....	437	1.68	-----	1.69	1.80
Mechanics, maintenance.....	532	1.73	1.68	1.82	1.85
Molders, floor.....	2,085	1.90	1.93	1.92	2.12
Molders, hand, bench.....	450	1.76	1.68	1.91	1.88
Molders, machine.....	2,215	1.96	2.04	1.97	2.33
Patternmakers, metal.....	141	2.15	2.05	-----	-----
Patternmakers, wood.....	657	2.16	2.12	2.26	2.47
Pourers, metal.....	833	1.48	1.50	1.54	-----
Sand mixers.....	670	1.51	1.51	1.56	1.54
Scrap burners.....	333	1.66	1.73	1.66	1.67
Shake-out men.....	1,541	1.44	1.53	1.46	1.44
Stock clerks.....	317	1.48	1.44	1.53	1.47
Stock handlers and truckers, hand.....	1,337	1.30	1.35	1.40	-----
Truckers, power.....	362	1.48	1.52	1.49	1.52
Welders, hand.....	1,729	1.84	1.86	1.88	1.81
<i>Office occupations—Women</i>					
Bookkeepers, hand.....	41	1.66	-----	1.58	-----
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A.....	12	1.55	-----	1.51	-----
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B.....	23	1.22	-----	1.21	-----
Clerks, payroll.....	150	1.32	1.28	1.36	1.44
Stenographers, general.....	214	1.31	1.24	1.41	1.33
Typists, class A.....	70	1.21	1.22	1.42	1.23
Typists, class B.....	128	1.08	1.07	1.19	-----

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for regions not shown separately.

time workers in the two major regions revealed that averages were typically higher on the Pacific Coast.

Job averages for incentive workers in steel foundries were from 10 to 30 percent higher than for time workers in at least two-thirds of the comparisons which were made for the industry as a whole and for each of the two major regions. Incentive-paid machine molders, who accounted for 3 of every 4 workers in the occupation, had a wage advantage of about 23 percent in the country as a whole and about 15 percent in the Great Lakes region, where they were most prevalent. In two other significant incentive groups—hand coremakers, and chippers and grinders—incentive workers earned about 25 percent more than time workers when compared both nationally and

regionally. Workers paid on an incentive basis constituted about a third of all production workers in the industry; in the Great Lakes region they accounted for about 37 percent of the work force; but on the Pacific Coast their ratio was only about 1 in 15.

Workers in steel foundries having over 500 employees usually received higher earnings than those in the smaller foundries. For half of the selected occupations, the national averages in the larger steel foundries were from 5 to 10 percent higher than in foundries employing from 51 to 500; for a fifth of the occupations, the advantage was less than 4 percent; for another fifth, it ranged from 10 to 15 percent. Steel foundries are typically larger than most other types of foundries, particularly gray-iron and nonferrous. Of the foundries that employed 51 or more workers, over a fourth of the steel foundries employed over 500, whereas in the nonferrous-foundry industry the comparable proportion was less than 10 percent.

Minimum wage rates established by steel foundries showed similarities both among and within the major producing regions. In December 1951, minimum entrance rates of \$1.25 to \$1.35 an hour had been established in steel foundries employing about three-fifths of the production workers in the major regions. Minimum job rates for men were most heavily concentrated between \$1.25 and \$1.40, except on the Pacific Coast where higher minimum job rates generally prevailed.

Related Wage Practices

Almost two-thirds of the men production workers were employed by steel foundries which had a scheduled workweek of 40 hours. Most of the other workers were on a 48-hour schedule. On the Pacific Coast, all steel foundries reported a 40-hour workweek.

Late-shift employment involved about 35 percent of the steel-foundry workers, with about twice as many on the second as on the third shift. Almost all late-shift workers received premium rates, primarily on a cents-per-hour basis. The major differentials were 5 cents an hour on the second and 10 cents on the third shift. In the Middle Atlantic States a significant proportion of workers received 4 cents and 6 cents an hour, respectively.

Christmas or year-end bonuses were granted by steel foundries employing about a seventh of the production workers and a fourth of the office workers. Sick-leave pay was not common in the industry.

Vacation practices in steel foundries, which employed a majority of the production workers, followed the predominant policy in the basic iron and steel industry: 1 week after 1 year's service, 2 weeks after 5 years, and 3 weeks after 25 years. For office workers the most common provision was 2 weeks after 1 year and 3 weeks after 25 years. On the Pacific Coast, however, only a small percentage of the steel foundries granted a third week of vacation to either production or office workers.

The number of paid holidays provided by steel foundries ranged from 1 to 8 days a year; the granting of 6 days was the most common practice and was reported by employers with over two-thirds of the workers in the industry.

Insurance plans covering life, health, and hospitalization were financed in whole or part by steel foundry employers who had at least 80 percent of the industry employment. Retirement pension plans were in effect in steel foundries employing slightly more than half the workers. The proportion of foundry and office employees covered by retirement plans was relatively small on the Pacific Coast.

—JEAN A. WELLS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Railroad-Car Manufacturing

PRODUCTION WORKERS in railroad-car-building plants averaged \$1.77 an hour in January 1952, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and night work. Among the production occupations studied by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,¹ average hourly earnings ranged from \$1.47 for crane hookers to \$2.03 for pneumatic riveters. Earnings in the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions were slightly higher than the national average.

Earnings of individual production workers ranged from less than \$1.05 to more than \$2.90 an hour. (See table 1.) A tenth of the workers

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of production workers in the railroad-car industry, by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions, January 1952

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	United States ²	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes
Under 105.0.....	0.1	0.1	(?)
105.0 and under 110.0.....	.5	(?)	0.4
110.0 and under 115.0.....	.9	.1	(?)
115.0 and under 120.0.....	1.3	.3	.3
120.0 and under 125.0.....	3.1	2.6	.5
125.0 and under 130.0.....	1.7	1.6	4.7
130.0 and under 135.0.....	3.1	2.1	1.7
135.0 and under 140.0.....	3.0	3.5	2.4
140.0 and under 145.0.....	3.4	4.1	4.6
145.0 and under 150.0.....	4.5	4.5	3.5
150.0 and under 155.0.....	4.6	4.7	3.9
155.0 and under 160.0.....	4.4	4.5	9.3
160.0 and under 165.0.....	7.2	5.8	6.2
165.0 and under 170.0.....	5.1	4.8	6.6
170.0 and under 175.0.....	6.6	6.3	10.3
175.0 and under 180.0.....	7.1	4.7	4.6
180.0 and under 185.0.....	5.7	6.8	5.1
185.0 and under 190.0.....	5.1	7.0	5.7
190.0 and under 195.0.....	5.9	5.7	7.5
195.0 and under 200.0.....	5.9	3.9	3.4
200.0 and under 205.0.....	3.9	5.5	2.4
205.0 and under 210.0.....	3.0	4.4	1.0
210.0 and under 215.0.....	1.9	2.8	2.0
215.0 and under 220.0.....	2.1	2.7	5.2
220.0 and under 225.0.....	2.8	2.4	.7
225.0 and under 230.0.....	1.5	2.7	.5
230.0 and under 235.0.....	.9	1.6	.6
235.0 and under 240.0.....	.8	1.2	.8
240.0 and under 245.0.....	.6	.8	.3
245.0 and under 250.0.....	.4	.7	.6
250.0 and under 260.0.....	.6	.8	.8
260.0 and under 270.0.....	.4	.3	.9
270.0 and under 280.0.....	.5	.4	1.5
280.0 and under 290.0.....	.7	.5	2.0
290.0 and over.....	.7	.1	
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	18,672	8,782	5,435
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.77	\$1.80	\$1.84

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for regions not shown separately.

³ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

earned less than \$1.35; at the other extreme, a similar proportion received \$2.20 or more. The middle 50 percent, however, had earnings ranging between \$1.55 and \$1.95 an hour.

Among the 41 production occupations selected for study, crane hookers in the industry as a whole had the lowest average hourly earnings (\$1.47); pneumatic riveters had the highest average (\$2.03). (See table 2.) Production pipe fitters and hand welders also averaged slightly more than \$2 an hour. Fitters or assemblers, the largest group studied, averaged \$1.89 on construction and \$1.90 on erection work. Nearly two-fifths of the workers in the selected occupations were employed in the 13 jobs for which average hourly earnings ranged from \$1.80 to \$1.90.

Earnings averaged \$2.25 or more an hour for

¹ The study covered 16 establishments, each employing more than 100 workers, primarily engaged in building railroad passenger or freight cars. Plants manufacturing principally streetcars, trackless trolleys, or parts for railroad cars, as well as those primarily engaged in repair work, were excluded from the study. Data were collected by field representatives under the direction of Bureau regional wage and industrial relations analysts. More detailed information is available on request.

TABLE 2.—Straight-time average hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected production and office occupations in the railroad-car industry, United States and selected regions, January 1952

Occupation	United States ²		Middle Atlantic		Great Lakes	
	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings	Number of workers	Avg. hrly. earnings
<i>Production occupations—Men</i>						
Axle turners.....	79	\$1.96	28	\$2.01	23	\$1.94
Blacksmiths, forge shop.....	44	1.98	19	2.08	17	2.01
Buckers-up, hydraulic.....	69	1.50	---	---	---	---
Buckers-up, pneumatic.....	245	1.97	117	2.00	---	---
Car builders, wood (carpenters).....	368	1.78	---	---	231	1.86
Carpenters, maintenance.....	128	1.75	50	1.69	35	1.81
Crane hookers.....	633	1.47	311	1.42	187	1.69
Crane operators, electric bridge:						
Under 20 tons.....	347	1.65	212	1.65	---	---
20 tons and over.....	66	1.73	---	---	66	1.73
Diesel locomotive engineers.....	35	1.70	---	---	14	1.75
Drop-hammer operators, steam:						
4,000 lbs. and under.....	61	1.89	---	---	---	---
Over 4,000 lbs. to 10,000 lbs.....	12	1.96	---	---	---	---
Electricians, maintenance.....	223	1.84	73	1.82	87	1.90
Fitters or assemblers:						
Construction.....	429	1.89	165	2.16	---	---
Erection.....	1,723	1.90	901	2.02	466	1.92
Helpers, power-shear.....	271	1.66	133	1.74	57	1.73
Helpers, punch-press.....	418	1.73	202	1.76	141	1.81
Inspectors, class A.....	77	1.97	---	---	58	2.04
Inspectors, class B.....	38	1.87	---	---	---	---
Inspectors, class C.....	28	1.78	---	---	---	---
Machinists, maintenance.....	293	1.81	148	1.85	---	---
Mechanics, maintenance.....	203	1.72	---	---	---	---
Millwrights.....	256	1.80	---	---	58	1.88
Painters, rough.....	382	1.82	167	1.85	149	1.88
Patternmakers, wood.....	39	1.87	22	1.78	---	---
Pipe fitters, production.....	215	2.01	105	2.02	78	2.10
Power-shear operators.....	237	1.86	112	1.97	67	1.82
Punch-press operators, class A.....	272	1.99	135	2.09	82	1.94
Punch-press operators, class B.....	154	1.88	91	1.94	42	2.00
Rivet heaters.....	192	1.66	94	1.79	---	---
Riveters, hydraulic.....	72	1.98	---	---	---	---
Riveters, pneumatic.....	277	2.03	135	2.08	---	---
Stock clerks.....	131	1.57	---	---	---	---
Tool-and-diemakers.....	128	1.95	82	1.96	---	---
Trim-press operators:						
Cold-trim.....	36	2.00	27	2.06	---	---
Hot-trim.....	47	1.89	---	---	---	---
Truckers, power (fork-lift).....	150	1.60	75	1.62	38	1.55
Truckers, power (nonfork-lift).....	64	1.49	---	---	---	---
Welders, hand.....	1,690	2.01	592	1.99	677	2.15
Welders, machine.....	204	1.97	---	---	---	---
Wheel borers.....	26	1.90	8	1.97	9	1.98
<i>Office occupations—Women</i>						
Clerks, payroll.....	44	1.21	23	1.21	14	1.18
Stenographers, general.....	157	1.19	---	---	60	1.21
Typists, class A.....	38	1.28	34	1.27	---	---
Typists, class B.....	94	1.00	---	---	15	1.01

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² Includes data for regions not shown separately.

approximately a fourth of the production pipe fitters, pneumatic riveters, and class A punch press operators; a sixth of the hand welders; and an eighth of the fitters or assemblers. Less than a tenth of the fitters or assemblers and fewer than 2 percent of the workers in the remainder of these jobs earned less than \$1.40 an hour.

Most railroad-car-building plants are located in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes States. In both of these regions, average hourly earnings of production workers were slightly higher than the

national average—\$1.80 and \$1.84, respectively, compared with \$1.77. Hourly earnings of 7 percent of the workers in the Middle Atlantic region and of 6 percent in the Great Lakes region were below \$1.35, and of approximately 12 and 14 percent, respectively, earnings were \$2.20 or more. Of the 16 production jobs which could be compared, average earnings for all except 4 in each of these regions exceeded the national averages. For 9 of these jobs, average earnings were from 1 to 17 cents higher in the Great Lakes than in the Middle Atlantic region; for the other 7 occupations, workers in the Middle Atlantic region had higher averages, the differences ranging from 1 to 15 cents.

Average hourly earnings amounted to \$2 or more for 9 of 25 production jobs in the Middle Atlantic region and for 5 of 21 jobs in the Great Lakes region. Occupations with levels of at least \$2 covered, respectively, two-fifths and a third of the workers in the selected jobs in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions. Earnings of workers in 2 jobs (crane hookers and power truckers) averaged less than \$1.65 in each region.

Related Wage Practices

A work schedule of 40 hours a week was in effect in January 1952 for approximately nine-tenths of the workers. In the Great Lakes region, however, almost three-tenths of the workers had schedules of 48 hours a week. A sixth of the production workers were employed on late-shift operations—14 percent on second and 3 percent on third shifts. The most common provisions for premium payments were 4 cents an hour for work on the second and 6 cents on the third shift.

Paid vacations were reported for both production and office workers in all establishments. Plants employing all but about 5 percent of the production workers granted 1 week of vacation after 1 year of service, and all provided 2 weeks after 5 years. Office workers usually received a 2-week vacation after 1 year of service. Three-week vacations after 25 years' service were established policies of plants employing half the production workers and three-eighths of the office employees.

Paid holidays were granted by establishments employing a majority of the production workers and nearly all office workers. The most common

provision was 6 holidays a year; 19 percent of the office and 6 percent of the production workers, however, received 7 days.

Formal provisions for paid sick leave were limited to about a fourth of the office workers. They were employed in establishments which granted 10 or 12 days a year after 1 year of service.

Insurance or pension plans, financed at least in part by the employer, were in effect in nearly all

establishments. Health insurance, hospitalization, and life insurance were provided in plants employing about nine-tenths of the workers. Retirement pensions were also reported by plants with almost half of the workers. Provisions for office workers were approximately the same as those for production workers.

—FRED W. MOHR

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

UNION CONVENTIONS SCHEDULE, SEPTEMBER 1952

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

<i>September</i>	<i>National or International Conventions</i>	<i>Place</i>
1	National Association of Letter Carriers, AFL.....	New York City.
1	Oil Workers International Union, CIO.....	Philadelphia.
2	International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, AFL.....	Los Angeles.
6	Friendly Society of Engravers and Sketchmakers, Ind.....	New York City.
8	International Association of Machinists, AFL.....	Kansas City, Mo.
8	International Chemical Workers Union, AFL.....	New York City.
8	International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, AFL.....	Atlantic City.
8	Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor....	New York City.
8	National Federation of Federal Employees, Ind.....	Detroit.
10	Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.....	New York City.
12	Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.....	New York City.
15	American Federation of Labor, AFL.....	New York City.
15	Cigar Makers' International Union of America, AFL.....	New York City.
15	International Alliance of Bill Posters, AFL.....	Minneapolis.
15	International Woodworkers of America, CIO.....	Portland.
15	National League of District Postmasters of the United States, Ind..	Spokane.
15	Railway Patrolmen's International Union, AFL.....	New York City.
15	Tobacco Workers International Union, AFL.....	Rochester, N. Y.
15	United Paperworkers of America, CIO.....	New York City.
15	United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum, and Plastic Workers, CIO.....	Asbury Park, N. J.
19	Colored Trainmen of America, Ind.....	Kingsville, Tex.
19	International Union of Life Insurance Agents, Ind.....	Cincinnati.
21	International Die Sinkers Conference, Ind.....	Louisville.
21	National Association of Postal Supervisors, AFL.....	Pittsburgh.
22	United Stone and Allied Products Workers, CIO.....	Cincinnati.
26	Foremen's Association of America, Ind.....	Pittsburgh.
27	Federation of State, City, and Town Employees, Ind.....	Fitchburg, Mass.

<i>September</i>	<i>State Conventions</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>State Conventions</i>	<i>Place</i>
4	New York, CIO.....	Buffalo.....	20	New Hampshire, AFL	Keene.
9	Indiana, AFL.....	Evansville.....	25	California, CIO.....	Santa Barbara.
13	Oregon, CIO.....	Portland.....	26	Colorado, CIO.....	Glenwood Springs.
20	Kansas, CIO.....	Salina.....	26	Minnesota, CIO.....	Duluth.

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, First Quarter, 1952

A DECLINE in the average injury-frequency rate¹ for manufacturing industries during the first quarter of 1952 brought it to the lowest point since the fourth quarter of 1949, according to preliminary reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The rate of 13.5 injuries per million man-hours worked during the first quarter of 1952 was 3 percent below the fourth-quarter and 13 percent below the first-quarter averages for 1951. It also compared favorably with the average of 13.7 for the first quarter of 1950 and was bettered only by the rate of 13.4 recorded during the fourth quarter of 1949—the low point of the postwar decline in injury rates.

Monthly rates for January, February, and March—13.6, 13.6, and 13.4, respectively—showed the usual increase from the low point of 12.6 reached in December 1951, and about equaled the rate of 13.5 for November. They were well below the rate for October (15.4) or any earlier month in 1951.

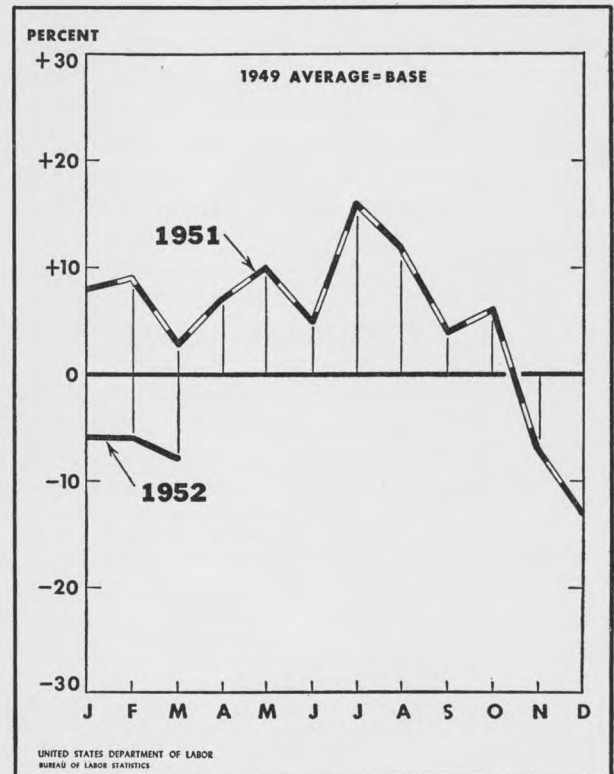
Of the 127 individual industry classifications for which quarterly data were available, 55 (or 43 percent) showed decreases of 1 frequency-rate point or more between the fourth quarter of 1951 and the first quarter of 1952. Significant increases were reported by 34 and little change by 38 industries.

Decreases of 5 or more frequency-rate points between averages for the fourth quarter of 1951 and those for the first quarter of 1952 were reported by six industries: structural clay products, from 37.7 to 27.0; partitions and fixtures—from 29.2 to 21.0; cutlery and edge tools—from 23.0 to 16.1; canning and preserving—from 20.6 to 15.3; confectionery and related products—from 19.5 to 14.4; and insulated wire and cable—from 21.6 to 16.6.

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 one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shut-downs). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

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

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing (Percent Change From 1949 Average)



Five industries showed substantial increases, but most of these increases represented the normal upswing from low rates in the fourth quarter. Logging reported a rate of 97.8, compared with 86.6 for the fourth quarter; the first quarter of 1952, however, was still considerably below the average of 114.4 for the third quarter and 113.9 for the first quarter of 1951. The average for metal household furniture almost doubled, from 16.4 in the fourth quarter of 1951 to 30.2 in the first quarter of 1952, but was in line with the rate of 27.1 for the third and 29.5 for the first quarter of 1951. The 1952 first-quarter rate for miscellaneous wood products was 33.7, compared with 26.1 in the fourth quarter and 33.6 in the first quarter of 1951; miscellaneous chemicals—23.0, compared with 16.2 and 22.9; and miscellaneous fabricated textile products—20.5, compared with 14.7 and 18.1, respectively.

In comparing the first-quarter rates for 1951 and 1952, over half of the industries showed very favorable improvement in their injury records. Sixty-nine industries—55 percent—had decreases

of 1 full point or more; in 19 instances, the decrease was 5 points or more. Only 19 industries reported increases of 1 frequency-rate point or more, and none of these amounted to as much as 5 points.

The principal decreases over the year were recorded by the following:

	Injury-frequency rates, first quarter—	
	1951	1952
Logging.....	113.9	97.8
Structural clay products.....	42.0	27.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic products.....	25.3	15.4
Fertilizers.....	24.6	15.7
Partitions and fixtures.....	29.7	21.0
Malt and malt liquors.....	25.9	18.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	21.8	14.8
Nonferrous foundries.....	30.4	23.5
Millwork and structural wood products.....	29.1	22.6

Injury-frequency rates
first quarter—

	1951	1952
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	36.0	29.6
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	19.5	13.4
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	24.9	19.1
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	24.2	18.4
Pottery and related products.....	18.0	12.4
Wooden containers.....	40.0	34.5
Office furniture.....	29.3	24.0
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	18.7	13.5
Cane sugar.....	18.6	13.4
Cutlery and edge tools.....	21.2	16.1

Outstandingly low rates for the first quarter of 1952 were recorded by the synthetic fibers industry—1.3, scientific instruments—3.0, electric lamps (bulbs)—3.2, synthetic rubber—3.4, miscellaneous communication equipment—3.4, aircraft—3.8, rubber footwear—3.8, radio tubes—4.6, explosives—4.7.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1952

Industry	1952				1951 fourth quarter	1951 annual (preliminary)	Industry	1952				1951 fourth quarter	1951 annual (preliminary)
	January	February	March	F i r s t quarter				January	February	March	F i r s t quarter		
Food and kindred products:							Paper and allied products:						
Meat products.....	20.8	20.7	17.7	19.8	21.4	23.2	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	16.5	14.9	14.6	15.3	14.1	15.6
Dairy products.....	9.8	12.1	19.8	14.0	17.7	18.4	Paperboard containers and boxes.....	12.8	13.0	14.6	13.4	14.7	18.4
Canning and preserving.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.3	20.6	25.8	Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	14.7	14.8	13.4	14.3	12.2	12.8
Grain-mill products.....	16.5	13.6	15.3	15.1	19.3	17.7	Printing, publishing, and allied industries:						
Bakery products.....	15.1	14.2	11.8	13.7	15.7	16.3	Newspapers and periodicals.....	10.6	8.0	12.4	10.4	11.5	10.0
Cane sugar.....	12.1	12.3	16.0	13.4	12.6	15.7	Bookbinding and related products.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.9
Beet sugar.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	32.5	40.2	Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	7.9	5.2	5.8	6.3	8.3	9.3
Confectionery and related products.....	15.2	12.9	14.8	14.4	19.5	17.6	Chemicals and allied products:						
Bottled soft drinks.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.8	25.2	33.3	Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	8.9	8.0	7.2	8.1	8.6	10.0
Malt and malt liquors.....	18.7	16.7	19.0	18.1	19.7	24.4	Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	8.3	7.6	5.5	7.0	5.2	6.7
Wines.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.2	25.2	Synthetic rubber.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	1.4	1.7
Distilled liquors.....	10.0	6.3	5.7	7.4	10.0	9.1	Synthetic fibers.....	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.8
Miscellaneous food products.....	13.0	9.8	12.1	11.7	14.0	15.0	Explosives.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.7	6.0	4.0
Textile-mill products:							Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	7.3	7.5
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	11.1	8.8	8.3	9.4	8.8	10.0	Drugs and medicines.....	9.2	11.0	7.4	9.2	10.2	10.3
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	7.4	7.4	6.6	7.2	8.4	9.0	Soap and related products.....	6.6	7.9	4.8	6.3	7.8	8.2
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	15.3	17.5	14.4	15.7	14.7	16.7	Paints, pigments, and related products.....	11.6	11.8	11.1	11.6	11.1	13.0
Knit goods.....	6.6	6.3	4.3	5.7	7.1	6.6	Fertilizers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.7	16.6	21.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	23.9	20.8	18.8	21.1	22.6	23.1	Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.0	(1)	(1)
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	13.6	15.1	11.6	13.4	14.5	16.3	Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.8	15.0	13.8
Apparel and other finished textile products:							Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.0	16.2	20.6
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	7.5	8.9	7.6	8.0	5.5	7.4	Rubber products:						
Clothing, women's and children's.....	6.2	6.7	5.6	6.1	3.9	5.3	Tires and inner tubes.....	5.0	5.4	6.1	5.5	6.7	6.1
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.5	14.7	18.0	Rubber footwear.....	2.8	4.3	4.3	3.8	4.1	5.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):							Miscellaneous rubber products.....	11.0	11.1	12.6	11.5	11.0	14.1
Logging.....	108.8	96.3	88.0	97.8	86.6	102.6	Leather and leather products:						
Planing mills.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	53.3	53.3	Leather tanning and finishing.....	20.4	19.9	21.0	20.4	20.4	23.2
Sawmills.....	56.4	59.2	43.8	53.1	51.9	54.6	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.5
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated.....	54.2	46.7	47.9	49.6	46.8	51.0	Footwear (except rubber).....	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.7
Veneer mills.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	45.9	45.9	Miscellaneous leather products.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.0
Millwork and structural wood products.....	26.3	18.0	23.1	22.6	27.0	29.1	Stone, clay, and glass products:						
Plywood mills.....	26.7	29.2	30.0	28.7	31.5	33.3	Glass and glass products.....	10.1	10.5	10.0	10.3	11.1	12.6
Wooden containers.....	32.1	33.1	38.4	34.5	33.3	38.0	Structural clay products.....	30.3	25.1	25.4	27.0	37.7	40.3
Miscellaneous wood products.....	37.5	30.6	32.9	33.7	26.1	34.8	Pottery and related products.....	12.9	13.6	10.5	12.4	16.7	19.2
Furniture and fixtures:							Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wood.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.1	23.5	26.4
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	18.9	17.2	19.0	18.4	21.7	25.0	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	14.5	16.2	15.8	15.4	17.3	20.9
Metal household furniture.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	30.2	16.4	25.2	Primary metal industries:						
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	15.8	17.0	16.8	16.5	17.5	19.5	Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	5.6
Office furniture.....	21.4	28.2	22.8	24.0	21.4	24.3	Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	29.4	28.0	31.5	29.6	31.8	35.5
Public-building and professional furniture.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.2	16.9	19.6	Steel foundries.....	28.3	28.1	26.1	27.6	29.8	31.5
Partitions and fixtures.....	22.4	22.7	17.7	21.0	29.2	28.0							
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.8	15.8							

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1952—Continued

Industry	1952				1951 fourth quarter	1951 annual (preliminary)	Industry	1952				1951 fourth quarter	1951 annual (preliminary)
	January	February	March	F i r s t quarter				January	February	March	F i r s t quarter		
Primary metal industries—Con.							Machinery (except electrical)—Con.						
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	11.8	13.3	12.1	12.4	13.0	13.6	Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	19.3	19.6	16.5	18.4	19.8	20.5
Nonferrous foundries.....	22.3	23.7	24.4	23.5	24.8	27.9	Commercial and household machinery.....	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.5	9.3
Iron and steel forgings.....	27.0	26.9	24.6	26.2	21.4	24.7	Valves and fittings.....	16.9	22.3	15.5	18.2	18.1	20.7
Wire drawing.....	14.8	12.7	10.2	12.6	11.3	11.0	Ball and roller bearings.....	12.3	11.7	14.3	12.8	14.3	13.4
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe.....	17.9	16.4	13.8	16.1	13.2	12.8	Machine shops, general.....	17.2	18.2	19.3	18.3	16.6	17.8
Cold-finished steel.....	12.9	16.5	11.3	13.6	17.1	19.9	Electrical machinery:						
Fabricated metal products:							Electrical industrial apparatus.....	8.0	8.8	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.4
Tin cans and other tinware.....	12.1	8.9	6.5	9.1	7.6	9.9	Electrical appliances.....	5.4	8.4	6.4	6.7	5.8	5.9
Cutlery and edge tools.....	14.3	17.8	16.1	16.1	23.0	21.6	Insulated wire and cable.....	20.3	16.6	12.7	16.6	21.6	18.3
Hand tools, files, and saws.....	17.2	20.2	16.9	18.1	18.4	20.3	Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	5.4	5.7	8.8	6.7	6.3	6.8
Hardware.....	9.1	7.8	11.9	9.6	10.0	11.3	Electric lamps (bulbs).....	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.2	4.4	4.8
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	16.6	13.9	13.7	14.8	19.1	20.9	Radios and related products.....	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.7
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	22.3	21.5	20.2	21.3	19.4	21.5	Radio tubes.....	5.8	4.7	3.5	4.6	5.1	4.8
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	21.1	24.1	20.9	22.0	22.8	24.7	Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	2.4	3.3	4.5	3.4	4.5	4.5
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	31.3	Batteries.....	12.5	9.6	7.8	10.0	13.2	14.3
Boiler-shop products.....	30.1	32.9	28.4	30.4	25.6	28.8	Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	4.9	5.9
Sheet-metal work.....	21.2	24.1	24.3	23.2	25.7	30.2	Transportation equipment:						
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	13.3	13.5	13.5	13.5	12.9	16.3	Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.5	6.0	6.2
Metal coating and engraving.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.0	20.3	23.4	Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	5.4	6.0	6.0	5.7	8.6	9.1
Fabricated wire products.....	17.8	18.1	16.6	17.5	16.5	18.6	Aircraft.....	3.6	4.1	3.6	3.8	4.0	4.4
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.5	7.9	11.7	Aircraft parts.....	5.5	6.2	7.6	6.4	7.1	7.1
Steel springs.....	20.4	21.9	18.6	20.3	22.4	23.6	Shipbuilding and repairing.....	22.0	20.1	20.7	21.0	19.9	22.0
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	13.8	13.2	17.8	14.9	18.4	15.9	Boatbuilding and repairing.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	57.0
Screw-machine products.....	12.7	14.8	13.0	13.5	15.4	15.6	Railroad equipment.....	8.4	9.9	8.9	9.1	11.9	13.0
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	9.2	8.1	11.8	9.7	10.9	12.7	Instruments and related products:						
Machinery (except electrical):							Scientific instruments.....	3.6	3.1	2.4	3.0	4.8	6.1
Engines and turbines.....	9.0	10.0	10.1	9.7	10.3	12.1	Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	9.0	9.9	7.6	8.9	9.6	8.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	13.0	13.9	15.9	14.2	14.0	15.1	Optical instruments and lenses.....	9.2	9.6	5.5	8.0	5.6	8.0
Construction and mining machinery.....	25.6	26.5	24.8	25.6	23.2	25.9	Medical instruments and supplies.....	9.8	8.1	8.6	8.8	8.3	9.9
Metalworking machinery.....	13.9	13.8	16.0	14.5	14.2	14.5	Ophthalmic goods.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.1	6.8
Food-products machinery.....	16.8	12.7	14.9	14.8	19.2	19.2	Photographic equipment and supplies.....	7.3	6.7	6.0	6.7	4.8	5.4
Textile machinery.....	8.8	10.3	9.6	9.5	8.3	10.7	Watches and clocks.....	9.8	8.5	4.8	7.7	5.1	5.9
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	15.5	16.4	20.4	17.4	18.9	21.5	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:						
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	22.9	17.5	17.0	19.2	23.0	21.5	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	6.8	11.2	3.0	6.8	8.2	6.4
Pumps and compressors.....	17.4	16.8	16.6	16.9	16.8	19.3	Fabricated plastics products.....	21.4	15.3	10.8	15.8	14.6	17.8
Mechanical power - transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	12.2	13.4	13.9	13.2	13.7	15.0	Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	11.2	13.0	13.7	12.7	11.5	13.2
							Ordnance:						
							Ordnance and accessories.....	9.6	6.5	9.2	8.5	3.8	5.7

¹Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

Note: The injury-frequency rates presented in this table were adjusted to be comparable with the final annual averages for 1950. These final averages were based upon a comprehensive survey covering approximately 60 percent of all employees engaged in manufacturing. The rates for 1951 and 1952 were

based upon a much smaller sample, covering about one-third of the employees in manufacturing; they are preliminary and subject to revision.

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 Dec. 23, 1951. See Monthly Labor Review for May 1952 for comparable quarterly rates for 1950 and the first 3 quarters of 1951. Fourth-quarter 1951 rates were reported in the June issue.

The Defense Mobilizer's Sixth Quarterly Report, 1952

SUCCESSFUL FULFILLMENT of the sharp increase in military production that was scheduled for the second quarter of 1952 can be attributed to the intense effort in the preparatory and tooling-up stages of the past 2 years, according to the quar-

terly report prepared by John R. Steelman, Acting Defense Mobilization Director.¹ Practically all of the increase has been in the new and more complicated weapons on the military procurement list, signifying an improved skill in developing modern equipment that will be superseding current

¹Source: Sixth Quarterly Report to the President by the Director of Defense Mobilization, July 1, 1952, entitled, "Defense Mobilization—The Shield Against Aggression." This is the first report prepared by the Acting Director.

models. Industrial expansion, particularly in those segments which make up the mobilization base, is now proceeding at a record rate. Problems of material supply were overshadowed by the shut-down in the steel industry and the resulting loss of 11 million ingot tons. Demands for employment were met in most defense industries, and only a slight over-all increase took place.

Military Production and Economic Expansion

Total value of deliveries during the second quarter of 1952 in all military procurement and construction programs was estimated at \$8 billion. This total represents a 20-percent increase over the previous quarter and is six times the rate prevailing in June 1950. From mid-1950 to date, \$34 billion had been delivered and \$50 billion more were outstanding in contracts and orders. Last-quarter deliveries, according to the report, are three-quarters of the way toward the \$10.5 billion quarterly rate scheduled to be reached early in 1953 and maintained through 1954.

A major portion of the increase in military production came in the "hard to get" items, Mr. Steelman stated, and the value of such deliveries rose nearly 50 percent between February and May of this year. "This means that the bugs have been worked out of many of the new models of equipment. The intense efforts of the past 2 years . . . are showing their results—as the new items, one by one, begin to flow in volume from the assembly lines to the military forces."

According to business reports submitted to the Government, total investment in new plants and equipment will set a new record in 1952—\$24.1 billion, which is \$800 million higher than the 1951 total and 35 percent greater than the \$17.8 billion of 1950. The record flow of investment, the report showed, is being channeled in those parts of the economy that most directly support both the current defense program and full mobilization requirements. For instance, planned plant and equipment expenditures in 1952 in durable-goods production increased by 16 percent over 1951 and 91 percent over 1950.

To date, Mr. Steelman stated, expansion goals have been set for 131 separate materials, products, and facilities, and also for individual basic industries where goals call for spectacular increases in capacity from pre-Korean levels. In the latter

category, steel capacity is to be raised 22 percent, primary aluminum 115 percent, petroleum refining 20 percent, and electric power 70 percent over mid-1950 levels. The expansion goals, according to the report, are fixed "at the levels necessary to support both the defense program and civilian requirements as of a future year—usually 1954 or 1955—or the level necessary for full mobilization readiness, whichever is higher."

Total civilian labor force, including the Armed Forces, was 62.8 million in May, the same as a year ago, Mr. Steelman stated. However, the modest rise in employment which took place in the second quarter of 1952 in the face of increased defense production and continued high level of civilian output, suggests that many defense workers who entered the labor force in the early months of the mobilization period have now been trained and are producing more goods for each hour worked. Unemployment for May continued at the lowest levels since World War II—1.6 million.

Although, in general, employment in defense industries has been adequate to maintain current production schedules, the report disclosed that the projected 15-percent rise in national security expenditures by the end of the year will require additional workers. The demand will be principally in the aircraft, shipyards, ordnance, electronics, and machine-tool industries.

Materials Supply

Immediate effect of the steel stoppage upon industrial expansion "was not heavy," according to Mr. Steelman, but "the delayed impact will be much greater throughout the economy." Shortages of many finished steel products are expected for many months after the dispute is settled, because of an anticipated steel-output decline of 6 million ingot tons in 1952 compared with 1951 and the delay in producing at full capacity.

As a result of improved supply-demand balance, controls on 20 materials were eliminated and in 26 instances were relaxed, the report revealed. For some other commodities, however, the supply-demand balance was such, that it necessitated new restrictions and the tightening of controls in 11 cases, primarily machine tools and iron and steel.

Vocational Rehabilitation by Federal-State Agencies

AN ALL-TIME RECORD in Federal-State vocational rehabilitation services was reached in 1951 when 66,193 disabled men and women were prepared for work and placed in useful occupations, according to the annual report of the Federal Security Agency's Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. Total expenditures, in attaining an 11-percent increase over 1950, amounted to \$30,272,854 of which over \$21 million—or 69.4 percent—consisted of Federal funds; the balance was obtained from States and local sources.

In meeting the challenge of accelerating military and economic production, OVR is assisting public rehabilitation agencies to channel rehabilitated workers into critical occupations and essential industries where manpower shortages exist. In 1950, the men and women rehabilitated added more than 100 million man-hours a year to the Nation's productive effort.

Many of the 66,193 men and women rehabilitated in 1951 are currently working in occupations where shortages of trained personnel are beginning to occur. It is estimated that over 10,000 have entered skilled trades such as machinists, electricians, welders, and tool and die makers, and approximately 3,000 have gone into professions such as teaching, engineering, and medicine. An additional 14,435 men and women who have been served by the OVR program were employed at the end of the fiscal year but were still under observation to ensure successful placement. Another 12,948 were ready for placement in jobs.

Major services provided under the OVR program are medical examinations; medical, surgical, psychiatric, and hospital services; furnishing of artificial limbs and other prosthetic appliances; on- and off-the-job training; maintenance and transportation during treatment or training; the furnishing of tools, equipment, or licenses; counseling and guidance and psychological testing; placement in a job or establishment in a small business; follow-up to ensure the success of the rehabilitation. Of these services, counseling is becoming a more important function, because of the greater number of seriously disabled currently being reached.

Providing leadership and guidance to the States in carrying out their rehabilitation programs is a function of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation; an important part of this responsibility is the administration of grants-in-aid. Day-to-day relationships with the States are maintained by the Director and the two operating divisions of OVR. Other assistance to the States includes help in the preparation of proposed legislation; advice in the fields of medicine, psychology, and social work; aid with public information programs; establishment of relationships with other interested agencies such as the public employment services; and over-all administration of programs and planning.

Internationally, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation is also taking a leading part in the dissemination of American know-how in its field. Much of this work is carried on through the United Nations. OVR prepared the basic statements of program plans and policy for the use of the United States delegation to the seventh session of the UN Social Commission held in Switzerland in March and April 1951. It is responsible for the planning and supervising of programs of study for exchange students as well as for assisting foreign visitors in the study of the policies and methods of vocational rehabilitation in the United States.

The Instability of Consumer Spending

THE consumer's role in the struggle against inflation in 1951 seems to have transcended all of the direct and indirect controls utilized. This emergence of the consumer as a complex economic personality and his capability of stirring up economic uncertainty is the subject of a paper by Arthur F. Burns on "The Instability of Consumer Spending," which was presented at the annual meeting of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.¹ Recognition of the importance of the consumer in economic activities, Dr. Burns points out, has resulted in a shift in pioneering economic investigation toward consumption analysis.

¹ Dr. Burns is Director of Research of the Bureau and his paper appeared in that agency's 32d Annual Report, May 1952 (p. 3).

Following the start of Korean hostilities, consumers, in expectation of civilian goods shortages, went on a "spending spree." Similarly, businessmen stocked up on raw materials and stepped up production schedules. These actions were reflected in a 17-percent rise in wholesale prices and an 8-percent rise in consumer prices between June 1950 and February 1951. The supply of civilian goods kept pace with the demand because military orders were only beginning to rise. This development led consumers to revise their outlook and spending fell off perceptibly after the first quarter of 1951, despite the steady rise in personal income throughout the year. By the year's end, savings had reached their highest level since the end of World War II.

"Largely as a result of the lull in consumer buying, the past year was characterized by a degree of over-all stability that few economists had anticipated," but, Dr. Burns cautions, it is problematical whether 1951's remarkable economic achievement can be repeated in 1952. He cites the renewed increase in the money supply during the second half of 1951, the higher military spending scheduled for 1952, and the fresh resort to deficit financing as an indication of a revival of inflationary pressure.

Shifts to Consumption Analysis

Consumption held a distinctly subordinate place in the main body of economic theory in the period before the early 1930's. Alfred Marshall's "universal rule" of demand, which held that demand for a commodity increases with a fall in prices, dominated economic thinking on the subject of consumption.

A major shift in economic theory took place during the depression of the 1930's when increased emphasis was first placed on income changes and differences. The most important single factor in this shift of economic theory from prices to income, according to Dr. Burns, was J. M. Keynes' "General Theory." In the Keynesian "fundamental psychological law," it is stated that "men are disposed, as a rule and on the average, to increase their consumption as their income increases, but not by as much as the increase in their income." Mr. Keynes realized that, in addition to the amount of income and separate from adjustments which occur over a period of time, there are

other factors governing consumer spending. In clarification, he analyzed the influence of the factors which seemed to be capable of modifying the amount of "real" spending at a given level of "real" income; namely, the distribution of incomes, "windfall" changes in the value of assets, the rate of interest, changes in fiscal policy, and expectations concerning future incomes. He did not, however, attach great importance to them, and he practically dismissed one of them—consumer expectations. A new economics arose, Dr. Burns states, "which devoted itself preponderantly to aggregate income analysis, neglecting variations in prices, just as the older economics had devoted itself preponderantly to individual price analysis, neglecting variations in national income."

Consumers came to be regarded as creatures of habit, whose collective propensity to spend or save could be counted on with assurance. Further, some of the new economists also believed that spending or saving was mathematically determined by changes in aggregate income.

But recent postwar events, particularly since the outbreak of the Korean conflict, have led to "a sharp reversal in economic thinking." For instance, forecasts of consumer spending after VJ-day were in error by an uncomfortable margin; during 1947, the rate of savings was reduced, not by "adversity" as anticipated but by prosperity; and in 1951, savings advanced sharply despite a rise in personal incomes.

As Dr. Burns points out, "few, if any, economists are any longer disposed to question the capacity of consumers to change their rates of spending without prior notice. Indeed, there is some danger that the whimsical character of consumer spending will now be as roundly exaggerated as was its mathematical determinacy only a short time back."

Trends in Economic Theory

An interest in a widening range of problems connected with consumer activities and a tendency toward closer unification between speculative theorizing and empirical testing were listed in the paper as current in economic thinking. Some of the questions which are being asked by economists are highlighted by Dr. Burns, and "while none have as yet been answered with precision and some have hardly been answered at all,

the rough foundations of an empirical science of consumption are slowly beginning to take shape."

"The subject of primary interest concerning consumer demand has become the consumer himself—that is, his actual behavior and the kind and degree of regularity that characterize it." Questions arise as to how, in what directions, and in what degree the current spending of individual families is influenced by the size of the family; the age of family members; their occupation, place of residence, income, any recent shift in income, highest past income, the amount of liquid assets, stock of durables and semidurables, recent changes in buying, highest past spending, expectations concerning future incomes and prices; and the amount and kind of their neighbors' buying.

In addition, it is asked how, in what directions, and in what degree is the country's consumer spending influenced, among other things, by (1) distribution of individual incomes; (2) amount of capital gains or losses; (3) changes in the general level of prices; (4) dispersion of individual price movements; (5) terms on which consumer credit is extended; (6) introduction of new commodities; (7) advertising expenditures; (8) rate of formation of new families; and (9) geographic mobility of the population.

Indicative of the trend in economic theory in which quantitative records and empirical tests play a significant part are the various statistical-research and analytical investigations completed by the National Bureau of Economic Research and other agencies. These include: approximate measures of the size and distribution of the national income; the subject of savings versus current consumption; annual estimates of money flows and year-end estimates of cash and related assets for households; and the annual survey of consumer finances conducted jointly by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan.²

Need for Consumption Research

Consumer research in the past 15 years has centered primarily on the facts and causes of variations in consumer spending and saving, the paper under review notes. Effects of these variations, however, on the over-all operations of the economy (and particularly on the production of

consumer and investment-goods industries) have received much less attention.

What is needed, the author states, is a refinement and testing of various existing statistics and studies on consumer behavior as well as the development of new statistics. Several general statistical research projects are mentioned concerning the interrelations of consumption, production, and income distribution. In particular, the need for a broad survey of consumption trends is emphasized.

"Vast changes have occurred in recent decades in technology, the distribution of population between urban and rural centers, the industrial status of women, the education of children and adults, the length of human life, the range of available commodities and services, the speed of communication, the income per capita, the distribution of incomes among the people, and the activities of government," Dr. Burns states.

"How have these and related developments affected consumer spending patterns? To what extent, in particular, has the decline in the inequality of personal incomes since 1929 helped to create mass markets for a wide range of commodities? In what ways has the recent sharp increase in the marriage rate, in home ownership, and in the number of children affected the allocation of consumer income among different kinds of expenditure and between saving and spending? How, in turn, has the modern emphasis on possession of ever larger amounts of consumer goods reacted on the pecuniary ambitions of people, their willingness to work, and their attitude toward assuming the risks of innovation and enterprise? How has the trend of employment in the service industries been affected by our changing consumption standards? How has the surprisingly high rate of food expenditure in recent years affected the fortunes of farmers and the long-run prospects of agriculture? With what speed, and with what effect on saving and other types of spending, have industrial prodigies like the electric refrigerator, the radio, and the television receiver been absorbed into the consumer economy? What part has the development of consumer installment financing played in this process? How has the extension of life insurance, social-security programs, and private pension plans affected consumer spending

² For a discussion of the latest survey on Consumer Finances, see the Monthly Labor Review, June 1952 (p. 672).

and saving? And what does the increasing proportion of consumer outlay on goods that need not be purchased continuously, either because they have a long life of service built into them or, because they are of a luxury character, signify for the problem of maintaining economic stability in the future?" Answers to these and related questions have a practical as well as a scientific interest.

The Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952

MARKED CHANGES in the extent of the Federal Government's authority to control wages, prices, and rents, and to intervene in labor disputes were made by the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 (Public Law 429) which became effective July 1, 1952.¹ Under the new measure, wage and price controls will continue until April 30, 1953, and Federal rent controls will be maintained until September 30, 1952. The President approved these amendments in order to prevent the expiration of powers which were retained and which are necessary to continue the defense production and stabilization programs.

The 10-month extension of the control of wages, prices, and salaries is accompanied by a series of amendments sharply altering the stabilization program. The present Wage Stabilization Board is to be abolished on July 29. It is also forbidden to issue any further regulations and orders after June 27, except with respect to individual cases pending before the Board prior to that date. In its place, the law creates a successor board which is to be tripartite in composition, with an equal number of labor-management-public participants. The President is authorized to determine the number of Board members, and each of his appointments is subject to Senate confirmation. However, the new Board is given no authority to recommend settlement of labor disputes.

In general, no significant changes were made in wage-stabilization functions. The new Board is also authorized to formulate and recommend

stabilization policies and regulations for promulgation by the Economic Stabilization Administrator and to advise any person affected thereby as to the interpretation or application of those policies and regulations. Certain employees, however, are exempted from wage stabilization under the new law. These are (1) agricultural labor; (2) employees in small establishments with 8 or less workers; and (3) bowling alley employees. In addition, controls are lifted on wage increases for workers whose earnings do not exceed \$1.00 an hour.

In the first statement emanating from the WSB since enactment of the new law, the Vice Chairman estimated that the two important exemptions, in terms of employees affected, would involve more than 6 or 7 million workers. The agricultural exemption will apply to 3 million and the small-business exemption to an estimated 5,250,000 workers employed by some 2 million establishments. In the latter instance, however, the President has the authority to exclude any group from the scope of the exemption, if their exemption would be unstabilizing.

Under the new amendment the Salary Stabilization Board receives statutory status, retains its current function, and has its jurisdiction enlarged to cover the salaries of "supervisors" as defined in the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. The law removes from salary controls professional engineers employed by either industrial or engineering firms and architects and accountants employed by firms practicing those professions.

The President, in a statement issued the day after he approved the act, declared that the "new law weakens our ability to hold down prices and stabilize our economy," and stated that, "if the Congress has a better way of dealing with labor disputes in defense plants, it should write its views into law." By destroying the existing system, "without providing any substitute . . . the Congress has opened a dangerous gap in the mobilization program," the President asserted.

Price stabilization machinery underwent considerable change under the 1952 amendments. One of the principal provisions exempts from price control all fruits and vegetables, whether

¹ For discussion of the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1951, see *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1951 (p. 299).

fresh or processed. The Office of Price Stabilization, in a statement of interpretation, estimated that these products account for 20 percent of the food dollar. Another important provision prohibits the OPS from establishing ceilings below minimum sales prices currently in effect under State laws, including those for fluid milk. The 1952 legislation also extends the provisions of the Capehart amendment to processors of farm commodities, including milk and other dairy products, but expressly provides that the amendment does not apply to a seller of materials at retail or wholesale.

Price supports are guaranteed at 90 percent of parity on cotton, corn, wheat, peanuts, rice, and tobacco under the new measure. Furthermore, the Department of Agriculture is permitted to import fats and oil, peanuts, rice, butter, and cheese by an additional 15 percent over the quotas set, if such action would improve international relations and trade.

Basic changes were made in the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended. Federal rent controls will be terminated after September 30, 1952, except in (1) areas which are or may be classified as critical defense housing areas; (2) incorporated places where rent control is already in effect and local governing bodies declare by resolution before September 30, 1952, that Federal rent control should continue; and (3) unincorporated localities in defense rental areas, where an incorporated locality which has made such a declaration constitutes the major portion of the area. Approximately 6 million rental housing units are in areas where rents will be decontrolled unless local agencies take action, according to the President.

Substantial limitations in the power of the Government to regulate consumer credit and housing credit are made by the amendment. The Federal Reserve Board's authority to control consumer credit is eliminated entirely. The new congressional action also requires that control on housing credit be lifted (except that a minimum down payment up to 5 percent may be required) if housing starts should fall below an annual rate of 1.2 million units for 3 successive months. Since

this figure represents a boom level of activity, this provision would, to all intents and purposes, have the effect of ending real-estate controls.

Continuation of the Government's authority for allocating and establishing priorities on scarce materials is permitted for a full year, to June 30, 1953, by the new legislation.

Proceedings under the Walsh-Healey Act are subjected to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act. In addition, the 1952 amendment makes wage determinations and interpretations, issued by the Secretary of Labor, subject to judicial review.

In a statement of policy, the President is directed to end wage and price controls as rapidly as possible consistent with the policies and purposes of the 1952 amendment. Congress also included in the new law its views respecting the current steel controversy. It requested the President to invoke immediately the provisions of the LMRA in order to terminate the steel stoppage.

Ceiling Price Regulations 146-153; Suspension of Some Price Controls

THE Office of Price Stabilization adopted eight new ceiling price regulations during June 1952 and suspended ceilings on certain consumer soft goods and other commodities.¹ Suspension of controls was provided for by several General Overriding Regulations and not by a specific ceiling price regulation. The new price regulations and the suspension regulations are summarized in tabular form, with footnotes in the CPR section of the table identifying appropriate suspension regulations.

¹ Sources: Federal Registers, vol. 17, No. 109, June 4, 1952, pp. 5030 and 5032; No. 110, June 5, 1952, p. 5059; No. 111, June 6, 1952, p. 5118; No. 116, June 13, 1952, p. 5364; No. 127, June 28, 1952, p. 5816; No. 123, June 24, 1952, pp. 5656, 5657, 5658, and 5660; No. 128, July 1, 1952, pp. 5856 and 5886.

Major provisions of CPR's adopted in June 1952

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
146	June 3	June 9	Wool grease and lanolin.	Manufacturers and processors.	Establishes uniform dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for sales of all grades of wool grease and lanolin, based on an average of General Ceiling Price Regulation ceiling prices for each grade weighted according to 1951 production figures.
147	---do---	---do---	Rubber chemicals	Manufacturers	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceilings of all sales to industrial users of specified rubber chemicals. For sales to a class of purchasers other than industrial users or for sales of other rubber chemicals, the regulation requires application of the weighted-average uniform increase factor—103.4 percent to the GCPR ceiling price.
148	June 4	June 9	Vegetable parchment paper and parchmentizing stock.	---do---	Fixes dollars-and-cents ceilings for four basic grades of vegetable parchment paper covering about 75 percent of the industry's total tonnage. Provides methods for determining ceiling for related grades.
149	---do---	---do---	Southern yellow pine lumber.	---do---	Establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceilings on an industry-wide f. o. b. mill basis. The prices reflect appropriate differentials among the various species, grades, and sizes of most standard Southern yellow pine lumber items.
150	June 12	June 17	Small pneumatic compressors.	---do---	Establishes ceiling prices for new and unused small pneumatic compressors (not for use with condensing units) and their parts or accessories when sold by the manufacturers of the compressor unit. Prices established are 25 percent above prices in effect on June 24, 1950.
151	June 27	July 2	Appalachian hardwood lumber.	---do---	Establishes specific dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for most standard grades and items of dry and green rough hardwood lumber produced in the Appalachian Hardwood Region (consisting of the State of W. Va. and parts of the States of Ga., Ky., Md., N. C., S. C., Tenn., and Va.).
152	June 30	June 30	Western Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine, Idaho White Pine, Lodgepole Pine, Engelmann Spruce, Inland Red Cedar, Incense Cedar, Inland Larch and Douglas Fir, and White Fir.	---do---	Establishes dollars-and-cents ceiling prices for Western Pine and associated species of lumber and railroad ties produced in the following 12 States: Oreg., Wash., Calif., Idaho, Mont., S. Dak., Wyo., Colo., Utah, Nev., Ariz., N. Mex.
153	---do---	---do---	All species of softwood plywood faced with any species of hardwood veneer.	Direct mill sales	Establishes ceiling prices for softwood plywood, hardwood faced manufactured in the United States west of the 105th meridian.

See footnotes at end of table.

Major provisions of CPR's adopted in June 1952—Continued

CPR No.	Date issued	Effective date	Commodity covered	Distribution level	Scope of provision
<i>Suspension of controls (supplementary regulations)</i>					
GOR 4 ¹	June 23	June 23	Sheets, pillow cases, towels, bedspreads, napkins, tablecloths, draperies, blankets, cordage, twine, and thread.	Manufacturers----	Suspends commodities listed from price ceilings, provided that the fiber weight of these commodities after production, but before finishing, consists of 50 percent or more of cotton and less than 25 percent of any one of either wool, rayon, nylon, or fibers other than cotton.
GOR 4 ²	---do---	---do---	Burlap and cotton bags; burlap and cotton spiral tubing; burlap and cotton laminated sheets, tubes and covers; burlap strips; and open mesh bags and yardage.	-----do-----	Suspends ceilings provided that the cost or weight of commodities covered consists of 50 percent or more of jute, cotton, or paper open mesh fabric.
GOR 4 ³	---do---	---do---	Imported and domestic hides and skins.	-----do-----	Suspends ceiling prices on imported and domestic hides and skins and the cut parts thereof suitable for making leather whether raw, partially cured, fully cured, or semi-tanned; imported and domestic leather, including finished or unfinished splits and leather cut stock except when sold at retail and when scrap leather is not suitable for producing cut parts.
GOR 7 ⁴	---do---	---do---	Bulk whiskey and wine.	Various-----	Suspends controls applicable to sales for off-premise consumption of imported and domestic bulk whiskey, bulk wine, packaged distilled spirits, and packaged wine.
GOR 14 ⁵	---do---	---do---	Certain textile services.	-----do-----	Suspends from price control those services which are performed in the course of the manufacture or processing of any fiber, yarn, or fabric as to which the applicable ceiling price regulation has been suspended or excepted from price control.

¹ Revision 1, Amendment 2; General Overriding Regulation (GOR) 4.² Revision 1, Amendment 3.³ Revision 1, Amendment 4.⁴ Revision 1.⁵ Amendment 16.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Application of FLSA. The first appellate decision dealing with the requirement that an establishment and its sales must be "recognized" as "retail in the particular industry" in order to qualify for the new section 13 (a) (4) exemption provided by the Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1949 was rendered by a United States Court of Appeals.³ The company in this case operated a printing plant and an office-supply business on the same premises. Eighty percent of its revenue and the work of seven of its eight employees was concerned with the printing and sale of shipping tags, letterheads, office forms, etc. The remainder of the work related to office supplies purchased for resale. The U. S. Department of Labor sued to enjoin the company from violating the act's minimum-wage and overtime provisions.

On the basis of the company's testimony that under the "trade understanding" it was "engaged in the retail trade," the lower court had held that the "retail establishment" exemption in sections 13 (a) (2) and 13 (a) (4) of the act was applicable. The lower court also had ruled that the company's employees were not engaged in the production of goods for interstate commerce since the employer had no "direct knowledge" that its customers were shipping goods out of the State.

On the exemption issue, the Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court and stated that before an establishment can qualify under the retail exemption provisions of the act, it must be "recognized as retail . . . in the particular industry." The evidence presented by the employer, in the opinion of the appellate court, failed to establish that element of the exemption.

On the coverage question, the Court of Appeals also overruled the lower court, holding that if a producer knows, "or reasonably should know," or only "expects" that his local customers will send his products to other States, he is a producer for interstate commerce within the meaning of the act. "Actual knowledge that his products will so move" is not essential to the act's coverage.

Enjoining FLSA Violations. A United States District Court granted⁴ the Secretary of Labor a permanent injunction restraining an employer from future violations of the minimum-wage and record-keeping requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act after it had been shown that he had continued violating the act after making several assurances that he would comply. The employ-

er's trucks transported goods to a railroad terminal for shipment and delivered goods from the terminal to consignees. An investigator of the U. S. Department of Labor in June 1951 found that the employer failed to pay the minimum wage and keep proper records. When this failure was called to the employer's attention, he made assurances that the act would be complied with in the future.

In October 1951, a check by the investigator disclosed that the same violations had continued, and the employer was again warned to comply with the act. A third check in February 1952 revealed that the violations had continued since the previous contact.

At the trial, the employer asserted that he had been complying with the minimum-wage and record-keeping requirements since March 1952. He assured the court of his intention to continue to comply in the future and sought to have the case delayed with the understanding that, if further investigations showed compliance, no injunction should be issued. In his objection, the Secretary of Labor maintained that the employer's investigation history entitled the Secretary to injunctive relief. The court concluded that the employer's workers were covered by the act, and that minimum-wage and record-keeping provisions had been violated. It then granted the permanent injunction requested by the Secretary.

"Employees" Within Meaning of FLSA. A United States Court of Appeals held⁵ that truck drivers and woodsmen who worked for a lumber manufacturer were employees of that company within the meaning of the FLSA and not independent contractors.

The company was engaged in the production and sale of lumber. Its operations included cutting timber from company-owned land, hauling it to the mill by truck, and manufacturing it into lumber, a substantial part of which was then shipped in interstate commerce. Originally, the truck drivers who hauled the timber to the mill were considered by the company to be employees. Under a plan instituted by the company 3 years prior to the trial, the drivers purchased trucks from the company and agreed to be paid at a certain rate per thousand board feet for the logs hauled. From this payment, the company deducted \$2 per thousand board feet and applied it to the purchase price of the truck. Four of the five drivers in question made no down payment on the trucks, and all

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. Celery City Printing Co.*, (C. A. 5, June 5, 1952).

⁴ *Tobin v. Williams Feed and Transfer Co.* (E. D. Ky. May 7, 1952).

⁵ *Tobin v. Anthony-Williams Mfg. Co.* (C. A. 8, May 6, 1952).

agreed to use the trucks only in connection with the company's business. The company's foreman specified the places where timber was to be cut and kept a close check on the whole cutting operation. For a while the woodsmen who cut the timber and prepared it for loading were employed by the company. The plan was later changed so that four of the drivers were required to hire their own woodsmen and furnish their tools; the driver's rate of compensation was raised by an amount approximately equal to the amount which the company formerly paid the woodsmen. Under the new arrangement the drivers paid the woodsmen the same amount they had previously received from the company.

The Secretary of Labor sued to enjoin the company from violating the overtime-compensation and record-keeping provisions of the act. The company's contention that the drivers and woodsmen were not employees of the company but were independent contractors was upheld by the lower court which based its conclusions on the Supreme Court's decision in *United States v. Silk*.⁶ The Court of Appeals agreed that the *Silk* decision controlled this case but did not agree that the holding in that case would result in a decision that the drivers and woodsmen were independent contractors. The appellate court noted that, in the *Silk* case, the Supreme Court had stated that it was impossible to extract "a rule of thumb to define the exact limits of the employer-employee relationship" and that none of the tests cited in that case "is controlling nor is the list complete." Applying the rule in the *Silk* case, the Court of Appeals held these workers to be employees of the company. It pointed to the control which the company exercised over the workers and their trucks and to the fact that the driver's ownership of the trucks was only nominal. The court stated that the drivers have small chance of any large financial return and do not incur losses and that two admitted employees of the company also did identical work.

According to the appellate court, the same analysis could be made of this situation as was made by the Supreme Court in *Rutherford Food Corp. v. McComb*,⁷ in which it was held that the activities of persons, alleged to be independent contractors, were regarded as a part of the "integrated unit of production" and were, therefore, employees. These drivers and woodsmen, in the court's opinion, were an integrated part of the company's production set-up.

Labor Relations

"Yellow-Dog" Contract. The New York Supreme Court ruled⁸ on the validity of a yellow-dog contract between the employees and principal stockholders of a corporation. In this case, the employees alleged that the stockholder promised them that if they would refrain from joining a union and persuade others not to join a union, he would bequeath them all of his stock. The stockholder, it was alleged, made performance of his promise impossible by selling the assets of the corporation and placing the corporation in the process of ultimate liquidation. The employees sued the stockholder for breach of contract and, alleging

that they had also been induced by the promise to work for wages which were unreasonable, they brought action against the corporation for unjust enrichment.

The court held the contract to be void and unenforceable. In New York, the court stated, agreements not to join the union as a condition of employment violate the State penal code, are unfair labor practices under the State labor law, and are contrary to the statutory public policy of the State civil rights law. In the court's opinion, agreements of this nature are not merely voidable at the employees, discretion, but are void.

Railway Labor Act. A decision⁹ of the United States Supreme Court held that the Railway Labor Act prohibited a union from using its position to destroy colored workers' jobs in order to give them to white workers. The facts showed that for a great many years certain Negro employees were classified by the railroad as "train porters" but did all the work ordinarily performed by brakemen. In the opinion, it was brought out that the Brotherhood of Trainmen had for many years opposed the employment of Negroes for train, yard, and engine service. As a result of strike threats, a 1946 agreement was made between the railroad and the union, which in effect forced the discharge of the porters whose jobs were then filled by white men. Under this agreement the white men did less work and got more pay.

The court's opinion, delivered by Mr. Justice Black, affirmed a decision of the Court of Appeals. Bargaining agents authorized by the Railway Labor Act, the court held, are prohibited under the act from using their position and power to engage in this discrimination. The opinion further stated that the courts can "protect those threatened by the unlawful use of power granted by a Federal act." The court believed that the racial discrimination in this situation was much the same as in *Steele v. L. & N. R. Co.*¹⁰ In the *Steele* case, it was held that a union which was the bargaining agent for all employees of the craft, including Negroes, was prohibited from engaging in hostile discrimination against colored employees. Although the union did not purport to act as agent for the colored porters in the case under consideration, the result—racial discrimination—was the same.

The dissenting opinion, delivered by Mr. Justice Minton, believed that the *Steele* decision was not controlling. In that case, *Steele* was a fireman, a class of employees which the union was supposed to represent without hostility. *Steele* could not become a member of that union because of his race. The dissenting opinion pointed out that in the present case the union is not the representative of train porters, but of brakemen, and that the train porters had a bargaining representative of their own. Therefore, Mr. Justice Minton reasoned, the brakemen's union and

⁶ 331 U. S. 704.

⁷ 331 U. S. 722.

⁸ *Corcoran v. John F. Trommer, Inc.* (N. Y. Sup. Ct.; Sp. Term N. Y. Co., May 19, 1952).

⁹ *Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen v. Howard and St. L. - S. F. Ry. Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., June 9, 1952).

¹⁰ 323 U. S. 192.

the carrier were under no obligation to refrain from making the agreement which discriminated against the porters because of their race.

Refusal to Bargain—Contempt. An employer was held¹¹ guilty of contempt of court for disobeying its decree to enforce a NLRB order to bargain with a union. The court had directed the company and its officers to bargain collectively upon request from the union. When the union subsequently requested a conference to negotiate a collective-bargaining agreement covering wages, hours, and working conditions, the employer finally met with union officials after extended delays. Nothing was accomplished at the meeting because the employer took the position that his financial condition made modification of the working conditions impossible. The court noted that this attitude of the employer was originally held to be an unjustifiable reason for his refusal to bargain. It indicated that the duty to bargain in good faith under the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act is not satisfied by merely meeting with union representatives and informing them that the employer cannot or will not change his position.

Exclusive Jurisdiction of NLRB. A United States District Court enjoined¹² the enforcement of an injunction issued by a State court in an unfair-labor-practice case. Alleging that certain picketing of stores which handled the employer's products violated section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the LMRA, an employer filed an unfair-labor-practice charge with the NLRB. The NLRB found reasonable cause to believe that an unfair labor practice had occurred and asked the Federal court to issue a preliminary injunction against the union prohibiting the illegal conduct until a final determination of the matter by the Board. At about the same time that the employer filed his charges with the NLRB, he also asked a State court to enjoin the picketing. After finding that the picketing was contrary to the public policy of California, the State court did issue the injunction.

The Federal court, in the instant case, found that there was reason to believe that the union picketing had violated the LMRA and that the act vests the NLRB and the Federal court with exclusive jurisdiction to determine how much of this picketing shall be prohibited by injunction. The union activities were, the court held, in a field covered by the act and closed to State regulation. The State court was, therefore, "without jurisdiction" to restrain the picketing, and its action invaded the exclusive Federal field and "infringes upon the exclusive jurisdiction of the Board and of this court."

Anti-Union Statements by Employer. A United States Court of Appeals, in reviewing an order of the NLRB, considered the applicability of the LMRA to anti-union statements made by an employer prior to a representation election.¹³

The company operated several retail stores. In 1949, the NLRB conducted an election at two of the stores to determine which union, if any, the employees wished to represent them as collective-bargaining representative.

A run-off election resulted in a vote for no union. During the period prior to the election, the company maintained a policy of forbidding all solicitation by union organizers in its stores, either during the employees' working time or when they were off duty. Organizers who entered the stores were asked to leave as soon as they were detected.

Shortly before the election, the company notified the employees in one of the stores that an employees' meeting would be held in the establishment. It was not found that attendance was compulsory. At the meeting, the president of the company strongly urged the employees to vote against the union in the election. The employees were also told in other speeches by the president and supervisors that increases in wages, which the employer gave periodically, would come "after the affair with the union was over with" and that, if the union was voted in, the system of lay-offs and promotions, then based on merit, would have to be based on seniority. The NLRB found these statements to contain promises of benefit and threats of reprisal and constituted an unfair labor practice. A request by the union for an opportunity to address the employees was not answered by the company.

The court held that the statements concerning the periodic wage increases went no further than to indicate that increases in pay would follow the ordinary practice of the employer, and fell short of promising benefits to employees if they voted against the union. The court felt that to forbid such communications would prohibit all discussions between the parties on the subject of unionization. The other statements, the court believed, could not be interpreted as threats of reprisal since there was no reason to believe that the employees preferred a promotion and lay-off system based on merit rather than seniority.

The court noted that normally an employer cannot forbid union solicitation on company property during nonworking time, but that the NLRB has allowed retail stores the privilege of prohibiting solicitation within selling areas. Since the company chose to exercise this privilege, it was, in the court's opinion, "required to abstain from campaigning against the union on the same premises to which the union was denied access." The court held, however, that the Board's cease-and-desist order prohibiting the company from making anti-union speeches was too broad and far-reaching.

Unemployment Compensation

Dismissal Pay. A California Superior Court held¹⁴ that a newspaper employee, who was discharged when his employer went out of business, was ineligible for unemployment compensation for the days for which he received

¹¹ *NLRB v. Putnam Mills* (C. A. 2, May 29, 1952).

¹² *NLRB v. Capital Service, Inc.* (D. C., S. D. Calif. June 2, 1952).

¹³ *Bonwit Teller Inc. v. NLRB* (C. A. 2, June 17, 1952).

¹⁴ *Shand v. California Employment Security Commission* (Calif. Super. Ct. San Francisco Co., Apr. 22, 1952).

payments for accumulated vacation rights. The court reasoned that the employer might have continued him on the payroll for a vacation period prior to discharging him. It held, however, that the claimant was not ineligible for compensation for a further period based on the number of weeks' salary which he received as a lump-sum dismissal payment in accordance with a collective-bargaining agreement. The agreement showed that the parties intended the dismissal payment to be a bonus or additional payment for past services or a settlement for loss of other contract rights, rather than a payment of wages for future weeks. Neither party had any option as to the time for making the dismissal payment, which was due only upon termination of the employment and would not have been forfeited by the employee if he had been rehired in a short time.

Labor Dispute Disqualification. A Michigan Circuit Court held ¹⁵ that claimants who had been laid off prior to a labor dispute, because of a shortage of materials in their department, were not unemployed due to the labor dispute. The court further held that the burden of proof that claimants would have been employed but for the dispute is on the employer, who is the only one with knowledge of the facts.

Quit or Discharge. (1) Affirming the decision of the Board of Review, an Illinois Circuit Court held ¹⁶ that a nurse, who had notified her employer in January that she intended to quit April 1 because of pregnancy, was not disqualified (for voluntarily leaving work) for benefits when her employment was terminated on February 15 by the employer in order to hire a replacement. The court also affirmed the Board's finding that she was available for work until April 1, since that date was not within the 13-week period (preceding childbirth) during which the statute presumes a woman is unavailable for work.

(2) An Ohio Court of Appeals held ¹⁷ that a claimant, who, in accordance with the applicable collective-bargaining agreement, was separated because of absence from work without excuse for 10 working days in a 6-month period, did not voluntarily leave his work. The court stated that, although claimant voluntarily stayed away from work on successive Saturdays, the termination of his employment was a disciplinary action by the employer, which, while justified, did not disqualify him for benefits.

¹⁵ *Lloyd Manufacturing Co. v. Appeal Board of Michigan Employment Security Commission* (Cir. Ct. Menominee Co. Mich., May 5, 1952).

¹⁶ *Allison v. Board of Review of State Department of Labor* (Ill. Cir. Ct., Kankakee Co., Apr. 25, 1952).

¹⁷ *Knowles v. Roberts* (Ohio Ct. of App., Huron Co., Apr. 26, 1952).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

June 14, 1952

THE Administrator of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division announced higher minimum wage rates, effective July 14, 1952, in Puerto Rico for the chemical, petroleum, and related products industries, under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. New hourly rates will be 75 cents for the fertilizer and the hormones, antibiotics, and related products divisions and 51 cents for the general division. (Source: U. S. Department of Labor release, June 14, 1952.)

On June 18, the Administrator ordered, effective July 21, 1952, a minimum hourly wage rate of 33 cents (formerly 18 to 27 cents) for the hand-hooked rug division of the hooked rug industry in Puerto Rico, but continued the 40-cent minimum for the machine-hooked division. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 122, June 21, 1952, p. 5610.)

On July 12, the Administrator ordered higher minimum wage rates, effective August 11, 1952, for certain industries in Puerto Rico. The new hourly rates for the various industries are: 50 cents for the construction industry; 55 cents for the motion-picture industry; 65 cents for the business service and miscellaneous industries; and for the lumber and wood products industry, 38 cents in the furniture, woodenware, and miscellaneous products division and 42 cents in the lumber and millwork division. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 136, July 12, 1952, pp. 6245-6246.)

June 17

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD dismissed the petition of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union (AFL), Continental Baking Division, for a Nation-wide bargaining unit of all inside employees now represented by its locals in Continental plants. The Board found that such a unit was inappropriate because of (1) the long history of collective bargaining on a local area, multi-employer basis; (2) the local autonomy of the branch plants; and (3) the local nature of the baking business. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 15, June 23, 1952, LRRM, p. 1119.)

June 18

THE arbitration award in a dispute between the Bates Manufacturing Co. and the Textile Workers' Union of America (CIO) required a wage cut averaging 7.7 cents

an hour and, in effect, canceled the wage-escalator clause in their agreement. The dispute arose over the company's request for a reduction in wage rates in order to restore its competitive position in the industry. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 18, July 2, 1952, LA, p. 631.)

June 19

THE NEW YORK HOTEL TRADES COUNCIL (AFL), representing 10 unions, and the Hotel Association of New York City announced a new agreement covering 36,000 workers in 187 hotels, and providing the industry's first collectively bargained pension plan to be financed by employer contributions. (Source: AFL News-Reporter, June 25, 1952; and New York Times, June 20, 1952.)

June 21

THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, under provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act, announced Hazardous Occupations Order No. 11, effective July 21, 1952, prohibiting employment of minors under the age of 18 in specified occupations involved in the operation of power-driven bakery machines. (Source: U. S. Department of Labor release, June 21, 1952.)

June 24

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS (CIO) and the Kaiser-Frazer Corp. announced extension of the company-financed health insurance plan to cover retired employees and their dependents—the first such contract provision in the automobile industry. (Source: CIO News, July 7, 1952; and Labor Press Associated, June 25, 1952.)

June 25

THE AMALGAMATED MEAT CUTTERS AND BUTCHER WORKMEN (AFL), at their convention, authorized an organizing drive directed at members of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO). This action ended a 2-year agreement between the unions designed to forestall membership "raids." (Source: New York Times, June 26, 1952.)

June 26

THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT in Chicago ordered reinstatement of David L. Behncke as president of the Air Line Pilots Association (AFL) in ruling on: (1) his suit against the union's board of directors, based on his contention that it had exceeded its constitutional authority in voting to remove him from office (see Chron. item for July 17, 1951, MLR, Sept. 1951); and (2) a counter-suit brought by the board of directors. (Source: New York Times, June 27, 1952; and AFL News-Reporter, July 18, 1952.)

June 27

THE OFFICE OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION issued Defense Manpower Policy No. 6, designed to insure adequate supplies of agricultural manpower. (Source: ODM release, June 27, 1952.)

June 30

THE PRESIDENT approved the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952, extending (with certain exceptions) wage and price controls to April 30, 1953, Federal rent controls to September 30, 1952, and the authority to grant priorities and allocations of scarce materials to June 30, 1953 (see Chron. item for July 31, 1951, MLR, Sept. 1951). The Act creates a new Wage Stabilization Board as of July 30, 1952, with no authority to recommend settlement of labor disputes. It also requests the President to invoke terms of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947 in order to terminate the strike in the steel industry (see Chron. item for June 2, 1952, MLR, July 1952). (Source: Public Law 429, 82d Cong., 2d Session, approved June 30, 1952; for discussion, see p. 191 of this issue.)

THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE MOBILIZATION released the report of the ODM Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee (see Chron. item for May 3, 1951, MLR, June 1951), recommending a set of principles designed to meet the country's current manpower needs on a voluntary basis. (Source: ODM release No. 122, June 30, 1952.)

THE NLRB, in a case involving the D. M. Bare Paper Co. (Roaring Spring, Pa.) and United Paperworkers of America (CIO), ruled that it would not conduct a union-shop de-authorization election where the union-shop agreement was illegal. In this case, the local union had not complied with requirements of the LMRA for filing non-Communist affidavits and financial data. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 30, No. 19, July 7, 1952, LRRM, p. 1163.)

July 1

THE New Jersey statute which, with certain restrictions, requires equal pay for equal work (Assembly 118) went

into effect, bringing to 13 the number of States having such laws. (Source: New York Times, July 1, 1952.)

July 3

THE WSB announced that all existing General Wage Regulations except No. 11 would continue in effect through April 30, 1953, unless altered by the new Board. GWR 11 applies to farm labor (see Chron. item for May 15, 1951, MLR, July 1951), and it was voided by Presidential approval of the 1952 amendments to the Defense Production Act (see preceding Chron. item for June 30, 1952). (Source: WSB release 253, July 3, 1952.)

July 6

THE NLRB, in a case remanded to it by the U. S. Court of Appeals at Chicago, ruled that a group of 35 wholesale liquor companies in Chicago had violated the LMRA by locking out their salesmen (members of the Distillery Workers' Union, AFL) in order to force them to accept the employers' terms in collective bargaining. The Board pointed out that, when a genuine deadlock results after bargaining in good faith, the employer may legally put into effect terms offered to employees' representative. (Source: NLRB release R-403, July 6, 1952.)

July 8

THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS (CIO) accepted the proposal of North American Aviation, Inc., for binding arbitration of their wage dispute, involving about 25,000 workers at 4 plants, after having postponed a strike in response to the Government's plea to continue production of F-86 Sabre Jet fighter planes, of which the company is sole manufacturer. (Source: New York Times, June 25 and July 9, 1952; and CIO News, July 14, 1952.)

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

A SECOND Nation-wide strike in the basic steel industry since April occurred early in June 1952, immediately after the United States Supreme Court ruled against the Government's seizure of the steel industry. The strike was still unsettled at the end of the month. [EDITOR'S NOTE.—Agreement was reached between six major steel companies and the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) in late July. For more detailed information on this settlement, see *The Labor Month in Review*, p. III of this issue.]

Basic Steel Strike

The United States Supreme Court, in a 6 to 3 decision on June 2, held that the President had exceeded his constitutional authority and usurped the legislative powers reserved to Congress by ordering seizure of the steel industry. The ruling was immediately followed by the termination of the Government's custody of steel properties and by a national strike of over half a million members of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO). Approximately 30,000 iron-ore miners in the Mesabi Range, Minnesota, and other sections of the country also walked out in sympathy. The miners, who are members of the Steelworkers, were not officially ordered to strike.

The union proposed immediate renewal of contract negotiations based upon settlement terms recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board in March. Six of the largest steel firms in a joint reply expressed willingness to bargain on a "give and take" basis.

The general stoppage was the second since contracts with the industry expired December 31, 1951. The first began on April 29 when U. S. District Court Judge David A. Pine ruled that the President's seizure of the steel mills on April 8

was illegal. It ended 3 days later in response to the President's appeal after the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia had restored Federal control of the mills, pending a decision by the U. S. Supreme Court.²

Bargaining meetings which began at the White House on June 5 under the direction of John R. Steelman, Acting Director of Defense Mobilization, were called off on June 9. Disagreement existed as to the basic cause for the new breakdown in negotiations. An industry spokesman stated that the sole unresolved issue was the union's demand for the union shop. The union declared, however, that the failure to agree was due to the inadequacy of the industry's offer on wages, fringe benefits, union security, and other contract issues.

The companies' last proposal included the following: a general wage increase, retroactive to April 1, 1952, which they claimed averaged 16 cents an hour (the union, however, claimed it averaged 13.3 cents); 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years of service, effective January 1, 1952; no change in existing union-security provisions; 6 paid holidays, double time for holidays worked, with appropriate eligibility provisions, increased shift differentials to 6 cents an hour for the second shift and 9 cents for the third shift—all effective upon signing of a new agreement and return to work; and a 5-cent reduction in southern differentials involving 2 companies.

The President requested Congress on June 10, to enact legislation authorizing him to seize and operate the struck steel mills and to provide fair and just compensation to steel workers and management pending settlement of the dispute. As an alternative, he suggested that Congress authorize and direct him to seek an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act but without complying with the preliminary procedures providing for appointment of a board of inquiry and preparation of a fact-finding report. However, he specifically recommended against resort to the Taft-Hartley Act, stating it would be "unwise, unfair, and quite possibly ineffective."

Congress, however, on June 28 and contrary to the President's proposal, adopted an amendment to the Defense Production Act³ requesting

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

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1952 (p. 696); July 1952 (pp. 60 and 66).

³ For wage provisions of the amended DPA, see p. 191 of this issue.

him to seek an injunction under the Taft-Hartley law.

Meanwhile, the differences hampering a final settlement of the strike remained unresolved. Philip Murray, president of the Steelworkers, again denied the industry's contention that the union shop was the sole issue blocking a final agreement. He asserted that "absolute disagreement" also existed on three other key issues. These involved the companies' proposals for (1) revision of the management-rights clause; (2) certain changes in seniority provisions; and (3) increased authority to established incentive wage rates. In contrast to a previous statement on the major issues involved, he did not emphasize the wage aspects of the controversy. Nevertheless, the union's executive board and the wage policy committee which met on June 13 declared that they would "never surrender" their efforts to achieve a contract based on the terms of settlement recommended by WSB. Company and union officials met briefly on June 20 in an effort to resume direct negotiations, but the conferences were unsuccessful.

Subsequently, Bethlehem Steel Co. and the union were reported to have reached a tentative agreement, including resolution of the union-shop issue. But it was alleged that final settlement was rejected by other major steel firms operating under an arrangement providing for a settlement of the strike only on terms satisfactory to all of the companies. A similar tentative agreement reached with Republic Steel Co. was also reported to have been rejected.

The continuation of the industry-wide shut-down brought increasing reports of production problems in other industries, affecting both the defense program and the civilian economy. Several manufacturers of munitions, military trucks, and automobiles announced imminent curtailment of production should the strike continue. Government officials conferred with union and steel representatives on a plan that would permit partial resumption in designated plants of high-alloy steel production urgently required for top-priority defense items.

An important settlement occurred on June 27 when the United Steelworkers (CIO) and the Pittsburgh Steel Co. reached an interim agreement on a contract covering some 10,000 workers. It provided an hourly wage increase of 12½ cents,

retroactive to April 1, 1952; 6 paid holidays; 3 weeks' vacation after 15 years of service; and increased shift differentials. The union-security arrangement requires new employees to apply for membership at the time of hiring, but permits cancellation of the application between the twentieth and thirtieth day of work; present nonunion employees are exempted from this requirement. The settlement terms, except for union security, were made subject to revision in order to conform with subsequent agreements between the union and major steel producers.

After the announcement of this settlement, a union spokesman reported that some 48,000 steelworkers who struck June 2 were covered by new contracts. At the end of the month, however, there was no indication that a settlement with major steel producers was imminent.

Plants of Armco Steel Corp. and Weirton Steel Co., which were not affected by the strike, signed agreements with independent unions during the month. About 11,000 employees in 5 plants of Armco Steel Corp. are covered by 2-year contracts providing an average hourly wage increase of 16 cents, retroactive to April 1; straight-time pay for 6 holidays not worked; double time for holidays worked; and increased shift differentials. The contracts may be reopened for wage negotiations within 1 year. The Weirton Steel Co. and the Independent Steelworkers Union, representing about 11,000 of the company's employees, agreed upon provisions similar to those covered in the Armco contracts.

Other Strike Activity

Strikes in the construction and lumber industry ended during the month. Threatened strikes in the shipbuilding industry on the East Coast and in the aircraft industry were postponed.

Construction. An agreement reached on June 5 between AFL carpenters in 42 northern and central California counties ended a strike which began in mid-May and idled approximately 50,000 workers. It provided for a general hourly wage increase of 15 cents, retroactive to May 12; an additional 6-cent hourly increase to adjust wage rates to the San Francisco Bay Area level,⁴

⁴ See July 1952 issue of *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 66).

effective February 23, 1953; and employer contributions of 7½ cents an hour to a health and welfare fund, effective March 1, 1953.⁵ The AGC and other AFL building-trades unions—Laborers, Operating Engineers, and Teamsters—also agreed upon similar adjustments affecting approximately 47,000 workers in California.

Lumber. Most of the 40,000 lumber workers who struck late in April in 5 northwestern States had returned to work by early June.⁴ Major contract benefits reported by the International Woodworkers of America (CIO) included a general hourly wage increase of 7½ cents; improved vacation and holiday benefits, and increased night shift differentials. The union failed in a major demand for revision of the financing arrangements of its health and welfare fund.

Textiles. A strike called on June 2 by the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) idled approximately 11,000 workers employed by four carpet and rug firms—Alexander Smith (Yonkers, N. Y.), Bigelow-Sanford and Mohawk (Amsterdam, N. Y.), and Roxbury (Saxonville, Mass.). About 500 additional workers struck at the A & M Karagheusian Co. (Roselle Park, N. J.) a day later.⁶ The walkouts occurred after the union's key demands for a 25-cent hourly wage increase and improved vacation, holiday, and insurance benefits were rejected by the companies. The companies offered a 5-cent increase contingent upon the union's acceptance of six contract changes.

Shipbuilding. Strikes by about 40,000 East Coast shipyard workers that were scheduled for June 13 at the Bethlehem Steel Co. and June 14 at the Todd Shipyard Corp. were postponed by the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (CIO). The union warned, however, that the extension of the strike deadlines would not be "prolonged." The postponement is the latest action since negotiations began with Bethlehem in December 1951 and with Todd in March 1952.⁷

Aircraft. In compliance with a request by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, a strike scheduled for June 26 by some 25,000 employees of the North American Aviation Co.,

California and Ohio, was postponed. The company is the sole producer of top-priority F-86 Sabre Jet fighter planes. The United Automobile Workers (CIO) requested an hourly wage increase of 28 cents plus other benefits; the company offered a 5-cent hourly increase.

Major Negotiations and Arbitration

An agreement involving a large number of New York City construction workers was negotiated, and a wage reduction for cotton-textile workers was imposed by arbitration.

Construction. In New York City approximately 100,000 building-trades workers in 17 crafts received an average hourly wage increase of 15 cents,⁵ effective August 1, under the terms of a master agreement reached between the Building Trades Employees Association and the Building and Construction Trades Council (AFL). The present 3-year contract expires June 30, 1953.⁸ To offset the increased wage costs, the union voluntarily pledged "to increase production and reduce costs by maintaining maximum man-hour output and use all machinery, tools, appliances, or methods which may be practical. . . ."

Textiles. An hourly wage reduction of 7.7 cents under the terms of a 2 to 1 decision by an arbitration board (the Textile Workers Union (CIO) member dissenting) will be given to approximately 7,000 cotton textile workers employed in five Maine and two California plants of the Bates Manufacturing Co. The company had proposed a wage cut of 30 cents an hour. The board majority stated: "The dominant consideration for awarding a reduction was the demonstrated necessity of some wage adjustment in order for the company to become more competitive and to relieve the employment situation." The award is binding under the terms of a 2-year contract which expires in March 1953.

⁵ WSB regulations provide for increases in wages and certain fringe benefits totaling up to 15 cents an hour, in addition to a 10-percent adjustment in area rates prevailing on June 24, 1950; and for employer contributions of no more than 7½ cents an hour to health and welfare funds. See May 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 563).

⁶ See May 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 570).

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 193); June 1952 (p. 696).

⁸ See August 1950 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 242).

In an effort to guard against a possible pattern-setting effect of the decision, delegates representing northern cotton and rayon workers of the TWUA, at a special meeting June 22, voted unanimously to resist extension of the wage cut to other northern mills and to arbitrate proposals for wage decreases on an individual mill basis. About 60,000 New England textile workers are directly affected by arbitration proceedings inaugurated under the provisions of contracts with the union.

Maritime. Wage disputes between East and Gulf Coast ship operators and three CIO affiliates—National Maritime Union, Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, and American Radio Association—will be decided by an arbitrator. Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin selected Aaron Horvitz, arbitration specialist and labor relations attorney, pursuant to an agreement by the parties. Arbitration proceedings were agreed upon after the companies rejected proposals by the NMU⁴ for a 15-percent hourly increase in base pay (also proposed by the MEBA); wage adjustments in certain key job classifications; and a \$50 monthly increase for chief stewards on freighters. The ARA requested a base pay increase of 25 percent.

The companies also refused to accept the Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL) demands for a 15-percent increase in base pay and overtime rates and an additional 15 cents a day in employer contributions to a welfare and pension fund.⁹ Negotiations began June 10 under a wage-review clause of a contract expiring September 30, 1953.

Hotels. The New York Hotel Trades Council (composed of 10 AFL unions) and the Hotel Association of New York City (representing 187 hotels) announced on June 19 that they had agreed upon the first hotel pension plan to be established through collective bargaining. It covers about 36,000 workers and provides for employer payments of 2 percent of weekly payrolls, retroactive to June 1. Details of the plan, including retirement age, amount of pensions, and eligibility requirement, will be developed by a joint board of trustees after completion of actuarial studies. In addition to the pension plan, which was

negotiated under a reopening clause of a contract expiring in June 1954, the parties agreed to increase vacation and holiday benefits.

Farm Machinery. Extension of new contract negotiations for 60 days between the International Harvester Co. and the Farm Equipment Division of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.) was made in order to permit union consideration of a company offer of a 4-cent hourly wage increase in each of the next 3 years. The union had requested a 15-cent hourly wage increase, a 35-hour workweek at 40 hours' pay, and a guaranteed annual wage. The present contract covering approximately 27,000 production workers in 10 plants, expires on June 30.

Electrical Products. Agreement on cost-of-living wage increases ranging from 1 to 2½ cents an hour for about 5,500 workers in 19 plants throughout the country was reached between the Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) on June 12. The increases are retroactive to May 1 and are intended to offset advances in living costs since September 1951. Salaried workers were granted monthly increases ranging from \$1.75 to \$4.35, and supervisory employees received a similar adjustment or 1 percent, whichever was greater. Several days later, the Federation of Westinghouse Independent Salaried Unions accepted the same increases for some 13,000 salaried employees.

The company's wage offer, made late in April,¹⁰ stipulated a June 16 deadline for acceptance. The two unions with the largest number of Westinghouse members—International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO) and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.)—had not accepted the offer at the end of June.

Brief "demonstration" stoppages of approximately 70,000 General Electric Co. workers were staged on June 5 in an effort to bolster pay demands of the IUE (CIO). The stoppages were in protest against a 1.3-percent wage offer, which the company claimed was the maximum permitted under WSB regulations. The union is seeking incentive rate increases of approximately 10 cents an hour.

⁹ See January 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 68) and April 1952 issue (p. 435).

¹⁰ See June 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 696).

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

Production Control. By Paul D. O'Donnell. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 304 pp., bibliography, diagrams, forms. \$6.35.

Most manufacturing plants today are faced with problems the complexities of which far exceed those of only a decade ago. New processes and new products are being utilized by manufacturers in competing with others for the same markets, and customers are becoming more demanding—asking for better quality at lower prices.

Manufacturers are more cost-conscious today than ever before. Manpower is too expensive to use on tasks that can be better performed by machines. In the past, a manufacturer would weigh the cost of new machinery against the cost of hand labor, and in many instances would find he was not justified in making large capital expenditures. There has been a complete reversal in his thinking, now that capital is cheaper than labor.

Productivity, in terms of man-hours expended per unit of product, is industry's key word. The cost-conscious factory superintendent strives not only for greater production but also for increased productivity. In most cases, this means substituting machines for muscles and strict control for haphazard conditions. Production control is the key to orderly mass output. Professor O'Donnell states: "Production control is the directing of the manufacturing from the time the raw material is ready to enter the production process until it becomes a finished product. Production control includes the control of the raw-material inventory, the routing, the scheduling, the dispatching, and the follow-up of the product."

In its broadest meaning, production control involves not only the planning of an orderly series of manufacturing operations, but also coping with such problems as plant lay-out, materials handling, and even product designing. Most of the topics discussed by the author are illustrated by case histories. The book is well adapted to aiding those who are interested in the various facets of industrial management and their interrelationships. Two of the major topics covered, in addition to the usual ones treated under production control, are statistical quality control and cost control.

—THOMAS G. GENTEL.

Absenteeism

The Executive and Health: Transactions of Sixteenth Annual Meeting, Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., November 15, 1951. Pittsburgh, Pa., Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., 1952. 91 pp. (Transactions Bull. 19.) \$1.

One of the papers deals with absenteeism reduction and other benefits from a medical program in a smaller plant; another deals with sickness absenteeism among the Foundation's member companies.

The Collection and Utilization of Data on Lost-Time Morbidity in Industry, [Canada]. By W. H. H. Bishop and others. (In *Industrial Health Review*, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, December 1951, pp. 15-24.)

The authors describe and illustrate record cards which have been devised for assembling data on sickness absenteeism, explain their use, and give uniform definitions of terms.

Cost of Living and Prices

A Short Description of the Consumers' Price Index. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 8 pp. Free.

Ending Price-Wage Controls. A statement by the Program Committee of the Committee for Economic Development. New York, Committee for Economic Development, 1952. 15 pp.

The New Cost of Living Indices, [Sudan], (Based on the 1950 Budget Inquiry). [Khartoum, Department of Economics and Trade, 1952.] 28 pp.

Employment Phases

The Economics of Full Employment: An Analysis of the U. N. Report on National and International Measures For Full Employment. By Wilhelm Röpke. New York, American Enterprise Association, Inc., 1952. 34 pp. ("National Economic Problems," 444.) 50 cents.

Presents the "fallacies and inevitable consequences" of the doctrine of full employment and of its adoption as a policy by the United Nations.

Employment Outlook in the Merchant Marine. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 38 pp., charts, illus. (Bull. 1054.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Employment Outlook for Earth Scientists. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 38 pp., charts, illus. (Bull. 1050.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Changes in Unemployment and Other Labor Force Characteristics for Puerto Rico, 1947 to 1951. San Juan, P. R., Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 13 pp.; processed. (Special Report on the Labor Force, 2.)

Industrial Health and Safety

First Aid Guide for the Small Plant—The Detroit Plan Manual. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, May 1952, pp. 229–242, illus. 75 cents.)

Exhaust Ventilation for Machine Tools Used on Materials of High Toxicity. By H. F. Schulte, E. C. Hyatt, F. S. Smith, Jr. (In *A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine*, Chicago, January 1952, pp. 21–29, illus. \$1.)

Deals with types of machine enclosure and related control measures in protection of atomic-energy-plant workers against highly poisonous metal dusts and fumes, and against radioactivity.

Industrial Ventilation—A Manual of Recommended Practice. Lansing, Mich., Committee on Industrial Ventilation, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 1952. Various pages, map, diagrams, illus. Rev. ed.

Some Practical Aspects of Coal-Mine Ventilation—Handbook. By R. T. Artz. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1951. 45 pp., diagrams, illus. 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Studies on the Toxicity and Skin Effects of Compounds Used in the Rubber and Plastics Industries. By F. S. Mallette and E. Von Haam, M. D. (In *A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine*, Chicago, April 1952, pp. 311–317. \$1.)

Tetryl Toxicity: A Summary of Ten Years' Experience. By Burton B. Bergman, M. D. (In *A. M. A. Archives of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Medicine*, Chicago, January 1952, pp. 10–20. \$1.)

Reviews a Federal arsenal's experience over defense periods with the explosive tetryl, gives incidence of exposure and treatment, and describes protective program.

Previewing New Construction: A Technique for the Control of Health and Safety Hazards. By Leonard Greenburg, M. D. (In *Monthly Review*, State Department of Labor, New York, April 1952, pp. 13–16.)

Deals with mandatory requirement in one State for advance approval of plans for factories and for ventilation systems designed to control industrial health hazards.

Safety Standards for Construction Work. Olympia, Wash., State Department of Labor and Industries, Division of Safety, [1951?]. 164 pp., illus.

Safety Trends in the Pulp and Paper Industry. By Harold R. Alley. (In *National Safety News*, Chicago, April 1952, pp. 28, 29, 84–89, chart, illus. 75 cents.)

Industrial Noise: Its Effect and Control. By Charles I. Barron, M. D., and Fenn E. Poole, M. D. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, June 1952, pp. 705–710; charts. \$1.)

Ignition of Coal Dust by Permissible Explosives. By Irving Hartmann and others. Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1952. 18 pp., illus.; processed. (Report of Investigations, 4873.)

Emergency Measures and Precautions in Radium Accidents. By Eugene L. Saenger, M. D., and others. (In *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Chicago, June 28, 1952, pp. 813–815. 45 cents.)

Deals with escape of radium salts from a sealed container in an industrial plant. Offers recommendations for emergency care and supervision of workers if this occurs, and for the prevention of such accidents.

Ionizing Radiations. By F. A. Van Atta. (In *National Safety News*, Chicago, June 1952, pp. 24–25, 105–110, charts, illus. 55 cents to members of National Safety Council, 75 cents to nonmembers.)

Practical discussion of nature of hazards and of control measures, together with suggestions as to sources of advice and instruction for companies handling radioactive material.

For the Health of Working Boys and Girls. By Regine K. Stix, M. D., and Arthur Lenz. (In *The Child, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Children's Bureau*, Washington, April 1952, pp. 118–122, illus.)

Describes procedures and experience in protecting the health of working boys and girls under the New York State child-labor law.

Protecting Personnel in Wartime. By R. Maxil Ballinger. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1952. 122 pp., diagrams, forms, plans, illus. (Studies in Business Policy, 55.) \$4.

Report of a Conference Board research team's first-hand study of how British and continental companies minimized the effects of air attack on their employees and facilities during World War II. Includes a list of specific recommendations, for both plant and community, by European company executives and civil defense authorities.

Industrial Relations

Significant Issues in Current Collective Bargaining. New York, American Management Association, 1952. 32 pp. (Personnel Series, 146.) \$1 to members, \$1.25 to nonmembers.

The Scope of Collective Bargaining. By Walter L. Daykin. Iowa City, State University of Iowa, Bureau of Labor and Management, 1951. 11 pp. 25 cents.

Examines the broadened area of collective bargaining as defined by decisions of the National Labor Relations Board.

Sixteenth Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951. Washington, U. S. National Labor Relations Board,

1952. 346 pp., charts. 75 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Fourth Annual Report, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Fiscal Year 1951. Washington, 1952. 39 pp., map. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

International Labor Organization

[*Reports Prepared for Iron and Steel Committee, International Labor Organization, Fourth Session, Geneva, 1952*]: I, *General Report*; II, *Vocational Training and Promotion in the Iron and Steel Industry*; III, *Welfare Services in the Iron and Steel Industry.* Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 106, 94, and 80 pp., respectively. 50 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

International Labor Conference, Thirty-fourth Session, Geneva, 1951—Record of Proceedings. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. xlviii, 694 pp. \$8, paper; \$9, cloth. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Labor Organizations

Planning a Local Union Education Program. By John J. Pearce, Jr., and Irvine L. H. Kerrison. New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers University, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, [1952]. 24 pp. (Bull. 1.) Free to residents of New Jersey, 10 cents to nonresidents.

Fackföreningsrörelsen och den Fulla Sysselsättningen. [Stockholm], Landsorganisationen i Sverige (LO), 1951. 226 pp. Kr. 2.

A report on the trade-union movement and full employment by a committee of the Swedish Federation of Trade Unions. Includes recommendations to the Government on economic stabilization measures and to the Federation on centralized wage policy, which together, it is held, would counteract inflationary effects of full employment.

Legislation

Annual Digest of State and Federal Labor Legislation, November 1, 1950–September 15, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1952. 205 pp. (Bull. 152.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Effects of the Taft-Hartley Act on the Employers' Right to Discharge. By Walter L. Daykin. Iowa City, State University of Iowa, Bureau of Labor and Management, 1952. 37 pp. 25 cents.

An examination of the limitation of an employer's right to discharge, as defined in over 200 NLRB decisions.

The Operation of the Wage and Hour Law in North Carolina and the South. By M. H. Ross. (*In North Carolina Law Review*, Chapel Hill, N. C., April 1952, pp. 248–274. \$1.25.)

Equality by Statute: Legal Controls over Group Discrimination. By Morroe Berger. New York, Columbia University Press, 1952. 238 pp., bibliography. \$3.25.

Examines "the question of what law can and cannot do, should and should not attempt to do, toward the reduction or abolition of inter-group discrimination." Includes a study of civil rights during various periods from 1868 to 1950, an extended analysis of decisions of the United States Supreme Court on civil rights issues before and after 1937, and an evaluation of the achievements of the New York State Law Against Discrimination.

Personnel Policies

Operating Problems of Personnel Administration. New York, American Management Association, 1952. 40 pp. (Personnel Series, 144.) \$1 to members, \$1.25 to nonmembers.

Includes discussions on top management and personnel administration, recent developments in merit rating, and employment and retirement problems concerning the elderly worker.

Using Aptitude Tests in Selecting Industrial Personnel. By Robert L. Peterson. Urbana, Ill., Illinois University, College of Commerce and Business Administration, [1951?]. 8 pp., charts; processed. (Management Case Study 1.)

Executive Development. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1952. 14 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 11.)

Practical Approaches to Supervisory and Executive Development. New York, American Management Association, 1952. 42 pp., charts. (Personnel Series, 145.) \$1 to members, \$1.25 to nonmembers.

Subjects discussed are progress to date in executive development; how to make your workers want to become foremen; supervisory compensation, direct and indirect; using supervision to spread economic understanding.

Productivity

The Productivity Factor in Wage Adjustments. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, May 1952. 4 pp. (Selected References, 45.) 20 cents.

A Note on "Productivity" Wage Increases. New York, Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1952. 8 pp. (Industrial Relations Memo 128.) \$1.

Workers' Attitude to Productivity. (*In The Times Review of Industry*, London, May 1952, pp. 10, 11, 13. 1s.)

Retirement and Pensions

Pension Problems in a Defense Economy. By George E. Johnson. (*In Management Record*, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, May 1952, pp. 173–176, 205–208.)

Consists of four papers, presented to NICB conference on January 24, 1952, which briefly discuss compulsory and discretionary retirement, preparation for retirement, investment problems of companies sponsoring pension plans, and adjustment of such plans to new conditions.

Employment and Retirement in an Aging Population—A Bibliography. By Arthur N. Turner. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Baker Library, [1951?]. 50 pp. (Reference List 10.) \$1.

Old Age Security, [Canada]. Ottawa, Department of National Health and Welfare, 1952. 7 pp. (Special Supplement 25 to Canada's Health and Welfare.)

Description of present old-age pension system, with its legislative history since 1906.

Vocational Rehabilitation

Annual Report of Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Federal Security Agency, [for Fiscal Year Ended June 30], 1951. Washington, 1952. 24 pp., charts, map. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A brief summary of this report appears on page 188 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Opportunities for the Blind and Visually Impaired Through Vocational Rehabilitation. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, [1952]. 23 pp.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Work

Occupational Wage Survey of Albuquerque, New Mexico, November 1951. By Ralph L. Edgel and H. Wilson Maglidt. Albuquerque, University of New Mexico, Bureau of Business Research, 1952. 62 pp.; processed. (Business Information Series, 19.) 50 cents.

Also covers company practices on supplementary wage benefits.

Hourly and Supervisory Wage Survey Report and Fringe Benefit Report, Chicago and Cook County, Ill. Chicago, Employers' Association of Chicago, 1951. 35 pp.

The wage survey covered 117 companies, 40,636 employees, and 119 job classifications; the fringe-benefit survey covered 81 companies and 30,474 employees.

Wages and Hours in the Beauty Service Industry in New York State, 1950-1951. New York, Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1952. 10 pp.; processed. (Pub. B-50.)

Other reports on wages and hours in New York State in 1950-51, recently published by the State department of labor, deal with the building service, hotel, restaurant, laundry, and cleaning and dyeing industries.

1951 National Survey of Professional Scientific Salaries. Los Alamos, N. Mex., Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, University of California, [1952?]. 33 pp., charts.

Annual Report on Wage Rates and Hours of Labor in Canada, October 1950. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Economics and Research Branch, 1952. 140 pp., chart. (Report 33.)

La Clause de l'Echelle Mobile. Luxembourg, Ministère des Affaires Economiques, 1952. 99 pp.

A comparative study of the escalator-wage clause as it is practiced in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, United States, Great Britain, Belgium, France, and Switzerland, with a brief description of the historical evolution of the escalator-wage principle prior to 1944.

Udvalget Vedrørende Lønregulering Efter Pristallet. Copenhagen, Finansministeriet, 1952. 92 pp., charts.

Report of a committee appointed to investigate the effects on the Danish economy of collective-bargaining agreements providing for adjustment of wage rates to changes in cost of living. Includes a chapter on regulation of wages in other countries.

Indeksen og Tariffene. By Odd Gøthe. Oslo, Arbeidernes Opplysningsforbund, 1951. 69 pp., map, charts, illus.

A description of Norwegian escalator-clause wage agreements; also discusses Norwegian cost-of-living index and includes a page on Swedish and Danish experience with escalator-wage agreements.

Women Workers

Women Workers and Their Dependents. By Mary-Elizabeth Pidgeon. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 117 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bull. 239.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Part I analyzes information concerning financial responsibilities of women union members, based on a questionnaire survey by the Women's Bureau. Part II summarizes the findings from numerous earlier studies on the economic responsibilities of working women, made by the Women's Bureau and other agencies.

The Woman Worker in Germany. By Rhea F. Maxson. Mehlem, Office of the United States High Commissioner for Germany, Office of Labor Affairs, 1952. 75 pp.; processed.

Based on a questionnaire survey covering both wage and salaried workers in the city of Frankfurt and certain small communities in the State of Hesse.

Miscellaneous

Economic Progress in a Rearmed World. By Marion B. Folsom. New York, Committee for Economic Development, 1952. 18 pp.

Economics of American Manufacturing. By Edward L. Allen. New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1952. 566 pp., charts, map, illus., bibliography. \$6.95.

Presents a uniform analysis of 19 representative American industries, showing, with regard to each, its structure, financial factors, and future outlook, and its relation to the national economy.

Important Events in American Labor History. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 17 pp.; processed. Free.

Excerpt, with additional material, from BLS Bulletin 1000, Brief History of the American Labor Movement (25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington).

Industrial Process Control by Statistical Methods. By John D. Heide. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. 297 pp., charts. \$6.

Tells how to install statistical quality control in a factory and how to operate and administer an established program.

Student Deferment and National Manpower Policy: A Statement of Policy by the [National Manpower] Council, With Facts and Issues Prepared by the Research Staff. New York, Columbia University Press, 1952. 102 pp. \$2.

Public Relations. By Edward L. Bernays. Norman, Okla., University of Oklahoma Press, 1952. 374 pp., bibliography. \$5.

According to the author, "public relations" covers both information given to the public and persuasion which aims to modify attitudes and actions of the public. He describes the emergence of "the modern profession of public relations," and states that such relations "can be carried on effectively only on a professional, ethical, and socially responsible basis."

Job Evaluation: A Practical Guide. London, British Institute of Management, 1951. 80 pp., diagrams, bibliography. (Personnel Management Series, 4.) 7s. 6d.

A panel to investigate and promote systematic job evaluation and its application, set up by the British Institute of Management in 1949, surveyed job-evaluation practices in England and the literature on the subject from the United States, Britain, and other countries. Its report emphasizes the "points system" of job evaluation.

White-Collar Office Workers (Their Working Conditions, Benefits, and Status). Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1952. 22 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 10.)

Annual Report on Japanese Labor Standards for Mariners in 1948-1950. [Tokyo], Ministry of Transportation, [1951?]. 61 pp. (No. 1.)

Incentives and Work Analysis, by W. Baldamus; *Labor Turnover Under Full Employment*, by Joyce R. Long; *Absence Under Full Employment*, by Hilde Behrend. Birmingham, England, University of Birmingham, 1951. 78 pp.; 134 pp., charts; 138 pp., charts; processed. (Studies in Economics and Society, Monographs A1, A2, A3.) \$2 each.

The Worker in Industry: A Series of Ten Centenary Lectures Delivered During Festival of Britain, Year 1951. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1952. 106 pp. 3s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Addresses on various aspects of manpower problems, industrial relations, and wages. Much of the material presented is of general practical and theoretical interest, with illustrations drawn from British experience.

Report on Gold Coast for the Year 1950. London, Colonial Office, 1952. 108 pp., bibliography, maps, illus. 4s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

- 212 Table A-1: Estimated civilian labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 213 Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group
- 217 Table A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries
- 219 Table A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries
- 220 Table A-5: Federal civilian employment and payrolls, by branch and agency group
- 221 Table A-6: Government civilian employment and payrolls in Washington, D. C., by branch and agency group
- Table A-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected States ¹
- Table A-8: Employees in manufacturing industries, by State ¹
- 222 Table A-9: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs, by geographic division and State

B.—Labor Turn-Over

- 223 Table B-1: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turn-over
- 224 Table B-2: Monthly labor turn-over rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries

C.—Earnings and Hours

- 226 Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees
- 241 Table C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 242 Table C-3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1939 dollars
- 242 Table C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and exclusive of overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries
- Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries for selected States and areas ¹

¹ This table is included 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

- 243 Table D-1: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities, by group of commodities
- 244 Table D-2: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city, for selected periods
- 245 Table D-3: Consumers' price index for moderate-income families, by city and group of commodities
- 246 Table D-4: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by group, for selected periods
- 247 Table D-5: Indexes of retail prices of foods, by city
- 248 Table D-6: Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods
- 249 Table D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities (1947-49=100)
- 249 Table D-7a: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group of commodities, for selected periods (1926=100)
- 250 Table D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities

E.—Work Stoppages

- 251 Table E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes

F.—Building and Construction

- 252 Table F-1: Expenditures for new construction
- 253 Table F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction
- 254 Table F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building
- 255 Table F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places, by general type and by geographic division
- 256 Table F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds

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.

<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>
A-1.....	A-13	A-5.....	A-9	C-3.....	C-4	D-6.....	None
	{ A-1	A-6.....	None	C-4.....	C-3	D-7a.....	D-5
A-2.....	{ 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	B-1.....	B-1	D-3.....	None	F-2.....	H-4
A-3.....	{ 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						
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	July	June
	Total, both sexes												
Civilian labor force.....	64,390	62,778	61,744	61,518	61,838	61,780	62,688	63,164	63,452	63,186	64,208	64,382	63,783
Unemployment.....	1,818	1,602	1,612	1,804	2,086	2,054	1,674	1,828	1,616	1,606	1,578	1,856	1,980
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,240	896	774	880	982	1,068	920	1,072	944	1,004	870	1,122	1,216
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	288	352	342	418	638	570	374	390	330	280	390	408	358
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	78	96	174	202	174	136	152	130	126	128	102	92	141
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	146	158	196	208	198	172	136	114	126	78	104	100	150
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	66	100	126	96	94	108	92	122	90	116	112	134	116
Employment.....	62,572	61,176	60,132	59,714	59,752	59,726	61,014	61,336	61,836	61,580	62,630	62,526	61,803
Nonagricultural.....	54,402	54,216	53,720	53,702	53,688	53,540	54,636	54,314	54,168	54,054	54,942	54,618	53,768
Worked 35 hours or more.....	44,144	45,284	43,002	43,954	44,134	44,046	45,116	43,708	43,040	29,204	43,656	42,312	44,088
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,180	4,946	6,826	5,810	5,652	5,686	5,926	6,832	7,488	20,070	5,080	4,898	5,061
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	1,642	1,934	1,918	2,012	2,078	2,002	2,080	2,102	1,922	1,818	1,558	1,570	2,082
With a job but not at work ⁵	3,436	2,052	1,974	1,926	1,824	1,806	1,514	1,672	1,718	2,962	4,648	5,838	2,537
Agricultural.....	8,170	6,960	6,412	6,012	6,064	6,186	6,378	7,022	7,668	7,526	7,688	7,908	8,035
Worked 35 hours or more.....	6,482	5,416	4,684	4,152	4,390	4,116	4,392	4,660	6,090	5,724	5,658	6,110	5,960
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,408	1,308	1,416	1,378	1,194	1,378	1,538	1,840	1,270	1,436	1,592	1,468	1,689
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	184	120	150	202	194	316	250	332	228	224	238	206	280
With a job but not at work ⁵	96	116	162	280	286	376	198	190	80	142	200	124	97
	Males												
Civilian labor force.....	44,464	43,262	42,946	42,810	42,858	42,864	43,114	43,346	43,522	43,672	44,720	44,602	44,316
Unemployment.....	1,138	972	1,048	1,224	1,376	1,384	1,008	1,002	890	842	956	1,098	1,167
Employment.....	43,326	42,290	41,898	41,586	41,482	41,480	42,106	42,344	42,632	42,830	43,764	43,504	43,149
Nonagricultural.....	37,050	36,620	36,298	36,246	36,116	36,132	36,728	36,616	36,766	37,050	37,604	37,234	36,862
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,734	32,060	30,796	31,038	31,346	31,296	31,974	31,102	31,206	22,174	31,554	30,492	32,021
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,490	2,438	3,478	3,060	2,724	2,852	2,906	3,540	3,654	12,240	2,726	2,614	2,578
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	628	780	778	838	852	828	852	834	780	760	656	608	815
With a job but not at work ⁵	2,198	1,342	1,246	1,310	1,156	1,156	996	1,140	1,116	1,876	2,628	3,520	1,448
Agricultural.....	6,276	5,670	5,600	5,340	5,366	5,348	5,378	5,728	5,876	5,780	6,160	6,270	6,287
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,450	4,902	4,464	3,966	4,210	3,910	4,110	4,280	5,110	4,810	5,128	5,346	5,301
Worked 15-34 hours.....	596	618	876	964	768	888	936	1,074	554	690	724	680	724
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	140	76	124	148	154	232	158	216	142	154	132	122	175
With a job but not at work ⁵	90	74	136	262	234	318	174	158	70	126	176	122	87
	Females												
Civilian labor force.....	19,926	19,516	18,798	18,708	18,980	18,916	19,574	19,818	19,930	19,514	19,488	19,780	19,467
Unemployment.....	680	630	564	580	710	670	666	826	726	764	622	758	813
Employment.....	19,246	18,886	18,234	18,128	18,270	18,246	18,908	18,992	19,204	18,750	18,866	19,022	18,654
Nonagricultural.....	17,352	17,596	17,422	17,456	17,572	17,408	17,908	17,698	17,412	17,004	17,338	17,384	16,906
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,410	13,224	12,206	12,916	12,788	12,750	13,142	12,606	11,834	7,030	12,102	11,820	12,067
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,690	2,508	3,348	2,750	2,928	2,834	3,020	3,292	3,834	7,830	2,354	2,284	2,483
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	1,014	1,154	1,140	1,174	1,226	1,174	1,228	1,268	1,142	1,058	902	962	1,267
With a job but not at work ⁵	1,238	710	728	616	630	650	518	532	602	1,086	1,080	2,318	1,089
Agricultural.....	1,894	1,290	812	672	698	838	1,000	1,294	1,792	1,746	1,528	1,638	1,748
Worked 35 hours or more.....	1,032	514	220	186	180	206	282	330	980	914	530	764	659
Worked 15-34 hours.....	812	690	540	414	426	490	602	766	716	746	868	788	975
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	44	44	26	54	40	84	92	116	86	70	106	84	105
With a job but not at work ⁵	6	42	26	18	52	58	24	32	10	16	24	2	10

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² 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 Group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952						1951						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1951	1950
Total employees	46,322	46,320	46,258	46,001	45,899	45,913	47,663	46,852	46,902	46,956	46,724	46,432	46,567	46,401	44,124
Mining	862	894	897	904	902	909	916	917	917	917	922	906	927	920	904
Metal.....	84.0	107.7	107.5	106.8	107.2	106.9	106.4	105.4	104.3	103.7	105.2	105.1	105.0	104.9	101.0
Iron.....	38.5	37.9	36.9	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.5	37.7	38.2	38.7	39.0	38.3	38.5	37.6	35.5
Copper.....	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.1	28.9	28.8	27.9	27.9	28.8	28.8	29.0	28.8	28.7	28.1
Lead and zinc.....	22.1	22.3	22.2	22.4	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.4	20.9	19.8	20.0	20.3	20.3	20.8	19.7
Anthracite.....	65.5	60.1	66.8	61.8	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.2	67.9	68.3	65.5	70.2	69.1	75.1	
Bituminous-coal.....	337.0	349.1	356.6	362.8	366.0	367.0	368.5	367.9	367.0	366.5	369.6	359.4	378.4	378.2	375.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....	266.4	267.5	266.1	266.6	267.4	268.8	269.2	268.7	269.1	269.5	267.8	264.8	262.2	255.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	106.0	105.5	104.8	101.4	100.7	100.8	105.1	107.3	109.3	109.5	109.8	108.2	108.3	105.1	97.4
Contract construction	2,661	2,517	2,410	2,296	2,308	2,316	2,518	2,633	2,761	2,768	2,809	2,754	2,686	2,569	2,318
Nonbuilding construction.....	502	453	398	395	390	453	495	544	554	568	556	540	486	447	
Highway and street.....	213.8	178.2	143.2	143.5	140.3	179.4	207.3	234.5	240.4	247.7	242.5	232.6	200.4	183.0	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	287.8	275.0	254.4	251.1	249.5	273.3	288.1	309.6	313.1	320.5	313.8	307.7	285.1	264.1	
Building construction.....	2,015	1,957	1,898	1,913	1,926	2,065	2,138	2,217	2,214	2,241	2,198	2,146	2,084	1,871	
General contractors.....	815	790	768	775	775	847	887	944	945	963	945	925	880	797	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,200	1,167	1,130	1,138	1,151	1,218	1,251	1,273	1,269	1,278	1,253	1,221	1,204	1,074	
Plumbing and heating.....	288.2	287.1	288.6	291.4	296.9	307.9	313.6	314.0	308.4	305.7	300.1	297.3	298.5	270.6	
Painting and decorating.....	175.8	159.1	145.3	143.5	148.4	167.6	175.5	182.9	188.8	189.9	183.0	175.0	165.5	132.5	
Electrical work.....	156.3	153.9	154.9	155.2	156.9	158.2	156.9	155.3	153.4	154.0	149.9	145.6	147.5	128.6	
Other special-trade contractors.....	579.4	567.1	540.9	548.0	550.6	584.6	604.8	620.7	618.6	628.4	620.1	602.7	501.9	511.7	
Manufacturing	15,440	15,671	15,784	15,869	15,859	15,776	15,913	15,890	15,965	16,039	16,008	15,813	15,956	15,931	14,884
Durable goods ²	8,682	9,006	9,045	9,035	9,010	8,946	9,000	8,976	8,942	8,913	8,878	8,839	8,998	8,926	8,008
Nondurable goods ²	6,758	6,665	6,739	6,834	6,849	6,830	6,913	6,914	7,023	7,126	7,130	6,974	6,958	7,005	6,876
Ordnance and accessories.....	79.0	77.6	75.8	74.3	71.7	63.2	66.3	63.4	59.0	55.1	50.8	46.5	42.3	46.7	24.7
Food and kindred products.....	1,520	1,467	1,446	1,444	1,448	1,452	1,507	1,547	1,644	1,721	1,698	1,615	1,532	1,555	1,542
Meat products.....	293.6	296.1	301.5	309.3	310.7	314.5	309.8	298.7	297.2	285.1	299.3	299.3	296.7	300.1	295.6
Dairy products.....	148.4	141.8	136.0	134.9	133.5	136.6	139.3	144.7	150.2	156.4	158.3	157.5	145.5	144.5	
Canning and preserving.....	146.4	138.2	129.6	130.4	131.3	145.5	170.6	263.4	356.6	332.8	252.7	179.6	206.4	202.9	
Grain-mill products.....	130.3	130.2	130.6	130.5	131.0	130.5	130.1	131.3	131.7	132.8	131.6	128.7	128.9	123.9	
Bakery products.....	282.6	286.9	287.0	286.4	286.2	288.3	288.6	291.6	289.8	288.3	288.2	286.6	287.6	285.9	
Sugar.....	27.9	27.2	26.7	27.4	28.7	42.0	51.7	46.1	30.3	29.7	30.1	30.1	34.0	34.5	
Confectionery and related products.....	88.1	90.9	93.8	96.7	97.8	102.2	104.5	106.3	101.7	95.2	87.5	89.8	97.2	99.5	
Beverages.....	218.9	204.8	207.4	202.8	203.9	214.3	216.2	221.5	225.7	232.0	232.2	224.1	218.8	216.3	
Miscellaneous food products.....	130.5	130.2	131.2	129.9	129.3	132.9	136.1	140.3	137.5	136.2	135.4	139.0	136.5	138.5	
Tobacco manufactures.....	85	85	84	86	88	90	92	93	96	96	91	81	83	88	88
Cigarettes.....	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.8	26.8	26.8	27.0	26.9	26.6	26.2	26.0	25.7	26.1	25.9	
Cigars.....	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.7	40.9	41.9	42.3	42.0	41.1	39.9	39.0	40.6	41.0	41.2	
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.7	12.0	11.7	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.3	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	4.7	4.8	5.4	7.1	9.9	11.5	11.5	15.8	16.8	13.3	4.4	4.4	8.9	8.8	
Textile-mill products.....	1,182	1,176	1,188	1,209	1,217	1,226	1,237	1,227	1,228	1,231	1,247	1,262	1,301	1,282	1,297
Yarn and thread mills.....	154.8	156.0	157.9	159.7	160.0	160.5	160.3	161.3	164.0	164.8	164.5	163.6	167.1	162.0	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	532.4	538.0	548.9	556.2	569.7	579.3	575.2	578.0	582.8	592.7	605.8	619.9	600.4	616.1	
Knitting mills.....	228.2	229.0	229.8	230.0	229.1	231.0	229.0	228.4	225.1	230.9	230.1	235.5	238.8	242.8	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	84.7	86.2	89.2	89.3	87.8	87.9	86.4	84.7	83.3	83.2	84.0	88.1	88.1	89.7	
Carpets, rugs, other floor covering.....	51.5	52.4	52.6	52.3	50.9	50.4	49.4	49.5	48.5	49.2	50.7	55.6	55.0	60.6	
Other textile-mill products.....	124.7	126.2	130.6	129.9	128.6	128.2	127.0	126.4	127.0	126.0	126.9	133.1	132.4	125.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,086	1,078	1,115	1,172	1,172	1,149	1,155	1,128	1,138	1,156	1,167	1,110	1,120	1,160	1,159
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	125.1	133.6	140.4	141.2	140.7	136.4	131.0	144.2	151.5	152.8	142.9	149.5	147.7	148.3	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	256.8	258.6	256.6	251.9	247.2	253.6	251.6	256.2	257.0	256.2	251.2	263.4	264.2	263.2	
Women's outerwear.....	286.8	308.7	342.3	344.7	335.5	331.5	314.1	305.5	320.2	329.8	305.9	289.5	317.7	320.3	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	101.9	102.5	102.7	101.1	98.9	100.3	100.3	99.7	97.7	97.5	94.6	97.0	100.9	105.4	
Millinery.....	18.5	21.7	26.0	25.5	23.4	21.0	19.1	21.1	21.5	21.6	19.7	16.8	21.2	22.0	
Children's outerwear.....	65.8	65.1	69.9	69.8	65.9	64.0	64.7	63.6	62.8	65.3	65.0	64.9	65.2	66.5	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	84.4	84.2	88.2	89.5	90.3	98.9	101.5	102.2	101.4	92.1	98.1	98.1	97.1	89.6	
Other fabricated textile products.....	138.6	140.4	145.8	148.6	146.7	149.2	145.6	145.2	143.0	142.5	138.6	140.3	145.6	143.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	737	706	739	735	733	718	761	783	803	808	818	813	838	805	792
Logging camps and contractors.....	45.9	59.9	62.3	61.1	52.1	68.8	74.9	78.1	79.8	76.8	77.3	80.7	73.3	67.9	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	425.4	437.4	430.2	429.0	423.2	445.1	460.7	471.4	475.0	481.8	477.0	488.7	469.4	461.6	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	101.8	107.3	106.0	105.3	107.0	109.3	110.8	115.2	115.6	118.4	115.9	122.6	118.8	124.3	
Wooden containers.....	74.0	74.6	76.0	76.5	76.5	77.9	76.7	77.0	77.0	78.0	80.3	82.4	80.3	77.7	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.4	59.6	60.4	60.6	59.2	59.8	60.2	61.1	60.8	62.9	62.1	63.2	62.7	60.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

Industry group and industry	1952						1951						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1951	1950
	Manufacturing—Continued														
Furniture and fixtures.....	336	335	341	346	345	345	344	342	337	334	333	331	334	349	357
Household furniture.....	103.9	231.3	234.8	237.8	236.4	237.2	236.3	235.1	229.8	225.0	223.9	223.7	226.0	240.8	255.5
Other furniture and fixtures.....		103.9	106.0	107.7	108.2	107.5	108.1	106.8	107.3	108.5	108.8	106.9	108.1	108.0	101.5
Paper and allied products.....	478	475	475	479	482	482	484	486	488	490	494	493	500	494	472
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		242.0	241.1	243.4	246.4	247.1	245.9	246.1	246.3	247.7	248.1	247.1	248.8	245.7	235.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		125.1	126.1	127.1	126.8	126.8	129.2	130.5	131.4	131.1	132.5	133.0	136.5	134.9	128.5
Other paper and allied products.....		108.1	108.0	108.3	108.3	108.4	109.3	109.4	110.4	111.2	113.0	113.1	114.7	113.0	107.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	765	763	762	763	765	768	775	773	769	764	759	758	762	763	743
Newspapers.....		302.5	301.8	301.8	303.5	303.2	304.4	302.5	300.7	299.6	298.5	299.1	299.7	299.2	293.3
Periodicals.....		54.0	54.2	54.4	54.6	54.7	56.1	55.4	54.5	53.8	53.5	52.2	52.4	53.5	52.1
Books.....		50.9	51.3	51.3	51.6	51.2	51.3	51.2	50.9	51.0	50.3	49.0	49.1	49.8	46.7
Commercial printing.....		203.5	202.7	204.0	203.9	207.2	207.9	207.1	206.3	203.7	202.2	204.2	206.3	205.6	200.8
Lithographing.....		39.8	40.0	40.2	39.9	39.9	41.5	41.9	42.1	41.5	40.9	40.4	41.1	41.2	40.7
Other printing and publishing.....		112.1	111.8	111.4	111.3	112.1	114.2	115.2	114.6	114.1	113.9	112.9	113.6	113.5	108.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	739	741	754	761	759	757	759	762	763	764	753	744	742	749	686
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		83.2	83.0	83.5	83.4	83.5	84.2	84.0	83.7	84.0	84.1	84.0	82.6	82.3	71.5
Industrial organic chemicals.....		221.3	223.3	227.8	228.1	229.5	230.9	233.0	231.3	234.5	233.3	230.9	229.0	227.2	200.1
Drugs and medicines.....		110.6	110.5	110.6	109.1	108.2	108.3	108.3	107.9	108.1	108.3	107.3	106.0	106.2	95.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		75.0	75.1	75.0	74.8	74.8	74.3	74.4	75.1	75.9	76.9	76.9	76.5	75.6	71.4
Fertilizers.....		37.3	42.5	41.9	38.8	35.0	32.5	31.8	32.7	32.7	30.6	29.9	31.4	34.8	34.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		47.3	51.2	53.7	56.9	59.6	61.9	63.3	64.5	59.8	49.9	47.7	47.9	55.1	54.5
Other chemicals and allied products.....		166.3	168.5	168.6	168.0	166.6	166.6	167.6	168.2	168.6	169.4	169.6	168.6	168.2	158.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	252	241	272	267	267	266	269	269	269	267	267	266	263	263	245
Petroleum refining.....		189.7	220.7	216.9	217.1	216.4	218.3	217.0	215.4	213.9	214.0	213.7	210.4	210.6	194.6
Coke and byproducts.....		22.7	22.4	22.5	22.2	22.2	22.2	21.3	22.1	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.0	21.8	20.8
Other petroleum and coal products.....		28.8	28.7	28.0	27.6	27.4	28.5	30.4	31.1	30.7	30.4	30.5	30.9	30.4	29.5
Rubber products.....	270	269	268	270	269	272	273	273	269	272	272	271	273	272	252
Tires and inner tubes.....		120.6	120.0	119.3	119.4	119.7	120.5	120.4	115.0	117.7	116.5	115.0	114.3	115.5	110.9
Rubber footwear.....		29.2	27.6	29.9	30.3	31.0	31.1	31.2	31.1	30.9	30.9	30.4	31.2	30.8	25.6
Other rubber products.....		119.0	120.5	120.9	119.6	121.7	121.7	121.8	122.9	123.6	124.5	125.7	127.7	125.7	114.9
Leather and leather products.....	381	370	375	383	382	368	362	356	359	365	382	374	382	381	394
Leather.....		43.6	43.5	44.2	44.5	44.2	43.7	43.3	42.6	44.2	44.8	46.0	47.3	46.7	50.5
Footwear (except rubber).....		236.9	240.7	245.6	244.1	235.1	228.2	220.7	224.0	230.4	244.0	237.0	244.6	240.6	252.3
Other leather products.....		89.7	91.1	93.6	93.2	89.1	90.5	92.3	92.5	92.7	92.8	90.7	90.5	93.3	91.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	534	530	532	530	528	533	545	552	559	561	564	557	562	556	512
Glass and glass products.....		142.4	141.2	139.5	138.0	137.6	141.8	143.2	146.7	147.9	148.5	141.8	147.2	145.7	133.5
Cement, hydraulic.....		41.3	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.0	43.2	43.3	43.6	44.0	43.8	43.4	43.0	42.1
Structural clay products.....		88.0	88.4	86.9	87.8	88.8	92.0	93.0	93.2	93.4	93.2	93.2	92.9	91.3	82.4
Pottery and related products.....		53.4	54.1	54.2	54.7	54.7	55.3	56.2	56.8	57.2	57.7	57.4	59.2	58.6	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		98.0	97.5	97.0	96.2	97.2	100.3	102.1	103.1	103.0	103.8	104.1	102.5	101.2	92.2
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....		106.9	109.0	110.2	109.6	111.5	112.7	113.8	115.4	116.2	116.1	116.7	116.7	115.6	103.5
Primary metal industries.....	978	1,345	1,341	1,350	1,354	1,354	1,355	1,339	1,349	1,351	1,352	1,341	1,357	1,345	1,220
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		652.0	648.1	656.8	659.2	657.6	658.9	643.6	655.6	659.0	659.8	656.5	655.0	650.5	614.1
Iron and steel foundries.....		272.5	272.1	272.1	275.0	277.4	279.9	281.9	280.4	280.6	280.7	277.9	279.9	279.9	231.8
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		57.1	57.0	56.8	56.9	56.3	56.4	56.2	56.3	55.9	56.8	55.5	56.8	56.3	54.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....		100.5	100.5	100.5	99.9	100.5	97.9	98.6	98.5	96.3	97.8	98.0	101.2	100.3	96.9
Nonferrous foundries.....		114.2	113.7	111.9	111.7	111.1	110.4	108.7	108.3	109.0	108.4	106.8	109.9	109.6	93.0
Other primary metal industries.....		148.8	149.3	151.9	151.5	150.8	151.0	149.8	149.7	149.8	148.3	146.6	148.8	147.7	129.8
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	981	981	989	989	989	986	988	984	988	989	996	991	1,019	1,007	933
Tin cans and other tinware.....		47.0	46.8	45.4	44.4	44.7	46.1	45.9	48.9	51.0	50.9	49.4	49.7	49.0	48.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....		146.9	149.0	148.4	150.6	151.1	149.9	150.5	152.7	154.3	158.0	156.6	161.6	159.7	156.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		142.3	144.1	144.7	144.9	143.8	148.1	148.7	148.6	149.2	151.0	152.2	157.9	154.8	150.6
Fabricated structural metal products.....		242.2	242.9	243.2	241.9	240.9	240.5	235.6	234.2	232.3	233.0	227.9	227.3	229.8	201.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....		171.4	173.3	172.5	171.0	170.4	168.4	169.1	170.1	168.4	169.0	174.7	185.7	179.7	169.8
Other fabricated metal products.....		231.0	233.2	235.2	236.2	235.3	235.2	234.3	233.2	233.6	234.0	229.7	236.6	233.8	206.1
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,633	1,646	1,655	1,658	1,655	1,647	1,640	1,625	1,611	1,585	1,573	1,597	1,611	1,591	1,352
Engines and turbines.....		102.3	100.7	100.7	100.5	100.1	99.0	97.9	95.1	93.5	94.6	91.8	92.1	91.3	72.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		185.2	186.5	186.6	190.9	189.6	188.0	186.3	187.8	170.0	169.7	194.7	195.8	187.3	172.4
Construction and mining machinery.....		132.3	132.9	133.5	132.3	130.9	128.1	126.2	124.8	124.1	122.1	121.1	120.7	120.7	100.7
Metalworking machinery.....		311.0	312.9	312.9	311.8	310.0	307.9	303.5	294.3	293.1	286.1	293.5	294.3	289.8	220.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		190.3	192.6	194.3	191.8	193.1	194.8	196.6	196.7	196.4	197.3	196.8	197.9	195.6	167.6
General industrial machinery.....		238.7	240.9	242.6	242.1	240.1	239.8	238.6	236.9	235.3	233.0	230.1	228.7	229.7	188.5
Office and store machines and devices.....		108.0	108.1	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.8	108.0	107.2	106.3	105.3	102.5	105.0	104.5	90.9
Service-industry and household machines.....		173.3	174.3	173.2	170.5	167.4	164.7	159.4	161.0	162.0	162.7	164.5	173.2	171.2	176.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		204.4	206.3	206.5	207.2	208.0	209.6	208.8	207.4	204.4	202.4	201.9	203.0	201.2	162.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952						1951						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery	947	957	960	967	970	965	965	955	944	942	927	914	932	937	836
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		375.3	377.2	379.8	380.9	378.3	376.2	370.8	369.1	376.3	374.1	372.9	376.3	367.6	317.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles		82.2	81.4	81.7	82.3	82.5	83.0	82.7	82.3	82.5	81.2	80.6	81.5	81.0	70.1
Communication equipment		363.2	364.0	367.3	366.5	362.4	362.2	357.3	346.0	334.2	323.2	313.6	324.6	339.8	309.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products		136.0	137.6	138.3	139.8	141.4	143.9	144.4	146.9	148.7	148.6	146.4	150.0	149.0	139.8
Transportation equipment	1,673	1,648	1,627	1,602	1,584	1,560	1,558	1,551	1,511	1,514	1,497	1,490	1,525	1,511	1,273
Automobiles		816.3	808.7	786.6	776.9	775.0	786.0	794.5	807.1	816.7	812.4	819.1	875.6	856.3	839.4
Aircraft and parts		595.3	590.3	586.1	581.0	566.4	556.0	539.0	496.2	493.4	486.3	471.3	451.7	456.3	275.4
Aircraft		397.9	394.2	390.2	386.6	377.5	373.2	364.0	339.8	330.8	330.6	319.7	304.9	308.3	184.2
Aircraft engines and parts		121.2	120.5	120.7	120.4	116.1	112.6	106.5	90.3	99.8	95.4	92.9	89.6	89.6	64.5
Aircraft propellers and parts		13.8	13.5	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.8	11.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.7	8.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment		62.4	62.1	62.0	61.1	60.1	57.8	56.4	54.3	51.3	49.8	48.3	46.7	47.7	28.7
Ship and boat building and repairing		149.8	144.5	142.5	138.9	131.0	126.5	127.0	118.9	117.2	114.4	115.4	112.4	113.7	84.4
Ship building and repairing ⁴		130.4	126.5	126.1	123.8	116.8	112.6	113.6	106.2	104.3	101.2	101.1	97.7	99.7	71.4
Boat building and repairing		19.4	18.0	16.4	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.4	12.7	12.9	13.2	14.3	14.7	14.0	13.0
Railroad equipment		76.0	72.2	76.0	75.7	76.6	77.6	78.3	77.4	75.1	72.4	72.9	74.4	72.4	62.2
Other transportation equipment		10.9	10.8	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.8	10.8	11.7	11.4
Instruments and related products	325	322	323	321	319	316	315	313	310	307	302	298	299	299	250
Ophthalmic goods		27.8	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.9	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.3	27.5	27.8	27.6	25.4
Photographic apparatus		64.5	64.8	64.4	64.1	63.7	63.5	62.7	62.3	62.6	62.3	59.3	60.6	60.1	51.3
Watches and clocks		36.1	36.3	36.0	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.5	35.0	34.2	33.9	33.2	34.1	34.3	30.1
Professional and scientific instruments		193.9	194.0	192.4	191.3	189.4	188.6	185.6	183.2	178.3	178.4	176.5	177.3	173.3	143.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	459	458	462	463	461	453	463	469	471	467	465	460	479	480	459
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		43.9	45.4	45.9	46.2	45.7	46.8	47.2	47.6	48.1	48.5	48.5	50.5	51.4	54.8
Toys and sporting goods		72.0	69.8	68.9	67.0	64.5	65.9	70.5	72.1	72.2	73.2	70.8	75.1	73.5	73.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		49.2	51.3	53.8	54.5	52.6	52.9	53.7	53.4	51.9	53.4	52.3	54.3	56.7	58.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries		292.7	295.0	293.9	293.2	290.6	297.0	297.9	297.8	294.9	290.3	288.4	298.9	298.6	272.3
Transportation and public utilities	4,170	4,138	4,098	4,118	4,111	4,108	4,161	4,165	4,166	4,178	4,190	4,176	4,161	4,144	4,010
Transportation	2,888	2,899	2,880	2,855	2,853	2,852	2,908	2,912	2,915	2,925	2,929	2,918	2,921	2,905	2,801
Interstate railroads		1,417	1,404	1,395	1,392	1,394	1,426	1,428	1,440	1,457	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,449	1,390
Class I railroads		1,243	1,230	1,221	1,218	1,222	1,247	1,258	1,271	1,287	1,297	1,296	1,296	1,276	1,220
Local railways and bus lines		138	139	139	141	141	141	141	141	141	142	141	143	143	148
Trucking and warehousing		650	649	641	641	637	651	649	641	631	621	614	619	628	584
Other transportation and services		694	688	680	679	680	690	694	693	698	698	695	691	686	679
Air transportation (common carrier)		90.4	89.2	87.8	87.5	86.3	85.3	84.7	84.1	83.7	83.7	81.5	81.4	80.9	74.4
Communication	(†)	668.6	647.9	663.8	660.3	652.8	654.1	652.8	648.5	647.8	651.5	648.2	637.3	638.9	614.8
Telephone		(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)
Telegraph		529.2	527.6	526.3	525.6	525.5	527.0	527.6	528.7	531.7	534.7	533.7	527.2	526.0	520.6
Other public utilities	559	553	552	551	550	550	551	552	554	557	561	560	553	551	546
Gas and electric utilities		235.4	234.8	234.4	234.1	234.4	234.3	234.9	236.2	236.2	237.1	237.5	234.9	234.3	234.0
Electric light and power utilities		118.7	118.4	117.8	117.6	117.3	118.5	118.6	118.4	118.8	120.3	119.8	118.3	117.7	114.9
Gas utilities		175.1	174.4	174.1	173.9	173.8	174.2	174.1	174.1	176.7	177.3	176.4	174.0	174.0	171.6
Electric light and gas utilities combined		24.0	24.3	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.5	25.0	25.4	26.2	25.9	25.5	25.1	25.2
Local utilities															
Trade	9,787	9,744	9,817	9,868	9,843	9,720	10,660	10,109	9,893	9,781	9,641	9,667	9,782	9,804	9,524
Wholesale trade	2,617	2,598	2,602	2,623	2,624	2,622	2,657	2,657	2,622	2,594	2,594	2,581	2,602	2,544	
Retail trade	7,170	7,146	7,215	7,045	7,019	7,098	8,003	7,452	7,271	7,187	7,047	7,073	7,151	7,203	6,980
General merchandise stores	1,462	1,461	1,523	1,437	1,416	1,472	2,092	1,701	1,650	1,487	1,399	1,407	1,458	1,535	1,493
Food and liquor stores	1,290	1,292	1,292	1,287	1,286	1,282	1,316	1,295	1,281	1,274	1,260	1,268	1,270	1,272	1,209
Automotive and accessories dealers	747	737	733	738	743	749	768	759	748	754	757	756	750	749	728
Apparel and accessories stores	549	555	592	529	515	531	651	580	561	544	500	512	548	550	536
Other retail trade	3,122	3,101	3,075	3,054	3,059	3,064	3,176	3,117	3,131	3,126	3,129	3,130	3,125	3,097	3,014

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952						1951							Annual average	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1951	1950
Finance	1,978	1,959	1,953	1,937	1,919	1,909	1,912	1,907	1,898	1,898	1,914	1,908	1,893	1,883	1,812
Banks and trust companies.....	481	481	479	477	472	472	472	470	467	466	471	471	460	460	427
Security dealers and exchanges.....	64.5	64.6	64.3	64.1	63.9	63.9	64.1	64.1	63.7	63.4	64.3	64.3	63.8	63.7	59.6
Insurance carriers and agents.....	706	705	702	692	685	685	690	689	682	684	690	682	671	674	646
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	707	702	692	686	688	688	686	684	685	685	689	691	698	686	680
Service	4,839	4,795	4,748	4,681	4,667	4,671	4,702	4,734	4,770	4,831	4,839	4,852	4,835	4,759	4,761
Hotels and lodging places.....	448	437	430	428	424	424	426	430	437	473	507	510	478	455	456
Laundries.....	363.3	357.5	352.9	354.0	355.5	355.5	356.2	356.6	360.0	362.1	364.5	368.9	364.8	358.6	353.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	165.2	162.0	154.1	153.4	153.8	154.3	157.4	159.3	157.4	153.3	157.6	161.3	154.5	147.5	241
Motion pictures.....	249	248	242	242	242	241	242	244	247	247	245	245	248	245	241
Government	6,585	6,602	6,551	6,528	6,490	6,509	6,881	6,497	6,532	6,544	6,401	6,356	6,377	6,390	5,910
Federal ²	2,381	2,371	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,331	2,727	2,325	2,322	2,336	2,330	2,313	2,271	2,277	1,910
State and local ³	4,204	4,231	4,189	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,172	4,210	4,208	4,071	4,043	4,106	4,113	4,000

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 employee paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

† Data are not available because of work stoppage.

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		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1951	1950
Mining:															
Metal.....															
Iron.....		94.6	94.5	94.1	94.4	94.2	93.8	92.9	91.8	91.0	92.6	92.5	92.6	92.5	89.4
Copper.....		34.2	33.7	32.9	32.9	33.1	33.6	33.8	34.2	34.7	35.0	34.3	34.6	33.8	31.9
Lead and zinc.....		25.8	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.1	24.8	24.3	24.2	25.0	25.3	25.1	25.1	24.8
Anthracite.....		19.3	19.6	19.5	19.7	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.2	17.1	17.3	17.6	17.6	18.1	17.2
Bituminous-coal.....		61.6	56.5	62.8	58.1	63.0	63.1	63.1	63.2	63.8	64.2	61.6	66.0	65.0	70.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:		324.4	332.7	338.8	341.8	343.5	344.9	344.7	343.0	341.9	345.2	334.6	353.4	353.7	351.0
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....		128.9	129.5	128.3	127.5	127.3	126.9	127.8	127.7	129.4	132.9	131.9	129.9	127.3	125.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		91.2	90.8	87.9	87.2	87.2	91.6	93.9	95.5	96.1	96.5	94.6	94.8	91.9	85.2
Manufacturing.....	12,357	12,599	12,724	12,815	12,820	12,766	12,911	12,904	12,997	13,087	13,069	12,885	13,064	13,034	12,284
Durable goods ²	6,950	7,276	7,321	7,316	7,306	7,264	7,322	7,314	7,296	7,279	7,261	7,226	7,409	7,334	6,622
Nondurable goods ²	5,407	5,323	5,403	5,499	5,514	5,502	5,589	5,690	5,701	5,808	5,808	5,659	5,655	5,700	5,642
Ordnance and accessories.....	60.0	59.0	57.5	56.1	54.6	53.5	51.7	50.1	46.9	43.6	41.3	38.0	33.9	37.4	19.8
Food and kindred products.....	1,124	1,074	1,058	1,057	1,060	1,068	1,122	1,160	1,254	1,330	1,307	1,225	1,146	1,170	1,168
Meat products.....		230.8	233.6	239.4	244.1	246.4	251.6	246.3	236.3	234.5	233.1	235.5	233.2	237.6	235.9
Dairy products.....		106.8	100.5	95.5	94.8	93.7	96.3	98.5	102.8	108.1	114.2	116.2	115.6	104.4	104.4
Canning and preserving.....		120.2	113.0	104.3	105.4	105.8	120.3	145.2	238.1	329.5	304.5	226.1	153.9	180.5	176.9
Grain-mill products.....		95.9	95.6	96.4	96.6	97.0	97.3	97.2	97.9	98.5	99.2	98.7	96.9	96.4	94.2
Bakery products.....		184.0	186.5	188.5	187.3	187.2	190.3	192.2	195.1	193.0	192.3	192.2	192.0	191.0	191.5
Sugar.....		22.8	22.2	21.8	22.3	24.0	36.7	45.6	40.2	25.3	24.7	24.9	24.8	28.8	29.9
Confectionery and related products.....		71.4	74.0	76.8	79.4	82.7	85.1	87.5	89.2	84.7	78.2	71.2	73.1	80.4	83.1
Beverages.....		146.2	137.0	137.9	134.4	136.2	145.9	146.8	150.0	155.5	160.5	160.9	155.1	150.2	149.1
Miscellaneous food products.....		95.9	95.3	96.5	95.2	94.7	98.1	101.1	104.8	101.2	99.9	99.4	101.7	100.9	102.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	78	77	77	78	80	82	85	85	89	89	84	75	76	81	81
Cigarettes.....		24.1	23.8	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	23.7	23.3	23.6	23.3
Cigars.....		39.4	38.8	39.6	39.5	38.8	39.7	40.1	39.8	38.8	37.7	36.9	38.4	38.9	39.1
Tobacco and snuff.....		10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		3.8	4.0	4.6	6.3	9.0	10.5	10.5	14.8	15.9	12.2	3.7	3.6	8.0	7.8
Textile-mill products.....	1,089	1,083	1,092	1,113	1,123	1,131	1,141	1,132	1,133	1,136	1,152	1,167	1,205	1,186	1,206
Yarn and thread mills.....		144.2	144.9	146.8	149.0	149.0	149.8	149.4	150.5	153.2	154.0	153.6	157.8	156.3	151.8
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		503.1	507.3	518.2	526.7	540.0	547.5	544.2	546.2	551.4	561.2	573.7	587.7	568.7	585.6
Knitting mills.....		208.8	209.5	210.0	210.0	209.0	210.7	209.1	208.5	205.3	211.5	210.3	215.7	219.0	223.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		74.5	75.9	79.0	79.0	77.9	78.0	76.5	74.9	73.4	73.4	74.3	78.1	78.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		43.9	44.7	44.8	44.5	43.1	42.6	41.6	41.6	40.6	41.2	43.1	47.7	47.1	53.3
Other textile-mill products.....		108.3	109.8	113.7	113.3	112.4	112.3	111.3	110.8	111.6	110.5	111.8	117.9	117.0	111.9
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	966	959	995	1,051	1,052	1,029	1,035	1,008	1,019	1,037	1,047	990	1,000	1,039	1,042
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		112.1	120.1	126.5	127.5	127.2	122.5	117.1	130.6	138.0	139.2	129.3	135.4	133.8	134.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		237.3	238.7	237.9	232.7	228.2	235.4	232.7	237.5	238.8	238.0	233.1	245.2	245.6	245.3
Women's outerwear.....		253.0	274.1	306.4	308.8	300.3	295.7	278.6	270.1	284.4	294.5	271.0	265.4	282.7	286.8
Women's, children's undergarments.....		91.5	92.3	92.6	91.2	88.9	90.2	90.3	89.8	87.6	87.0	84.2	86.6	90.6	95.2
Millinery.....		16.1	19.1	23.4	22.8	21.0	18.7	16.7	18.7	19.1	19.0	17.1	14.3	18.7	19.4
Children's outerwear.....		59.6	59.1	63.8	64.0	60.2	58.3	59.2	58.1	57.1	59.7	59.4	59.2	59.6	60.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		73.6	73.6	77.2	78.7	79.2	87.6	90.3	91.0	90.9	89.5	80.1	85.8	85.4	78.4
Other fabricated textile products.....		115.6	117.5	123.2	126.0	124.3	126.5	123.3	123.3	120.7	119.7	116.0	117.6	123.1	121.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	674	642	676	670	668	654	696	719	740	745	754	748	773	741	730
Logging camps and contractors.....		41.9	56.0	58.1	56.9	47.9	64.2	70.7	74.2	75.5	72.9	73.3	76.7	69.2	63.5
Sawmills and planing mills.....		394.3	405.9	397.5	396.4	390.6	412.2	428.0	439.3	442.7	449.0	443.2	455.9	437.1	431.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		85.8	91.6	90.3	89.8	91.6	93.9	95.3	100.0	100.4	103.0	100.7	107.3	103.4	108.5
Wooden containers.....		68.2	69.1	70.3	70.8	71.0	72.1	70.9	71.1	71.2	72.3	74.4	76.6	74.4	72.2
Miscellaneous wood products.....		52.1	53.4	54.1	54.4	53.0	53.7	54.0	54.9	54.8	56.7	55.9	56.8	56.5	54.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	283	286	291	296	296	296	296	294	289	285	285	284	286	301	311
Household furniture.....		201.5	204.7	207.8	207.4	208.0	207.7	206.4	201.2	196.0	195.2	195.9	197.3	211.9	227.9
Other furniture and fixtures.....		84.3	86.4	88.0	88.4	87.6	88.4	87.3	87.9	89.3	89.4	87.8	89.0	88.8	82.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952						1951						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	401	398	398	401	404	405	410	411	413	416	419	418	426	420	404
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	206.9	206.1	206.1	207.9	210.2	211.3	212.2	211.9	212.3	214.3	214.6	213.5	214.9	212.2	205.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	104.5	105.3	105.6	105.6	105.7	105.7	108.7	109.9	110.7	110.9	112.1	112.4	116.4	114.5	109.8
Other paper and allied products.....	87.0	87.0	87.0	87.4	88.0	87.8	88.8	89.0	90.2	91.0	92.3	92.5	94.3	92.7	88.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	509	507	507	508	507	510	520	519	517	515	509	507	512	512	503
Newspapers.....	153.4	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.7	151.3	154.9	153.7	152.8	152.5	150.5	151.0	152.2	151.6	148.6
Periodicals.....	34.4	35.1	35.5	35.5	35.2	34.7	35.6	35.1	35.5	35.4	35.2	34.0	33.7	35.0	34.7
Books.....	35.3	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.5	36.7	37.0	36.4	35.3	35.9	36.2	35.7
Commercial printing.....	166.5	166.2	166.9	166.4	169.7	170.5	169.6	168.9	167.4	165.8	166.8	168.8	168.8	168.6	166.6
Lithographing.....	30.4	30.6	30.8	30.6	30.6	30.6	32.1	32.6	32.9	32.4	31.8	31.4	31.9	32.1	31.7
Other printing and publishing.....	87.1	87.2	86.9	87.3	88.0	90.2	90.2	91.0	90.5	89.9	89.6	88.5	89.4	89.1	85.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	514	517	530	538	538	536	538	542	544	543	531	526	528	535	496
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	60.5	60.8	60.9	60.9	61.0	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.2	61.4	61.1	61.0	60.4	60.1	52.9
Industrial organic chemicals.....	161.4	163.0	167.9	168.4	169.6	171.1	172.9	172.1	174.9	173.8	172.3	171.5	169.9	161.8	151.8
Drugs and medicines.....	71.0	71.3	71.5	70.6	70.2	70.5	70.4	69.9	70.0	70.2	70.3	70.1	69.7	69.7	62.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	47.4	47.7	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.1	48.6	49.7	50.2	50.0	49.1	46.8
Fertilizers.....	29.9	35.0	34.4	31.5	27.8	25.4	24.8	25.8	23.8	23.8	22.9	22.9	24.7	28.0	27.8
Vegetable and animal oil and fats.....	34.2	38.1	40.7	44.0	46.4	48.8	50.5	52.0	47.6	37.9	35.6	36.3	43.2	43.8	43.8
Other chemicals and allied products.....	112.6	114.3	114.5	114.2	112.8	112.4	112.4	113.5	114.4	114.6	114.5	114.0	115.2	114.8	110.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	173	165	197	194	193	193	196	197	197	197	198	198	198	195	185
Petroleum refining.....	122.4	135.1	152.3	152.6	152.7	152.7	154.5	154.1	153.6	153.6	154.0	154.3	153.8	151.9	142.8
Coke and byproducts.....	19.3	19.1	19.2	18.8	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.2	19.0	19.2	19.4	19.3	19.1	18.8	18.1
Other petroleum and coal products.....	22.9	22.6	22.1	21.6	21.4	22.4	24.2	24.2	24.8	24.4	24.2	24.3	24.8	24.3	23.9
Rubber products.....	214	213	213	215	215	218	219	219	215	218	218	217	220	219	203
Tires and inner tubes.....	94.4	94.2	93.9	94.2	94.4	95.4	94.8	89.8	92.4	91.5	90.0	89.9	90.8	87.8	87.8
Rubber footwear.....	23.6	22.0	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.2	24.8	25.7	25.3	20.6	20.6
Other rubber products.....	94.9	96.3	97.2	96.3	97.9	97.9	98.2	99.4	100.2	101.2	102.2	104.7	102.9	94.3	94.3
Leather and leather products.....	339	330	336	344	342	330	323	317	320	327	343	336	344	342	355
Leather.....	39.1	39.2	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.0	38.7	38.1	37.6	40.0	41.5	41.5	42.1	45.9	45.9
Footwear (except rubber).....	212.5	216.6	221.8	220.6	212.8	205.4	197.7	201.4	208.0	221.3	215.0	221.8	218.0	229.4	229.4
Other leather products.....	78.3	79.7	82.0	81.6	77.5	78.4	80.3	80.8	81.2	81.2	79.3	79.3	81.7	79.7	79.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	452	448	451	449	447	452	465	472	479	482	484	478	485	478	441
Glass and glass products.....	123.6	122.7	121.2	119.8	119.4	123.4	124.7	128.2	129.6	130.1	124.3	129.8	128.2	117.3	117.3
Cement, hydraulic.....	34.9	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.6	36.8	37.0	37.1	37.4	37.7	37.5	37.3	36.8	36.0	36.0
Structural clay products.....	78.9	79.2	77.9	78.0	79.7	83.2	84.4	84.7	85.2	85.0	84.8	84.8	83.0	74.8	74.8
Pottery and related products.....	47.7	48.4	48.4	49.1	49.0	49.0	49.4	50.6	51.1	51.9	51.6	53.3	52.9	52.3	52.3
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	81.3	80.7	80.2	79.2	80.8	83.7	85.6	87.0	86.9	87.8	87.8	87.0	85.6	78.7	78.7
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	81.9	84.2	85.2	84.6	86.7	88.2	89.4	91.0	91.7	91.4	91.8	92.8	91.6	81.8	81.8
Primary metal industries.....	783	1,150	1,146	1,154	1,160	1,162	1,164	1,149	1,160	1,162	1,165	1,155	1,172	1,150	1,053
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	563.4	560.0	566.9	570.2	570.2	572.7	557.7	569.7	572.7	574.7	571.6	571.8	566.4	535.6	535.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	240.6	240.3	240.2	243.4	246.3	246.3	248.6	250.3	248.7	249.4	249.6	247.1	253.7	248.9	204.0
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	47.6	47.6	47.4	47.5	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.2	46.8	47.7	46.8	47.8	47.2	45.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	81.8	82.0	81.9	81.4	82.2	79.3	80.0	80.1	78.4	79.3	79.8	83.1	82.2	80.7	80.7
Nonferrous foundries.....	95.0	94.5	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.8	90.2	90.8	90.8	90.5	88.2	91.5	91.9	78.8	78.8
Other primary metal industries.....	121.1	122.0	124.7	124.7	124.1	124.3	123.3	123.4	123.7	122.9	121.6	124.1	122.7	108.4	108.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	797	797	806	807	807	804	806	805	809	810	817	813	843	831	776
Tin cans and other tinware.....	41.2	41.0	39.7	38.7	38.6	40.2	40.0	42.9	44.9	44.8	43.2	43.5	42.9	42.8	42.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	121.0	122.9	122.3	124.6	124.9	123.9	124.5	126.6	128.5	132.3	130.9	136.6	134.3	132.7	132.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	112.9	114.7	115.5	115.5	115.4	118.9	120.0	120.2	120.7	121.8	122.8	128.4	126.0	123.9	123.9
Fabricated structural metal products.....	187.5	188.5	189.2	188.2	186.7	186.1	183.1	181.7	180.0	180.8	177.1	176.9	178.8	156.5	156.5
Metalstamping, coating, and engraving.....	143.5	145.4	144.7	143.8	143.0	141.2	142.2	142.9	141.5	142.1	147.3	158.8	153.0	146.9	146.9
Other fabricated metal products.....	190.8	193.3	195.2	196.3	195.5	195.5	195.2	194.5	194.8	195.2	191.3	198.3	195.6	173.0	173.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,251	1,265	1,276	1,280	1,281	1,276	1,269	1,255	1,242	1,219	1,209	1,235	1,252	1,233	1,040
Engines and turbines.....	76.0	74.7	74.8	74.9	74.3	73.9	73.0	70.2	69.4	70.9	68.6	69.3	68.6	54.5	54.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	143.9	145.5	145.5	149.9	148.7	147.2	145.8	145.6	129.0	127.4	151.5	153.1	145.9	133.5	133.5
Construction and mining machinery.....	101.1	101.5	101.7	100.8	99.6	97.4	95.5	94.3	93.8	91.8	90.8	90.7	90.8	73.0	73.0
Metalworking machinery.....	246.6	248.8	249.1	248.5	246.5	244.8	240.7	231.9	230.9	232.1	232.1	232.7	228.7	169.0	169.0
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	142.0	144.3	145.8	145.4	146.8	147.5	148.4	148.9	148.9	150.0	149.4	150.2	148.6	126.6	126.6
General industrial machinery.....	170.2	172.3	173.4	173.6	173.4	173.1	172.5	171.3	169.4	168.0	166.8	166.8	166.5	134.3	134.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	89.0	89.4	89.3	89.2	89.8	89.8	90.6	90.9	90.4	89.5	88.3	86.2	88.5	87.9	75.6
Service industry and household machines.....	133.6	135.5	134.8	132.5	130.1	127.0	121.4	123.5	124.1	125.0	128.4	137.3	134.7	143.2	143.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	162.7	164.2	165.2	166.4	166.6	167.9	166.6	165.7	165.7	163.5	162.7	161.5	163.2	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		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery.....	701	709	714	722	727	725	726	718	707	707	696	684	704	710	636
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	-----	267.6	270.1	272.7	274.6	272.8	270.8	266.2	265.0	272.8	271.6	271.1	275.0	267.1	229.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	-----	66.2	65.2	65.4	66.1	66.6	67.2	67.4	67.2	67.5	66.1	65.6	67.0	66.1	56.0
Communication equipment.....	-----	266.6	268.3	273.3	273.4	271.1	272.0	268.4	257.5	247.3	238.5	229.5	241.2	256.1	237.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	-----	108.6	109.9	110.8	112.4	114.1	115.7	115.9	117.7	119.7	119.4	117.7	121.2	120.5	113.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,330	1,308	1,287	1,266	1,251	1,235	1,235	1,234	1,205	1,211	1,198	1,187	1,237	1,221	1,044
Automobiles.....	-----	671.8	664.8	642.6	634.0	633.2	645.3	654.6	667.4	678.6	675.1	684.0	738.1	718.4	713.5
Aircraft and parts.....	-----	434.2	428.7	427.7	424.3	415.4	406.7	395.3	362.1	360.3	357.1	346.6	332.7	336.6	201.8
Aircraft.....	-----	293.2	288.1	286.8	283.7	278.9	274.7	267.8	248.7	241.9	243.7	236.6	225.6	228.6	135.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....	-----	83.8	83.6	84.2	84.3	81.3	78.4	74.8	62.4	69.5	66.6	64.6	62.8	63.0	39.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	-----	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.5	5.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	-----	47.5	47.4	47.3	47.1	46.2	44.9	44.2	42.7	40.9	39.4	38.1	36.8	37.5	21.5
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	-----	132.7	127.9	125.8	122.4	114.9	110.5	111.1	103.7	101.9	99.3	100.5	97.9	98.9	71.4
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	-----	115.0	111.6	111.1	108.9	102.3	98.2	99.3	92.5	90.6	87.6	87.7	84.7	86.5	60.2
Boat building and repairing.....	-----	17.7	16.3	14.7	13.5	12.6	12.3	11.8	11.2	11.3	11.7	12.8	13.2	12.4	11.2
Railroad equipment.....	-----	60.2	56.5	60.7	60.5	61.7	62.8	63.1	62.2	60.0	57.4	47.2	59.2	56.7	47.9
Other transportation equipment.....	-----	9.0	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.0	9.9	9.7
Instruments and related products.....	236	235	236	234	233	232	232	230	228	226	224	221	223	223	186
Ophthalmic goods.....	-----	22.4	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.5	22.3	22.1	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.5	20.6
Photographic apparatus.....	-----	45.0	45.3	44.8	44.7	44.7	44.9	44.4	44.2	44.7	44.9	42.2	44.0	43.4	37.3
Watches and clocks.....	-----	30.7	30.8	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.0	29.5	29.5	28.9	28.6	28.1	28.9	29.0	25.5
Professional and scientific instruments.....	-----	136.5	137.3	136.4	135.8	135.1	134.1	133.2	132.3	130.2	128.0	128.5	127.6	127.7	103.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	378	377	380	382	381	374	381	388	390	388	388	383	400	402	385
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	-----	35.6	36.9	37.1	37.4	36.8	37.7	38.3	38.6	39.0	39.4	39.4	41.1	42.0	44.5
Toys and sporting goods.....	-----	61.9	60.0	58.9	57.3	54.9	56.2	60.8	62.4	62.6	64.1	61.8	65.5	64.1	64.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	-----	40.5	42.5	44.8	45.5	43.5	43.7	44.5	44.4	43.1	44.3	44.3	45.7	47.8	49.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	-----	238.5	241.0	241.0	240.4	238.3	243.8	244.6	244.8	243.6	240.6	237.4	247.8	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: October.....	105.1	129.8
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	November.....	104.3	129.8
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1950: Average.....	99.2	111.2	December.....	104.4	132.9
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1951: Average.....	105.4	129.2	1952: January.....	103.2	130.4
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0				February.....	103.6	131.0
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1951: June.....	105.6	129.8	March.....	103.6	131.9
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	July.....	104.2	126.4	April.....	102.9	127.9
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	August.....	105.7	128.4	May.....	101.9	128.2
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	September.....	105.8	130.9	June.....	99.9	-----

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment and Payrolls, by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies		
Employment—Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
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: 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
May	2,571.3	2,558.7	1,326.4	511.8	720.5	8.7	3.9
June	2,582.9	2,570.2	1,334.0	512.5	723.7	8.7	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: 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	1,609
April	826,843	821,276	405,977	159,495	255,804	3,721	1,846
May	826,104	820,611	410,699	152,038	257,874	3,725	1,768
June	814,649	809,162	398,674	160,329	250,159	3,687	1,800
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: 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
May	2,390.0	2,377.4	1,203.6	509.6	664.2	8.7	3.9
June	2,399.8	2,387.2	1,210.4	510.3	666.5	8.7	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: 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	1,668
April	778,491	772,968	374,879	158,832	239,257	3,721	1,802
May	776,713	771,264	379,369	151,401	240,494	3,725	1,724
June	767,175	761,732	368,809	159,663	233,260	3,687	1,756

¹ See footnote 2, table A-6.² See footnote 3, table A-6.³ Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A-2.

TABLE A-6: Government Civilian Employment and Payrolls in Washington, D. C.,¹ by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						
			Total	Executive ²				Legislative	Judicial
				All agencies	Defense agencies ³	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
Employment									
1950: Average.....	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	0.7
1951: Average.....	271.4	20.3	251.1	242.1	83.8	8.3	150.0	8.3	.7
1951: 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.....	273.1	20.4	252.7	243.5	87.4	8.1	148.0	8.5	.7
May.....	273.0	20.5	252.5	243.1	87.6	8.1	147.4	8.7	.7
June.....	272.7	20.5	252.2	242.8	87.8	8.1	146.9	8.7	.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: 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.....	102,657	6,270	96,387	92,481	33,486	3,447	55,548	3,604	302
April.....	106,478	6,346	100,132	96,071	34,259	3,462	58,350	3,721	340
May.....	106,465	6,422	100,043	95,983	34,457	3,425	58,101	3,725	335
June.....	103,302	6,262	97,040	93,024	33,655	3,453	55,916	3,687	329

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, and War Claims Commission.

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

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1952					1951							1950	
	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	May
Continental United States.....	1,075.5	1,143.9	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	1,700.3
New England.....	131.5	135.2	110.3	113.1	123.3	107.4	102.2	105.8	106.4	110.5	111.7	112.6	122.2	224.6
Maine.....	12.4	14.7	9.8	9.2	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.4	7.5	7.4	8.5	9.2	12.5	19.6
New Hampshire.....	8.8	9.6	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.0	8.2	7.3	7.0	7.6	9.9	15.6
Vermont.....	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	4.0
Massachusetts.....	73.2	73.3	58.2	61.0	65.3	56.5	52.1	52.7	54.1	54.1	56.2	59.4	65.5	124.8
Rhode Island.....	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.6	21.0	18.4	17.7	22.4	21.8	22.5	22.2	22.1	19.9	33.6
Connecticut.....	14.5	15.4	13.8	15.0	16.2	12.5	13.0	14.0	14.5	17.7	16.3	12.9	12.9	27.0
Middle Atlantic.....	356.4	359.5	355.3	373.2	415.8	352.2	316.2	304.2	298.6	315.1	344.8	327.2	311.7	481.5
New York.....	199.0	200.6	198.4	209.6	232.6	219.3	196.0	183.9	178.2	189.0	215.5	204.7	190.4	269.2
New Jersey.....	50.6	51.0	50.4	54.7	63.1	42.8	41.6	46.2	42.9	42.9	46.5	46.7	48.8	79.6
Pennsylvania.....	106.8	107.9	106.5	108.9	120.1	90.1	78.6	74.1	77.5	83.2	82.8	75.8	72.5	132.7
East North Central.....	173.0	184.3	194.5	226.1	259.3	213.4	182.2	158.7	158.0	184.3	191.0	158.6	158.8	304.0
Ohio.....	35.6	36.7	42.8	47.8	49.7	41.8	38.0	32.7	30.4	31.8	33.4	28.4	27.0	81.6
Indiana.....	17.6	19.3	19.6	23.8	25.6	22.0	19.1	13.3	15.1	20.1	22.9	17.6	17.0	19.2
Illinois.....	76.1	71.3	55.5	63.3	73.8	57.4	55.8	54.6	62.1	70.5	73.8	74.3	78.3	147.6
Michigan.....	34.4	44.6	61.1	73.7	89.3	77.2	57.5	50.6	44.5	55.1	51.1	32.5	30.6	42.7
Wisconsin.....	9.3	12.4	15.5	17.5	20.9	15.0	11.8	7.5	5.9	6.7	6.8	5.8	5.9	12.9
West North Central.....	40.7	59.2	71.0	76.1	76.5	51.3	40.6	34.4	30.8	31.5	35.2	31.9	39.0	77.7
Minnesota.....	13.7	23.7	26.3	26.7	24.0	13.9	8.1	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.0	11.2	23.2
Iowa.....	4.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.5	6.2
Missouri.....	17.3	19.7	21.6	24.3	28.2	24.2	25.0	22.4	18.3	16.7	18.2	18.2	19.9	34.6
North Dakota.....	.4	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.1	1.8	.6	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.5	2.2
South Dakota.....	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	.9	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.4	1.0
Nebraska.....	1.5	2.6	4.3	5.1	4.7	1.9	.8	.5	.6	.6	.7	.7	1.1	3.3
Kansas.....	2.9	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.9	4.3	5.5	2.4	2.4	7.2
South Atlantic.....	110.1	104.8	99.8	106.8	116.9	90.6	84.6	83.2	94.7	107.0	112.7	98.0	90.9	167.7
Delaware.....	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.3
Maryland.....	14.4	12.7	9.5	11.6	13.5	10.0	7.7	6.7	6.5	8.5	10.7	11.0	12.1	29.1
District of Columbia.....	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	4.6
Virginia.....	12.3	7.1	8.1	9.3	10.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.2	10.5	12.7	12.5	9.1	18.9
West Virginia.....	16.3	15.7	14.4	15.7	16.3	11.3	9.0	8.5	8.5	10.4	11.7	10.3	10.6	23.4
North Carolina.....	30.4	31.8	29.3	28.4	30.2	24.7	25.2	24.2	28.5	31.0	30.6	25.5	24.8	36.7
South Carolina.....	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2	12.9	10.0	9.3	9.0	9.6	10.5	11.0	9.1	8.0	14.8
Georgia.....	13.8	14.6	14.6	15.3	17.9	13.9	12.9	11.4	13.8	15.4	16.1	15.5	14.2	23.2
Florida.....	9.3	8.0	8.4	9.6	10.9	10.2	10.5	13.8	17.1	18.0	17.2	11.4	9.3	14.7
East South Central.....	71.8	74.8	78.5	79.1	81.4	66.1	63.1	51.8	54.7	58.3	63.5	58.5	60.0	99.5
Kentucky.....	20.8	20.8	20.1	19.7	18.8	15.5	14.9	13.5	13.5	14.9	16.4	16.4	17.9	24.8
Tennessee.....	26.1	28.6	31.4	31.4	35.0	28.4	26.0	21.5	22.7	22.7	25.5	22.0	22.6	36.8
Alabama.....	15.9	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.6	13.4	15.3	11.6	12.2	13.2	13.9	13.4	12.9	25.4
Mississippi.....	9.0	10.4	12.1	12.9	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.2	6.3	7.5	7.7	6.7	6.6	12.5
West South Central.....	46.4	53.1	60.7	63.3	58.7	42.7	34.5	29.1	30.2	35.8	37.8	38.0	42.7	83.4
Arkansas.....	7.4	11.3	14.2	15.5	15.1	10.5	7.7	4.9	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.5	7.1	14.0
Louisiana.....	17.4	18.6	21.0	21.5	19.5	13.9	11.5	11.1	12.1	14.4	15.9	15.6	17.6	25.8
Oklahoma.....	8.1	9.3	10.5	11.2	10.7	7.9	6.5	5.3	5.5	6.5	6.8	7.2	7.5	14.8
Texas.....	13.5	13.9	15.0	15.1	13.4	10.4	8.8	7.8	8.1	9.6	9.7	9.7	10.5	28.8
Mountain.....	11.4	18.9	28.3	31.9	30.7	18.8	10.3	6.7	6.7	8.0	9.1	8.9	11.3	27.8
Montana.....	1.4	3.4	5.9	6.8	6.1	3.2	1.4	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	2.0	4.6
Idaho.....	1.4	3.3	6.0	7.3	7.3	4.7	2.0	.9	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.9	3.0
Wyoming.....	.4	.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	.7	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.4	1.4
Colorado.....	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.0	.7	.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	5.6
New Mexico.....	1.7	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	.7	.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	2.7
Arizona.....	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.1	4.2
Utah.....	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	4.3
Nevada.....	.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	.9	.6	.5	.6	.7	.7	1.0	2.0
Pacific.....	134.3	154.2	193.9	214.0	221.5	159.0	106.5	78.9	79.9	88.7	96.0	101.1	113.5	234.2
Washington.....	15.3	19.7	28.3	38.4	46.3	31.1	18.1	10.8	9.6	10.3	9.3	6.7	8.7	23.9
Oregon.....	7.9	12.3	21.4	27.6	33.2	21.5	12.3	7.6	6.3	6.4	5.9	3.9	5.0	12.3
California.....	111.1	122.2	144.2	148.0	142.0	106.4	76.1	60.5	64.0	72.0	80.8	90.5	99.8	198.0

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	3.7	4.1	4.0							
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	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	2.9	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	2.0	2.2	² 2.2							
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	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.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	1.1	1.3	1.2							
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	.3	.3	.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	3.9	3.7	³ 3.9							
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.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries ¹

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	May 1952	Apr. 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
Durable goods ²	4.1	4.1	2.3	2.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.3	4.0	4.0
Nondurable goods ³	3.9	4.2	2.1	2.1	.3	.3	1.3	1.6	.2	.2	3.8	3.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.5	2.6	1.4	1.8	.6	.6	.3	.1	.2	.1	5.7	4.3
Food and kindred products.....	4.4	4.7	2.3	2.3	.4	.4	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	5.3	3.9
Meat products.....	5.1	6.6	1.9	2.1	.4	.4	2.6	3.9	.2	.2	5.1	3.3
Grain-mill products.....	3.3	3.5	2.4	2.3	.4	.3	.2	.7	.3	.2	2.6	3.0
Bakery products.....	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.7	.4	.4	.5	.5	.2	.2	4.9	4.0
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.4	.6	.4	.8	.8	.2	.1	8.1	5.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.3	3.2	1.7	1.9	.3	.3	1.1	.6	.2	.4	2.6	2.6
Cigarettes.....	4.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	.2	.3	2.0	.1	.7	.6	2.3	2.4
Cigars.....	3.3	4.0	2.3	2.7	.2	.2	.7	1.0	.1	.1	3.1	2.9
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.0	2.8	1.1	1.4	.4	.5	.3	.5	.2	.4	1.9	2.0
Textile-mill products.....	4.1	4.9	1.9	2.0	.2	.2	1.7	2.4	.3	.3	3.7	3.4
Yarn and thread mills.....	4.8	5.7	1.7	1.7	.2	.2	2.8	3.6	.1	.2	6.0	3.5
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	4.3	5.2	2.1	2.2	.2	.2	1.7	2.5	.3	.3	3.5	3.9
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	4.3	4.8	2.1	2.3	.2	.3	1.7	1.9	.3	.3	3.2	3.5
Woolen and worsted.....	4.3	9.8	1.4	1.3	.4	.2	2.2	8.1	.3	.2	6.3	8.6
Knitting mills.....	3.7	3.6	2.1	2.2	.2	.2	1.2	1.1	.2	.1	3.0	3.3
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.1	.2	.2	.8	.4	.1	.1	1.8	1.8
Seamless hosiery.....	3.3	4.1	2.1	2.2	.2	.2	.9	1.6	.1	.1	3.0	2.7
Knit underwear.....	4.7	3.9	2.5	2.5	.3	.3	1.8	1.0	.1	.1	4.0	5.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	4.3	4.6	1.2	1.3	.3	.3	2.4	2.6	.4	.4	2.3	1.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	2.7	2.7	1.2	1.4	.3	.2	.9	.8	.3	.3	2.6	2.3
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	5.4	5.4	3.1	3.3	.2	.3	1.9	1.7	.2	.1	4.5	4.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	6.2	5.7	1.9	1.9	.3	.2	3.6	3.3	.4	.3	3.9	2.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	5.4	5.6	3.6	3.8	.2	.2	1.5	1.5	.1	.1	5.4	5.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5.4	5.2	3.6	3.7	.3	.3	1.2	1.0	.3	.2	7.3	5.9
Logging camps and contractors.....	5.9	10.5	5.0	6.3	.2	.7	.4	3.3	.3	.2	12.5	12.5
Sawmills and planing mills.....	5.8	5.0	3.9	3.6	.3	.3	1.5	1.0	.1	.1	5.5	5.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	(⁴)	3.5	(⁴)	2.6	(⁴)	.2	(⁴)	.5	(⁴)	.2	(⁴)	3.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	5.1	5.5	3.1	3.5	.5	.5	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	4.0	4.7
Household furniture.....	4.9	6.1	3.1	3.8	.6	.6	1.0	1.5	.2	.2	4.2	4.9
Other furniture and fixtures.....	5.6	4.4	3.1	3.0	.3	.3	1.9	.9	.3	.2	3.6	4.1
Paper and allied products.....	3.1	3.4	1.8	1.9	.3	.3	.8	1.0	.2	.2	3.0	2.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.3	.2	.3	.5	.6	.3	.3	2.3	1.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	4.0	4.2	2.6	2.9	.4	.4	.8	.7	.2	.2	4.3	4.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.0	.2	.2	.9	1.2	.2	.2	1.9	1.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.5	.3	.3	.6	.5	.2	.2	2.7	2.1
Industrial organic chemicals.....	2.5	3.2	.9	.7	.1	.1	1.3	2.2	.2	.2	1.6	1.2
Synthetic fibers.....	3.6	5.1	.4	.6	(⁵)	.1	3.0	4.2	.2	.2	2.6	1.4
Drugs and medicines.....	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.0	.1	.1	(⁶)	.4	.1	.1	1.0	1.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.2	.5	.3	.8	.8	.1	.1	2.6	1.6
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.8	1.4	.6	.7	(⁵)	.1	.1	.3	.1	.3	1.3	1.6
Petroleum refining.....	.4	.7	.3	.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	.1	.1	.2	.9	1.1
Rubber products.....	2.8	3.2	1.7	1.9	.2	.2	.7	.8	.2	.3	2.8	3.1
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	.2	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	2.2	2.5
Rubber footwear.....	3.0	4.5	2.1	2.7	.1	.2	.5	1.3	.3	.3	3.3	2.2
Other rubber products.....	3.8	4.3	2.1	2.4	.2	.3	1.4	1.3	.1	.3	3.2	3.8
Leather and leather products.....	5.5	4.7	3.6	2.8	.3	.3	1.4	1.4	.2	.2	5.7	3.7
Leather.....	2.5	5.1	1.2	1.9	.2	.2	1.0	2.8	.1	.2	4.0	3.7
Footwear (except rubber).....	6.1	4.6	4.1	3.0	.3	.3	1.5	1.1	.2	.2	6.0	3.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.8	3.4	1.7	1.9	.2	.3	1.6	1.0	.3	.2	2.9	3.2
Glass and glass products.....	4.3	4.1	1.3	1.9	.1	.2	2.7	1.8	.2	.2	3.7	4.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.7	2.3	1.4	1.7	.3	.3	.7	.1	.3	.2	2.6	2.5
Structural clay products.....	3.6	4.6	2.7	2.8	.3	.5	.3	1.0	.3	.3	4.0	4.6
Pottery and related products.....	5.1	3.2	1.6	1.6	.4	.4	2.8	1.0	.3	.2	1.9	2.0
Primary metal industries.....	3.3	3.2	2.0	1.9	.4	.3	.6	.7	.3	.3	3.1	2.9
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.7	2.0	1.7	1.4	.2	.1	.6	.2	.2	.3	2.2	2.0
Iron and steel foundries.....	4.4	4.9	2.8	3.1	.6	.6	.7	.9	.3	.3	4.2	4.5
Gray-iron foundries.....	3.9	4.6	2.6	2.6	.6	.4	.4	1.3	.3	.3	4.1	4.0
Malleable-iron foundries.....	4.5	5.0	2.2	3.2	.6	.4	1.5	1.0	.2	.4	4.2	4.0
Steel foundries.....	4.9	5.2	3.4	3.7	.7	.7	.6	.5	.2	.3	4.4	5.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	2.6	1.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.3	1.6	.8	1.0	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	1.4	1.7
Nonferrous foundries.....	5.4	5.9	2.6	3.0	1.2	.5	1.0	2.2	.6	.2	6.6	5.6
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.8	4.6	2.4	2.5	.4	.4	.8	1.4	.2	.3	2.1	3.3

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries ¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military		May 1952	Apr. 1952
	May 1952	Apr. 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952		
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.3	4.4	2.0	2.2	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.3	3.7	3.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	4.1	4.5	1.7	1.9	.3	.4	1.9	1.9	.2	.3	2.2	2.4
Cutlery and edge tools.....	4.5	3.2	1.9	1.5	.2	.2	2.3	1.4	.1	.1	1.8	2.4
Hand tools.....	4.5	5.0	1.4	1.6	.3	.2	2.6	3.0	.2	.2	1.5	2.0
Hardware.....	4.0	4.4	1.9	2.1	.4	.5	1.5	1.5	.2	.3	2.7	2.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	5.6	5.4	2.7	2.4	.4	.6	2.3	2.2	.2	.2	4.6	3.8
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	3.5	3.6	2.0	1.9	.2	.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.2	3.0	2.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	8.1	7.6	3.5	3.0	.6	1.0	3.8	3.4	.2	.2	6.6	5.9
Fabricated structural metal products.....	4.3	4.1	2.6	2.8	.6	.5	.9	.6	.2	.2	3.9	4.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	4.6	4.9	1.7	2.1	.3	.4	2.2	2.0	.4	.4	5.6	5.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.1	.4	.4	.7	.6	.2	.3	2.8	3.2
Engines and turbines.....	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.3	.5	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	3.1	3.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(⁴)	3.5	(⁴)	2.4	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	3.2
Construction and mining machinery.....	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.6	.5	.7	.1	.1	.2	.2	3.6	4.0
Metalworking machinery.....	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.3	.4	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	2.7	3.1
Machine tools.....	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.2	.5	.5	.1	.3	.2	.2	3.0	3.1
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.6	3.1	1.9	2.4	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	2.0	3.0
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.2	3.6	2.2	2.4	.4	.4	.6	.6	(⁴)	.2	2.6	3.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	2.7	3.2	1.7	1.9	.4	.4	.4	.7	.2	.2	2.4	3.5
General industrial machinery.....	3.3	3.6	2.0	2.1	.4	.5	.7	.8	.2	.2	2.9	3.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	3.1	2.6	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	1.1	.7	.4	.4	2.0	2.3
Service-industry and household machines.....	4.0	3.7	2.0	1.9	.4	.3	1.3	1.2	.3	.3	3.1	3.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.3	3.6	1.9	1.9	.4	.5	.8	.9	.2	.3	2.6	3.0
Electrical machinery.....	3.8	3.7	1.9	1.9	.3	.3	1.4	1.2	.2	.3	3.0	2.9
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	3.4	2.7	1.6	1.4	.3	.2	1.3	.8	.2	.3	2.6	2.3
Communication equipment.....	4.2	4.5	2.5	2.6	.4	.4	1.0	1.2	.3	.3	3.3	3.5
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	4.9	5.3	2.3	2.5	.5	.5	1.8	2.0	.3	.3	3.9	4.3
Telephone and telegraph equipment.....	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	.2	.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	.2	.3	2.7	2.5
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	4.4	4.2	1.9	1.8	.3	.2	1.9	2.0	.3	.2	3.3	2.6
Transportation equipment.....	4.9	4.8	2.6	2.5	.3	.3	1.4	1.5	.6	.5	5.8	5.9
Automobiles.....	4.6	4.2	1.5	1.6	.2	.2	1.9	1.7	1.0	.7	4.6	5.1
Aircraft and parts.....	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.1	.4	.4	.1	.2	.2	.3	5.6	5.3
Aircraft.....	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.4	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2	.3	6.0	5.9
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.4	.6	.5	.1	.1	.1	.5	4.3	3.8
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	1.2	2.1	.8	1.4	.2	.3	.2	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.3	3.5
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	3.7	3.5	2.3	2.5	.7	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	6.0	4.0
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(⁴)	12.9	(⁴)	5.6	(⁴)	.9	(⁴)	6.2	(⁴)	.2	(⁴)	13.1
Railroad equipment.....	4.0	6.5	2.0	2.8	.1	.3	1.1	2.5	.8	.9	5.7	5.8
Locomotives and parts.....	2.8	5.5	1.4	2.0	.1	.1	.6	2.4	.7	1.0	4.2	3.3
Railroad and streetcars.....	6.5	8.0	3.3	4.3	.1	.5	2.2	2.6	.9	.6	8.5	10.4
Other transportation equipment.....	3.1	3.3	2.1	1.8	.1	(⁴)	.7	1.2	.2	.3	3.7	2.8
Instruments and related products.....	1.9	1.8	.9	1.0	.1	.2	.4	.3	.5	.3	2.3	2.4
Photographic apparatus.....	1.0	1.1	.7	.7	(⁴)	(⁴)	.1	.2	.2	.2	1.6	1.6
Watches and clocks.....	3.0	2.4	1.0	1.2	.2	.1	1.4	.9	.4	.2	2.5	3.0
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.2	.2	.3	.1	.3	.6	.3	2.6	2.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.2	6.0	2.7	2.8	.4	.5	1.8	2.4	.3	.3	4.6	4.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	4.3	4.2	1.7	2.2	.3	.2	2.1	1.6	.2	.2	2.4	2.4
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	5.7	5.7	4.9	4.7	.4	.5	.1	.2	.3	.3	5.9	6.0
Iron mining.....	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.7	.2	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	3.4	5.6
Copper mining.....	6.9	6.2	6.3	5.5	.4	.3	(⁴)	.1	.2	.3	6.7	5.0
Lead and zinc mining.....	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.4	.2	.3	.2	.4	.2	.3	5.4	4.8
Anthracite mining.....	2.0	2.3	.9	1.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	.8	.9	.3	.2	.9	1.1
Bituminous-coal mining.....	2.9	3.5	1.6	1.6	.1	.1	.9	1.6	.3	.2	1.3	1.3
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(⁴)	1.9	(⁴)	1.6	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	2.1
Telegraph.....	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.
³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Less than 0.05.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹

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	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: May	74.06	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	68.52	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	79.25	44.1	1.797	76.32	44.4	1.719	84.50	46.0	1.837	81.90	42.7	1.918	68.97	30.9	2.232	80.27	35.9	2.236			
March	80.59	44.5	1.811	78.42	45.2	1.735	84.69	45.9	1.845	82.45	42.7	1.931	67.00	30.1	2.226	79.26	35.4	2.239			
April	78.03	43.3	1.802	72.38	42.5	1.703	84.18	45.5	1.850	80.07	41.9	1.911	62.52	28.1	2.225	66.32	29.7	2.233			
May	80.45	44.4	1.812	76.79	44.7	1.718	84.91	45.8	1.854	82.22	42.6	1.930	75.81	33.8	2.243	66.83	30.2	2.213			
	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					
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: 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	82.29	40.8	2.017	67.60	44.3	1.526	85.95	38.3	2.244	82.73	40.2	2.058	73.34	39.6	1.852	88.01	40.5	2.173			
March	84.57	41.6	2.033	67.50	43.8	1.541	83.51	37.1	2.251	79.46	38.5	2.064	68.03	37.5	1.814	85.76	39.0	2.199			
April	82.13	40.8	2.013	69.26	44.8	1.546	85.19	38.1	2.236	82.14	39.7	2.069	73.08	39.5	1.850	88.18	39.9	2.210			
May	81.08	40.3	2.012	71.10	45.9	1.549	86.47	38.9	2.223	85.45	41.5	2.059	78.29	42.0	1.864	90.89	41.2	2.206			
	Contract construction—Continued																				
	Building construction																				
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work					
1950: Average	\$73.73	36.3	\$2.031	\$68.56	35.8	\$1.915	\$77.77	36.7	\$2.119	\$81.72	38.4	\$2.128	\$71.26	35.4	\$2.013	\$89.16	38.4	\$2.322			
1951: 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: 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	89.61	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	86.60	37.9	2.285	79.67	37.9	2.102	91.34	37.9	2.410	94.32	39.3	2.400	79.57	34.9	2.280	108.93	41.2	2.644			
March	84.57	36.9	2.292	76.26	36.4	2.095	90.17	37.2	2.424	93.77	38.7	2.423	78.51	34.6	2.269	108.43	40.4	2.684			
April	85.84	37.7	2.277	81.26	38.9	2.089	88.97	36.9	2.411	92.15	38.3	2.406	78.62	34.3	2.292	106.28	39.7	2.677			
May	86.60	38.2	2.267	80.82	39.1	2.067	90.58	37.6	2.409	92.81	38.8	2.392	80.88	34.8	2.324	107.73	39.9	2.700			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																	
	Building construction—Continued																	
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																	
	Other special-trade contractors			Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
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: 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	2.327	74.93	33.2	2.257	83.05	32.8	2.537	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	87.80	37.0	2.373	75.73	33.2	2.281	87.88	34.3	2.562	73.43	35.7	2.057	72.04	34.7	2.076	83.28	39.3	2.119
March	85.95	36.1	2.381	71.97	32.0	2.249	85.17	33.0	2.581	72.83	35.2	2.069	68.46	33.3	2.056	80.45	38.0	2.117
April	85.69	36.2	2.327	73.20	32.9	2.241	86.95	33.7	2.580	72.46	35.5	2.041	73.25	35.3	2.075	80.84	40.0	2.021
May	87.92	37.3	2.357	79.52	35.0	2.272	89.96	34.8	2.585	71.37	35.4	2.016	75.47	36.3	2.079	82.25	40.7	2.021
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: 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	61.90	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	43.0	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	60.12	39.5	1.522	78.76	44.7	1.762	63.30	41.4	1.529	68.72	41.4	1.660
March	67.40	40.7	1.656	72.81	41.7	1.746	60.13	39.3	1.530	78.85	44.3	1.780	63.30	41.0	1.544	68.09	40.6	1.677
April	65.83	39.8	1.654	71.03	40.8	1.741	58.75	38.4	1.530	76.94	43.3	1.777	62.96	40.7	1.547	68.43	40.3	1.698
May	66.61	40.2	1.657	71.72	41.1	1.745	59.56	38.9	1.531	78.40	43.8	1.790	64.14	41.3	1.553	69.90	40.9	1.709
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: 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	48.85	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	1.709	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	70.97	41.6	1.706	66.01	40.8	1.618	62.29	43.9	1.419	63.50	45.1	1.408	63.66	43.9	1.450	51.11	38.4	1.331
March	70.02	40.5	1.729	66.75	41.1	1.624	62.55	43.8	1.428	64.12	44.9	1.428	63.34	43.5	1.456	51.40	38.1	1.349
April	70.51	40.2	1.754	66.99	40.8	1.642	62.44	44.0	1.419	64.27	45.2	1.422	63.02	43.7	1.442	50.43	37.3	1.352
May	71.25	40.3	1.768	68.97	41.8	1.650	63.05	44.4	1.420	66.24	46.0	1.440	62.16	43.5	1.429	48.58	37.2	1.306

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	63.88	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	1.459	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	66.40	43.2	1.537	67.21	43.7	1.538	63.20	44.1	1.433	60.09	41.5	1.448	62.24	40.1	1.552	60.80	39.0	1.559
March	67.77	43.5	1.558	68.57	43.9	1.562	67.47	45.9	1.470	59.29	41.0	1.446	66.10	41.6	1.589	67.17	42.3	1.588
April	66.46	43.1	1.542	67.82	43.5	1.559	65.82	45.3	1.453	60.09	41.1	1.462	62.13	39.3	1.581	61.66	39.0	1.581
May	69.04	44.2	1.562	69.48	44.2	1.572	67.31	46.2	1.457	61.30	41.7	1.470	62.68	39.3	1.595	63.96	39.9	1.603
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	1.617	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	66.91	40.7	1.644	52.43	40.3	1.301	50.01	40.3	1.241	73.50	40.7	1.806	51.73	42.4	1.220	78.75	40.7	1.935
March	64.80	38.3	1.692	51.68	39.6	1.305	49.10	39.5	1.243	73.41	40.4	1.817	52.35	42.7	1.226	78.42	40.3	1.946
April	64.87	39.7	1.634	51.29	38.8	1.322	48.94	38.6	1.268	74.05	40.6	1.824	53.16	42.6	1.248	79.49	40.7	1.953
May	61.82	38.3	1.614	52.38	39.5	1.326	49.97	39.5	1.265	77.12	41.8	1.845	54.21	43.4	1.249	82.78	41.6	1.990
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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	1.164	54.21	39.4	1.376	38.92	37.6	1.035	46.07	37.7	1.222
1951: 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	68.60	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	68.87	39.2	1.757	61.82	42.2	1.465	43.69	36.9	1.184	51.84	36.9	1.405	38.86	36.8	1.056	46.30	37.1	1.248
March	68.60	38.8	1.768	61.30	41.7	1.470	43.88	36.6	1.199	52.59	37.3	1.410	39.05	36.6	1.067	44.09	34.8	1.267
April	68.24	38.6	1.768	60.50	41.1	1.472	41.23	34.5	1.195	47.88	34.1	1.404	36.96	34.8	1.062	43.39	34.6	1.254
May	72.95	41.4	1.762	61.02	41.4	1.474	45.44	37.9	1.199	54.31	38.6	1.407	40.39	38.0	1.063	45.70	36.3	1.259

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Tobacco manufac- tures—Con.			Textile-mill products														
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, syn- thetic fiber		
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
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: 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	1.269
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	1.276
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	37.72	36.8	1.025	52.22	38.8	1.346	48.55	38.5	1.261	48.35	38.4	1.259	51.19	38.4	1.333	49.45	38.3	1.291
March	39.16	36.5	1.073	51.32	38.1	1.347	48.31	38.1	1.268	48.02	37.9	1.267	49.48	37.2	1.330	47.49	36.9	1.287
April	37.88	34.0	1.114	49.89	37.2	1.341	46.39	36.7	1.264	46.35	36.7	1.263	49.19	37.1	1.326	47.21	36.8	1.283
May	41.92	37.7	1.112	50.82	37.7	1.348	47.26	37.3	1.267	47.42	37.4	1.268	49.53	37.1	1.335	46.99	36.6	1.284
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted			Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
	North			South									United States			North		
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: 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	38.8	1.505	46.06	36.3	1.269	55.18	35.9	1.537	57.47	36.1	1.594
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	56.67	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	54.13	37.2	1.455	48.20	38.5	1.252	60.37	39.1	1.544	48.31	37.8	1.278	59.06	38.5	1.534	57.26	37.6	1.523
March	52.53	36.2	1.451	46.21	37.0	1.249	59.25	38.6	1.535	48.16	37.8	1.274	58.83	38.6	1.524	56.36	37.7	1.495
April	52.60	36.3	1.449	45.99	37.0	1.243	58.83	38.4	1.532	45.81	36.1	1.269	55.31	36.2	1.528	54.29	36.0	1.508
May							61.26	39.6	1.547	46.79	36.9	1.268	55.44	36.4	1.523			
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued			Seamless hosiery						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear					
	South			United States			North			South								
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: 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	59.98	39.1	1.534	39.38	36.8	1.070	42.79	38.0	1.126	38.76	36.6	1.059	47.88	38.0	1.260	43.78	37.1	1.184
March	59.90	39.1	1.532	38.88	36.4	1.068	43.05	38.3	1.124	38.16	36.1	1.057	48.32	38.2	1.265	43.61	37.4	1.166
April	55.58	36.3	1.531	37.17	34.8	1.068	41.29	36.8	1.122	36.29	34.4	1.055	45.32	36.4	1.245	42.75	36.6	1.168
May				38.52	35.9	1.073							46.76	37.5	1.247	43.57	37.3	1.168

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued															Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$53.87	40.9	\$1.317	\$62.33	41.5	\$1.502	\$62.72	41.1	\$1.526	\$52.37	40.6	\$1.290	\$51.05	35.9	\$1.422	\$43.68	36.4	\$1.200
1951: 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	45.65	36.0	1.268
1951: May	54.40	38.5	1.413	61.38	38.7	1.586	58.51	36.8	1.590	54.51	39.7	1.373	49.42	33.8	1.462	43.56	35.3	1.234
June	55.97	39.5	1.417	59.48	37.6	1.582	56.43	35.6	1.585	54.55	39.7	1.374	51.73	35.0	1.478	44.05	35.3	1.248
July	52.56	37.3	1.409	58.43	37.1	1.575	54.92	35.0	1.569	53.70	39.2	1.370	50.38	34.2	1.473	45.10	35.4	1.274
August	51.01	36.0	1.417	58.59	37.2	1.575	54.46	34.8	1.565	52.32	38.3	1.366	47.18	33.2	1.421	46.11	35.8	1.288
September	53.18	37.4	1.422	59.69	37.8	1.579	55.96	35.6	1.572	53.89	38.8	1.389	49.66	32.0	1.552	45.89	35.6	1.289
October	55.19	38.7	1.426	60.99	38.8	1.572	59.05	37.3	1.583	54.03	38.7	1.396	49.90	33.4	1.494	43.70	34.6	1.263
November	58.70	40.4	1.453	60.80	38.7	1.571	59.18	37.6	1.574	54.09	38.5	1.405	49.93	33.4	1.495	45.12	35.5	1.271
December	61.76	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	46.26	36.2	1.278
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	46.40	36.0	1.289
February	62.27	42.1	1.479	65.04	40.5	1.606	64.00	39.9	1.604	56.98	39.9	1.428	56.22	36.7	1.532	47.56	36.7	1.296
March	60.76	41.0	1.452	66.79	41.0	1.629	64.96	40.1	1.620	56.97	39.7	1.435	55.31	36.7	1.507	47.36	36.8	1.287
April	58.73	39.9	1.472	60.77	37.7	1.612	56.55	35.5	1.593	55.29	38.5	1.436	44.46	29.0	1.533	43.61	35.0	1.246
May	59.97	40.6	1.477	65.12	39.9	1.632	62.43	38.8	1.609	56.71	39.3	1.443	52.80	34.4	1.535	45.10	36.4	1.239

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	51.60	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	51.67	34.7	1.489	39.02	36.5	1.069	38.84	35.7	1.088	42.03	36.8	1.142	33.32	35.9	.928	54.78	36.4	1.505
March	52.63	35.3	1.491	39.34	36.7	1.072	39.24	36.3	1.081	44.12	38.2	1.155	33.39	36.1	.925	53.14	36.2	1.468
April	48.08	32.8	1.466	38.13	35.8	1.065	38.20	35.4	1.079	42.30	37.2	1.137	34.34	37.0	.928	47.50	34.1	1.393
May	48.51	33.0	1.470	39.26	36.9	1.064	39.42	36.5	1.080	43.28	38.2	1.133	34.82	37.6	.926	49.49	36.1	1.371

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	31.6	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	52.96	36.3	1.459	40.38	38.2	1.057	68.63	34.3	2.001	42.49	37.4	1.136	40.18	37.0	1.086	69.91	41.1	1.701
March	52.82	36.4	1.451	41.24	38.8	1.063	63.31	32.4	1.954	43.39	37.8	1.148	40.62	37.1	1.095	68.86	40.7	1.692
April	49.87	34.8	1.433	39.23	37.5	1.046	53.52	28.3	1.891	41.33	36.1	1.145	38.80	35.4	1.096	51.48	32.5	1.584
May	52.64	36.3	1.450	41.15	38.6	1.066	53.16	30.5	1.743	43.00	37.2	1.156	40.15	36.4	1.103	52.37	33.4	1.568

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)				
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																			
	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
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: 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	1.475
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	1.479
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.....	44.29	37.5	1.181	43.37	36.2	1.198	44.96	38.1	1.180	42.32	39.7	1.066	45.71	39.0	1.172			59.11	40.6	1.456
March.....	43.87	37.4	1.173	44.39	36.3	1.223	45.15	38.2	1.182	41.92	39.4	1.064	45.31	38.4	1.180			59.59	40.4	1.474
April.....	39.42	35.2	1.120	42.60	35.0	1.217	44.42	37.3	1.191	41.17	38.3	1.075	44.11	36.7	1.202			61.36	40.8	1.504
May.....	42.15	37.4	1.127	44.06	36.0	1.224	46.43	38.5	1.206	42.16	39.0	1.081	45.71	37.1	1.232			60.07	41.2	1.458

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																	
	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	United States			South			West			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: 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.....	74.77	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.....	72.82	41.4	1.759	58.47	40.1	1.458	59.16	40.0	1.479	41.18	41.6	.990	76.76	38.4	1.999	65.89	41.7	1.580
March.....	72.78	40.3	1.806	58.85	39.9	1.475	59.43	39.7	1.497	41.05	41.3	.994	76.72	38.0	2.019	66.62	41.9	1.590
April.....	80.91	40.8	1.983	60.59	40.5	1.496	61.48	40.5	1.518	41.77	41.9	.997	78.63	39.1	2.022	66.99	42.0	1.595
May.....	67.01	39.7	1.688	60.75	41.1	1.478	61.54	41.0	1.501	42.94	42.9	1.001	78.54	38.5	2.040	65.21	41.8	1.560

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																	
	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	1.366
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.....	62.00	40.9	1.516	48.64	40.7	1.195	48.16	41.3	1.166	52.21	41.6	1.255	60.26	41.5	1.452	57.31	41.2	1.391
March.....	63.11	41.3	1.528	49.37	40.7	1.213	48.79	41.1	1.187	52.83	41.7	1.267	60.67	41.3	1.469	57.55	40.9	1.407
April.....	63.66	41.5	1.534	49.53	40.6	1.220	49.76	41.4	1.202	52.62	41.6	1.265	59.40	40.6	1.463	56.64	40.4	1.402
May.....	63.75	41.8	1.525	50.71	41.6	1.219	50.81	42.2	1.204	53.67	41.9	1.281	59.49	40.8	1.458	56.58	40.5	1.397

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures-Continued												Paper and allied products					
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: May.....	49.73	40.5	1.225	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.....	52.37	41.5	1.262	62.34	40.8	1.528	63.78	40.7	1.567	67.22	42.2	1.593	66.57	42.4	1.570	71.68	43.6	1.644
March.....	51.89	40.7	1.265	63.28	41.2	1.536	64.39	40.7	1.582	67.94	42.2	1.610	67.48	42.6	1.584	72.93	43.8	1.665
April.....	51.64	40.6	1.272	62.72	40.7	1.541	63.20	40.1	1.576	65.76	41.0	1.604	65.45	41.4	1.581	70.01	42.2	1.659
May.....	51.61	40.7	1.268	62.17	40.5	1.535	63.35	40.3	1.572	66.32	41.4	1.602	66.46	41.8	1.590	71.14	42.6	1.670
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Paper and allied products-Continued						Printing, publishing, and allied industries											
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	1.982	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.....	58.03	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.....	61.13	41.0	1.491	60.64	41.0	1.479	77.64	38.4	2.022	84.19	36.1	2.332	81.69	40.2	2.032	68.56	39.0	1.758
March.....	61.57	41.1	1.498	61.59	41.5	1.484	79.06	38.7	2.043	84.55	36.1	2.342	84.24	40.5	2.080	69.36	39.3	1.765
April.....	60.19	40.1	1.501	60.84	41.0	1.484	78.16	38.2	2.046	84.92	36.0	2.359	81.05	39.4	2.057	70.23	39.3	1.787
May.....	61.84	40.9	1.512	60.55	40.8	1.484	79.67	38.6	2.064	87.38	36.5	2.394	81.66	39.7	2.057	70.42	39.1	1.801
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries-Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	40.4	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.....	77.26	39.7	1.946	77.14	39.1	1.973	68.84	38.5	1.788	68.81	41.4	1.662	75.46	40.9	1.845	72.02	40.3	1.787
March.....	79.55	40.3	1.974	78.96	39.6	1.994	70.71	39.0	1.813	69.13	41.3	1.675	75.70	40.7	1.860	72.54	40.3	1.800
April.....	78.01	39.5	1.975	77.89	39.3	1.982	69.34	38.5	1.801	69.38	41.2	1.684	76.44	40.9	1.869	73.00	40.2	1.816
May.....	79.68	40.0	1.992	78.84	39.5	1.996	69.65	38.8	1.795	69.73	40.9	1.705	76.65	40.9	1.874	73.20	40.2	1.821

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	72.69	40.7	1.786	77.62	40.3	1.926	64.06	39.4	1.626	64.93	41.2	1.576	69.41	41.0	1.693	53.76	42.1	1.277
March	73.36	40.8	1.798	77.84	40.0	1.946	65.18	39.6	1.646	64.55	40.8	1.582	70.66	41.3	1.711	54.23	42.7	1.270
April	72.70	40.3	1.804	79.27	40.3	1.967	66.75	39.9	1.673	63.63	40.3	1.579	70.61	41.1	1.718	57.31	44.6	1.285
May	73.85	40.4	1.828	76.79	39.1	1.964	65.46	39.6	1.653	63.28	39.7	1.594	72.11	41.9	1.721	55.66	42.2	1.319

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																				
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																				
	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: 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	41.2	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	40.6	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	58.79	46.4	1.267	70.46	41.3	1.706	77.93	40.8	1.910	82.09	40.8	2.012	85.63	40.7	2.104	70.46	39.9	1.766			
March	59.16	45.4	1.303	70.71	41.3	1.712	78.65	40.9	1.923	82.09	40.7	2.017	85.50	40.5	2.111	69.48	39.5	1.759			
April	60.44	44.9	1.346	69.94	40.9	1.710	77.80	40.5	1.921	82.09	40.4	2.032	85.47	40.2	2.126	68.43	38.4	1.782			
May	61.56	44.1	1.396	70.65	41.1	1.719	78.50	40.8	1.924	75.16	37.3	2.015	87.22	35.6	2.141	67.75	38.3	1.769			

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.																	
	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	\$1.675	\$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: 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	45.28	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	69.62	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	1.534	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	49.64	38.4	1.290
February	67.43	42.3	1.594	73.31	40.5	1.810	85.75	40.6	2.112	60.46	39.8	1.519	64.43	40.6	1.587	50.19	38.7	1.297
March	68.95	42.8	1.611	72.58	40.3	1.801	83.46	39.8	2.097	61.51	40.2	1.530	64.83	40.8	1.589	50.46	38.7	1.304
April	70.32	43.3	1.624	70.94	39.5	1.796	81.02	39.1	2.072	59.42	39.3	1.512	63.64	39.9	1.595	48.40	37.0	1.308
May	75.79	45.6	1.662	72.24	40.0	1.806	82.18	39.3	2.091	60.76	40.0	1.519	65.24	40.7	1.603	48.45	37.1	1.306

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Leather and leather products—Continued									Stone, clay, and glass products								
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	61.78	39.0	1.584	48.52	38.6	1.257	49.17	38.9	1.264	65.23	41.0	1.591	65.54	39.6	1.655	60.76	39.1	1.554
March	61.78	39.0	1.584	49.15	38.7	1.270	48.80	38.7	1.261	65.76	41.1	1.600	66.59	39.9	1.669	61.89	39.6	1.563
April	61.54	38.8	1.586	46.25	36.5	1.267	47.78	37.5	1.274	65.00	40.6	1.600	65.33	39.0	1.675	59.90	38.3	1.564
May	61.81	38.9	1.589	45.99	36.5	1.260	48.63	37.9	1.283	65.48	40.9	1.601	66.72	40.0	1.668	61.54	39.5	1.558
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	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		
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: 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	59.99	40.7	1.474	65.81	42.0	1.567	60.48	40.7	1.486	56.22	41.8	1.345	56.76	38.3	1.482	60.92	39.0	1.562
March	60.51	40.5	1.494	65.27	41.6	1.569	60.41	40.6	1.488	56.63	41.7	1.358	59.09	39.5	1.496	61.86	39.3	1.574
April	60.60	40.0	1.515	65.82	41.5	1.586	59.39	40.1	1.481	57.10	41.8	1.396	60.24	40.0	1.506	60.08	38.1	1.577
May	61.26	40.3	1.520	66.39	41.7	1.592	59.06	39.8	1.484	58.21	42.8	1.360	52.92	35.4	1.495	59.97	38.1	1.574
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
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: 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	67.52	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	68.44	44.5	1.538	68.75	45.2	1.521	68.46	40.7	1.682	75.85	41.2	1.841	76.53	40.6	1.885	72.32	41.3	1.751
March	67.83	44.1	1.538	66.14	43.6	1.517	69.45	41.0	1.694	76.55	41.4	1.849	78.33	41.4	1.892	72.02	40.9	1.761
April	69.31	44.8	1.547	68.04	44.5	1.529	67.74	40.2	1.685	71.08	38.8	1.832	69.23	37.0	1.871	70.78	40.4	1.752
May	70.08	45.3	1.547	69.48	45.5	1.527	68.45	40.5	1.690	72.57	39.4	1.842	70.95	37.7	1.882	72.11	40.9	1.763

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Primary metal industries—Continued																	
		Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	68.75	40.3	1.706	70.09	39.8	1.761	78.78	43.5	1.811	73.17	41.6	1.759	73.77	41.7	1.769	72.19	41.9	1.723	
March	69.63	40.6	1.715	68.85	38.9	1.770	76.97	42.2	1.824	74.03	41.8	1.771	74.67	41.9	1.782	72.15	41.8	1.726	
April	68.39	39.9	1.714	69.42	39.0	1.780	75.14	41.7	1.802	73.51	41.6	1.767	73.88	41.6	1.776	72.10	41.7	1.729	
May	68.97	40.1	1.720	72.12	40.0	1.803	76.93	42.5	1.810	74.50	41.9	1.778	73.91	41.5	1.781	75.15	42.7	1.760	
		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Primary metal industries—Continued																	
		Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	70.21	40.7	1.725	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	76.94	42.0	1.832	83.01	43.1	1.926	89.85	44.0	2.042	
March	70.74	40.7	1.738	72.11	40.4	1.785	66.00	40.1	1.646	77.24	42.0	1.839	81.79	42.4	1.929	87.51	43.0	2.035	
April	69.85	40.4	1.729	71.23	40.2	1.772	65.88	40.0	1.647	75.11	40.8	1.841	77.60	40.5	1.916	84.23	41.7	2.020	
May	70.77	40.6	1.743	72.18	40.3	1.791	66.77	40.2	1.661	75.25	40.7	1.849	78.94	41.2	1.916	84.42	42.0	2.010	
		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Primary metal industries—Con.			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
		Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Outlery, hand tools, and hardware			Outlery 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	\$1.488	
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: 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	79.34	42.0	1.889	71.27	41.8	1.705	65.65	40.4	1.625	67.57	41.2	1.640	61.39	40.6	1.512	69.35	41.7	1.663	
March	79.04	41.8	1.891	71.43	41.7	1.713	67.57	41.1	1.644	67.32	40.8	1.650	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.26	41.5	1.669	
April	70.72	37.8	1.871	69.64	40.7	1.711	67.86	41.0	1.655	66.49	40.1	1.658	60.37	39.9	1.513	68.72	41.1	1.672	
May	76.48	40.7	1.879	70.78	41.2	1.718	66.99	40.6	1.650	67.35	40.5	1.663	62.32	40.6	1.535	69.38	41.3	1.680	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		
Year and month	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	68.60	41.2	1.665	69.85	40.4	1.729	73.83	40.5	1.823	67.10	40.4	1.661	73.74	42.8	1.723	74.34	42.8	1.737
March	68.13	40.6	1.678	70.35	40.5	1.737	74.09	40.4	1.834	67.55	40.5	1.668	74.04	42.8	1.730	74.99	43.1	1.740
April	67.55	39.9	1.693	67.53	38.9	1.736	64.68	35.5	1.822	67.13	40.1	1.674	72.31	41.8	1.730	72.51	41.6	1.743
May	67.72	40.0	1.693	69.60	40.0	1.740	68.44	38.0	1.801	68.32	40.5	1.687	73.57	42.5	1.731	72.83	42.0	1.734

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)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$62.16	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: 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	65.67	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	41.4	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	77.93	43.2	1.797
December	75.11	43.9	1.711	74.09	43.0	1.737	71.15	41.2	1.727	73.40	41.4	1.773	72.71	43.1	1.687	79.65	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	74.35	43.2	1.721	71.93	41.6	1.729	73.35	41.7	1.759	76.02	42.0	1.810	71.66	42.4	1.690	79.70	43.6	1.828
March	74.78	43.1	1.735	71.32	41.2	1.731	73.54	41.5	1.772	76.19	41.7	1.827	71.23	42.1	1.692	80.00	43.5	1.839
April	73.31	42.4	1.729	69.19	39.9	1.734	71.21	40.6	1.754	73.42	40.7	1.804	69.33	41.0	1.691	78.50	42.8	1.834
May	74.08	42.7	1.735	71.73	41.2	1.741	72.39	40.9	1.770	74.98	41.2	1.820	70.33	41.3	1.703	78.94	42.9	1.840

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Year and month	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	84.90	43.9	1.934	76.10	40.2	1.893	78.63	40.3	1.951	73.30	40.1	1.828	79.04	45.4	1.741	89.82	47.0	1.911
March	83.29	43.0	1.937	77.94	41.0	1.901	79.01	40.6	1.946	76.94	41.5	1.854	79.54	45.4	1.752	90.43	47.0	1.924
April	83.10	42.9	1.937	77.49	40.7	1.904	79.85	40.8	1.957	75.03	40.6	1.848	77.79	44.5	1.748	88.00	46.0	1.913
May	79.63	41.8	1.905	77.72	40.8	1.905	78.62	40.4	1.946	76.76	41.2	1.863	78.06	44.3	1.762	89.27	46.3	1.928

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phono- graphs, television sets, and equip- ment			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscel- laneous products			Total: Transporta- tion equipment			Automobiles			Aircraft and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
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: 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	1.466	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	1.806
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	61.01	40.7	1.499	82.73	44.1	1.876	67.98	40.9	1.662	79.24	41.4	1.914	79.83	40.4	1.976	80.01	43.2	1.852
March	60.91	40.5	1.504	81.91	43.8	1.870	68.18	40.8	1.671	80.08	41.3	1.939	80.84	40.4	2.001	80.57	42.9	1.878
April	59.51	39.7	1.499	81.19	43.3	1.875	66.97	40.2	1.666	78.28	40.6	1.928	80.00	40.0	2.000	77.27	41.7	1.853
May	60.87	40.1	1.518	82.71	43.9	1.884	68.13	40.7	1.674	79.53	41.1	1.935	80.64	40.2	2.006	79.41	42.6	1.864
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat build- ing and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing		
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: 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	1.859
February	78.40	42.7	1.836	85.66	44.8	1.912	87.36	44.8	1.950	79.75	43.2	1.846	74.32	40.0	1.858	75.04	40.0	1.877
March	78.59	42.3	1.858	87.23	44.8	1.947	91.21	45.2	2.018	79.71	42.9	1.858	76.81	40.9	1.878	77.90	41.0	1.900
April	75.93	41.4	1.834	81.20	42.4	1.915	89.22	44.4	2.005	78.20	42.0	1.862	75.17	40.5	1.856	76.02	40.5	1.877
May	78.27	42.4	1.846	82.41	42.9	1.921	93.30	45.6	2.046	80.93	43.3	1.869	76.49	41.1	1.861	77.20	41.0	1.883
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued															Instruments and related products		
	Boat building and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street- cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products		
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: 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	63.40	39.5	1.605	78.12	41.4	1.887	81.90	42.0	1.950	74.22	40.8	1.819	68.72	41.5	1.656	71.02	41.7	1.703
March	62.84	39.5	1.591	78.55	41.3	1.902	81.62	41.6	1.962	75.58	41.1	1.839	70.39	41.8	1.684	71.47	41.7	1.714
April	62.84	39.2	1.603	76.21	40.3	1.891	78.70	40.4	1.948	73.49	40.2	1.828	68.76	41.3	1.665	70.63	41.4	1.706
May	65.89	40.9	1.611	75.95	40.4	1.880	81.27	41.7	1.949	71.82	39.7	1.809	70.47	41.8	1.686	71.98	41.8	1.722

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manufacturing industries					
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
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: 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	56.22	39.4	1.427	74.92	41.9	1.788	59.86	40.2	1.489	74.71	42.4	1.762	60.18	40.8	1.475			
March	57.20	40.0	1.430	76.47	41.4	1.847	60.68	40.4	1.502	74.67	42.4	1.761	60.57	40.9	1.481			
April	57.63	40.3	1.430	76.72	41.9	1.831	59.04	39.6	1.491	73.36	41.8	1.755	59.11	40.1	1.474			
May	57.73	40.2	1.436	79.01	42.5	1.859	59.13	39.9	1.482	74.78	42.2	1.772	60.35	40.5	1.490			
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																		
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, 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: 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	63.47	41.0	1.548	60.44	41.6	1.453	66.42	40.6	1.636	57.39	40.7	1.410	54.54	40.1	1.360			
March	64.35	41.3	1.558	60.90	41.8	1.457	67.44	40.8	1.653	58.14	41.0	1.418	55.43	40.4	1.372			
April	63.10	40.5	1.558	59.19	40.6	1.458	66.45	40.3	1.649	55.82	39.7	1.406	54.08	39.1	1.383			
May	63.59	40.5	1.570	60.62	41.1	1.475	65.91	39.8	1.656	57.65	41.0	1.406	55.04	39.4	1.397			
Manufacturing—Con.																		
Transportation and public utilities																		
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.						Communication											
	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries						Class I railroads ⁴			Local railways and bus lines ⁴			Telephone ⁴			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
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: 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	1.683	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	61.50	41.0	1.500	76.69	42.7	1.796	73.52	46.5	1.581	59.83	38.5	1.554	50.33	36.9	1.364			
March	61.55	40.9	1.505	71.52	40.2	1.779	74.89	46.6	1.607	59.29	38.5	1.540	49.31	36.8	1.340			
April	60.21	40.3	1.494	-----	-----	-----	74.47	46.2	1.612	*54.23	*35.1	*1.545	43.57	32.3	1.349			
May	61.36	40.5	1.515	-----	-----	-----	76.24	46.6	1.636	61.07	39.0	1.566	52.67	38.0	1.386			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued																	
	Communication						Other public utilities											
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ²			Telegraph ³			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: 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	83.97	42.3	1.985	70.90	43.9	1.615	72.82	41.4	1.759	73.39	41.3	1.777	70.38	41.4	1.700			
March	83.39	41.8	1.995				73.28	41.4	1.770	74.27	41.4	1.794	70.09	41.4	1.693			
April	76.63	38.8	1.975				73.15	41.4	1.767	73.71	41.2	1.789	70.01	41.5	1.687			
May	83.82	42.1	1.991				73.70	41.5	1.776	74.96	41.6	1.802	69.96	41.3	1.694			
	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		
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: 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	74.60	42.5	1.753	65.64	40.9	1.605	50.80	40.0	1.270	37.19	35.9	1.036	44.27	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	73.62	41.5	1.774	66.13	40.4	1.637	50.98	39.8	1.281	37.44	35.9	1.043	43.67	37.1	1.177			
March	74.29	41.5	1.790	66.62	40.4	1.649	50.90	39.8	1.279	37.20	35.8	1.039	43.63	37.1	1.176			
April	74.68	41.7	1.791	66.53	40.1	1.659	51.14	39.8	1.285	37.08	35.9	1.033	44.13	37.4	1.180			
May	74.76	41.6	1.797	66.90	40.3	1.660	51.97	39.7	1.309	38.41	35.8	1.073	45.52	37.4	1.217			
	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					
1950: Average	\$61.79	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			
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	54.45	39.4	1.382	67.37	45.0	1.497	42.76	35.9	1.191	59.72	42.9	1.392	59.36	43.2	1.374			
March	54.87	39.5	1.389	67.74	45.1	1.502	41.83	35.6	1.175	59.24	42.8	1.384	59.21	43.0	1.377			
April	55.04	39.6	1.390	69.52	45.5	1.528	42.49	35.2	1.207	59.37	42.9	1.384	60.32	43.3	1.393			
May	55.04	39.2	1.404	71.46	45.4	1.574	42.36	35.3	1.200	60.43	42.8	1.412	59.92	43.2	1.387			

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Finance ¹⁰			Service									Motion-picture production and distribution ¹¹
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
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: 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	50.60	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	52.14	83.17	62.11	36.59	42.8	.855	37.96	40.9	.928	43.14	39.8	1.084	90.25
March	52.30	81.34	63.22	36.38	42.5	.856	38.00	40.9	.929	43.39	40.1	1.082	90.47
April	52.01	82.80	62.89	36.64	42.6	.860	38.20	40.9	.934	44.88	41.1	1.092	89.08
May	52.11	81.97	62.63	36.46	42.4	.862	38.96	41.4	.941	46.00	41.7	1.103	90.75

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 1951 such employees made up 47 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 1951 such employees made up 23 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.

† Data are not available because of work stoppage.

° Telephone—April hours and earnings affected by work stoppage.

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: August	\$64.32	\$34.47	\$77.23	\$41.38	\$37.38	\$20.03
1941: Average	29.58	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	September	65.49	34.89	81.61	43.47	37.87	20.17
1946: Average	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	October	65.41	34.69	80.62	42.76	37.73	20.01
1948: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	November	65.85	34.71	81.09	42.74	37.93	19.99
1949: Average	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	December	67.40	35.43	86.28	45.35	38.34	20.15
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	1952: January	66.91	35.17	86.39	45.41	38.55	20.26
1951: Average	64.88	34.75	77.86	41.70	37.52	20.09	February	66.91	35.40	80.27	42.46	37.96	20.08
1951: May	64.55	34.61	73.86	39.60	37.96	20.35	March	67.40	35.64	79.26	41.91	38.00	20.09
June	65.08	34.93	77.67	41.69	38.06	20.43	April ²	65.83	34.68	66.32	34.93	38.20	20.12
July	64.24	34.42	73.71	39.50	37.83	20.27	May ²	66.61	35.03	66.83	35.15	38.96	20.49

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by

the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			Amount	Index (1939=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars				Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January.....	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1951: May.....	\$64.55	270.5	\$54.11	\$29.01	\$61.19	\$32.81
1945: January.....	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27	June.....	65.08	272.8	54.53	29.27	61.62	33.07
July.....	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42	July.....	64.24	269.2	53.87	28.87	60.94	32.65
1946: June.....	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85	August.....	64.32	269.6	53.93	28.90	61.01	32.69
1939: Average.....	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	September.....	65.49	274.5	54.85	29.22	61.95	33.00
1940: Average.....	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	October.....	65.41	274.1	54.79	29.06	61.89	32.83
1941: Average.....	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	November.....	65.85	276.0	54.04	28.48	61.96	32.86
1942: Average.....	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93	December.....	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.03	63.17	33.21
1943: Average.....	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26	1952: January.....	66.91	280.4	54.85	28.83	62.79	33.01
1944: Average.....	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84	February.....	66.91	280.4	54.85	29.02	62.79	33.22
1945: Average.....	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04	March.....	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.20	63.17	33.40
1946: Average.....	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78	April ²	65.83	275.9	54.03	28.46	61.94	32.63
1947: Average.....	49.97	209.4	42.76	26.63	48.24	30.04	May ²	66.61	279.2	54.62	28.73	62.55	32.90
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							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the

gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ¹

Period	Manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing		Durable goods		Nondurable goods			
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross		Excluding overtime	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1951: May.....	\$1.586	\$1.528	241.4	\$1.665	\$1.596	\$1.474	\$1.432
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	June.....	1.599	1.540	243.3	1.681	1.611	1.484	1.441
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	July.....	1.598	1.546	244.2	1.682	1.622	1.488	1.444
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	August.....	1.596	1.542	243.6	1.684	1.619	1.481	1.441
1945: Average.....	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	² 1.042	.904	.855	September.....	1.613	1.554	245.5	1.707	1.638	1.489	1.444
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	October.....	1.615	1.557	246.0	1.705	1.635	1.491	1.450
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	November.....	1.628	1.569	247.9	1.712	1.644	1.507	1.465
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	December.....	1.636	1.571	248.2	1.723	1.644	1.515	1.468
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	1952: January.....	1.640	1.579	249.4	1.726	1.653	1.520	1.476
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	February.....	1.644	1.585	250.4	1.731	1.659	1.522	1.480
1951: Average.....	1.594	1.536	242.7	1.678	1.610	1.481	1.437	March.....	1.656	1.597	252.3	1.746	1.673	1.530	1.489
								April ²	1.654	1.605	253.6	1.741	1.682	1.530	1.494
								May ²	1.657	1.604	253.4	1.745	1.681	1.531	1.493

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ 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	(9)	(9)	(9)	59.1	50.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	60.7	51.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	63.6	53.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	139.5	159.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	185.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	204.5	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.5
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
1950: 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
1951: January 15	<i>181.6</i>	<i>221.6</i>	<i>199.7</i>	<i>126.0</i>	<i>144.5</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>201.8</i>	<i>152.9</i>	<i>208.9</i>	<i>163.7</i>
1951: June 15	185.2	226.9	204.0	135.7	143.6	97.1	202.8	156.0	212.5	164.8
1951: June 15	<i>185.6</i>	<i>227.0</i>	<i>205.6</i>	<i>128.3</i>	<i>145.1</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>202.3</i>	<i>156.0</i>	<i>214.6</i>	<i>166.3</i>
1951: July 15	185.5	227.7	203.3	136.2	144.0	97.2	203.7	157.6	212.4	165.0
1951: July 15	<i>185.8</i>	<i>227.6</i>	<i>204.9</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>145.7</i>	<i>97.2</i>	<i>203.4</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>214.8</i>	<i>166.3</i>
1951: August 15	185.5	227.0	203.6	136.8	144.2	97.3	204.2	157.8	210.8	165.4
1951: August 15	<i>185.6</i>	<i>226.4</i>	<i>205.2</i>	<i>129.3</i>	<i>146.0</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>204.0</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>212.7</i>	<i>166.8</i>
1951: September 15	186.6	227.3	209.0	137.5	144.4	97.3	204.9	157.8	211.1	166.0
1951: September 15	<i>186.5</i>	<i>226.3</i>	<i>210.7</i>	<i>130.0</i>	<i>146.3</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>204.8</i>	<i>157.8</i>	<i>212.3</i>	<i>167.6</i>
1951: October 15	187.4	229.2	208.9	138.2	144.6	97.4	205.8	156.3	210.4	166.6
1951: October 15	<i>187.8</i>	<i>229.2</i>	<i>211.0</i>	<i>130.8</i>	<i>146.8</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>206.5</i>	<i>156.3</i>	<i>212.0</i>	<i>168.1</i>
1951: November 15	188.6	231.4	207.6	138.9	144.8	97.4	206.3	156.3	210.8	168.4
1951: November 15	<i>189.3</i>	<i>232.1</i>	<i>209.9</i>	<i>131.4</i>	<i>147.0</i>	<i>97.4</i>	<i>206.7</i>	<i>156.3</i>	<i>212.5</i>	<i>169.9</i>
1951: December 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.5	206.6	156.3	210.2	169.1
1951: December 15	<i>190.0</i>	<i>233.9</i>	<i>209.1</i>	<i>131.8</i>	<i>147.1</i>	<i>97.5</i>	<i>207.0</i>	<i>156.3</i>	<i>211.8</i>	<i>169.6</i>
1952: January 15	189.1	232.4	204.6	139.7	145.0	97.6	206.8	156.3	209.1	169.6
1952: January 15	<i>190.2</i>	<i>234.6</i>	<i>206.7</i>	<i>132.2</i>	<i>147.2</i>	<i>97.6</i>	<i>207.1</i>	<i>156.3</i>	<i>210.6</i>	<i>171.1</i>
1952: February 15	187.9	227.5	204.3	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.2
1952: February 15	<i>188.3</i>	<i>229.1</i>	<i>206.1</i>	<i>132.8</i>	<i>147.3</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>207.1</i>	<i>156.3</i>	<i>210.0</i>	<i>171.6</i>
1952: March 15	188.0	227.6	203.5	140.5	145.3	97.9	206.8	156.5	207.6	170.7
1952: March 15	<i>188.4</i>	<i>229.2</i>	<i>205.6</i>	<i>132.9</i>	<i>147.4</i>	<i>97.8</i>	<i>207.1</i>	<i>156.5</i>	<i>209.2</i>	<i>172.0</i>
1952: April 15	188.7	230.0	202.7	140.8	145.3	98.0	206.1	156.5	206.2	171.1
1952: April 15	<i>189.6</i>	<i>232.3</i>	<i>205.0</i>	<i>133.2</i>	<i>147.2</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>206.2</i>	<i>156.5</i>	<i>207.7</i>	<i>172.4</i>
1952: May 15	189.0	230.8	202.3	141.3	144.6	98.2	205.1	156.5	205.4	171.4
1952: May 15	<i>190.4</i>	<i>234.6</i>	<i>204.4</i>	<i>133.7</i>	<i>145.5</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>204.8</i>	<i>156.5</i>	<i>207.0</i>	<i>172.9</i>
1952: June 15	189.6	231.5	202.0	141.6	144.8	98.4	203.4	156.8	204.4	172.5
1952: June 15	<i>191.1</i>	<i>236.0</i>	<i>204.0</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>145.9</i>	<i>98.4</i>	<i>202.1</i>	<i>156.8</i>	<i>205.7</i>	<i>173.9</i>

¹ The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities" formerly known as the "Cost-of-living index" measures average changes in retail prices of 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	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	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	Jan. 15, 1951	June 15, 1950	June 15, 1952
Average.....	189.6	189.0	188.7	188.0	187.9	189.1	189.1	188.6	187.4	186.6	185.5	185.5	185.2	181.5	170.2	191.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	(2)	194.4	(2)	(2)	195.2	(2)	(2)	196.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Baltimore, Md.....	194.2	(2)	(2)	193.0	(2)	(2)	193.3	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	174.7	193.4
Birmingham, Ala.....	194.5	194.2	193.3	193.6	193.9	194.7	196.0	196.3	196.0	191.4	190.5	189.2	189.8	188.2	171.6	197.0
Boston, Mass.....	180.4	179.9	178.9	179.1	179.3	180.0	180.9	180.0	179.3	177.8	177.2	176.9	176.5	173.5	165.5	182.8
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(2)	(2)	188.8	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	186.9	(2)	(2)	185.5	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)
Chicago, Ill.....	195.6	194.7	193.1	192.7	191.9	194.1	194.2	194.3	193.5	191.8	190.9	190.9	190.1	185.4	175.1	197.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	190.1	189.4	188.4	187.5	187.1	188.3	187.9	187.8	187.0	186.8	185.3	185.6	185.0	182.3	170.5	192.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	191.8	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	189.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Denver, Colo.....	(2)	(2)	191.1	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	191.2	(2)	(2)	187.6	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)
Detroit, Mich.....	192.3	191.8	191.7	190.7	190.7	192.0	191.9	191.5	190.2	189.0	188.5	188.6	188.3	184.2	173.5	195.5
Houston, Tex.....	194.6	194.3	194.7	194.3	194.3	195.4	196.0	195.1	194.4	194.1	193.0	192.6	192.3	190.1	178.8	193.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	198.2	(2)	(2)	195.6	(2)	(2)	195.9	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	190.6	(2)	176.3	200.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	(2)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.4	(2)	(2)	179.7	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	191.9	191.3	191.5	190.9	190.7	190.0	190.4	189.6	187.9	187.2	186.6	186.7	186.1	181.3	169.3	191.4
Manchester, N. H.....	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)
Memphis, Tenn.....	191.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	187.8	(2)	172.7	190.6
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(2)	198.1	(2)	(2)	195.1	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	190.3	(2)	(2)	188.0	(2)	(2)	187.7	(2)	(2)	183.1	(2)	(2)	183.6	(2)	169.1	189.9
Mobile, Ala.....	188.4	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	187.3	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.5	(2)	168.2	189.1
New Orleans, La.....	(2)	190.1	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	190.0	(2)	(2)	188.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
New York, N. Y.....	183.6	183.2	183.5	182.4	183.0	184.2	184.0	184.1	183.0	182.5	180.9	181.2	180.5	177.8	167.0	185.2
Norfolk, Va.....	(2)	192.9	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	191.7	(2)	(2)	188.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	189.1	188.3	188.2	187.8	187.1	188.9	189.2	189.1	186.7	186.1	185.4	185.4	185.6	181.0	169.1	190.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	190.8	191.1	190.9	190.3	190.9	192.2	191.7	192.0	191.2	190.0	188.8	189.3	187.8	183.4	171.8	193.1
Portland, Maine.....	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	179.9	(2)	(2)	178.6	(2)	(2)	176.4	(2)	164.4	183.4
Portland, Oreg.....	(2)	(2)	198.6	(2)	(2)	199.0	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.7	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)
Richmond, Va.....	(2)	(2)	184.5	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	181.3	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, Mo.....	192.7	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	186.2	(2)	(2)	185.0	(2)	168.8	195.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	196.3	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	172.4	199.5
Savannah, Ga.....	(2)	(2)	199.6	(2)	(2)	200.3	(2)	(2)	198.8	(2)	(2)	196.5	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)
Scranton, Pa.....	(2)	186.3	(2)	(2)	184.2	(2)	(2)	185.4	(2)	(2)	182.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Seattle, Wash.....	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	194.6	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Washington, D. C.....	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)	183.9	(2)	(2)	184.7	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(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					
	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952
Average	231.5	230.8	202.0	202.3	141.6	141.3	144.8	144.6	98.4	98.2	204.4	205.4	172.5	171.4
Atlanta, Ga.	226.5	223.2	(1)	215.5	(2)	151.4	158.0	159.4	85.8	85.8	(1)	216.0	(1)	182.8
Baltimore, Md.	242.4	243.2	(1)	197.2	(1)	143.9	(2)	148.6	148.8	115.6	115.9	206.2	(1)	172.6
Birmingham, Ala.	217.4	216.4	212.9	212.5	(2)	205.4	(2)	136.8	136.4	79.4	79.4	194.0	193.9	171.2
Boston, Mass.	219.9	218.8	186.3	186.5	133.7	(2)	(2)	161.2	161.2	118.4	118.4	192.8	194.8	164.3
Buffalo, N. Y.	227.0	227.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	152.8	152.2	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill.	239.2	239.3	203.4	203.7	155.7	(2)	(2)	138.3	138.2	83.5	83.5	194.7	196.1	175.7
Cincinnati, Ohio	236.9	234.3	200.4	200.5	129.6	(2)	(2)	151.4	149.3	104.3	101.6	190.7	192.8	172.4
Cleveland, Ohio	242.5	240.3	(1)	201.8	(2)	152.1	(2)	150.2	150.2	105.6	105.6	(1)	183.9	(1)
Denver, Colo.	235.1	232.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	113.7	113.8	69.7	69.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich.	234.2	231.6	195.1	195.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	154.3	154.2	88.7	88.9	221.3	223.1	183.3
Houston, Tex.	237.2	236.1	218.8	219.0	(2)	172.1	(2)	103.1	98.5	86.3	82.0	202.0	202.6	172.9
Indianapolis, Ind.	228.9	225.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	161.3	161.6	84.5	84.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.	236.2	131.3	195.7	(1)	165.4	(2)	(2)	143.0	143.0	84.8	84.8	205.5	(1)	185.3
Kansas City, Mo.	216.8	215.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	135.9	137.0	72.7	73.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.	235.4	235.7	197.5	198.4	(2)	167.3	(2)	100.9	100.9	95.3	95.3	200.8	201.2	171.5
Manchester, N. H.	223.9	221.2	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	169.7	170.0	113.9	114.6	(1)	(1)	169.6
Memphis, Tenn.	235.6	231.7	218.6	(1)	162.5	(2)	(2)	141.6	141.6	77.0	77.0	178.7	(1)	160.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	237.9	237.1	(1)	203.7	(2)	176.3	(2)	151.9	151.5	99.2	99.2	(1)	216.8	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.	226.6	224.2	210.8	(1)	151.1	(2)	(2)	150.8	150.5	86.2	86.2	196.5	(1)	177.4
Mobile, Ala.	230.4	224.4	204.4	(1)	155.8	(2)	(2)	131.0	130.7	85.1	84.9	173.9	(1)	164.0
New Orleans, La.	241.4	239.2	(1)	209.7	(2)	143.1	(2)	113.2	113.2	75.1	75.1	(1)	207.0	(1)
New York, N. Y.	226.9	227.4	205.0	204.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	143.9	143.9	102.9	102.9	194.5	194.9	172.4
Norfolk, Va.	236.0	235.0	(1)	191.1	(2)	161.3	(2)	159.8	159.9	100.3	100.4	(1)	202.0	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.	228.8	228.1	195.9	196.3	(2)	132.7	(2)	147.0	147.0	104.2	104.2	209.3	209.3	174.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	232.9	233.0	228.8	229.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	148.5	147.5	111.6	110.4	205.8	209.0	169.6
Portland, Maine	219.0	215.4	208.3	(2)	127.7	(2)	(2)	160.0	160.0	112.4	112.3	200.7	(1)	165.9
Portland, Oreg.	250.0	251.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	138.0	138.0	97.5	97.5	(1)	(1)	(1)
Richmond, Va.	214.6	215.6	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	147.0	146.4	102.2	102.2	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.	247.6	243.6	204.0	(1)	135.4	(2)	(2)	143.6	143.6	88.4	88.4	180.8	(1)	168.3
San Francisco, Calif.	247.4	247.0	196.7	(1)	139.7	(2)	(2)	98.8	98.8	87.0	87.0	170.8	(1)	187.5
Savannah, Ga.	242.9	241.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	168.8	168.8	123.9	123.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Scranton, Pa.	230.9	231.1	(1)	211.6	(2)	125.1	(2)	157.9	157.2	103.5	103.5	(1)	182.5	(1)
Seattle, Wash.	237.8	239.7	(1)	201.8	(2)	162.3	(2)	132.2	132.2	92.6	92.6	(1)	206.5	(1)
Washington, D. C.	227.2	226.8	(1)	221.2	(2)	127.6	(2)	153.1	152.7	111.2	111.2	(1)	215.3	(1)

¹ Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chickens	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Frozen ²	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1923: Average.....	124.0	105.5	101.2							129.4	136.1	169.5		173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average.....	137.4	115.7	117.8							127.4	141.7	210.8		226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average.....	132.5	107.6	127.1							131.0	143.8	169.0		173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average.....	86.5	82.6	79.3							84.9	82.3	103.5		105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average.....	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	99.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5		95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August.....	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4		92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average.....	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8			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
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
May.....	230.8	193.8	266.0	271.7	310.8	208.6	287.1	175.4	345.3	210.6	164.0	253.8	88.7	283.4	163.7	236.8	346.6	139.9	187.3
June.....	231.5	193.3	270.6	275.9	310.9	219.4	291.5	181.9	343.9	209.8	169.1	250.0	90.0	278.1	162.3	237.1	346.5	140.1	187.7

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	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	June 1950	June 1952
United States.....	231.5	230.8	230.0	227.6	227.5	232.4	232.2	231.4	229.2	227.3	227.0	227.7	226.9	203.1	256.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	226.5	223.2	225.0	223.9	227.4	230.7	230.7	232.1	230.0	232.1	231.4	229.4	228.1	195.4	251.0
Baltimore, Md.....	242.4	243.2	242.6	239.5	238.6	243.8	242.5	242.4	241.1	238.3	238.0	237.0	238.9	215.6	246.6
Birmingham, Ala.....	217.4	216.4	215.8	215.3	217.3	220.2	222.7	224.3	224.0	220.1	217.3	214.5	216.4	192.2	225.7
Boston, Mass.....	219.9	218.8	215.2	214.6	214.5	218.2	219.3	218.4	217.8	213.9	215.5	216.6	214.9	196.1	223.0
Bridgeport, Conn.....	230.2	230.5	228.3	227.3	227.0	229.4	228.9	227.9	227.4	224.3	225.0	226.0	225.9	204.0	254.0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	227.0	227.0	224.7	221.8	221.0	225.2	226.7	227.2	224.2	221.5	219.2	222.1	224.3	199.0	255.1
Butte, Mont.....	231.7	229.4	228.9	228.1	227.5	230.2	233.7	230.2	229.2	228.5	229.0	227.4	225.5	203.0	256.4
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	240.6	238.0	236.4	235.1	235.1	238.3	239.8	240.5	237.8	235.1	236.0	238.5	237.2	208.6	248.3
Charleston, S. C.....	222.8	221.4	220.2	219.3	219.4	222.3	221.5	218.0	217.9	220.6	221.0	218.9	211.6	188.0	224.5
Chicago, Ill.....	239.2	239.3	234.8	233.3	231.4	237.5	238.1	237.8	236.2	232.3	233.4	235.3	233.4	208.4	245.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	236.9	234.3	231.9	228.6	228.1	233.2	230.4	232.0	229.7	229.0	228.3	229.2	226.9	205.1	240.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	242.5	240.3	238.2	235.8	237.2	240.9	238.5	239.0	237.2	235.3	235.7	236.7	236.3	211.2	247.3
Columbus, Ohio.....	214.3	213.8	211.4	209.2	209.8	214.3	211.3	211.4	209.6	207.8	207.3	207.6	208.5	183.9	221.0
Dallas, Tex.....	232.0	231.8	231.3	229.8	228.8	236.3	235.4	236.0	233.8	233.5	230.9	227.0	227.9	201.5	255.9
Denver, Colo.....	235.1	232.6	232.0	230.4	230.0	236.2	239.2	236.9	234.9	232.4	231.6	230.6	232.6	205.9	258.9
Detroit, Mich.....	234.2	231.6	231.2	228.8	229.1	235.0	234.5	233.5	230.5	228.4	228.9	229.1	229.4	202.9	242.5
Fall River, Mass.....	225.2	224.4	220.4	221.4	220.7	224.0	223.8	224.2	223.2	219.7	221.0	222.2	221.3	200.7	250.2
Houston, Tex.....	237.2	236.1	237.9	236.1	236.0	241.4	241.2	237.8	237.6	239.4	237.2	235.2	235.2	208.1	240.2
Indianapolis, Ind.....	228.9	225.0	222.2	224.1	223.8	227.6	227.0	227.9	226.3	225.4	224.3	223.3	222.4	198.1	234.1
Jackson, Miss. ¹	225.2	222.7	223.7	223.9	225.8	230.3	229.2	227.4	229.4	227.2	224.8	222.6	221.9	201.0	257.0
Jacksonville, Fla.....	236.2	231.3	232.6	231.2	231.5	237.2	235.0	234.8	232.5	234.7	233.6	233.8	231.9	205.8	240.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	216.8	215.5	214.4	213.1	213.0	217.8	218.0	216.4	213.9	212.2	211.8	213.7	212.8	189.2	220.6
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	251.5	249.6	250.9	250.5	253.2	256.9	256.6	256.2	253.7	254.9	253.1	251.7	249.8	223.1	255.4
Little Rock, Ark.....	228.7	226.5	226.1	224.3	224.6	229.7	229.9	225.4	224.4	223.0	222.9	223.6	225.2	200.1	235.9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	235.4	235.7	237.1	234.6	234.2	239.3	240.7	237.1	234.5	233.3	232.3	232.7	230.9	201.6	258.2
Louisville, Ky.....	218.1	216.4	214.5	213.2	213.6	218.4	219.1	218.6	216.7	215.6	214.8	216.0	215.5	192.0	223.2
Manchester, N. H.....	223.9	221.2	217.5	216.6	216.8	221.2	220.9	222.5	222.8	219.8	221.9	221.6	221.0	200.6	228.2
Memphis, Tenn.....	235.6	231.7	231.4	231.0	234.9	237.8	238.9	237.7	238.0	237.4	234.7	233.7	232.0	208.3	241.1
Milwaukee, Wis.....	237.9	237.1	231.5	228.0	227.3	232.8	232.6	231.7	228.9	227.9	229.2	231.9	229.9	206.6	243.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	226.6	224.2	222.3	220.2	220.1	223.1	224.0	221.2	218.9	215.6	217.5	219.0	219.4	194.1	226.2
Mobile, Ala.....	230.4	224.4	229.1	228.0	228.0	231.6	231.4	230.0	231.7	229.1	227.0	229.5	225.7	200.1	234.2
Newark, N. J.....	226.4	228.6	228.2	224.1	225.0	227.7	227.2	228.3	226.4	225.3	225.0	225.7	225.5	203.3	227.3
New Haven, Conn.....	225.3	226.1	221.0	220.2	219.7	222.6	222.2	222.1	222.4	219.9	219.2	221.6	220.5	199.8	227.8
New Orleans, La.....	241.4	239.2	240.1	239.8	240.5	244.8	244.3	241.3	239.9	240.6	240.8	238.8	238.2	212.9	244.7
New York, N. Y.....	226.9	227.4	229.3	225.3	226.2	230.2	230.6	230.9	227.8	226.1	225.5	226.5	224.4	203.7	250.6
Norfolk, Va.....	236.0	235.0	234.7	231.0	232.7	237.2	233.6	231.9	230.0	229.1	229.1	229.1	229.2	205.9	239.8
Omaha, Nebr.....	226.6	224.8	223.2	222.4	222.6	226.8	227.0	225.1	223.3	219.6	220.0	219.1	219.6	197.2	231.0
Peoria, Ill.....	243.3	240.0	239.8	235.6	238.5	243.8	242.5	239.5	235.6	235.6	236.9	239.8	241.2	216.8	250.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	228.8	228.1	226.9	224.3	224.4	229.4	228.8	228.6	227.1	224.1	223.2	223.6	222.2	201.4	231.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	232.9	233.0	231.4	229.3	229.8	235.7	234.6	235.2	233.5	231.0	232.0	232.9	230.3	207.5	257.0
Portland, Maine.....	219.0	215.4	213.6	213.8	214.1	217.0	216.1	216.4	215.8	213.2	215.9	217.0	213.9	193.0	220.7
Portland, Ore.....	250.0	251.3	250.6	248.3	246.9	254.8	253.3	251.8	246.9	247.9	247.4	251.2	251.5	219.1	252.7
Providence, R. I.....	238.5	237.8	233.4	231.4	229.5	234.4	234.1	233.3	232.8	228.3	228.9	231.8	228.6	207.9	242.4
Richmond, Va.....	214.6	215.6	216.8	212.9	214.3	219.3	218.3	219.1	218.4	217.7	215.9	216.5	216.4	185.2	220.6
Rochester, N. Y.....	226.7	226.4	222.2	221.6	223.5	227.4	227.4	226.3	222.3	220.2	218.9	221.5	222.9	196.4	230.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	247.6	243.6	240.5	238.3	238.6	244.0	243.9	242.2	239.3	238.8	237.2	237.9	238.2	210.2	254.5
St. Paul, Minn.....	225.1	223.2	221.6	220.0	221.2	224.0	223.7	221.6	220.7	215.1	216.2	216.5	216.2	192.5	223.8
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	234.8	234.2	233.7	231.5	231.2	232.9	233.4	232.5	228.5	228.0	227.4	228.3	230.0	202.2	240.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	247.4	247.0	249.5	245.4	240.5	248.9	248.4	240.7	235.6	234.8	234.4	237.8	237.4	211.1	254.0
Savannah, Ga.....	242.9	241.3	239.3	238.7	238.9	242.6	241.7	241.7	240.7	241.4	240.0	241.2	239.6	206.3	246.8
Seranton, Pa.....	230.9	231.1	227.8	224.3	225.6	232.0	229.9	229.8	227.2	225.6	225.9	225.5	225.7	204.2	234.5
Seattle, Wash.....	237.8	239.7	241.5	239.7	238.2	243.4	239.9	238.1	234.8	234.4	232.7	233.8	233.0	208.6	239.1
Springfield, Ill.....	245.9	242.2	240.1	238.6	240.2	244.1	242.6	241.4	238.6	238.1	237.0	238.6	238.5	211.8	249.8
Washington, D. C.....	227.2	226.8	227.8	224.0	223.1	228.7	228.9	228.1	228.0	224.0	222.6	221.9	224.2	201.9	237.2
Wichita, Kans. ¹	245.9	241.5	240.4	240.8	242.7	248.3	248.8	244.1	242.9	241.4	237.8	238.2	234.9	209.4	253.0
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	219.0	217.1	218.0	217.6	218.6	223.2	222.8	220.5	220.1	219.3	220.7	220.3	220.6	197.3	220.7

¹ June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price June 1952	Indexes 1935-39=100													
		June 1951	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	Oct. 1951	Sept. 1951	Aug. 1951	July 1951	June 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat..... 5 pounds..	52.5	203.5	203.4	203.6	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	202.3	201.8	201.3	201.1	201.7	202.3	190.5
Corn flakes ¹ 12 ounces..	22.2	209.8	209.9	210.1	209.6	209.4	208.2	207.7	207.9	206.4	205.8	203.9	199.5	197.8	176.5
Corn meal..... pound..	10.2	217.7	217.1	217.4	218.0	216.1	212.7	209.0	206.4	204.3	203.6	201.8	200.8	200.4	181.9
Rice ² do.....	17.9	99.9	99.0	98.2	96.7	96.7	96.1	94.9	93.1	94.2	99.7	101.3	101.5	101.3	93.1
Rollod oats ³ 20 ounces..	18.1	164.2	163.8	163.7	163.5	163.8	163.3	162.9	162.7	162.9	162.2	162.0	161.6	161.3	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white ⁴ pound..	16.1	188.9	189.7	185.2	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	183.9	183.9	183.7	183.5	183.4	183.4	163.9
Vanilla cookies ⁵ 7 ounces..	23.3	224.6	223.3	222.5	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	223.1	221.5	220.0	215.8	214.9	213.5	191.7
Layer cake ⁶ pound..	49.2	107.9	108.9	108.2	108.5	107.9	108.3	109.1	109.8	107.5	107.9	107.1	108.6	106.9	-----
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak..... do.....	111.5	330.1	330.3	330.0	330.4	331.9	333.3	333.6	334.6	332.7	323.3	323.2	323.1	322.2	287.9
Rib roast..... do.....	85.8	297.0	299.0	299.0	298.0	303.2	305.3	307.2	308.2	306.4	290.6	289.5	290.0	289.5	264.1
Chuck roast..... do.....	73.9	327.1	332.6	332.3	333.7	334.0	336.7	338.3	338.5	337.4	327.7	327.1	327.0	327.2	279.2
Frankfurters ⁷ do.....	64.6	106.5	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.3	107.6	108.1	108.6	108.9	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	-----
Hamburger ⁸ do.....	64.8	211.9	210.6	211.7	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	217.6	218.7	216.1	215.1	215.9	215.8	181.8
Veal:															
Cutlets..... do.....	130.9	326.7	325.3	325.5	326.4	326.8	325.0	322.9	319.5	319.6	320.1	319.8	319.1	317.2	271.2
Pork:															
Chops..... do.....	85.0	257.5	245.8	223.2	225.1	223.9	227.6	226.0	248.8	258.7	258.1	254.4	236.9	235.3	243.5
Bacon, sliced..... do.....	63.8	167.3	158.8	159.2	160.6	161.9	163.5	165.2	172.7	178.4	178.0	177.8	177.8	177.8	161.9
Ham, whole..... do.....	66.4	226.1	213.4	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.2	218.7	226.5	229.4	229.0	229.0	228.1	215.8
Salt pork..... do.....	35.1	166.8	159.4	160.9	164.0	168.1	171.4	174.8	179.2	185.6	186.2	184.9	183.6	184.9	160.5
Lamb:															
Leg..... do.....	83.9	296.1	291.7	287.7	280.9	290.2	301.8	304.8	300.3	298.4	296.9	296.7	296.9	297.2	272.4
Poultry:															
Frying chickens:		181.9	175.4	188.8	190.7	197.5	192.6	181.9	184.0	188.7	195.1	194.4	195.3	191.3	185.1
New York dressed ⁹ do.....	46.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Dressed and drawn ¹⁰ do.....	56.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen ¹¹		293.3	295.1	295.5	296.7	299.6	298.3	296.7	295.8	294.7	290.1	292.5	288.1	291.4	268.4
Ocean perch fillet, frozen ^{10*} do.....	46.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Haddock fillet, frozen ^{11*} do.....	50.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salmon, pink ¹² 16-ounce can..	56.5	456.9	456.7	459.3	460.9	467.1	471.2	475.1	477.4	489.1	503.1	508.2	509.2	511.0	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter..... pound..	81.4	223.5	225.3	231.1	245.8	258.5	252.4	241.2	226.9	224.2	219.7	220.5	221.8	223.8	195.4
Cheese, American process..... do.....	60.0	265.3	266.2	266.1	265.6	265.4	266.8	263.3	261.2	258.3	259.4	259.3	260.0	261.3	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered)..... quart..	23.7	193.3	193.7	195.0	196.7	196.5	196.0	195.0	194.0	191.2	189.7	188.3	187.2	185.1	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery) ¹³ do.....	22.1	193.3	194.2	196.6	198.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	195.8	192.7	191.2	190.5	188.5	186.4	162.0
Ice cream ¹⁴ pint..	31.3	105.1	105.5	106.0	106.0	105.7	105.3	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.8	105.2	105.1	104.9	-----
Milk, evaporated..... 14½-ounce can..	14.9	210.0	209.8	209.6	208.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	202.9	203.1	203.0	203.7	203.3	203.3	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh..... dozen..	59.0	169.1	164.0	165.9	161.3	166.5	184.3	216.7	241.8	243.4	239.3	225.8	211.5	201.2	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries ¹⁵ 12 ounces..	39.7	89.2	89.8	88.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	94.9	95.1	95.6	95.8	97.4	97.0	-----
Orange juice ¹⁶ 6 ounces..	17.3	73.9	73.3	83.0	84.2	85.3	88.8	92.5	96.6	99.2	100.2	101.5	103.2	104.8	-----
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas ¹⁷ 12 ounces..	24.0	95.9	93.3	96.3	95.8	98.7	98.5	96.9	96.3	98.5	97.8	98.3	98.2	98.0	-----
Fresh fruits:															
Apples..... pound..	21.4	395.9	310.0	279.7	239.4	229.2	218.8	204.3	191.2	178.4	203.0	214.3	240.2	232.9	301.1
Bananas..... do.....	16.8	277.9	278.7	282.1	281.5	273.4	269.9	267.7	270.5	269.9	265.6	264.5	268.9	271.7	271.9
Oranges, size 200..... dozen..	48.4	170.0	164.3	159.9	160.8	166.2	161.7	164.7	175.8	189.3	194.4	188.0	161.5	167.5	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green..... pound..	17.3	161.2	236.8	258.8	250.4	238.1	191.3	208.0	246.2	188.4	185.4	166.8	149.1	187.3	151.0
Cabbage..... do.....	8.6	229.7	327.6	235.5	198.1	260.0	419.8	268.0	217.2	160.5	153.7	151.6	151.0	172.9	174.3
Carrots..... bunch..	12.0	220.9	234.7	193.4	196.3	220.0	291.7	281.8	289.4	235.9	241.1	235.0	229.2	202.6	181.7
Lettuce..... head..	13.8	166.9	199.3	184.5	166.0	145.4	256.5	272.8	232.1	186.4	168.1	180.6	192.6	162.8	167.3
Onions..... pound..	11.4	276.7	370.1	382.2	313.3	250.9	242.6	209.0	196.6	177.0	168.6	176.0	205.7	246.1	187.1
Potatoes..... 15 pounds..	128.2	351.9	333.7	307.0	282.0	270.5	289.5	266.2	247.5	215.2	193.3	208.7	236.1	230.2	219.3
Sweet potatoes..... pound..	24.4	470.7	433.4	387.7	231.2	309.9	299.7	265.2	234.4	227.5	265.8	308.2	251.8	231.4	209.4
Tomatoes ¹⁸ do.....	33.0	217.0	201.4	231.8	192.9	160.7	189.0	222.4	144.3	142.8	101.5	112.6	170.2	179.4	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches..... No. 2½ can..	33.4	173.6	180.0	178.8	179.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	177.6	177.9	177.0	175.3	174.8	174.9	140.1
Pineapple..... do.....	38.3	176.6	176.6	176.5	176.4	176.8	176.7	177.3	177.6	177.8	177.4	177.5	177.6	178.1	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn ¹⁹ No. 303 can..	18.7	172.6	172.2	172.0	171.2	171.3	169.5	168.3	166.7	165.3	165.7	165.4	164.9	164.2	138.4
Tomatoes..... No. 2 can..	17.3	193.1	195.2	194.8	195.9	194.2	195.1	195.4	194.2	194.8	200.7	209.0	228.0	230.4	161.6
Peas..... No. 303 can..	20.4	111.7	111.8	112.3	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.6	115.5	116.9	117.8	119.2	118.8	114.3
Baby foods ¹⁶ 4¾-5 ounces..	10.0	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	102.1	-----
Dried fruits, prunes..... pound..	26.9	256.0	256.2	256.3	256.2	259.0	260.6	261.6	263.1	268.7	274.9	275.1	274.5	272.8	237.8
Dried vegetables, navy beans..... do.....	15.9	214.2	213.6	213.7	212.9	214.5	214.0	213.9	211.9	213.1	216.8	220.9	224.4	230.7	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee..... do.....	86.8	345.0	345.2	345.8	345.9	345.9	345.2	345.4	345.5	345.1	345.3	346.3	346.2	346.7	294.9
Cola drink ²⁰ 6-bottle carton..	29.1	111.3	111.2	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	110.8	110.2	109.1	108.4	108.0	108.0	-----
Fats and oils:															
Lard..... pound..	18.2	122.4	118.3	124.8	130.3	143.7	149.8	155.5	158.3	167.7	163.1	161.7	159.9	166.2	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated..... do.....	32.6	153.1	159.1	162.8	165.6	170.7	174.0	176.6	177.2	178.4	179.4	181.4	190.4	198.4	155.6
Salad dressing..... pint..	34.0	141.1	142.9	146.7	147.9	151.1	153.6	153.4	152.8	153.0	156.9	158.3	163.5	166.1	142.1
Margarine..... pound..	-----	153.9	151.8	151.6	153.8	157.2	165.4	169.4	170.5	171.2	172.8	174.6	184.2	194.3	161.1
Uncolored ²¹ do.....	32.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Colored ²² do.....	28.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar..... 5 pounds..	51.5	192.2	191.2	189.1	187.0	1									

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group of Commodities

[1947-49=100]¹

Commodity group	June 1952	May 1952	Commodity group	June 1952	May 1952
All commodities.....	111.3	111.6	All commodities other than farm and food—Continued		
Farm products.....	107.3	* 107.9	Rubber and products.....	133.6	140.4
Processed foods.....	108.7	108.6	Lumber and wood products.....	119.9	120.7
All commodities other than farm and food.....	112.6	113.0	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	116.7	* 116.9
Textile products and apparel.....	99.0	* 99.3	Metals and metal products.....	121.1	121.8
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	95.9	* 94.7	Machinery and motive products.....	121.5	* 121.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	106.0	* 106.0	Furniture and other household durables.....	111.6	* 111.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	104.3	* 104.3	Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	113.8	* 112.9
			Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	110.8	110.8
			Miscellaneous.....	108.1	* 108.4

¹The 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 manu-

facturers 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).
* 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	68.8	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	228.4	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

¹This 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.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities ¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	June ² 1952	May 1952	Commodity group	June ² 1952	May 1952
All commodities.....	111.3	111.6	Lumber and wood products.....	119.9	* 120.7
Farm products.....	107.3	* 107.9	Lumber.....	120.0	* 121.1
Fresh and dried produce.....	124.3	128.9	Millwork.....	126.4	126.4
Grains.....	95.4	98.8	Plywood.....	105.7	105.6
Livestock and poultry.....	107.2	108.9	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	116.7	* 116.9
Plant and animal fibers.....	118.7	114.2	Woodpulp.....	113.3	113.3
Fluid milk.....	104.0	* 104.3	Wastepaper.....	55.1	55.1
Eggs.....	81.0	74.3	Paper.....	124.2	* 123.5
Hay and seeds.....	98.5	96.0	Paperboard.....	129.3	* 129.8
Other farm products.....	136.7	* 137.1	Converted paper and paperboard.....	113.7	* 114.5
Processed foods.....	108.7	108.6	Building paper and board.....	115.8	* 115.8
Cereal and bakery products.....	106.7	107.0	Metals and metal products.....	121.1	121.8
Meats, poultry, fish.....	110.8	112.1	Iron and steel.....	122.4	122.8
Dairy products and ice cream.....	110.1	110.6	Nonferrous metals.....	120.2	122.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables.....	103.9	* 104.2	Metal containers.....	120.5	120.5
Sugar and confectionery.....	110.9	109.2	Hardware.....	123.9	126.9
Packaged beverage materials.....	161.9	161.9	Plumbing equipment.....	118.0	116.0
Animal fats and oils.....	164.1	65.2	Heating equipment.....	113.6	* 113.7
Crude vegetable oils.....	60.8	* 55.6	Structural metal products.....	115.4	115.4
Refined vegetable oils.....	66.6	60.2	Nonstructural metal products.....	124.4	124.4
Vegetable oil end products.....	78.2	* 75.1	Machinery and motive products.....	121.5	121.6
Other processed foods.....	118.4	* 112.8	Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	121.5	121.5
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	112.6	113.0	Construction machinery and equipment.....	125.3	* 125.3
Textile products and apparel.....	99.0	* 99.3	Metal working machinery.....	128.0	* 128.0
Cotton products.....	95.4	97.2	General purpose machinery and equipment.....	123.1	123.1
Wool products.....	112.8	* 111.7	Miscellaneous machinery.....	119.1	* 119.2
Synthetic textiles.....	88.6	* 86.8	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	120.2	* 120.8
Silk products.....	129.8	128.8	Motor vehicles.....	119.7	119.7
Apparel.....	100.5	100.8	Furniture and other household durables.....	111.6	* 111.7
Other textile products.....	98.7	98.6	Household furniture.....	113.0	113.1
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	95.9	* 94.7	Commercial furniture.....	123.2	123.2
Hides and skins.....	59.5	* 58.1	Floor covering.....	120.1	* 120.9
Leather.....	88.9	* 84.5	Household appliances.....	107.3	* 107.3
Footwear.....	111.0	* 111.1	Radio, TV, and phonographs.....	90.7	90.7
Other leather products.....	100.5	* 100.3	Other household durable goods.....	119.3	* 119.3
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	106.0	* 106.0	Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	113.8	* 112.9
Coal.....	105.3	* 104.9	Flat glass.....	114.4	114.4
Coke.....	124.3	124.3	Concrete ingredients.....	112.9	112.9
Gas.....	104.2	* 104.2	Concrete products.....	112.4	112.4
Electricity.....	98.0	* 98.0	Structural clay products.....	121.4	121.4
Petroleum and products.....	109.6	109.9	Gypsum products.....	117.7	117.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	104.3	* 104.3	Prepared asphalt roofing.....	106.0	98.6
Industrial chemicals.....	114.9	* 115.1	Other nonmetallic minerals.....	111.9	111.9
Paint and paint materials.....	107.0	107.3	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	110.8	110.8
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics.....	92.2	* 92.2	Cigarettes.....	107.3	107.3
Fats and oils, inedible.....	52.0	* 47.2	Cigars.....	98.0	98.0
Mixed fertilizer.....	108.6	* 108.6	Other tobacco products.....	114.8	114.8
Fertilizer materials.....	109.9	111.5	Alcoholic beverages.....	111.2	111.2
Other chemicals and products.....	103.0	103.0	Nonalcoholic beverages.....	119.7	119.7
Rubber and products.....	133.6	140.4	Miscellaneous.....	108.1	* 108.4
Crude rubber.....	152.7	182.7	Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	113.5	113.5
Tires and tubes.....	130.5	133.0	Manufactured animal feeds.....	107.9	108.3
Other rubber products.....	127.6	127.6	Notions and accessories.....	91.5	* 91.5
			Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	101.0	101.0
			Other miscellaneous.....	120.5	121.0

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7. ² Preliminary. * 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: 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
May ²	475	675	300,000	1,200,000	7,500,000	.90
June ²	425	650	170,000	1,000,000	14,000,000	1.68

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

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						1951	1950	
	July ²	June ³	May ³	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$3,069	\$2,980	\$2,778	\$2,541	\$2,345	\$2,102	\$2,193	\$2,394	\$2,660	\$2,893	\$2,934	\$2,942	\$2,873	\$31,025	\$28,749
Private construction.....	1,990	1,925	1,811	1,690	1,616	1,464	1,518	1,674	1,818	1,908	1,955	1,971	1,968	21,684	21,610
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,007	979	922	849	799	676	720	840	930	963	958	956	965	10,973	12,600
New dwelling units.....	885	860	810	750	710	600	650	760	832	858	849	847	857	9,849	11,525
Additions and alterations.....	105	104	99	87	77	63	57	66	84	91	93	92	91	934	900
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	17	15	13	12	12	13	13	14	14	14	16	17	17	190	175
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	424	408	392	386	397	407	415	415	425	440	460	465	471	5,152	3,777
Industrial.....	190	185	188	194	201	209	209	200	200	205	210	204	195	2,117	1,062
Commercial.....	97	93	82	73	74	76	83	92	96	95	101	108	121	1,371	1,288
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	39	37	34	33	33	36	39	41	41	41	45	48	48	544	402
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	58	56	48	40	41	40	44	51	55	54	56	60	73	827	886
Other nonresidential building.....	137	130	122	119	122	122	123	129	140	149	153	155	155	1,664	1,427
Religious.....	34	32	29	28	29	30	31	32	34	38	42	43	42	452	409
Educational.....	30	29	27	26	26	27	28	28	29	31	32	32	30	345	294
Social and recreational.....	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	10	12	13	14	164	247
Hospital and institutional ⁷	35	34	33	33	33	32	32	33	34	36	37	38	39	419	344
Miscellaneous.....	27	25	24	23	25	24	23	22	23	25	26	27	30	284	133
Farm construction.....	180	171	157	136	123	113	110	110	126	148	179	194	191	1,800	1,791
Public utilities.....	371	359	333	313	292	263	267	303	331	351	352	350	336	3,695	3,330
Railroad.....	36	36	33	32	30	27	30	37	41	40	35	38	35	399	315
Telephone and telegraph.....	47	47	46	45	46	41	41	40	42	44	43	43	41	487	440
Other public utilities.....	288	276	254	236	216	195	196	226	248	267	274	269	260	2,809	2,575
All other private ⁸	8	8	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	64	112
Public construction.....	1,079	1,055	967	851	729	638	675	720	842	985	979	971	905	9,341	7,139
Residential building ⁹	55	55	55	57	59	62	65	66	68	66	63	56	47	595	345
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	387	370	351	334	301	268	282	289	300	318	319	324	315	3,471	2,402
Industrial.....	181	166	151	134	108	85	90	95	97	105	103	104	93	958	224
Educational.....	134	133	132	131	128	126	129	131	134	136	136	134	133	1,531	1,163
Hospital and institutional.....	42	41	40	41	38	35	37	36	37	40	40	42	42	498	476
Other nonresidential.....	30	30	28	28	27	22	26	27	32	37	40	44	47	484	539
Military and naval facilities ¹⁰	155	153	150	135	122	105	113	116	136	147	129	108	86	1,019	177
Highways.....	315	310	250	175	115	90	90	111	187	293	303	314	282	2,400	2,381
Sewer and water.....	63	62	60	56	51	46	48	50	55	58	60	62	64	706	671
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	18	18	18	14	12	8	11	12	15	20	21	23	23	213	186
Conservation and development.....	80	81	77	74	65	56	62	72	76	78	77	77	80	860	881
All other public ¹²	6	6	6	6	4	3	4	4	5	5	7	7	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 Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction ¹

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1952					1951								1951	1950
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total	Total
Total new construction ²	\$285,047	\$358,525	\$265,187	\$202,100	\$260,887	\$208,507	\$190,610	\$189,052	\$264,088	\$281,797	\$337,685	\$639,451	\$674,596	\$4,201,939	\$2,805,214
Airfields ³	6,020	3,833	6,949	3,371	9,315	3,340	10,170	9,096	14,532	15,535	48,427	91,849	39,349	278,630	58,183
Building.....	143,940	144,461	144,054	104,876	97,126	115,631	72,316	72,644	109,958	151,381	165,801	339,054	509,105	2,179,280	1,369,617
Residential.....	668	530	178	280	310	306	112	19	244	64	611	748	1,939	8,966	15,445
Nonresidential.....	143,272	143,931	143,876	104,596	96,816	115,325	72,204	72,663	109,714	151,317	165,190	338,306	507,166	2,170,314	1,354,172
Educational ⁴	879	5,896	3,318	6,508	3,384	7,703	9,825	12,229	9,723	8,038	6,909	2,225	1,726	60,570	3,123
Hospital and institutional.....	15,171	23,270	10,902	10,629	5,745	10,653	10,867	14,601	29,634	23,825	15,843	53,838	23,438	305,787	396,086
Administrative and general ⁵	3,422	615	3,266	1,717	2,236	1,570	1,265	1,812	15,673	2,807	1,116	7,675	2,034	57,146	58,794
Other nonresidential building.....	123,800	114,150	126,390	85,742	85,451	95,399	50,247	44,021	54,684	116,647	141,322	274,568	479,968	1,746,811	896,169
Airfield buildings ⁶	2,702	5,310	6,461	2,041	905	1,787	309	3,903	11,013	15,685	13,137	21,251	9,942	91,911	32,450
Industrial ⁷	48,511	31,161	43,645	6,764	11,703	32,274	27,973	10,890	22,033	47,006	71,731	81,244	347,357	892,384	745,037
Troop housing.....	23,178	36,534	28,492	23,962	25,020	47,293	656	1,201	3,055	5,633	9,498	86,600	40,105	225,909	2,589
Warehouses.....	35,998	28,256	29,765	32,427	28,133	6,734	12,547	4,850	3,156	3,229	7,880	18,908	8,344	75,824	45,437
Miscellaneous ⁸	13,411	12,889	18,027	20,548	19,690	7,311	8,762	23,177	15,427	45,094	39,076	66,565	74,220	460,783	70,656
Conservation and development.....	8,826	50,433	15,246	24,382	26,389	13,852	28,449	19,429	47,493	9,816	9,551	28,087	39,638	396,841	321,458
Reclamation.....	2,191	34,637	5,461	5,470	527	2,423	2,017	6,244	6,409	1,953	5,204	7,677	3,603	86,928	81,768
River, harbor, and flood control.....	6,635	15,796	9,785	18,912	25,862	11,429	26,432	13,185	41,084	7,863	4,347	20,410	36,035	309,913	239,690
Highways.....	105,228	101,566	79,605	60,971	66,430	53,373	69,554	65,375	68,419	91,588	77,090	98,564	62,755	850,946	836,015
Electrification.....	10,896	49,681	12,738	2,960	49,523	6,464	2,711	3,614	5,671	2,730	13,932	24,889	9,519	281,251	156,981
All other ⁹	10,137	8,551	6,595	5,540	12,104	15,847	7,410	18,894	18,015	10,747	22,884	57,008	14,230	214,991	62,960

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 Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

⁸ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁹ Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building ¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)								Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only					
	Total all classes ²	New residential building				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-house-keeping ³	New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping								Total	1-family	2-family ⁴	Multi-family ⁴	
		Privately financed dwelling units												
Total	1-family	2-family ⁴	Multi-family ⁴											
1942.....	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,906	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	616,179	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	8,895,430	4,375,520	3,814,922	170,392	390,206	579,634	37,467	2,807,359	1,095,451	533,942	434,893	29,743	69,306	66,044
1951: ⁶ May.....	845,138	457,921	393,080	14,466	50,375	29,963	1,477	251,507	104,270	54,688	43,957	2,514	8,217	3,773
June.....	1,026,579	388,187	335,958	15,587	36,642	301,182	1,454	235,856	99,900	47,057	37,860	2,629	6,568	35,007
July.....	733,378	343,994	292,998	13,816	37,180	30,000	3,685	246,541	109,159	42,037	33,307	2,396	6,334	3,275
August.....	781,644	385,139	333,986	15,389	35,764	15,838	4,100	272,987	103,581	47,182	38,036	2,669	6,477	1,706
September.....	838,035	435,867	379,690	18,169	38,007	16,616	7,684	282,659	95,209	50,492	40,371	2,995	7,126	1,860
October.....	651,679	344,329	306,172	14,374	23,784	9,788	4,880	196,589	96,092	42,175	35,580	2,477	4,118	1,017
November.....	541,096	264,089	235,464	10,324	18,301	21,192	2,369	186,187	67,258	32,682	27,782	1,766	3,134	2,308
December.....	429,830	210,328	178,004	9,572	22,752	10,669	1,014	148,031	59,788	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.....	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 ⁷	778,897	407,925	352,857	18,794	36,274	76,903	4,570	198,888	90,611	49,942	40,136	3,469	6,337	9,588
April.....	843,466	465,375	409,724	20,380	35,271	73,066	3,307	208,317	93,401	56,269	45,936	3,568	6,775	8,941
May ⁷	813,480	447,289	386,715	19,959	40,615	52,268	6,729	203,598	103,596	54,110	43,531	3,398	7,181	5,705

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.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹ by General Type and by Geographic Division ²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														1951 ²	1950
	1952					1951 ³										
	May ⁴	Apr. ⁵	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Total		
All types	\$203,598	\$208,317	\$198,888	\$146,739	\$145,675	\$148,031	\$186,187	\$196,589	\$282,659	\$272,987	\$246,541	\$235,856	\$251,507	\$2,807,359	\$3,127,700	
New England	8,914	13,812	19,440	7,522	10,847	7,566	14,651	11,294	16,170	32,282	17,681	14,321	15,705	197,358	193,386	
Middle Atlantic	34,157	29,773	41,738	26,096	25,311	28,958	29,988	36,132	33,408	47,537	26,442	28,733	37,557	422,549	516,583	
East North Central	65,654	45,827	40,238	34,879	28,136	33,710	63,408	52,322	70,698	68,478	59,253	68,990	78,051	744,183	675,555	
West North Central	18,356	20,367	10,941	10,136	9,732	8,946	11,181	17,692	30,799	13,482	18,220	19,866	16,977	204,788	262,737	
South Atlantic	18,500	20,589	22,784	21,615	17,060	15,687	18,222	20,962	39,716	26,266	25,345	18,442	25,733	301,283	375,803	
East South Central	6,546	5,040	8,455	6,556	6,735	2,939	5,603	4,999	8,176	8,760	5,436	12,966	9,651	112,622	144,084	
West South Central	18,994	25,224	17,503	15,736	18,142	12,635	15,673	15,777	28,872	30,699	32,328	20,266	287,388	388,201		
Mountain	7,763	5,477	6,411	4,125	5,639	5,229	5,279	9,088	11,282	13,311	8,496	7,363	5,426	101,235	112,265	
Pacific	24,713	42,208	31,378	20,074	24,073	32,361	22,183	28,324	43,537	32,172	62,658	32,847	41,941	435,953	459,155	
Industrial buildings⁶	33,503	33,067	22,517	17,391	23,222	17,828	58,295	36,206	36,163	48,651	57,624	43,123	48,295	506,193	296,803	
New England	1,690	1,570	1,010	2,299	5,939	617	4,362	1,503	2,624	4,600	1,843	2,667	4,877	31,916	13,999	
Middle Atlantic	5,090	6,068	4,427	2,074	3,940	1,599	10,100	11,546	6,634	9,379	8,529	8,133	9,772	97,144	55,679	
East North Central	17,457	6,683	7,665	5,859	4,731	9,236	36,652	12,981	12,218	22,165	16,653	19,177	19,659	205,815	110,829	
West North Central	1,412	1,332	643	1,300	1,484	1,131	1,156	1,169	3,887	1,527	3,980	1,252	1,962	25,306	23,369	
South Atlantic	656	3,108	1,728	939	1,570	499	1,530	1,016	2,950	1,008	2,865	2,229	2,727	22,098	17,019	
East South Central	2,460	354	2,212	340	662	248	118	982	1,590	4,548	887	1,129	3,316	23,914	13,355	
West South Central	888	4,421	536	1,541	1,586	1,185	975	1,046	1,048	1,475	949	2,482	522	18,328	17,800	
Mountain	445	246	216	132	279	293	749	308	382	214	304	1,044	965	6,103	5,469	
Pacific	3,406	9,285	4,080	2,907	3,031	3,021	2,654	5,655	4,830	3,735	21,705	4,421	6,135	75,629	39,284	
Commercial buildings⁶	50,829	54,040	54,976	34,434	33,184	43,594	41,348	47,144	91,488	57,360	61,124	52,846	55,802	739,908	1,122,583	
New England	1,908	2,256	2,751	1,227	1,983	1,174	1,314	1,693	2,535	5,947	7,071	1,984	2,042	36,506	53,675	
Middle Atlantic	6,407	8,489	16,120	5,398	5,203	6,625	8,904	6,631	12,655	10,815	5,267	8,050	9,079	111,764	212,645	
East North Central	12,508	10,944	8,133	6,953	3,853	6,797	6,476	9,375	16,487	10,822	13,344	11,324	15,708	155,535	201,314	
West North Central	4,583	4,867	3,715	1,724	1,537	1,458	3,776	2,934	4,977	2,424	2,946	4,116	2,932	43,206	94,104	
South Atlantic	7,347	8,457	6,369	5,957	5,045	6,714	4,853	9,346	17,484	7,244	5,468	5,098	5,999	99,315	139,990	
East South Central	1,251	1,948	3,528	1,146	2,163	744	1,738	1,800	3,078	2,074	2,248	1,197	1,054	36,535	46,076	
West South Central	6,961	7,552	6,560	4,823	4,995	4,707	4,132	5,499	10,946	7,341	6,120	8,418	5,640	93,132	175,129	
Mountain	2,775	2,384	1,500	1,092	2,807	1,835	1,479	2,143	4,398	1,034	4,675	1,854	1,300	26,185	47,481	
Pacific	7,090	7,183	6,300	6,114	5,598	13,539	8,674	7,722	18,928	9,661	13,990	10,206	12,048	137,730	152,109	
Community buildings⁶	80,437	79,851	96,367	71,769	64,084	54,910	59,611	79,016	114,163	122,591	92,056	104,197	105,155	1,147,356	1,200,078	
New England	3,487	8,277	14,330	3,406	2,481	4,799	6,784	6,130	8,083	19,971	7,793	6,267	7,657	105,739	107,541	
Middle Atlantic	15,035	11,696	18,950	17,030	13,121	19,185	8,815	14,504	10,375	13,959	8,956	8,871	15,127	167,319	169,036	
East North Central	22,332	17,036	18,843	19,032	12,447	6,803	16,095	18,821	29,208	24,604	18,114	24,706	26,757	263,047	275,029	
West North Central	8,252	11,825	4,569	5,857	6,137	5,593	4,593	9,734	16,842	6,160	8,333	12,022	9,963	105,792	106,603	
South Atlantic	6,860	5,708	13,081	7,608	8,559	5,361	7,356	8,467	15,191	15,786	11,628	8,534	13,369	139,562	179,635	
East South Central	2,339	2,057	2,224	4,528	2,639	1,270	1,963	1,475	2,301	1,775	1,718	9,270	4,928	43,328	62,529	
West South Central	9,146	10,054	8,681	6,658	7,321	5,310	4,814	6,248	13,816	18,361	13,370	17,344	10,030	130,150	146,688	
Mountain	2,101	1,082	1,636	2,005	1,140	1,331	2,038	4,625	5,111	10,334	2,079	2,755	1,673	51,210	43,296	
Pacific	10,885	12,116	14,053	5,645	10,239	5,368	7,153	9,011	13,236	11,641	20,966	14,429	15,651	141,209	170,721	
Public buildings⁶	10,107	12,216	4,725	3,696	4,045	11,593	6,063	4,362	5,879	16,097	11,981	6,443	11,673	108,196	134,894	
New England	559	6	10	339	86	265	780	521	889	200	214	886	0	4,354	2,584	
Middle Atlantic	3,950	461	19	107	1,122	48	38	226	213	11,076	325	1,848	1,626	40,178	40,178	
East North Central	2,150	1,393	450	256	1,522	7,934	937	130	897	374	3,714	158	5,365	25,332	9,513	
West North Central	12	31	554	0	0	345	8	0	777	244	299	132	0	2,084	4,896	
South Atlantic	1,623	246	172	2,351	52	2,093	195	40	2,666	47	3,636	901	1,786	17,419	15,008	
East South Central	34	0	0	0	1,000	0	0	56	36	0	100	0	12	271	9,279	
West South Central	44	714	120	131	60	305	3,948	654	18	685	64	2,337	305	15,899	8,268	
Mountain	1,650	716	927	90	18	0	8	1,090	0	361	0	625	265	4,136	3,240	
Pacific	84	8,649	2,473	422	185	604	148	1,645	382	3,109	3,630	1,208	1,993	22,466	41,928	
Public works and utility buildings⁶	8,321	8,568	5,779	8,163	12,763	11,674	7,507	9,713	9,458	8,809	6,341	13,656	11,368	115,708	106,164	
New England	102	275	1,008	28	149	205	106	361	1,002	624	42	1,813	380	8,801	6,478	
Middle Atlantic	1,383	803	268	644	1,162	187	647	1,024	1,354	348	1,633	1,113	1,570	11,161	16,888	
East North Central	3,904	3,188	1,020	816	3,903	1,424	707	3,960	3,722	3,309	1,861	7,683	3,580	35,028	26,586	
West North Central	2,102	169	479	238	134	6	534	1,002	1,825	889	758	806	307	9,672	9,314	
South Atlantic	291	1,673	247	3,517	689	389	3,555	1,212	128	324	175	673	917	9,629	7,658	
East South Central	36	240	112	66	0	368	8	161	250	0	92	331	26	1,988	3,316	
West South Central	0	728	272	763	2,862	472	845	842	511	1,727	560	762	421	11,058	13,646	
Mountain	7	30	0	4	1,085	70	440	0	240	240	126	18	370	2,094	2,702	
Pacific	496	1,462	2,373	2,087	2,769	8,553	664	1,150	426	1,348	1,094	455	3,798	26,279	19,597	
All other buildings¹⁰	20,400	20,576	14,524	11,286	8,387	8,433	13,364	20,148	25,508	19,478	17,415	15,592	19,314	189,998	207,247	
New England	1,168	1,429	332	223	209	506	1,305	1,086	1,037	941	717	705	750	10,044	9,109	
Middle Atlantic	2,292	2,256	1,955	842	762	914	1,485	2,201	2,176	1,960	1,733	1,782	2,002	18,925	22,177	
East North Central	7,304	6,623	4,126	1,963	1,680	1,817	2,540	7,054	8,166	7,203	5,657	5,940	6,982	59,426	52,285	
West North Central	1,995	2,143	981	1,017	441	623	1,113	2,852	2,492	2,238	1,905	1,538	1,814	18,727	25,451	
South Atlantic	1,723	1,398	1,186	1,243	1,144	632	732	881	1,298	1,857	1,574	1,007	955	13,320	16,483	
East South Central	426	440	379	476												

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds ¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925.....	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ³	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁴	706,100	434,300	271,300	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	(?)	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	(?)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November.....	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(?)	762,625	724,876	37,749
December.....	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter.....	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	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	(?)	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	88,800	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	3,500	3,500	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September.....	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(?)	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	(?)	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 ⁸	246,500	137,400	109,100	226,900	119,200	107,700	19,600	18,200	1,400	2,167,387	2,007,833	159,554
January.....	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,500	32,900	28,600	3,400	3,200	200	566,625	538,612	28,013
February.....	77,700	42,800	34,900	74,300	39,700	34,600	3,400	3,100	300	682,895	654,631	28,264
March ⁹	103,900	58,500	45,400	91,100	46,600	44,500	12,800	11,900	900	917,867	814,590	103,277
Second quarter.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
April.....	108,000	(?)	(?)	98,800	(?)	(?)	9,200	(?)	(?)	957,267	880,512	76,755
May ¹⁰	107,000	(?)	(?)	98,600	(?)	(?)	8,400	(?)	(?)	966,929	888,418	78,511

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.