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Unions in Democratic and Soviet Germany

Backgrounds and Career Choice of Tool and Die Makers

Unionization in Major Labor Markets

Taxes and the Consumers' Price Index

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

MARTIN P. DURKIN, as Secretary of Labor-designate, defined his objectives in the Department of Labor. Walter P. Reuther pledged CIO support to the Eisenhower administration. The CIO Steelworkers challenged the constitutionality of the national emergency 80-day injunction provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. AFL president George Meany expressed willingness to consider amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. AFL, CIO, and United Mine Workers' delegates cooperated closely at the Rio meeting of the Western Hemisphere section of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. A referee's decision paved the way for an annual improvement factor wage increase for the Nation's railway workers.

Aims of New Secretary of Labor

In a pre-Christmas broadcast, Secretary of Labor-designate Durkin, outlined the three main objectives he will concentrate upon as a member of the new administration. "There is still much to be done in promoting unity on the home front," he declared. "I hope to accomplish something in that direction when I take office . . ."

Chief aims enumerated by the New Secretary of Labor were: "(1) To strengthen the Department of Labor so that it can be of greater service to the Nation's workers; (2) to improve labor-management relations by every available means so that losses in production resulting from strife can be reduced to a minimum; and (3) to seek agreement on changes in the present labor-management laws which will be acceptable to both labor and management and which will protect the public interest."

"I know that President-elect Eisenhower will give this program full support," Mr. Durkin stated. "I am equally confident that labor, business, and congressional leaders will likewise cooperate."

Lloyd A. Mashburn, a California State labor commissioner, was designated to become Under Secretary of Labor. Mr. Mashburn has been an official of the AFL building trades in the Los Angeles area for a number of years.

80-Day Injunction Challenge

CIO Steelworkers' attorneys took their appeal against an 80-day injunction issued by Federal District Judge John Knight of Buffalo to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New York City, after the U. S. Supreme Court refused to accept jurisdiction directly. The union's lawyers hoped to secure a final ruling on one portion of the Taft-Hartley Act before the expiration of the 80-day period, when the issue would become moot.

The union was challenging the constitutionality of the Taft-Hartley Act national emergency injunctive procedure. Judge Knight had issued the injunction requiring the 1,500 striking employees of the American Locomotive Co. plant in Dunkirk, N. Y., to return to work.

Basis of the Steelworkers' challenge was an argument that Congress cannot give legislative and administrative duties to the courts; passing on applications for 80-day injunctions, the brief asserted, is a nonjudicial function. It was also pointed out by the union that only a portion of the product of the Dunkirk plant was required by atomic energy installations, so that the strike, which had been in progress since August, was not, in fact, a national emergency or a threat to the Nation's welfare.

ORIT Meeting

The United States delegation to the conference of the Inter-American Regional Workers' Organization (ORIT), held December 12 to 18 in Rio de Janeiro, included representation from the AFL, CIO, and United Mine Workers. Delegates from 28 Western Hemisphere trade-union centers were present, in addition to J. H. Oldenbroeck, ICFTU general secretary, and Omer Becu, general secretary, International Transport Workers' Federation.

The conference selected new headquarters and a new full-time secretary. ORIT headquarters were moved from Havana to Mexico City. Luis

Alberto Monge (Costa Rica) was elected secretary. Louis Colotusso (Uruguay) was named president.

Mexico's largest union federation, the CTM, which failed to join ORIT 2 years ago, became affiliated, as did the Brazilian unions. The major Bolivian trade-union center, COB, sent observers to the conference.

Railroads

Referee Paul N. Guthrie ruled that wage-stabilization policy permits employers to arrange "annual improvement" wage increases with their employees. Referee Guthrie's finding grew out of hearings based on last year's railway labor contracts. The carriers and the railroad unions started formal public hearings before Mr. Guthrie in New York on January 5 to negotiate "and, failing agreement, to submit the issue at once to the referee" as to the amount of such an annual improvement increase to be paid.

Breaking the ranks of the Western Region carriers, the Chicago and North Western, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, and the Wabash lines agreed to the union shop for their nonoperating employees.

NLRB Certifications

The National Labor Relations Board revoked bargaining rights of a Camden, N. J. local of the CIO Packinghouse Workers as a consequence of the conviction of business agent Anthony Valenti (alias Valentino) for falsely swearing to the non-Communist oath prescribed by the Taft-Hartley Act.

As the result of the refusal of 12 union officers to swear before a New York grand jury that their non-Communist affidavits, initially filed to comply with the Taft-Hartley Act, were in fact true, the NLRB required that each of them must reaffirm that they have not been Communists or Communist sympathizers for the past 4 years. If they failed to comply by January 12, the Board ruled that it would decertify the 4 unions with which the 12 men were connected. The unions were the United Electrical Workers, the American Communications Association, the Fur and Leather Workers (all of which were expelled from the CIO for following Communist Party policies), and the

Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers (formed by a merger of three unions likewise expelled from the CIO).

Economic Background

Aided by pre-Christmas hiring in retail trade, the number of nonfarm employees maintained a record level in November 1952. The number of employees in nonfarm industries, at 47.9 million in November, was 1 million above November 1951. Manufacturing employment rose slightly over the month to a post-World War II peak of 16.5 million in November.

The average workweek in the Nation's factories, at 41.2 hours, continued at the highest level for the season since World War II. Weekly earnings rose slightly to a new all-time high of \$70.66 in mid-November 1952. Weekly hours declined 0.2 between October and November, whereas weekly earnings rose by 1 cent.

Total expenditures for new construction of \$8.3 billion during the last quarter of 1952 brought the year's record to a new annual high of \$32.3 billion. New private construction put in place was valued at \$21.8 billion in 1952, slightly more than in 1951, and public expenditures for new construction reached \$10.5 billion during the year, up \$1.3 billion from 1951.

Only one strike during November 1952 involved 10,000 or more workers, a 1-day stoppage of AFL technical engineers at the Atomic Energy project in South Carolina. More man-days of idleness resulted directly from work stoppages in 1952 than in any previous year except 1946. Approximately 4,950 work stoppages began in 1952, 5 percent above 1951. Man-days of idleness more than doubled—from 22.9 million in 1951 to 55 million in 1952—largely because of the protracted steel strike. About 3.5 million workers were involved in work stoppages in 1952.

An 0.6-percent increase in rents from October to November 1952, together with smaller advances in most of the other major components, resulted in an increase of 0.1 percent in the Consumers' Price Index for November 15, when it stood at 191.1. The Old Series Index was reported at 191.6. The quarterly adjustment of wages of railway workers, based on this report, was a 1-cent-an-hour wage cut.

Unions in Democratic and Soviet Germany

Contrasting Roles of Labor Organizations
Under Free and Totalitarian Systems
In a Divided Postwar Germany

THEODORE LIT*

DEVELOPMENTS within the Western and Eastern Zones of Germany provide striking evidence of the divergent effects of the Soviet and democratic systems upon labor organization in an area characterized by a common background and tradition.

Available information indicates that in West Germany (the German Federal Republic) a social climate exists in which a strong democratic trade-union movement flourishes and pursues its traditional objectives. In the East Zone (the German Democratic Republic), the trade-unions have become organs of the state, whose official functions are to spearhead productivity increases and carry out the manpower aspects of economic plans. Completely subservient to the Socialist Unity (Communist) Party¹ domination, they have abandoned virtually all genuine trade-union activities, including strike actions, to become almost indistinguishable from their model, the trade-unions in the Soviet Union.²

The Economic Setting

West Germany is, by far, larger and more populous than East Germany and contains a well-developed and highly diversified industrial structure. Its Ruhr area alone—which overshadows in importance all of East Germany—has the largest coal- and steel-producing capacity on the Continent. At the end of 1951, West Germany had a total labor force of almost 23 million, including 14.6 million employed wage and salaried workers,³ of whom 30.8 percent were women.

Since the currency reform of 1948, general

economic reconstruction, stimulated in large measure by Marshall Plan aid, has developed at an impressive rate:⁴ the over-all production index in December 1951 stood at 139.6 (1936=100).⁵

East Germany, poorer in natural resources and less developed in heavy industry, in 1951 had an estimated total labor force of about 8.7 million, which included some 6.9 million wage and salaried workers. The proportion of women among employed wage and salaried earners (about 38 percent) was higher than in West Germany, and their employment in heavy industry is much more extensive. An illustration is found in the building-trades industry, where 40 percent of the work force was composed of women as against 2.8 percent in West Germany.⁶

The outstanding features in the East German economy are the high degree of public ownership (either in the form of nationalized "People's

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

This article, in addition to West and East German source material, is based in part upon: Labor Problems in West Germany, Office of the U. S. High Commissioner for Germany; Collective Bargaining in Postwar Germany, by Clark Kerr, in *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, April 1952; the Despatches prepared by HICOG, Berlin Element; and Intelligence Report No. 546, The Status of Labor in Eastern Germany, Department of State, Office of Intelligence Research, October 17, 1951.

¹The Communist Party—Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands (SED)—was formed by a forced merger of East German Communists and a minority of Social-Democrats.

²For a description of Russian trade-unions, see Elements of Soviet Labor Law, by Vladimir Gsovski, in *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1951 (p. 257) and April 1951 (p. 385).

³15.5 million in September 1952.

⁴Popularly referred to within the country as "the German miracle."

⁵In August 1952—141.0.

⁶The Economic Development in West Berlin and in the Soviet Zone, by Rudolf Meimberg, West Berlin Central Bank, 1952 (p. 59). *Die beschäftigten Arbeiter, Angestellten und Beamten in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland*, Bundesministerium Für Arbeit, Bonn, 1952 (p. 11).

Enterprises," or Soviet-owned plants) and the system of all-inclusive economic planning.⁷ Almost 100-percent nationalization exists in power production, mining, and metallurgy. Small and middle-sized enterprises in the consumer-goods industries are in private hands, entirely dependent, however, upon public authorities which control allocation of raw materials.

The current Five Year Plan (1951-55) sets as its goal far-reaching independence from outside "capitalist" countries and calls for a doubling of the 1936 level of industrial production with emphasis on heavy industry. The plan also provides for an increase of 60 percent⁸ in labor productivity, and of 13 percent in the labor force, while earnings are to be increased by only 20 percent. The percentage of workers receiving incentive wages is scheduled to increase (in the People's Enterprises) from 62 to 83 percent of the work force. In the spring of 1952, the volume of industrial production was estimated at only 90 percent of 1936.⁹

The Political Setting

In West Germany, democratic political institutions and practices exist more or less along the lines of the Weimar tradition, and the Occupation has been virtually terminated; in East Germany, there has been a steady Sovietization of the regime within the ever-tightening grip of the Russians.

Since the August 1949 elections, West Germany has been governed by a coalition of three conservative parties, headed by the Christian-Democratic Union (CDU), which had received 31 percent of the total vote. The Social-Democratic Party (which captured 29 percent of the vote) constitutes a persistent opposition in its advocacy of economic planning and of greater emphasis on strictly national interests in foreign policy. The Communist Party received only 6 percent of the vote.

In the Soviet-controlled zone, a National Front has been arbitrarily set up in the People's Chamber composed of the Communist Party and several "bourgeois" parties which are tolerated as a loyal opposition. Soviet control is maintained through the Soviet army, the East German Communist Party, the Russian secret police, and its East

German counterpart. The German Democratic Republic has sent hundreds of thousands to concentration camps and to forced labor in the uranium mines.¹⁰

Labor Movement in West Germany

Inevitably the labor movements in two such opposed political and economic systems will differ radically. The West German trade-unions, although bearing specific Central European characteristics, belong to the family of western free trade-unions.

The present strength of West German unions—with a membership of more than 6 million, or about 42 percent of the organizable labor force—testifies to the power of tradition which persisted despite the complete destruction of the labor movement by the Nazis. Starting amidst the rubble, building their organization from small local units, limited in the area of collective bargaining because of a wage freeze not completely lifted until November 1948, a small determined group of veteran unionists—with Allied encouragement—built up the trade-union movement to the point where it is among the most powerful in the free world. Unlike in the Weimar period, nearly all organized labor has merged in the German Trade-Union Federation (DGB).¹¹ Its 16 affiliated unions, mostly industrial and multi-industrial, contain diversified political and religious elements.

The spontaneous re-emergence of the works councils in the first days of the Occupation, later given a postwar legal basis by Allied Control Council legislation, was a parallel development. A works council—elected representatives of all plant workers—carries out many functions of the

⁷ The share of public ownership in all of industrial production in 1951 was about 77 percent, of which 26 percent was assigned to the Soviet-owned plants. In the spring of 1952, the Soviets announced the conversion of 66 of the Soviet-owned plants into People's Enterprises.

⁸ A minimum of 72 percent in the nationalized enterprises.

⁹ Meimberg, *op. cit.* p. 54.

¹⁰ For details on the police state characteristics of East Germany, see: Information Bulletin, Office of U. S. High Commissioner for Germany, March 1950 (p. 47); Methods of Repression in Eastern Germany, Department of State, Office of Intelligence Research Report No. 5362, January 1951; Confuse and Control, Department of State Publication 4107, April 1951; and The Sovietization of East Germany, *in* Free Labor World, No. 15, September 1951 (p. 8), Monthly Journal of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

¹¹ Except for some 357,000 white-collar workers in the Independent German White-Collar Workers' Union (DAG) and for several other smaller labor organizations.

shop steward in the United States, including handling of grievances.¹²

Goals of West German Labor. The aims of the West German labor movement go beyond economic gains through collective bargaining. The DGB constitution pledges activity "in all fields," particularly in economic, social, and cultural matters. Furthermore, the Federation has emphasized that it represents the interests of the entire working class and even of the economy as a whole. Its founding convention¹³ declared for a centrally planned economic order "free from social injustice and economic distress," to be achieved by the socialization of basic industries and full labor participation in the management of smaller individual plants and of big business. These larger social aims are no mere rhetorical declarations for the West German unionist. Up to the present, the unions have not pushed the socialization issue but have made "co-determination" (labor participation in managerial-economic policy) their great goal, to some extent at the expense of a vigorous wage drive.¹⁴

Structure and Activities. The union movement is well-knit, centralized, and democratic. The affiliated unions are nation-wide in scope, subdivided into district and local branches. Typically, the local is not at the plant level, as in the United States, but rather community-wide in scope. The executive bodies are democratically elected at conventions by delegates, themselves elected by district and local bodies.

The most powerful union in the Federation is the Metal Workers' Union,¹⁵ embracing about 1.6 million workers in iron and steel, automobile, foundries, machine shops, and electrical equipment. Representing about 52 percent of the work

force in its jurisdiction, it is the world's largest free trade-union. The Miners' Union, with a membership of 616,000, has organized about 96 percent of all workers in the industry. More than 600,000 white-collar workers are members of various DGB affiliates.

Initiation fees are nominal and dues are the equivalent of 1 hour's pay per week, for which the member receives financial aid during strikes as well as other benefits. Fifteen percent of the dues collected, plus an additional amount for a "solidarity" fund to support labor disputes of general importance, are paid to the Federation.¹⁶

The Federation is divided into state, county, and local offices, whose officials are centrally directed. Its executive board, elected by delegates from the national union at biennial conventions, includes one representative from each union.

The chief function of the national unions is bargaining for wages and working conditions. Negotiations to conclude a master agreement for a large section of industry are usually conducted on a broad regional basis by the appropriate union and the corresponding employers' association. Upward modifications of the agreement are frequently negotiated by the works councils and management in the individual plants. Since the master agreements, according to German practice, arrive at a wage scale payable by the financially weaker employers in the association, this type of bargaining may have tended to inhibit the rate of increase of the wage level. Nevertheless, the unions, following a restrained wage policy,¹⁷ because of their concern over any rise in unemployment and the danger of inflation, have materially contributed to a rise in real earnings of industrial workers somewhat above the 1938 level.

The Federation makes all basic policy decisions on economic, political, and social issues and engages in activities of common interest to the membership of the national unions, including settlement of jurisdictional questions. Its representatives vigorously present labor's viewpoint before legislative and executive bodies.

Co-determination. Co-determination, so far removed from American "business-unionism," has occupied the attention of the DGB more than any other issue. The ultimate aspiration of German

¹² For an account of works-council functions, see *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1948 (p. 378).

¹³ For details concerning the founding convention, see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1950 (p. 279).

¹⁴ For a discussion on co-determination, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1951 (p. 649).

¹⁵ Its president was elected head of the DGB in its convention in October 1952.

¹⁶ At the October 1952 DGB convention, the percentage of dues paid to the Federation was lowered to 12 percent, effective April 1953.

¹⁷ In 1951, 1,638,000 man-days were lost in work stoppages. Although the number of wage and salaried workers in the United States was only 3 times greater than in West Germany, the number of man-days lost was 13 times greater. (HICOG Annual Labor Report for 1951, June 15, 1952, p. 63.)

labor since 1918 has been the raising of the status of labor from a mere economic commodity (*Objekt*) to a conscious policy-making group. Classical Marxism having been largely abandoned as *the* approach to this goal, postwar labor has raised the battle cry of co-determination and now seeks not the replacement of the propertied classes but full and equal "partnership" in all important decisions affecting the individual plant and the economy as a whole. Its greatest victory was the passage of legislation in May 1951 providing for co-determination between labor and management in mining and iron and steel producing enterprises.¹⁸ The trade-unions continued to press for a co-determination law which would extend the practice of equal partnership over the entire economy. After more than a year and following a series of work stoppages called by the DGB, the Parliament passed a law whose provisions were both a disappointment and rebuke to labor. The degree of labor participation spelled out is significantly smaller than that provided for in the legislation for the coal and steel industry¹⁹ and in many respects falls short of the state legislation previously passed. There are some indications that the passage of the November 1952 legislation may lead German labor to place greater emphasis on achieving its gains through collective bargaining rather than through legislation.

Trade-Union Unity. Political neutrality is a narrow catwalk at best, and the maintenance of harmony between the Socialist and Christian²⁰ groups within the unions has become an essential requirement of trade-union unity. All things considered, unity has endured well, though there are occasional allegations by members of the Christian faction that the DGB officialdom has shown a predisposition toward the Social-Democratic Party and has not equitably distributed union jobs.²¹ It is doubtless true that the DGB program is closer to that of the Social-Democrats than to the conservative parties. The Federation received SPD support in the co-determination fight. Yet the unions have departed from SPD policy in a number of important questions such as the Ruhr Authority, Schuman Plan, cooperation on tripartite committees, and military defense.

Communism. The DGB, although hesitant about excluding Communists from membership, has

been carrying on a successful struggle against their capturing important leadership positions. There remains, however, a scattering of Communist union officials at the regional or local levels, particularly among miners, metal, dock, and construction workers. One effective technique in dislodging Communist officials has been the introduction of a union loyalty pledge,²² which has resulted in numerous dismissals.

West German labor has not been equally successful in eliminating Communist influence in the works councils, an institution traditionally more open to infiltration than the trade-union. The greatest Communist strength has been concentrated in the Ruhr coal-mining area, where in 1951 they still controlled 19 percent of all works-council seats. Communist representation in works councils is also present in the metal and shipyard industries.

Labor Legislation. The German penchant for extensive labor legislation has led to the restoration and even embellishment of the impressive body of labor law developed in the Weimar period.²³ One law authorizes Government agencies, under specified conditions, to extend collective agreements to employers and workers not themselves parties to the agreement. Another law, without precedent in German tradition and adapted from British legislation, provides for the determination of minimum wages and employment conditions by management-labor committees, upon approval of the Ministry of Labor.

Labor Organization in East Germany

In the Soviet zone, the role of labor is determined not by the Free German Trade-Union Federation (FDGB) but by the over-all policy of

¹⁸ For a detailed analysis of the law, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1951 (p. 651).

¹⁹ For details, see West German General Co-determination Law, in *Notes on Labor Abroad*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, December 1952 (p. 5).

²⁰ About 80 percent of the DGB membership is Social-Democratic.

The Christian unionists are those who adhere to the basic ideology of the Christian-Democratic Union, the dominant party in the Government coalition.

²¹ Such criticisms are contained in the brochure *Gewerkschaften im Zwielicht* (Unions in Twilight) published by the Catholic Labor Movement (KAB), a loose association of Catholic workers, most of whom belong to the DGB. At the October 1952 DGB convention, Matthias Foecher, Christian-Democrat, was re-elected as one of the two vice presidents.

²² The unions have also undertaken vigorous action against neo-Nazi political groups by means of work stoppages.

²³ For details, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1950 (p. 668), and *Notes on Labor Abroad*, Bureau of Labor Statistics, April 1952 (p. 2).

the Soviet Union which is directed at the economic, political, and military absorption of the area in the Russian orbit.²⁴ The importance of East Germany (which includes the most highly skilled working force in the satellite belt) to Russian plans is indicated in the startling telegram sent by Stalin to the head of the newly founded German Republic: "The biggest sacrifices [in the recent war] were borne by the German and Soviet peoples [who] possess the greatest potentialities in Europe for accomplishing great actions of world importance." In East Germany, the groundwork for these not as yet fully revealed "great actions" is the current Five Year Plan, which at once sets the stage and furnishes the role for the FDGB.

Government and Union Role in the Plan. The technique behind fulfilling the labor aspects of the Plan consists of Government manipulation of wages and the assignment to the trade-union apparatus of the double task of pushing the productivity drives and "enlightening" the workers. Government wage policy was enunciated by the head of the Communist Party in an address to the third FDGB convention in August 1950: (1) The setting of "appropriate" wages is a means of labor allocation whereby workers will shift to the important plants in the People's Enterprises; (2) incentive wages motivate the worker to increase his productivity; (3) wide wage differentials among levels of skills stimulate workers to increase their skills. The East German workers have reacted with the only weapons thus far avail-

able to them—unwilling resignation or sporadic resistance.²⁵

Free German Trade-Union Federation. The highly centralized FDGB, with 5 million members organized in 20 unions, is typical of the Soviet-type union movement. Membership, ostensibly voluntary, is in reality based on unremitting pressure upon the worker to join. Membership also carries such advantages as cheaper rates in rest homes. Elections are manipulated by the Party-bound union officials, and candidates for office as a rule require prior approval by the next higher union echelon. In many cases, elected officials have been removed by Party order.²⁶

The supreme executive body is the Federation executive board, composed of 103 members elected at a convention held every 3 years. It announces general policy and determines and checks on the functions of the affiliated unions. The day-to-day operations are carried on by a secretariat composed of 9 members, including the Federation president. Responsible to the secretariat are 17 Federation departments such as Organization-Instruction, Trade-Union Agitation, and Finance. For greater control over the affiliated unions, a praesidium has recently been formed, consisting of the secretariat and the presidents of the more important unions. Federation executive boards are also elected in each of the newly created administrative-political districts (*Bezirke*) of the German Democratic Republic.

The constituent unions, subordinate to the Federation executive board, range in geographic subdivisions from the national office to the individual plant. At a convention of elected delegates held every 4 years, a central board is elected which in turn elects one of its members as union president.

The plant level of organization is extremely important because it is there that the productivity drives and "enlightenment" campaigns take concrete form. In each plant, shop union committees (BGL)²⁷ are formed, constitutionally by election but often by appointment from above.²⁸ For some very large enterprises with over 20,000 employees, a central union committee has been formed for more unified control.

The role of the Communist Party in union affairs is all-pervasive. In a recent speech,²⁹

²⁴ See study *Ein Blick hinter den "Eisernen Vorhang"* (p. 11), prepared by an outstanding West German labor leader, Hans Jahn. The material contained in the brochure was assembled by Mr. Jahn for a planned (but undelivered) report to the delegates to the second ICFTU convention in Milan, July 1951.

²⁵ Intelligence Report No. 546, *The Status of Labor in Eastern Germany*, Department of State, Office of Intelligence Research, October 17, 1951 (p. 7).

²⁶ See *Einiges über innergewerkschaftliche Demokratie*, by Harry Krebs, in *Die Arbeit* (official organ of the FDGB), No. 7, July 1951, and *The Sovietization of Eastern Germany*, in *Free Labor World*, No. 16, October 1951 (p. 8), *Monthly Journal of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions*.

²⁷ Introduced in 1948 in private and nationalized plants to replace the works councils which had offered some resistance to the speed-up. In the private enterprises, the BGL still negotiates plant agreements with plant management on the basis of agreements concluded between the industrial unions and the Chambers of Industry, of Commerce, and of Handicraft in which labor is represented. Co-determination is at present encouraged only in the private plants as a means of controlling the employer.

²⁸ *Die rechtliche und soziale Lage der Arbeitnehmer in der Sowjetzone und in Ostberlin*, by Gerhard Haas (p. 18), published by the *Bundesministerium für gesamtdeutsche Fragen*, Bonn, 1951.

²⁹ *Tribüne*, organ of the FDGB, August 1, 1952.

the FDGB president, Herbert Warnke, stated: "We acknowledge the leading role of the Socialist Unity Party . . . The trade-unions set for themselves the goal of helping the Party win the entire working class for the building of socialism . . . The trade-unions are schools for socialism."³⁰

Soviet-Type Collective Agreements. The true nature of the trade-unions and of the working conditions of the East Zone wage earners can best be seen in the Soviet-type collective agreements whose introduction in 1951 in the nationalized and Soviet-owned plants created a crisis in industrial relations. The detailed incorporation into the agreements of the most odious aspects of the speed-up system in conjunction with new provisions which actually worsened conditions led to short-lived but widespread opposition among the workers. This unexpected resistance in turn prompted a sharp rebuke by the Communist Party to the trade-union officialdom. Subsequent "self-criticism" served only to complete the melancholy picture of Soviet exploitation.

The collective agreements are of two parts: (1) a framework agreement for a branch of industry concluded by the appropriate economic ministry and the central board of the industrial union; (2) a plant agreement, based on the framework agreement, concluded by the plant management and the shop union committees; this supposedly follows "thorough discussion" with the plant personnel. The basis for both types of agreement was a "model" framework agreement constructed by the FDGB executive board and the Labor Ministry.³¹

The agreements are geared to both the industry and the individual plant relationship to the overall economic plan. The plant directors obligate themselves to create the necessary conditions for smooth production, establish technical work norms, and classify the plant workers according to eight basic work categories. The unions undertake to organize "competitions," cooperate in the setting of norms, and "explain" to the workers the necessity of labor discipline. The agreements are all-embracing to the extent that even the workers (individually or by department) "voluntarily" pledge themselves in precise detail and with deadline dates to meet production commitments. Purely political issues are also included, as in the following case of a railroad worker: "I pledge myself to work with all my strength for the

conclusion of a peace treaty and the withdrawal of all Occupation troops in 1951. I pledge myself to form a correspondence circle and discuss [this] with West German fellow-unionists in a regular exchange of letters."

Wage rates are not included in the agreements, for, as explained by a leading union functionary, "it is most important that the workers be made to realize that the determination and development of wages are no longer subject to collective bargaining but are to be set by the appropriate Government bodies within the context of the Plan."³²

Provisions on Labor Productivity. Included in the agreements, however, are all the ramifications of the Soviet speed-up system: "Socialist competition" within one plant and between plants; establishment of new work norms by the best and most qualified workers instead of the average workers; organization of the work force into brigades to be paid as a group; a special bonus payment to a "brigadier" if the production of "his" work brigade exceeds its norm.

Refinements in the speed-up system have been introduced.³³ For example, any individual worker who introduces an improvement raising the production norm is himself permitted to work at the previous norm for 4 months. This differential is designated by the East German workers as traitor's pay (*Judaslohn*). Should a worker be unable to fulfill his norm "through his own fault," he is paid only the worth of the product, or its value as estimated by the goods-control inspectors. (Previously, the worker was at least assured of receiving his basic hourly wage.) Workers promoted

³⁰ For a striking parallel with official Soviet utterances in this connection, see *Elements of Soviet Labor Law*, by Vladimir Gsovski, in *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1951 (p. 257), and April 1951 (p. 385).

³¹ For examples of a "model" framework agreement for a branch of industry see: *Muster eines Rahmenkollektivvertrages als Grundlage für den Abschluss von Kollektivverträgen in der volkseigenen und ihr gleichgestellten Wirtschaft für die Zweige der Industrie, des Verkehrs, des Handels und der Landwirtschaft*, in *Gesetzblatt der deutschen Demokratischen Republik*, No. 35, March 3, 1951 (p. 203), and No. 64, May 27, 1952 (p. 385). For an example of a plant agreement, see *Betriebskollektivvertrag des Stahl- und Walzwerkes Piesas VEB*, in *Sonderbeilage Zweites Juniheft Nr. 12/1951, Arbeit und Sozialfürsorge, Organ Des Ministeriums Für Arbeit Der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik*.

³² Article by Rudolph Kirchner in *Neues Deutschland* (organ of the Communist Party), January 14, 1951.

³³ Incorporated in many instances in East German labor legislation. See for example: *Verordnung über die Wahrung der Rechte der Werktätigen und über die Regelung der Entlohnung der Arbeiter und Angestellten, Vom 20 Mai 1952* and *Richtlinien zur Ausarbeitung und Einführung technisch begründeter Arbeitsnormen in den volkseigenen und ihnen gleichgestellten Betrieben, Vom 20 Mai 1952*, *Gesetzblatt der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik*, No. 64, May 27, 1952 (p. 377 and p. 401).

to a higher wage category must perform satisfactorily for 3 months before receiving the pay increase, whereas those transferred to a lower category receive a pay cut after 2 weeks.

The lot of the worker was made more difficult by a general decrease in bonuses for overtime, night, and Sunday work. Moreover, the piece-rate worker, during any interruption in production, receives only 90 percent of the hourly rates. Previously he was entitled to the average of his normal pay. In addition, the number of paid leave days for such occasions as marriage was decreased.

In attempting to put through the plant agreements, the regime was met with a spontaneous and open resistance which, under the conditions obtaining in the East Zone, testifies to the desperation and courage of the workers. In many plants, the workers unanimously rejected the agreements in protest meetings; in others, large numbers demonstratively absented themselves. The arrest of four protesting miners at the Wisnuth uranium mines led to riots involving 3,000 miners which resulted in the death of one member of the People's Police and injuries to 28 others of the police.³⁴ In the Leuna Chemical Works, employing 28,000, the rejection of the agreement led to such violence that the People's Police and the Soviet military were called in. According to one West German estimate, 2,700 workers had been arrested within a short period.³⁵ In time, active resistance was worn down and often took

the form of abstaining from voting. In one plant of 200 workers, 5 voted for the agreement and the rest abstained. The agreement was nevertheless pronounced in effect. In the "self-criticism" that followed, it was admitted that the union machine had become overly bureaucratic and had so strongly identified itself with management interests that "there are innumerable factories where the union functionaries appear as the prolonged arm of the management . . . slinking through the plant like terrified orphans, anxious not to make trouble and therefore, with complete justification, not taken seriously by the workers."³⁶

A union campaign of "solicitude for the daily needs of the masses" was started. Its genuineness is revealed in a speech by the FDGB president at the Chemnitz Conference in July 1951. In calling for "solicitude" for the worker, whose day-to-day needs should be the center of trade-union activity, Mr. Warnke pointed out that unions can most effectively manifest this solicitude by "bending every effort . . . to raise labor productivity."

Within recent months, increased emphasis—at least, in speeches and resolutions—has again been placed upon such day-to-day concerns of the workers as safety codes, social insurance, vacation services, and factory noon meals.

The cause of the "solicitude" for the daily interests of the workers may be found in the main report of the tenth convention of the FDGB executive board in August 1952:³⁷ "We are creating a genuine People's Army from the ranks of our best workers. As trade-unionists, we support fully the building of a strong People's Army, equipped with the most modern weapons, which would effectively discourage the ejected monopolists and Junkers and their big brother, the American bankers and munition manufacturers, from encroaching upon the achievements³⁸ of our German Democratic Republic."

³⁴ Intelligence Report No. 546, *The Status of Labor in Eastern Germany*, Department of State, Office of Intelligence Research, October 17, 1951 (p. 8).

³⁵ *Die Kollektivverträge als System der Ausbeutung in der Sowjetzone*, Vorstand der SPD, Bonn (p. 6).

³⁶ *Neues Deutschland*, October 14, 1951.

³⁷ *Tribüne*, August 1, 1952.

³⁸ Commenting on conditions in East Germany, Hans Jahn in *Ein Blick hinter den "Eisernen Vorhang"* (p. 48) points out that underground work in mines by women had been reintroduced in 1950, a practice legally forbidden by the *Kaiserreich* as far back as 1892.

Backgrounds and Career Choice of Tool and Die Makers

SOL SWERDLOFF AND ABRAHAM BLUESTONE*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article is the second in a series discussing the findings of a recent study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the mobility of tool and die makers. The first article¹ examined the extent and kinds of job changes made by 1,712 tool and die makers. These men, who were selected from the payrolls of 315 metalworking plants, were personally interviewed in their homes concerning their work histories for the 11 years between 1940 and 1951. Their personal characteristics, family backgrounds, and the influences which affected their entry into this occupation are described in this article. How these workers were trained, and how their working lives were affected by the kind of training they received will be discussed in a subsequent issue of the Monthly Labor Review.*

KNOWLEDGE of the personal characteristics of the workers in an occupation and the influences which led them to select that particular trade are important in understanding the significance of the mobility patterns found in the occupation and in estimating the future supply of trained workers.

In the Bureau's broad survey of tool and die makers, information was obtained on their age, education, marital and dependency status, family background, the influences that led them to choose tool and die making as a career, and the means by which they entered the occupation. This information was analyzed to aid in interpreting the

amount of mobility that was shown by different members of the occupation and also in obtaining a picture of the kinds of persons that enter the occupation.

A knowledge of how and why tool and die makers enter the occupation, from what groups of the population they usually come, and how desirable they regard the trade as a career is important in developing the Nation's manpower resources for defense mobilization. Such information can assist in evaluating the effectiveness of possible recruiting programs and in assessing the extent and efficacy of vocational guidance. Moreover, data on the age distribution in the occupation are vital in determining the future replacement needs for tool and die makers.

Personal Characteristics

Age. Tool and die makers are somewhat older than the male civilian labor force as a whole. (See chart 1.) The median age of the tool and die makers interviewed was 44, about the same as for all skilled workers.² Because this occupation requires a long training period and because many of the workers who have entered the occupation in the last few years were World War II veterans and therefore older than the usual apprentices, only a small number of tool and die makers (less than 1 percent) were below the age of 25. Slightly less than 20 percent were between the ages of 55 and 64, and about 5 percent were 65 years or older; 6 persons included in the survey were 70 years or older. About one-quarter of the workers were in each of the age groups 25-34, 35-44, and 45-54. The machine-tool accessories and electrical-machinery industries were found to have tool and die makers somewhat younger than average, whereas those employed in the motor-vehicle and non-electrical-machinery industries were somewhat older.

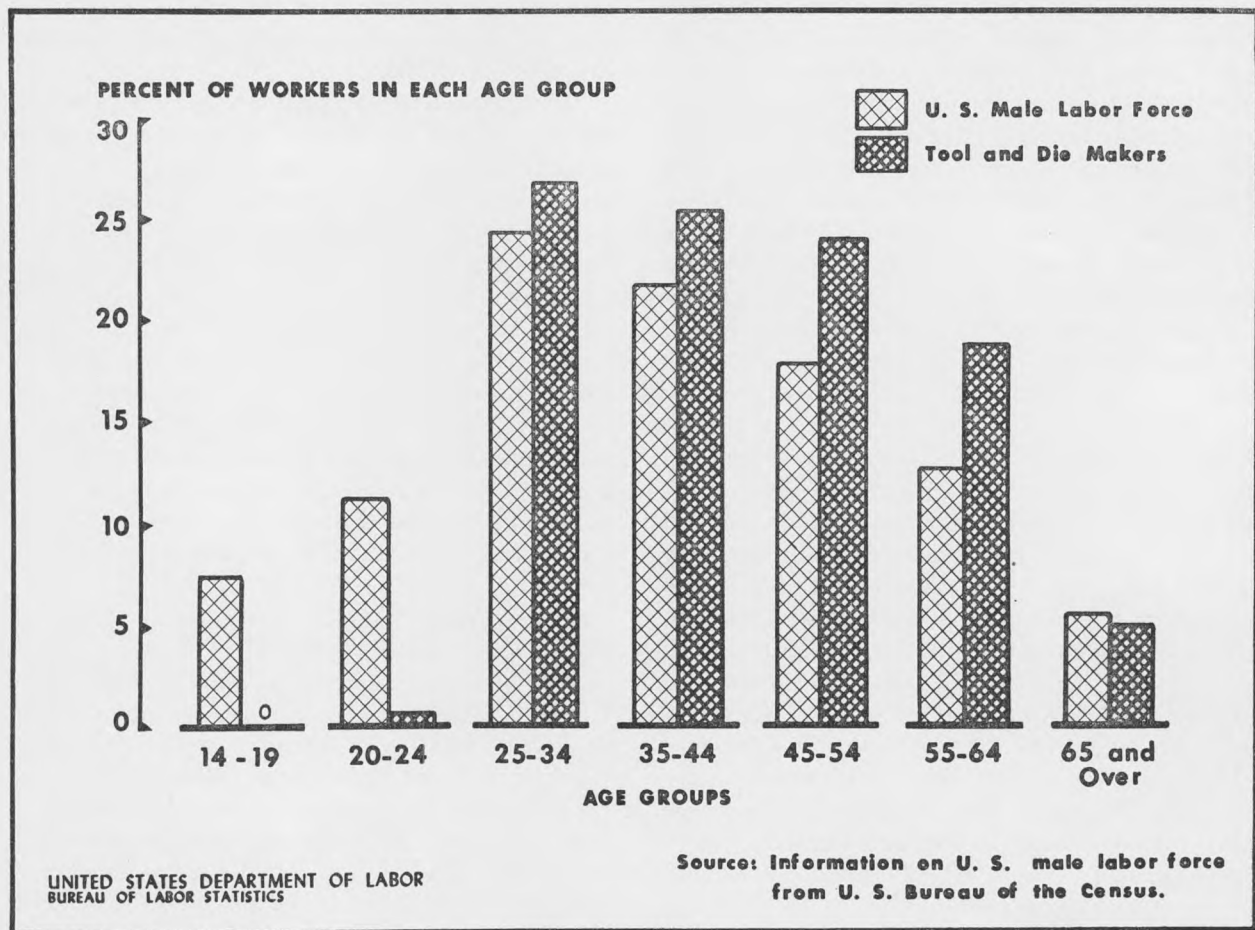
The estimated number of tool and die makers who will be needed to replace those leaving the labor force because of death or retirement is one of the most important elements in determining

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¹ See the *Mobility of Tool and Die Makers*, Monthly Labor Review, December 1952. The full report is issued as Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1120.

² See, for example, *Patterns of Mobility of Skilled Workers and Factors Affecting Their Occupational Choice, Six Cities, 1940-51*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Industrial Relations Section, Cambridge, Mass., February 1, 1952.

Chart 1—Comparison of Tool and Die Makers and Total Male Labor Force, by Age, 1940-51



the number of tool and die makers who must be trained. The data obtained from the survey on the age distribution of tool and die makers can be used to make such estimates by applying specific death and retirement rates³ to each age group in the tool-and-die-maker work force (estimated at 100,000 in early 1952). On the basis of such computations, nearly 11,000 workers will be needed to replace those tool and die makers who can be expected to die or retire in the next 5 years; for the next 10 years, a similar estimate is 23,000 replacements. Since the age level of the tool and die makers varies among the employing industries, the problems of replacing older workers will be more urgent for some large employers of tool and die makers than for others.

³ See Tables of Working Life, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1001.

Age is also an important factor in evaluating the liability of members of the craft to military service. In this respect, if Selective Service deferment policies in the future are similar to those of World War II, the tool-and-die-maker occupation will not be particularly vulnerable to losses to the Armed Forces. As indicated above, a smaller proportion of the workers in the trade are in age groups subject to Selective Service calls than in the male population as a whole.

Dependency, Marital, and Veteran Status. About nine-tenths of the tool and die makers were married and 7 out of 10 had dependents other than their wives. The percent of tool and die makers who were veterans was considerably smaller than that of all males in the United States. Among the tool and die makers interviewed, 17.4 percent reported themselves as veterans of World War II,

compared with about a third of the employed men in the United States who are veterans. The percentage of the workers in the survey who served in the Armed Forces was not only small, but also half of the veterans reported that they became tool and die makers after they returned from military service. Nonveterans who were 26 years of age or younger and without dependent children constituted only about 1 percent of the workers interviewed. In addition to deferments because of age and dependency status, it is likely that many tool and die makers would receive occupational deferments because of the key importance of their work.

Education. About two-fifths of the tool and die makers were high-school graduates. Six percent had some additional academic training beyond high school, and about 29 percent had 8 or fewer years of schooling. The distribution of tool and die makers by educational level showed a much greater concentration about the median than was true of the United States male population. Although 63.5 percent of the tool and die makers had completed from 9 to 12 years of schooling, only 34.4 percent of the United States male population over 25 was in that group.⁴ On the other hand, 1.3 percent of the tool and die makers had completed 0-4 years of schooling and 5.9 percent had some college, as compared with 12.1 percent and 13.8 percent, respectively, for the total male population.

Reflecting the rising educational level of the Nation, younger tool and die makers had more schooling than the older men. The percentage of workers interviewed who had completed high school was twice as high for those under 45 as for those 45 years or older. The educational background of those tool and die makers who had served apprenticeships did not differ materially from those who had not.

Nativity. More than a fourth of the tool and die makers interviewed were foreign-born. In the past, the United States has been able to count on immigration of workers trained in their craft in the Old World to supplement domestic training of tool and die makers. However, foreign-born tool and die makers (many of whom were trained abroad) have become a diminishing source of new workers in this skilled occupation. Nearly half of

the tool and die makers in the survey who were 45 years of age or older were foreign-born, but less than 10 percent of those under 45 were born outside the United States.

The proportion of foreign-born tool and die makers differed among the industries and among cities of employment. Detroit had the highest proportion, with 36.3 percent foreign-born; Chicago followed with 30.4 percent. The lowest percentages were in Hartford and Los Angeles where less than a sixth of each city's total respondents were born abroad. The distribution of foreign-born tool and die makers by industry followed the city pattern, with the highest proportion in the motor-vehicle and machine-tool-accessories industries, both of which are concentrated in Detroit; and the lowest proportion in the aircraft industry, which in the study was represented by tool and die makers in Los Angeles and Hartford.

Farm and Nonfarm Upbringing. About a sixth of all the tool and die makers were raised on farms. As can be expected from the general shift of the United States population to urban areas, the proportion of tool and die makers with farm backgrounds has been decreasing. Of the tool and die makers under 45, about 11 percent were raised on farms, whereas the percentage for those 45 years of age or older was twice as high. From the trends indicated by the decrease in foreign-born tool and die makers and by the farm-to-city migration, it appears that new workers entering this occupation in recent years have been coming principally from the cities and towns of the United States.

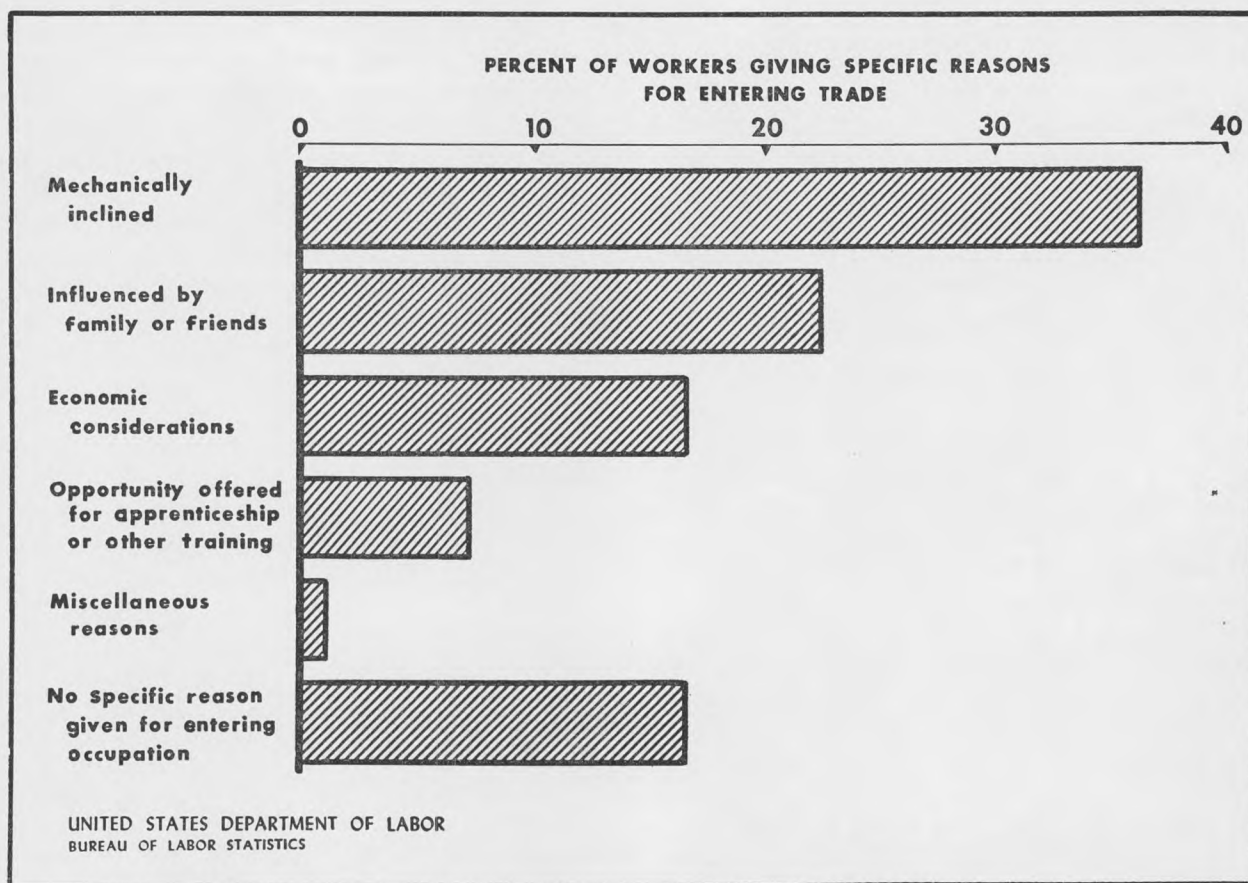
Occupational Choice and Method of Entry

Each worker was asked to identify the influences leading him to the occupation of tool and die maker. About three-quarters of them explained fairly definitely why they entered the trade. (See chart 2). The answers given by the remaining workers indicated that they had just drifted into tool and die making.

Job Aptitude or Interest. Of the 1,287 who could give definite reasons, 621 said they became tool and die makers because they were mechanically

⁴ Source: 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Report, Series PC-T, No. 6, May 13, 1952, Educational attainment of the population 25 years old and over for the United States: 1950.

Chart 2—Reasons For Entering Tool and Die Making Trade, 1940-51



inclined. They entered the trade because they liked to work with machinery, wanted to work with their hands, or "felt I could really do that kind of a job." This group, therefore, includes men who indicated that either job interest or aptitude led them into tool and die making.

Family Influence. The second largest group comprised 384 tool and die makers who reported that members of their families or friends had induced them to go into tool and die making. This group included two types of men: those who reported that the example or persuasion of some person close to them influenced them to enter the trade; and those whose relatives or friends were instrumental mainly in finding them job openings rather than in guiding their choice of a career. No attempt was made to separate statistically the two kinds of answers. It was felt that the detail obtained from the questionnaire did not permit any precise

evaluation of the intensity or impact of the influence exerted by the persons named by the respondent. Following are examples of the type of comment made: "My father wanted me to learn the trade and got me into the apprenticeship program." "This trade has always been in my family so I took it up too." "My brother was working at —, and he told me there was going to be an apprenticeship opening there."

Economic Considerations. One-sixth of the men reported entering the trade for reasons grouped together as "economic considerations." Included in this heading are men who said they wanted to earn higher wages and those who wanted to "better themselves," or saw the occupation as "a chance for improvement." This category and another, "opportunity offered for apprenticeship or other training," may be regarded as including those men who entered the occupation because of

a desire for higher social or economic betterment. The categories do not indicate specific reasons for entering tool and die making as opposed to other skilled trades; they do, however, indicate that the respondents made some positive effort to improve themselves—that alternative courses of action were, to some degree, weighed. These men are thus distinguished from the 128 who apparently just drifted into the occupation. The latter group did not actively seek training but had the good fortune to be assigned jobs at which they eventually learned a skilled trade.

Family Backgrounds. Although neither age, educational level, nativity, or farm or nonfarm upbringing appeared to affect the distribution of reasons for entering the occupation, family background played an important role. Less than one-quarter of all the tool and die makers said that the influence of family or friends led them to select this occupation. However, about half of those whose fathers were in skilled metalworking occupations and 70 percent of those whose fathers were tool and die makers reported that they had entered the trade for that reason.

In all, one-third of the tool and die makers reported other members of their families were or had been in the trade. Somewhat more than 10 percent of the workers reported that their fathers were tool and die makers and about 15 percent reported that their brothers were tool and die makers. Some had other relatives in the trade. The proportion whose fathers also were in the trade or in related metalworking occupations was highest for the tool and die makers in the youngest age groups. Slightly over a fourth of the tool and die makers under 45 years of age had fathers whose usual or longest job was either tool and die maker, machinist, or maintenance mechanic. In contrast, only about one-sixth of the tool and die makers 45 years of age or older had fathers who worked in these occupations. This finding is not unexpected because all the metalworking trades grew rapidly since the turn of the century.

Occupation of First Job. More than half the tool and die makers began their working lives in the metalworking field. The proportion of new workers who did so has increased steadily in the

past 50 years as would be expected from the rapid increase of metalworking during this period. Of the 1,135 men interviewed who had served apprenticeships, about two-thirds started their working careers in metalworking occupations, and over half became apprentices immediately on leaving school. In contrast, only two-fifths of the men who did not serve apprenticeships started off in metalworking. It thus appears that a great many men—especially those who were not apprentice-trained—shift into tool and die making after some time spent in unrelated work. To some extent this occurrence may be regarded as “shopping around” and adjustment to the actual requirements and opportunities offered in the labor market when they entered it. However, much of the delay in entering the occupation represents lost time which could be reduced by more extensive and effective vocational guidance in the schools, other guidance centers, and the home.

Opinions of the Occupation as a Career

Each man interviewed was asked to express his opinion of the occupation as a career for young men. About one-fifth said they definitely would not recommend it. More than three-fifths recommended it completely; and the remainder recommended it with such reservations as: “It’s good if a fellow can’t get a college education.” “Yes, but it’s dirty.” “A good trade, but can’t make much money at it.”

In general, the opinions did not vary with age, education, or other factors. However, a higher proportion of the men who had given definite reasons for entering the trade had favorable opinions of the occupation. In fact, the proportion having unfavorable opinions was twice as high among those men who just drifted into the occupation or who could give no specific reason for selecting the trade.

To the extent that the recommendations given by these tool and die makers may be interpreted as indications of the high degree to which they are satisfied with their work, it appears that proper vocational guidance and positive choice on the part of the individual play a large role in obtaining well-adjusted workers in the modern industrial society.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the CIO

H. M. DOUTY*

THE FOURTEENTH constitutional convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations met in Atlantic City, N. J., December 1-4, 1952. Originally scheduled to open in Los Angeles on November 17, the convention was postponed, and its location changed, as a result of the sudden death, on November 9, of Philip Murray, who had been its president and unchallenged leader since 1940.

The death of Mr. Murray presented the convention with a crisis of leadership and, to a lesser but related extent, with a constitutional crisis. In addition, the convention faced a host of policy issues on which decision was required for the guidance of the organization in the year ahead. These issues related broadly to domestic economic policy, international relations, labor unity, political action, and civil rights. The consequences for labor of the impending transfer of national political power to the Republican Party were widely speculated upon by the delegates.

Leadership and Constitutional Changes

Although the final item on the agenda, the question of a successor to Mr. Murray overshadowed all other issues at the convention. Persistent efforts had been made to reach agreement on a new president prior to the convention and these efforts were continued, unsuccessfully, while the convention was in session. Substantial preconvention support had developed for Allan S. Haywood, executive vice president of the national CIO, and for Walter P. Reuther, president of the powerful United Automobile Workers.

The differences that separated the supporters of the two candidates were not basically ideological; they arose in large part out of organizational and personal loyalties. Underlying considerations of dynamism probably were also present, however. Mr. Reuther, the younger of the two candidates, was better known than Mr. Haywood for the formulation of policies that have tended to broaden the scope of union action.

In the first convention roll call in the history of the CIO, Mr. Reuther received about 54 percent of the total vote based on the membership assigned to the affiliated unions. In addition to the United Automobile Workers, Mr. Reuther's support included unions in clothing, electrical manufacturing, maritime, oil, rubber, and textiles. Aside from the United Steelworkers and the unions in communications and meatpacking, Mr. Haywood drew his support primarily from 19 smaller international unions, from State and local industrial union councils, and from local unions directly affiliated with the CIO.

At the conclusion of the presidential election, Mr. Haywood, in a move calculated to preserve unity in the organization, was unanimously reelected to the strengthened post of executive vice president. James B. Carey was reelected secretary-treasurer. The only change among the 8 vice presidents was the election of James Thimmes of the United Steelworkers to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Mr. Reuther to the presidency.

Preceding the election of officers, the committee on constitution recommended, and the convention adopted, a number of changes in the CIO constitution. The position of executive vice president¹ was made elective and his duties were defined as follows:

The Executive Vice President, under the supervision of the President, shall be Director of Organization and Councils, shall direct the organizational and field staff, and shall perform such other duties as the President may assign.

In case of and during the President's absence or incapacity the Executive Vice President shall assume the powers and duties of the President.

In view of the provision for an elected executive

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¹ This position was created at the 1951 convention with the provision that an executive vice president should be designated by the president, subject to the approval of the executive board, from among the 9 vice presidents.

vice president, the number of vice presidents was reduced from 9 to 8. The constitution was also amended to provide for bimonthly meetings of the vice presidents and executive officers, acting as an executive committee, "to counsel and advise with the President on policy matters."² Moreover, provision was made for quarterly (instead of "at least two regular") meetings of the executive board, which is the most broadly representative and the authoritative CIO body functioning between conventions.³

The conjuncture of these constitutional changes with the change in leadership was not accidental. At least one immediate purpose of the amendment relating to the office of the executive vice president was to minimize the staff dislocation that might occur with a new regime. Of greater intrinsic significance is the authority provided by the amendment for the executive vice president to assume the powers and duties of the president in the latter's absence or incapacity. The amended constitution also provides for more regular policy consultation among the officers. Finally, the provision for quarterly meetings of the executive board is calculated to give the smaller international unions a greater opportunity to exert influence at the national CIO level.

Economic Policy and Collective Bargaining

In an action foreshadowed by the recommendations in the Annual Report prepared by the late President Murray, the convention, in its resolution on inflation, urged that wage controls be suspended. It favored the retention of "rent control and selective controls on the prices of those raw materials still affected by defense production pressures . . . until those pressures subside." At the same time, the Congress was urged to enact standby legislation to permit comprehensive anti-inflation controls to be put into effect whenever inflationary pressures warrant. The resolution pointed to the existence during the past year of a "precarious balance" in the national economy, with some contradictory tendencies; to the inadequacies of the economic control pro-

visions of the Defense Production Act; and to the possibility of a quick and sharp renewal of general inflationary pressures in the event of fresh Communist aggression.

In addition to reaffirming the determination of the CIO to achieve continued improvement of standards of wages, hours, and working conditions through collective bargaining, the convention offered support to "the efforts of its member unions to negotiate guaranteed annual wage agreements." It called upon "representatives of management to recognize their responsibility not merely to study this subject but to enter into concrete plans for guaranteeing workers this essential form of security without further delay." Mr. Murray's report to the convention pointed to the guaranteed annual wage as a major CIO objective, and Mr. Reuther, in his presidential acceptance speech, laid considerable stress on this issue.

Foreign Policy

In a long resolution on foreign policy, the convention emphasized CIO "determination to continue the struggle for the establishment and maintenance of an enduring peace and of democracy throughout the world." It expressed complete opposition to Communist subversion and aggression. In the struggle against the Communist conspiracy, the convention stated that, in addition to the building of adequate military strength, "we must understand and guide along democratic paths the revolutionary and progressive ferment which is stirring two-thirds of the world's population—the under-privileged two-thirds who are hungry, ill, and oppressed." Moreover, "appeasement of Franco, Peron, or any other dictator" was opposed.

Support for the United Nations and the mutual security program was reaffirmed. The convention urged that the military-aid program have regard for the importance of maintaining economic stability and progress in Western Europe and in other areas of the world where the Mutual Security Agency functions. The convention felt that the Point Four program should be speeded up and broadened in scope, with provision for grants, in the form of capital and equipment, to underdeveloped countries.

The convention, among other actions relating to

² The constitution had contained no provision for regular meetings of the executive officers and vice presidents.

³ The executive board is composed of the president, executive vice president, secretary-treasurer, the eight vice presidents, and one representative of each international union and organizing committee.

Europe, endorsed measures for economic integration, such as the Schuman Plan; expressed continued support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; urged United States assistance in dealing with surplus population problems in particular European areas; and suggested that the United States resume normal relations with Austria, despite Russian obstruction. Japan was welcomed back to the community of free nations and support was expressed for the Japanese trade-union movement. Allocations of economic aid to Latin America were attacked as insufficient. Support was pledged to the free trade-unions of Latin America, and complete opposition was expressed to the newly formed Peronist organization, the Latin-American Unionized Workers Association. Participation by the CIO in the Organization Regional Inter-Americana de Trabajadores, the regional organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, was endorsed.⁴ The progress of the latter organization was praised, and CIO affiliates were urged to contribute to a special fund for ICFTU work in areas where trade-unions either do not exist or have been subverted from their original purposes.

Labor Unity

With changed leadership in both the CIO and the American Federation of Labor, a fresh approach to the difficult question of labor unity may be possible. On November 25, after his selection by the AFL executive council to succeed the late William Green as AFL president, George Meany urged a resumption of unity negotiations between the two major labor federations. Mr. Meany's appeal was couched in terms of organic unity based upon full and free negotiations between the two federations.

Many references to labor unity were made at the CIO convention. Retiring Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin suggested that "the first steps toward labor unity can well be taken in the months that lie immediately ahead." Senator Wayne Morse, in addressing the convention, called the achievement of unity a "challenge to labor statesmanship." The convention, in a resolution on the subject, expressed the "hope and belief that organic unity will be achieved through a spirit of cooperation, responsibility, and sincerity in the relation-

ship of all democratic free American trade-union organizations." It authorized the officers of the CIO, through the appointment of an appropriate committee, "to advise the officers of the American Federation of Labor of our willingness to meet and earnestly discuss and seek honorable labor unity that will advance the welfare of all labor." The unity resolution of a year earlier had understandably given major attention to the dissolution of the United Labor Policy Committee. The 1952 resolution did not stress past approaches and failures. Mr. Reuther pledged a determined effort to achieve unity without compromising the principle of industrial unionism in the mass-production industries.

Political Perspectives and Action

The convention, by and large, took a gloomy view of the national legislative outlook. However, the victory of the Republican Party in the presidential election in November was interpreted as "less a Republican victory than a personal triumph of a popular candidate whose affirmative promises the people were prepared to accept; it was not a repudiation of the forward-looking programs of the New and Fair Deals." The resolution on legislative and political action programs envisioned efforts by a two-party coalition in Congress to "seek to restrict labor's right to organize and engage in free collective bargaining and . . . to subject unions to anti-monopoly legislation . . . to advance numerous proposals for undermining [social welfare] programs . . . to propose changes in the tax laws to shift a larger and larger share of the burden to the low-income families of the Nation . . . to propose to turn over to local and to private interests vast national resources which belong to all the people . . . to exempt powerful interests from necessary restraints of Government regulation and the antitrust laws . . . to abandon our allies and our friends throughout the world" by advocating cuts in military and economic aid and by promoting higher tariffs.

After recounting President-elect Eisenhower's pledges to the American people, the convention resolved that "all steps taken by the incoming

⁴ R. J. Thomas, assistant director of organization, Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers, and Ernst Schwarz, secretary of the CIO's Latin-American Committee, were named as the CIO delegates to the meeting, December 12-17, 1952, in Rio de Janeiro.

President to preserve and extend the gains that have been made will have our full support." News of the designation of Martin P. Durkin, president of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentice Plumbers and Pipe Fitters (AFL) as Secretary of Labor, reached the delegates late in the afternoon of the first day of the convention. On the following day, the executive officers and vice presidents sent a telegram to Mr. Durkin congratulating him on his appointment and promising wholehearted cooperation and support.

The principal positive legislative aims of the CIO were expressed in a series of resolutions. These aims included ultimate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; such revision of existing legislation as may be necessary to preserve the civil liberties of individuals without weakening safeguards against acts of sabotage and subversion; legislation to protect minorities in their civil rights; a national health program, including a system of national health insurance, and a more comprehensive and integrated social security program; a variety of changes in existing tax legislation; measures designed to increase the availability of low-cost housing; and Federal aid to education.

The convention authorized the CIO Political Action Committee to continue to direct and expand the political activities of the CIO. The CIO-PAC was also directed "to continue to act on an independent and nonpartisan basis, giving support to the progressive forces in the two major parties upon their platforms and records." The CIO's political arm was authorized to cooperate on as broad a basis as possible with the political agencies of other groups with similar objectives.

Jurisdictional Disputes

Just prior to the 1951 convention, the CIO executive board adopted a procedure for eliminating jurisdictional disputes within the organization. As a last resort, such disputes were to be referred to an outside arbitrator for decision. Mr. Murray's report to the 1952 convention termed the jurisdictional disputes plan an unqualified success. The plan has been accepted by all except two of the affiliated international unions. Of the 42 cases arising since the beginning of the program, 20 were settled by agreement between the unions

involved, 7 were decided by the arbitrator, and 15 are pending.

In a resolution, the convention congratulated Dr. George W. Taylor, who serves as arbitrator under the plan, for his effective work, and commended the CIO executive vice president, Mr. Haywood, and his staff for their contributions to the plan. Dr. Taylor addressed the convention.

Tribute to Philip Murray

In a sense, the entire convention was a tribute to the memory of Philip Murray. His name was repeatedly invoked, and the sense of loss that his death had produced was clear and deep among the delegates.

At a special memorial session, the invocation was given by Father Charles Owen Rice of Pittsburgh, who also spoke of his personal relations with Mr. Murray. A message was read from President Truman. A major address was then delivered by Governor Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. Governor Stevenson paid a moving tribute to the life and work of Mr. Murray. He said, in part: "Rank and power expose humility to the rust of pride, and we know those who, in telling of their having 'come up the hard way,' acknowledge in the telling that they have lost the lesson of their experience. Phil Murray's humility was deeper rooted. It did not change with the seasons of experience or the years of growth. He knew that in our system of things the conferring of authority on particular individuals is largely accidental, that its compliment is slight, and that the man who exercises it is no different from his fellow men or from what he was himself before he assumed the role of leadership."

Governor Stevenson also pointed to the fact that "the beliefs that Phil Murray brought into his career as a labor leader, belief in the right to organize and bargain collectively, belief in the family life of America, and belief that a strong trade-union movement is of the essence of democracy, are today, thanks to men like him, the indisputable premises of daily life for most of us." In commenting on the recent Presidential election, the Democratic Party nominee suggested "that the election should not be considered a disaster or even a misfortune for labor. What would be a misfortune and perhaps even a disaster would be

to think so, and, preoccupied with fear, lose sight of labor's larger responsibility to a Nation which is also groping its way into a new era."

Other speakers at the memorial session were Donald MacDonald, secretary-treasurer, Canadian Congress of Labor; Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, assistant secretary general, Mexican Confederation of Workers; and Jacob S. Potofsky, president, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

Other Actions and Speakers

The convention expressed itself on a wide variety of miscellaneous questions. Among the actions taken were resolutions relating to the democratic rights of union members; a reaffirmation of the "Statement on Ethical Practices" adopted at the 1951 convention; opposition to unlimited debate

in the United States Senate; immigration policy, with particular reference to the McCarran-Walter Act; Communist anti-Semitism; the use of injunctions in labor disputes; Israel; the need for a strong merchant marine; occupational safety and health; CIO organization in Puerto Rico; women workers; and a number of others.

In addition to speakers previously mentioned, the convention heard addresses by A. R. Mosher, president, Canadian Congress of Labor; James J. Wadsworth, Acting Civil Defense Administrator; Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Hans Gottfurcht, assistant general secretary, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; Averell Harriman, Director, Mutual Security Agency; David Cole, Director, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

1952 National Conference on Labor Legislation

EFFECTIVE METHODS of broadening the functions and improving the administration of State departments of labor were considered at the Nineteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation. The general applicability of certain of these techniques was also pointed up in special discussions of minimum wages and migratory labor. They include coordination of work with other State and Federal agencies concerned, and good public relations, to which an educational program based on factual studies of the problem is essential. Comprehensive public-relations programs were defined to include liaison with the State legislature; stimulation of cooperation and support of organized labor and other groups in the community; and efforts to obtain voluntary compliance with labor laws, with compulsion used only as a last resort.

Major discussion at the 1952 Conference focused on proven administrative methods for bringing about needed improvements in labor standards. In contrast, previous conferences had devoted major attention to the definition of desirable goals for labor legislation, which had become firmly established by reiteration in Conference recommendations over the years. The 1952 Conference thus was an occasion for "taking stock" of the situation and exploring practical approaches to further progress.

The 1952 Conference

The Nineteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation met in Washington, D. C., on December 2 and 3, 1952, and was attended by delegates from 38 States and Territories. Most of the delegates were representatives of State departments of labor or organized labor, appointed by the governors of their respective States. The shift of emphasis at this Conference, indicated earlier,

was accompanied by a change in the customary organization of the Conference. The principal forum for discussion of items on the agenda of previous meetings was the committee dealing with each subject, whose report was later presented to the full Conference for formal action. In 1952, on the other hand, the three committees—Strengthening State Labor Departments, State Minimum Wage Legislation, and State Services for Migratory Workers—made brief panel presentations designed to stimulate full discussion from the floor of the Conference (which is summarized later in this article).

In consequence, in 1952 only two formal resolutions were offered, both of which were unanimously adopted by the Conference. One expressed "deep and sincere appreciation" to Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, for the services rendered to wage earners which have made possible so many achievements for workers during his term in office. The other recommended that delegates support increased appropriations for State and Federal labor departments.

The first Annual Conference on Labor Legislation was convened in February 1934 by Frances Perkins, then Secretary of Labor, in recognition of the need for Federal-State cooperation in labor legislation. The continuing importance of such cooperation, and the key role of the States in this partnership were stressed by Secretary Tobin, by Assistant Secretary of Labor, Philip M. Kaiser, and by Miss Perkins. In his address on "Labor Standards for Peace and Security," Secretary Tobin pointed out that delegates to the Conference "administer, or support and profit by, the administration of State labor standards which, under our Federal-State system, bulwark a strong economy." These State labor standards have contributed to the achievement of a "healthy and satisfied labor force . . . America's greatest weapon in her arsenal of freedom." According to Assistant Secretary Kaiser, the activities of State departments of labor and of organized labor have also served to implement the foreign labor policy of the United

States. Recently, for example, they have been instrumental in the success of programs enabling foreign visitors and trainees "to see for themselves what America is like." State Governments also have a function with respect to action on Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labor Organization covering matters within their jurisdiction.

Miss Perkins viewed the founding and growth of the Conference as one of the outstanding accomplishments of her term in office, saying that "probably nothing has so strengthened the relationship between the States and the Federal Government as the habit of cooperation between them with respect to problems that enter into their legislative programs." Miss Perkins urged that the Conference continue to recognize the important function served by such an advisory, opinion-forming group. For the individual and collective will to improve labor standards developed at these Conferences can never be shaken—"this meeting of men's minds, this meeting of men's consciences, this learning from each other that fosters the conscience and the opinion about what can be done which forms gradually the purpose to do it." Only if such purpose exists can progress be made—either with or without needed legislation.

The economic outlook during the coming year—a factor referred to by some delegates in their discussion of plans for further progress—was outlined by Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. He pointed out that almost every measure of economic activity was currently at higher levels than at any time since their World War II peaks, and some were at all-time highs. Barring any major new international developments, Mr. Clague foresaw fairly stable to slightly lower levels in 1953. In his analysis, he cited employment and unemployment statistics, which indicate that "this is a period of as full employment as we are ever likely to see, short of total war," and the highest levels of average earnings in history. The Commissioner thought that the comparative stability of prices during the past year was likely to continue next year, and that the gross national product was unlikely to decline greatly from its current peak rate. In Mr. Clague's opinion, consumers' expenditures (just under two-thirds of the total national product) would continue to rise, largely offsetting an anti-

pated slight decline in business expenditures and a leveling off of Government expenditures.

Strengthening State Labor Departments

The need for a strong State labor department was implicit in the Conference's discussion of strengthening State departments of labor—a subject which has appeared on the Conference agenda at intervals since the 1934 meeting. The experiences related by delegates to the Nineteenth Conference brought out several useful means to this end. The consensus was that, long run, the best case for a stronger State labor department is made by wise administration of existing labor legislation.

A good deal of emphasis was placed on public-relations programs aimed at creating an awareness—by the public in general, the legislature, and various other groups within the community—of the benefits to be derived from a strong department of labor. One of the first "lines of attack" indicated was a program to overcome the widely held misconception that the functions of a department of labor lie almost exclusively in the field of industrial relations. As one State Labor Commissioner said: "The more people who understand [the full scope of] what you are trying to do, the better job you can do."

Liaison with the legislature, it was stressed, must be based on sound arguments for the passage of essential labor laws and for appropriations sufficient for their administration. The failure of some State legislatures to take needed action along these lines was thought by some delegates to be rooted in the belief that labor standards and their administration become less important in a tight labor market such as currently exists. In this connection, the statement was made that nothing is more convincing to the legislature than the facts of the case, which the department of labor has an obligation to search out and present. The experience of some speakers indicated that education is also important to the enforcement of labor laws: those subject to the law must be informed of its provisions in such a way that they understand and wish to comply with them. Voluntary compliance, achieved through the educational process, should be a major objective of administration, according to the Commissioner of Labor in a State where the enforcement pro-

gram has emphasized the achievement of progress for the entire State in the process of affording full protection of the law to the workers.

Complete cooperation by organized labor in efforts to strengthen the State labor department was regarded as a necessity. In one State, for example, union efforts were primarily responsible for the passage recently of a bill providing liberal death benefits under workmen's compensation; this was accomplished in the face of a constitutional prohibition which had to be repealed before its enactment. In other States, the support of other groups in the community may be more valuable, depending somewhat upon the extent of labor organization. Further, the intelligent marshalling of support from any private group, one speaker pointed out, must take into consideration the "temper of the times"; for example, organized labor may not be the most useful ally in support of proposed legislation in a year when the legislature displays lack of sympathy with labor's problems.

Cooperation between the State and the Federal Labor Department in all fields of mutual endeavor can benefit both "partners," and eliminate much duplication of effort, according to one speaker. Such cooperation can be especially helpful to State agencies in safety-inspection activities, for example, and labor statistics, since the Federal Department is equipped to serve both in an advisory capacity and as a clearinghouse for information.

It is extremely important that all State governmental units dealing with labor be located in the State department of labor, according to another speaker. This makes it possible to plan more intelligently and eliminates costly duplication of work.

Another delegate pointed out that good administration depends to a large extent on qualified personnel. Ideally, provision for the appointment of labor-department employees should be made under a State civil-service or merit act, but even this procedure will not insure success unless salary levels are comparable to those in private employment. One delegate pointed out that salary scales in his State attracted mostly retired persons who, in some cases, were not physically equal to the requirements of the job.

Minimum Wage Legislation

The "sympathy for minimum wages" that was common in 1938, when the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act was passed, does not exist today, it was pointed out—a serious problem since about half the States still have no minimum-wage legislation. Therefore, the need for an educational program in this field was stressed. Particularly in States without such legislation, some of the public apathy probably stems from the rather widespread erroneous belief that the 75-cent minimum, established in the 1949 amendments to the FLSA, applies to all workers in the United States. Ignorance of legal provisions presents a similar, though less acute problem, in some States that have minimum wage laws, according to several delegates. This is largely due to the fact that the majority of these laws do not provide statutory minimums, which are easier to publicize than are industry-by-industry minimum wages set by wage boards.

Representatives of several States outlined plans for legislative proposals to be presented in 1953. They indicated that, in order to obtain such laws, they had taken the initiative in determining what kind of legislation is desirable, assembling the factual basis for its justification, and drafting the legislative proposal, and that they would eventually support it before the legislature. The support of various community groups is being solicited through educational or public-relations programs.

Fact-finding is a particularly important adjunct of such programs, it was indicated, in view of the common belief that most workers earn as much as the fairly high average wage in manufacturing. In fact, some women workers in the South earn as little as 20 cents an hour. Once such situations are highlighted by publication of the facts, the public social conscience is usually awakened; minimum-wage legislation is social legislation as well, in the opinion of the panel on this subject, and therefore deserves backing from all groups in the community.

Certain groups within the community may, nevertheless, oppose proposals for minimum-wage legislation. The simple arithmetic of the situation can go far toward counteracting opposition, if not enlisting active support, in the view of Conference

delegates. For businessmen, for example, the most telling argument may be that an adequate minimum wage will tend to eliminate unfair competition—there being now a specified number of workers in certain industries whose wages would be raised under the proposed legislation, etc. In some situations, the panel thought that the selling point might be the maintenance of prosperity through the support of consumer purchasing power. Other speakers pointed out that factual analysis of the effects of minimum-wage legislation has, in some situations, served to overcome the fears of union leaders in affected industries that it would decrease the workers' incentive to organize.

Emphasis was again placed on the importance of Federal-State cooperation, and the kinds of assistance available to State departments from the U. S. Department of Labor were discussed. For example, in developing support for their programs, States can use to advantage information available from the Women's Bureau as to which women's groups are actively concerned with such problems. Other arms of the Department offer a variety of services, such as the seminar on minimum wages, held on December 4, 1952, in Washington, which was arranged by the Department at the request of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials. At this seminar, Federal staff and State administrators of existing legislation advised with interested State representatives on appropriate legislation, and discussed a proposed draft bill. A re-examination of legislation which has failed to pass, one speaker pointed out, may be desirable, in order to see what changes can be made to enhance the possibility of enactment.

Migratory Labor

Two central points emerged from the discussion on migratory labor: (1) action on migratory labor problems is a function appropriate to departments of labor; and (2) protection for agricultural workers is generally lacking in the United States. This lack of standards now seriously affects the conditions of migratory workers and, it was incidentally pointed out, in future years may accentuate the exodus of American workers from the farms to the factories. Concern with these broader problems was expressed by several delegates who stressed

the need for action on recommendations of the President's Commission on Migratory Labor¹ which had been endorsed by the 1951 Conference on Labor Legislation.

The migratory labor problem is most acute in States where the supply of agricultural labor has become increasingly short, notwithstanding greater mechanization of agriculture; in several States, out-of-State workers number in the tens of thousands at the seasonal peak of farm activity. Discussion also brought out the fact that the nature of the problem varied somewhat with the source of the migrant labor supply—the major sources being Mexicans, Puerto Ricans, and workers from Florida and Texas. For example, the majority of migrant Puerto Rican agricultural workers, recruited through the United States Employment Service, are brought to the States under the terms of agreements providing for adequate working and living conditions, negotiated with the employer by the Puerto Rican Department of Labor. (The Commissioner of Labor of Puerto Rico pointed out that these agreements would be unnecessary if the United States were to adopt adequate agricultural labor standards, the licensing of private employment agencies being most urgent in his view.) These workers are the only group of migrants who do not usually take their families with them, and, according to the Commissioner, 98 percent return home when their contracts have been fulfilled.

Mexican migrants present a very different problem, according to spokesmen from the Southwest and the Far West. The "wetbacks" accept very poor working and living conditions, which tends to lower the standards in farm areas where they are employed. Legal Mexican entrants as well as "wetbacks" violate immigration regulations when they seek employment in the States in nonagricultural industries after their seasonal jobs are finished.

The discussants agreed that departments of labor in "importing" States should take responsibility for action on migratory labor problems. But few States have legislation specifically directed to the protection of migratory labor, notable exceptions being certain housing codes governing conditions at migratory labor camps and a few

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

State laws which require the licensing of labor contractors. In some States, laws with more general coverage, e. g., child-labor laws and laws governing the payment of wages, afford some protection to migrants. Provision of needed statutory authority in the near future was deemed unlikely by some delegates, particularly in view of the general unpopularity of labor legislation with farmers, which carries over into the legislatures in some predominantly agricultural States.

Therefore, the Conference considered possible interim measures that might be taken by State labor departments. These included assessment of the scope of the problem, re-examination and maximum use of the legislative "tools" at hand, and stimulation of greater interest of various community groups in voluntary action to improve agricultural labor conditions. The foremost need, according to the panel chairman, is for facts which would enable the various States to define the nature of the problem more precisely. Cited as valuable sources of such data were information obtained through the registration of labor contractors and through inspections for compliance with housing codes and school and child-labor laws. Several representatives reported that fruitful results had been obtained through the co-ordination, in interagency committees, of efforts of various State agencies—departments of health, education, housing, labor, and law enforcement—this being one recommendation of the President's Commission.

Another useful technique for dealing with the problems of migratory labor was reported by a representative of the Bureau of Employment Security, in response to a suggestion that States coordinate their plans with a view to providing fuller employment to the workers. In 1951, the Bureau, working with appropriate State agencies on the Eastern Seaboard, inaugurated such a plan, with good results, and will extend it to other parts of the country in 1953.

Other speakers recommended an educational and mediatory approach to enforcement. Indeed, one State representative reported success in the extension of workmen's compensation coverage to about 50 percent of the migrant workers in the State, although insurance of agricultural workers is voluntary.

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Wage Formalization in Major Labor Markets, 1951-52

THE EXTENT AND NATURE of wage formalization differed substantially among the industry divisions and the 40 labor-market areas included in the community wage-survey program conducted recently by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Formal wage structures that provide an established rate or a range of rates for each job classification have been widely adopted in industry—particularly in manufacturing and public utilities. Nevertheless, individual rates, related to training, ability, skill, and bargaining power of individual workers, were commonly employed in some industries in many of the areas—especially among office occupations. Proportionately, more office workers than plant (or nonoffice) employees worked under the individual-rate system in each area, although a majority of office workers in 32 of the 40 areas were employed in establishments with formalized rate structures in office departments.

Wage formalization involves the establishment of a single rate or a rate range for each job category in the establishment.¹ A "single-rate" establishment can be defined as one that pays the same rate to experienced workers in a job classification.² Learners or apprentices may be paid according to rate schedules which start below the single rate and permit the worker to achieve the full job rate over a period of time. Individual experienced workers may occasionally be paid above or below the single rate for special reasons, but such payments are regarded as exceptions to the usual rule. The definition of a "job" or "classification" may be very narrow or very broad, and the single rate may, therefore, be applicable to a very few workers on identical jobs or to large numbers performing a number of essentially different jobs which are regarded as meriting the same rate of pay.

"Rate-range" plans provide that specific rates for individual workers within the range are de-

¹ Establishment practice differed greatly as between office and plant departments, and information is summarized separately for these employee groups in this article.

² The terms, "individual rate," "rate range," and "single rate" are more completely defined in the Glossary of Currently Used Wage Terms, BLS Bulletin No. 983, June 1950.

TABLE 1.—Nature of wage structure for office workers in 40 major labor markets, by industry division, September 1951–May 1952¹

Area	Percent of workers employed in—																					
	All industries			Manufacturing			Public utilities			Wholesale trade			Retail trade			Finance			Services			
	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	
	Single rate	Rate range		Single rate	Rate range		Single rate	Rate range		Single rate	Rate range		Single rate	Rate range		Single rate	Rate range		Single rate	Rate range		Single rate
<i>New England</i>																						
Boston	5	63	32	18	52	30	(²)	87	13	2	50	48	62	38	79	21	1	30	69			
Hartford	1	86	13	2	88	10		87	13		14	86	12	66	22	1	88	11	27	73		
Providence	4	50	46	4	41	55		22	49	29	1	48	51	30	70		83	17	15	85		
Worcester	16	54	30	25	41	34		50	36	14	3	48	49	3	46	51		94	6	94		
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>																						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	21	48	31	43	43	14	(²)	95	5	1	36	63	23	77	62	38		19	81			
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	2	58	40	2	67	31	6	71	23	5	11	84	2	98	11	89			100			
Buffalo	3	58	39	1	69	30	17	56	27	2	34	64	6	26	68	59	41	3	46	51		
Newark-Jersey City	4	70	26	8	70	22	(²)	95	5	5	44	51	48	52	(²)	71	29		43	57		
New York	1	68	31	(²)	53	47	1	83	16		55	45	(²)	68	32		70	30	2	54	44	
Philadelphia	3	63	34	2	70	28	8	84	8	7	21	72	3	66	31	2	69	29	3	32	65	
Pittsburgh	3	69	28	4	74	22	6	69	25	3	33	64		77	23	2	75	23		20	80	
Rochester	(²)	76	24		86	14		92	8	3	27	70		45	55		61	39		100		
Scranton	2	47	51	4	56	40		34	66		3	97		39	61		71	29	24	76		
Trenton	1	62	37	(²)	62	38		80	20		31	69	4	54	42		64	36	10	27	63	
<i>South</i>																						
Atlanta	(²)	47	53	1	44	55		69	31		57	43	45	55		39	61		28	72		
Birmingham	1	43	56		39	61	1	72	27	7	42	51	(²)	34	66		42	58	2	15	83	
Houston	1	46	53	2	43	55		77	23		30	70	3	31	66	1	43	56	9	34	57	
Jacksonville	2	43	55	10	25	65		83	17		49	51	2	19	79		39	61	17	35	48	
Memphis	3	46	51	8	43	49		55	45		35	65	4	38	58		79	21		11	89	
New Orleans	6	35	59	15	32	53	2	28	70	3	41	56		46	54	6	27	67	14	49	37	
Norfolk-Portsmouth	3	54	43	2	78	20	2	21	77		73	27		34	66		17	83	34	14	52	
Oklahoma City	3	50	47	1	21	78	8	76	16	9	26	65		51	49		67	33		47	53	
Richmond	(²)	24	76	(²)	15	85		76	24		6	94		7	93		28	72		100		
<i>Middle West</i>																						
Chicago	1	62	37	1	58	41	1	88	11	5	25	70	2	79	19	(²)	74	26	3	44	53	
Cincinnati	7	60	33	10	59	31		78	22	5	27	68		43	57	1	80	19	5	47	48	
Cleveland	1	71	28	2	79	19		89	11	(²)	37	63		45	55		67	33	6	37	57	
Columbus	1	74	25		77	23		81	19	8	77	15		48	52		81	19	6	31	63	
Detroit	2	75	23	(²)	85	15	1	88	11	6	49	45	4	55	41		69	31	19	30	51	
Indianapolis	2	65	33		78	22		81	19	10	48	42		66	34	4	46	50	1	41	58	
Kansas City	4	61	35	4	60	36	(²)	90	10	6	49	45	2	75	23	3	55	42	9	32	59	
Louisville	1	63	36		69	31		72	28	4	61	35	1	45	54		67	33	1	28	71	
Milwaukee	10	61	29	15	62	23	(²)	90	10	14	17	69		33	67		81	19	8	35	57	
Minneapolis-St. Paul	2	52	46	4	70	26		77	23	2	28	70	1	56	43		35	65	5	38	57	
St. Louis	1	60	39	1	69	30	4	73	23	(²)	49	51	2	23	75	(²)	56	44	7	30	63	
<i>Far West</i>																						
Denver	1	57	42	3	55	42		72	28		50	50		53	47		56	44	13	35	52	
Los Angeles	2	77	21	2	84	14	5	90	5	2	60	38	5	56	39	1	80	19	3	57	40	
Phoenix	2	66	32		74	26	1	88	11		62	38		18	82	4	81	15	15	20	65	
Salt Lake City	6	60	34	6	53	41	1	87	12		9	46	45	5	51	44		71	29	41	16	41
San Francisco-Oakland	6	63	31	6	69	25	10	85	5	1	42	57	23	52	25	3	67	30	9	45	46	
Seattle	5	49	46	3	67	30	11	56	33	3	49	48	10	80			53	47	12	37	51	

¹ Percentages are based on total office employment in establishments according to their predominant type of wage structure for time-rated workers.

² Less than 1 percent.

terminated by merit, length of service, or a combination of various concepts of merit and length of service. Rate ranges may be set up with various degrees of formality and more or less rigid rules respecting the position within the range at which new workers are hired and concerning their automatic or nonautomatic advancement to the

maximum rate. A rate range, like a single rate, is usually established for experienced workers. However, a complete and separate rate structure below the minimum is frequently established for workers not fully qualified (e. g., learners or apprentices) for the job rates.

Incentive wage plans—applicable chiefly to pro-

duction workers in manufacturing—may be considered as a third type of formal wage structure even though earnings may vary as a result of differences in individual or group accomplishment under a given plan. This analysis is concerned mainly with the nature of the wage structure for time-rated workers and therefore no attempt has been made to examine the various types of incentive wage plans as such. However, the incidence of incentive pay plans in manufacturing industries has been summarized briefly in this article.

Basis and Scope of Analysis

The degree of utilization of the various types of wage structures for office workers and time-rated plant workers has been expressed in this study as proportions of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) in which the given practice predominated.³ The extent of incentive pay plans in manufacturing is reported in terms of workers actually being paid under this method.

The data were obtained from the Bureau's community wage-study program conducted during late 1951 and early 1952.⁴ Information concerning the nature of the wage structure and the extent of incentive pay was collected on a community-wide basis for each of 40 areas in 6 broad industry divisions, thereby permitting both inter-area and inter-industry comparisons.⁵ More than 10 million workers were within the scope of the surveys in these areas which have a combined population of over 52 million.

Office-Worker Rate Structures

A majority of the office workers in 32 of the 40 areas studied were employed in establishments that had formalized wage structures, in nearly all cases providing a range of rates for each occupation. Single-rate structures were of minor importance, applying to more than 10 percent of the workers in Albany-Schenectady-Troy and Worcester only. In eight areas, office salaries were primarily determined on an individual basis. (See table 1.) The basic importance of individual rates in offices was such, however, that even in areas in which payment was predominantly by the range-of-rates method, the proportion of informally rated workers ranged from a fifth to

more than two-fifths and represented a slight majority in seven of the nine southern areas and in Scranton.

The degree of wage formalization varied greatly among the industries studied, with rate ranges most common in the public utility and finance groups and least common among the service industries. Areas in which a majority of the office workers were employed in rate-range establishments totaled 35 for public utilities, 30 for finance, 29 for manufacturing, 16 for retail trade, 9 for wholesale trade, and only 2 for service industries. In the latter two industry groups, the use of individual rates was particularly widespread. Formalized wage structures tended to be most common in divisions with the highest average number of employees per office.

Plant-Worker Wage Structure

For time-rated plant workers, among the industries and establishment-size groups studied, formal single-rate and rate-range wage structures were generally used in all areas and informal plans were comparatively unimportant. Whereas individual determination was found to be of substantial importance for office workers, it was of significance for plant workers in only a few of the 40 areas. (See table 2.) In two areas only—Jacksonville and Richmond—were more than a fourth of the workers employed in establishments that had rates of pay for plant workers on an informal basis; the proportion in most areas ran well below 20 percent.

In many of the areas, none of the three types of wage structures was applicable to a majority of the plant workers, inasmuch as both types of formalized wage structure were used extensively and individual determination applied at least to a few workers. Formalized structures providing a rate range for each occupation were predominant in 20

³ The exclusion of incentive workers from plant employment figures would result in somewhat different estimates of the prevalence of particular types of wage structures for time-rated workers in some areas and industry divisions.

⁴ Comprehensive results of these surveys including wages and related benefits data were published in occupational wage-survey bulletins for each of the 40 areas. See *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1952, for list of bulletins (p. II), and for article on wage differences (p. 620).

⁵ The study in each area covered: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and selected service industries. For size of establishments surveyed, see footnote 3 of the article on *Extent of Unionization in Major Labor Markets*, p. 27 of this issue.

TABLE 2.—Nature of wage structure for time-rated production workers in 40 major labor markets, by industry division, September 1951–May 1952¹

Area	Percent of plant workers employed in—																	
	All industries ²			Manufacturing			Public utilities			Wholesale trade			Retail trade			Services		
	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	Formal wage structure		Individual rates	Formal wage structure		Individual rates
	Single rate	Rate range		Single rate	Rate range		Single rate	Rate range		Single rate	Rate range		Single rate	Rate range		Single rate	Rate range	
<i>New England</i>																		
Boston.....	40	48	12	49	45	6	31	65	4	30	40	30	16	60	24	45	28	27
Hartford.....	26	66	8	24	72	4	39	59	2	31	22	47	31	51	18	19	4	77
Providence.....	37	39	24	38	38	24	68	32	-----	4	57	39	15	53	32	42	7	51
Worcester.....	37	45	18	38	47	15	55	45	-----	34	35	31	22	40	38	33	9	58
<i>Middle Atlantic</i>																		
Albany-Schenectady-Troy.....	57	25	18	64	23	13	43	55	2	28	28	44	36	30	34	56	13	31
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton.....	66	18	16	70	17	13	45	46	9	34	29	37	34	15	51	22	19	59
Buffalo.....	44	41	15	50	45	5	40	47	13	32	25	43	9	28	63	74	14	12
Newark-Jersey City.....	37	51	12	38	55	7	38	56	6	46	38	16	22	37	41	21	22	57
New York.....	38	44	18	37	42	21	44	48	8	32	46	22	18	52	30	53	39	8
Philadelphia.....	44	42	14	46	44	10	63	36	1	28	25	47	27	53	20	42	15	43
Pittsburgh.....	64	30	6	77	20	3	27	66	7	41	43	16	17	75	8	38	30	32
Rochester.....	13	75	12	12	82	6	10	88	2	19	35	46	12	45	43	34	27	39
Scranton.....	51	28	21	51	31	18	63	37	-----	29	5	66	39	13	48	64	14	22
Trenton.....	41	46	13	44	46	10	40	60	-----	37	37	26	15	47	38	43	29	28
<i>South</i>																		
Atlanta.....	34	47	19	44	50	6	45	53	2	8	53	39	13	33	54	43	45	12
Birmingham.....	56	33	11	67	28	5	15	80	5	65	22	13	20	42	38	63	27	10
Houston.....	41	38	21	47	44	9	60	36	4	31	37	32	18	37	45	34	19	47
Jacksonville.....	40	19	41	78	9	13	40	50	10	7	39	54	13	10	77	34	13	53
Memphis.....	37	41	22	44	51	5	46	49	5	38	29	33	27	22	51	16	31	53
New Orleans.....	52	27	21	70	12	18	81	19	(*)	19	47	34	7	48	45	44	38	18
Norfolk-Portsmouth.....	30	50	20	30	67	3	64	22	14	26	63	11	25	32	43	55	33	12
Oklahoma City.....	22	56	22	40	50	10	19	81	-----	30	32	38	5	59	36	20	65	15
Richmond.....	22	37	41	31	41	28	16	65	19	-----	21	79	8	31	61	18	6	76
<i>Middle West</i>																		
Chicago.....	38	54	8	35	60	5	39	60	1	46	32	22	24	54	22	78	18	4
Cincinnati.....	36	50	14	31	58	11	50	50	(*)	30	17	53	43	29	28	72	8	20
Cleveland.....	42	51	7	45	51	4	51	49	-----	24	56	20	17	71	12	46	21	33
Columbus.....	30	57	13	34	59	7	51	49	-----	16	74	10	20	52	28	14	58	28
Detroit.....	70	26	4	79	20	1	39	61	-----	45	39	16	19	62	19	81	8	11
Indianapolis.....	35	53	12	39	53	8	51	49	(*)	17	57	26	5	65	30	39	26	35
Kansas City.....	46	42	12	57	34	9	42	52	6	49	39	12	18	62	20	64	21	15
Louisville.....	50	37	13	57	34	9	37	63	-----	23	57	20	26	44	30	65	7	28
Milwaukee.....	27	58	15	26	65	9	33	67	-----	58	23	19	19	30	51	34	6	60
Minneapolis-St. Paul.....	51	39	10	57	36	7	42	44	14	66	26	8	33	51	16	66	22	12
St. Louis.....	47	48	5	46	51	3	62	36	2	45	46	9	33	49	18	73	17	10
<i>Far West</i>																		
Denver.....	38	47	15	49	42	9	42	58	-----	34	56	10	24	45	31	50	37	13
Los Angeles.....	49	47	4	42	56	2	43	57	-----	55	33	12	61	33	6	77	13	10
Phoenix.....	71	15	14	79	15	6	76	23	1	37	39	24	69	11	20	55	6	39
Salt Lake City.....	47	40	13	54	41	5	41	59	-----	41	37	22	45	35	20	37	30	33
San Francisco-Oakland.....	74	25	1	89	10	1	27	73	-----	84	15	1	68	32	-----	80	11	9
Seattle.....	73	25	2	94	6	-----	38	59	3	76	24	-----	41	53	6	81	11	8

¹ Percentages are based on total plant employment in establishments according to their predominant type of wage structure for time-rated workers, rather than on the number of workers actually receiving pay under one type of plan or another. Because of the prevalence of substantial numbers of incentive workers in some establishments, percentages based on the

latter method would differ to some extent from the data presented herein.

² Includes data for finance, insurance and real estate in addition to those industry groups shown separately.

³ Less than 1 percent.

areas, but covered a majority in only 11; single-rate plans were the most prevalent type in 18 areas, but applied to a majority in only 12. Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Detroit, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, San Francisco-Oakland, and Seattle were the only areas in which as many as three-fifths of the workers were employed in establishment having single-rate plans; Hartford and Rochester, on the other hand, were the only areas in which equally large proportions of workers were in establishments with rate ranges.

The types of wage structures varied among the broad industry groups studied. Both single-rate and rate-range plans affected substantial numbers of workers in manufacturing and public utilities in nearly all areas, with individual determination applying to comparatively few workers. In manufacturing, the areas were nearly equally divided between those in which single rates predominated and those in which rate ranges were most prevalent. On the other hand, rate ranges were predominant in twice as many areas as were single rates in the

public utilities group. In wholesale trade, single-rate structures were predominant in 13 areas, as against 17 areas in which rate ranges predominated. In retail trade, rate-range structures were most characteristic in 23 of the 40 areas. Single-rate structures were most common among the services industries and were used by establishments with a majority of the workers in 25 areas; in only 3 areas were rate-range plans predominant in this industry group.

Individual rates were considerably more prevalent in the trade and services industries than in manufacturing or public utilities. This method of rate determination was predominant in 11 areas for both wholesale and retail trade and in 12 areas among the services industries.

TABLE 3.—*Proportion of plant workers paid by incentive methods in manufacturing industries in 40 areas, 1951-52*

40 percent or more	30 to 39 percent	20 to 29 percent	10 to 19 percent	Under 10 percent
Albany-Schenectady-Troy. Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton. Boston. Cleveland. Milwaukee. Norfolk-Portsmouth. Pittsburgh. Rochester. Scranton.	Chicago. Columbus. Hartford. Newark-Jersey City. New York. Philadelphia. Providence. St. Louis. Trenton. Worcester.	Atlanta. Buffalo. Cincinnati. Denver. Indianapolis. Louisville.	Birmingham. Detroit. Jacksonville. Kansas City. Los Angeles. Memphis. Minneapolis-St. Paul. Richmond. San Francisco-Oakland.	Houston. Oklahoma City. Phoenix. Salt Lake City. Seattle.

Incentive-Rate Systems

A variety of types of incentive-rate systems are employed, including both individual and group-bonus plans and the most common type—straight piecework. Although these plans are frequently employed in some nonmanufacturing industries, they are of most importance in the manufacturing industries to which the study on incentive rates has been limited. Office workers are rarely paid under this wage system.

Approximately 30 percent of the manufacturing plant workers in the 40 areas studied were paid on the basis of incentive rates. The proportion of workers paid in this manner varied substantially among the areas studied, ranging from less than a tenth to more than a half.

Areas in which the highest proportions of manufacturing-plant workers were paid on incentives include: Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, with large steel-manufacturing operations; Norfolk-Port-

smouth, an important shipbuilding center; Scranton, important for garment and textile manufacturing; and Milwaukee, which has a diversified machinery (both electrical and nonelectrical) industry. Individual area variations are outlined in table 3.

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Extent of Unionization in Major Labor Markets, 1951-52

THREE-FOURTHS of the plant workers as contrasted with about a seventh of the office employees in 39 metropolitan areas were employed in establishments having collective-bargaining agreements relating to these 2 categories of workers, respectively. The extent of unionization among plant workers varied from nearly half the workers in the Southern cities as a group to over four-fifths in the Middle Atlantic and Far Western cities.¹ About a fifth of the office workers in the latter two regions were employed in establishments with union agreements relating to office employees, as contrasted with a tenth in the South and New England. The degree of unionization of both plant and office workers also varied widely among different industry groups.

Method and Coverage

A series of wage studies conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in major metropolitan areas between September 1951 and May 1952 provided the information for this analysis of unionization.² These areas had a combined population exceeding 52 million and were located in 28 States. The estimated employment in the areas covered by the surveys was over 10 million workers (about a fourth of the workers in comparable industries in the country). Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling data: manu-

¹ The 39 cities for the broad comparative purposes of this article have been grouped into 5 regions: New England, Middle Atlantic, South, Middle West, and the Far West.

² Information on unionization was available for only 39 of the 40 areas covered by the wage studies.

facturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services.³ The most important exclusions were the construction industries and railroads.

This analysis is not intended to measure the proportion of workers belonging to labor organizations or even the proportion actually covered by union agreements. The estimates relate to all workers employed in an establishment (plant or office) that met the test of unionization. In these estimates each worker category—plant or office—was computed separately; plant departments or offices were considered unionized if the union contract in effect covered a majority of the workers in their respective category.⁴

The proportions given may be an overstatement of the extent of union coverage in the several industry groups, in that the surveys related only to plants above a certain size (see footnote 3). The small plants that were excluded from the scope of the surveys may not be as highly organized as those surveyed; this is most likely to be true in such industry groups as retail and wholesale trade.

Unionization of Plant Workers

On an all-industry basis, unionization of plant workers ranged from less than a third of the workers in Oklahoma City to virtually all in San Francisco-Oakland and Seattle. The unionization of workers was usually more extensive in the Middle Atlantic, Midwestern, and Far Western cities than in New England or the South. In only seven of the areas studied, less than half of the plant workers were employed in union establishments. Five of these areas were located in the South, one in New England, and one in the Far West. In 17 of the areas, three-fourths or more of the plant workers were covered by union agree-

³ Establishments employing 21 or more workers were covered in all industry divisions in all cities except New York City, Chicago, Boston, Cleveland, Detroit, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Newark-Jersey City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and San Francisco-Oakland. In these areas the minimum was 101 workers for manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; and retail trade. In New York City and Chicago, a minimum of 51 workers applied in wholesale trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services.

⁴ "Plant workers" include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory employees engaged in processing, receiving, shipping, warehousing, maintenance, and other related functions. "Office workers" include all office employees except executive, administrative, supervisory, and professional employees.

ments. None of these cities was located in the South or New England.

The most highly organized of the six broad industry groups studied was transportation and public utilities. Over nine-tenths of the plant workers in this industry group were in establishments with collective-bargaining agreements, as compared with about five-sixths in manufacturing and two-thirds in the nonmanufacturing industries combined. Only about half the workers in nonmanufacturing were in union establishments when the public utilities group was excluded. Among the industry groups studied, retail trade had the lowest degree of plant-worker unionization; it was the only group in which less than half of the workers were employed in establishments with union agreements.

Unionization of Office Workers

Unionization was much less prevalent among office than among plant workers. In only five of the areas were a fifth or more of the office workers employed in union establishments. Three of these areas were located in the Middle Atlantic region and two in the Far West. About a fifth of the office employees in these two regions were unionized as contrasted with a tenth in the other three regions. The Middle West ranked with the Middle Atlantic and Far Western cities in plant-worker unionization; with respect to office-worker coverage, however, the Middle West was more closely aligned with New England and the South. Unionization of office workers was highest in Newark-Jersey City and Pittsburgh and lowest in Hartford and Columbus.

By industry, unionization of offices was notable only in the transportation and public utilities group where over half of the workers were covered by union agreements. In other groups, unionization ranged from virtually none of the workers in the finance group to about a fifth in retail trade. In all 39 areas combined, about a sixth of the office employees in manufacturing establishments were covered by collective-bargaining agreements.

Organized office workers, in part, were represented by unions whose predominant membership consisted of office employees. However, they were represented to an appreciable extent by unions whose basic membership was composed of plant employees.

Proportion of workers covered by union agreements in 39 major labor markets, 1951-52¹

Plant workers				Office workers			
Percent	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing	Percent	All industries	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
90 or more	Detroit Pittsburgh San Francisco-Oakland Seattle	Albany-Schenectady-Troy Buffalo Cleveland Detroit Milwaukee Newark-Jersey City New York Pittsburgh St. Louis San Francisco-Oakland Seattle	San Francisco-Oakland Seattle	20-33	Albany-Schenectady-Troy Los Angeles Newark-Jersey City Pittsburgh Seattle	Albany-Schenectady-Troy Atlanta Birmingham Boston Denver Detroit Los Angeles Newark-Jersey City New York Pittsburgh Salt Lake City	Albany-Schenectady-Troy Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Milwaukee Newark-Jersey City Phoenix Pittsburgh Seattle Trenton
75-89	Albany-Schenectady-Troy Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Buffalo Cleveland Kansas City Los Angeles Milwaukee Minneapolis-St. Paul Newark-Jersey City New York Philadelphia St. Louis Trenton	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Birmingham Boston Cincinnati Hartford Indianapolis Kansas City Los Angeles Louisville Minneapolis-St. Paul Philadelphia Phoenix Richmond Trenton	Los Angeles Minneapolis-St. Paul New York Pittsburgh St. Louis	15-19	Birmingham Buffalo Detroit Milwaukee New York Philadelphia Phoenix San Francisco-Oakland Scranton Trenton	Buffalo Philadelphia Scranton	Buffalo Cleveland Indianapolis Los Angeles New York Oklahoma City St. Louis San Francisco-Oakland Scranton
50-74	Birmingham Boston Chicago Cincinnati Columbus Denver Hartford Indianapolis Louisville Memphis Norfolk-Portsmouth Phoenix Providence Richmond Scranton	Chicago Columbus Denver Houston Jacksonville Memphis New Orleans Norfolk-Portsmouth Providence Salt Lake City Scranton	Boston Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland Denver Detroit Kansas City Milwaukee Newark-Jersey City Philadelphia Phoenix Scranton Worcester	10-14	Atlanta Boston Chicago Cleveland Denver Indianapolis Jacksonville Kansas City Oklahoma City Richmond St. Louis Salt Lake City	Milwaukee Providence Richmond San Francisco-Oakland	Birmingham Chicago Cincinnati Denver Jacksonville Kansas City Minneapolis-St. Paul Philadelphia Richmond Worcester
20-49	Atlanta Houston Jacksonville New Orleans Oklahoma City Salt Lake City Worcester	Atlanta Oklahoma City Worcester	Albany-Schenectady-Troy Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Atlanta Birmingham Buffalo Columbus Hartford Houston Indianapolis Jacksonville Louisville Memphis New Orleans Norfolk-Portsmouth Oklahoma City Providence Richmond Salt Lake City Trenton	Under 10	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Cincinnati Columbus Hartford Houston Louisville Memphis Minneapolis-St. Paul New Orleans Norfolk-Portsmouth Providence Worcester	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton Chicago Cincinnati Cleveland Columbus Hartford Houston Indianapolis Jacksonville Kansas City Louisville Memphis Minneapolis-St. Paul New Orleans Norfolk-Portsmouth Oklahoma City Phoenix St. Louis Seattle Trenton Worcester	Atlanta Boston Columbus Detroit Hartford Houston Louisville Memphis New Orleans Norfolk-Portsmouth Providence Salt Lake City

¹ The study covered manufacturing, public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, and selected service industries. Major groups excluded from

study were building construction and railroads. For size of establishments covered, see footnote 3 (p. 27).

Influence of Industrial Composition

In making interarea comparisons of unionization on an all-industry basis, the industrial composition of the 39 areas should be considered. Since the extent of unionization varies among industry groups, the relative importance of certain industries or industry groups within an area

has a direct bearing on the over-all extent of unionization. For example, on an all-industry basis, about three-fourths of the plant workers in Cincinnati as compared with about two-thirds in Phoenix were employed in establishments with union agreements. However, if these figures are separated into manufacturing and nonmanufacturing, about five-sixths of the plant workers in

manufacturing and a half of the plant workers in nonmanufacturing were employed in union plants in both cities. The difference in proportions is due to the relative importance of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing in the two cities. In Cincinnati, nearly two-thirds of the workers within the scope of the survey were employed in the more highly unionized manufacturing establishments as contrasted with less than a third in Phoenix.

Birmingham and Richmond were the only two southern cities studied in which more than three-fourths of the plant workers were employed in manufacturing establishments having union agreements. The importance of the heavily unionized steel industry in Birmingham and the large unionized tobacco plants in Richmond greatly influenced the extent of unionization in these areas.

Emphasis should be given to the fact that the extent of unionization is usually greater in large cities and in large plants. The occupational wage surveys on which these union-coverage estimates are based relate primarily to the larger cities and plants. Moreover, the proportions of workers covered by union agreements in this analysis relate to total employment (plant or office) in firms having union agreements covering a majority of these workers rather than to the number actually covered by agreements or the number who are members of labor organizations.

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Union Wage Scales in the Baking Industry, 1952

UNION WAGE SCALES of bakery workers increased 5.3 percent between July 1, 1951, and July 1, 1952, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' fourteenth annual survey of union scales in the baking industry.¹ The over-all increase of 8 cents an hour advanced the average wage scale of unionized bakery workers to \$1.51 on July 1, 1952.² The negotiation of new contracts, ef-

fective during the 12-month period, resulted in wage increases for nine-tenths of all workers covered in the study.

The straight-time workweek averaged 40.7 hours on July 1, 1952—no change from the previous July. The most common straight-time work schedule was the 40-hour workweek, applicable to five-sixths of the union workers studied.

Trend of Union Wage Scales

Between July 1, 1951, and July 1, 1952, union hourly wage scales of bakery workers rose 5.3 percent. This rise, slightly smaller than the 5.7 gain in the previous 12-month period, advanced the Bureau's index of union wage scales in the bakery industry to 123.9 (table 1 and chart).³

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours in the baking industry, 1939-52

[Average 1947-49=100]

Date	Hourly rates	Weekly hours	Date	Hourly rates	Weekly hours
1939: June 1....	57.9	102.0	1946: July 1....	81.9	100.2
1940: June 1....	59.4	101.5	1947: July 1....	92.9	100.1
1941: June 1....	61.4	101.2	1948: July 1....	100.3	100.1
1942: July 1....	67.3	101.1	1949: July 1....	106.8	99.7
1943: July 1....	70.1	100.6	1950: July 1....	111.3	99.7
1944: July 1....	70.6	100.6	1951: July 1....	117.7	99.6
1945: July 1....	71.5	100.6	1952: July 1....	123.9	99.6

The amount of increase varied by type of baking and ranged from 4.0 percent in Hebrew bakeries to 11.5 percent in shops baking nationality goods other than Hebrew. In other types of shops, the advances were grouped between 4.3 and 5.8 percent. The greatest gain in terms of cents-per-hour—

¹ Information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1952, and covered approximately 77,000 union bakery workers in 74 cities ranging in population from about 40,000 to over 1,000,000. Data were obtained primarily by mail questionnaire from local unions; in some cities Bureau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the desired information.

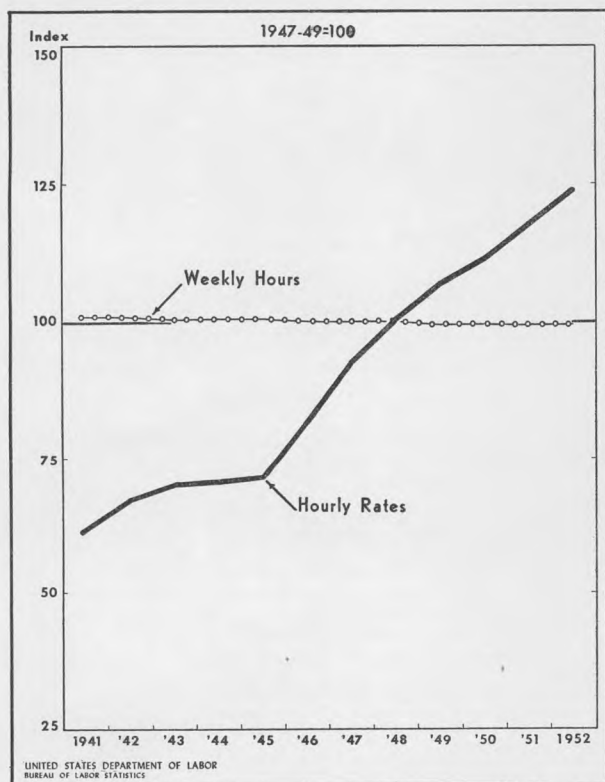
Mimeographed listings of union scales by occupation are available for any of the 74 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming Bureau bulletin will contain detailed information on the industry.

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

² Average scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported for the current year; individual scales are weighted by the number of union members reported at the scale. These averages are not measures for yearly comparisons because of annual changes in union memberships and in classifications studied.

³ In the index series, designed for trend purposes, year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for the various occupations in two consecutive years, weighted by number of union members reported at each quotation in the current year.

Trend of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours in Baking Industry, 1941-52



an average increase of 20 cents—was made by workers in nationality bakeries other than Hebrew. Cracker and cookie establishments and pie and pastry shops with average advances of 5 and 7 cents, respectively, were the only branches to register gains below the over-all industry average (table 2).

Wage scale increases resulting from contract revisions during the year benefited 90 percent of the union bakery workers included in the study. The proportion of workers receiving upward scale adjustments varied by type of baking and ranged from 75 percent in bread and cake hand shops to 98 percent in bakeries producing nationality goods other than Hebrew. Of the workers benefiting from scale revisions during the year ending July 1, 1952, slightly over two-fifths received increases of less than 5 percent, a similar proportion from 5 to 10 percent, and a tenth from 10 to 15 percent. In each type of baking studied, the increase amounted to less than 10 percent for at least 70 percent of the workers.

The advance was less than 5 percent for a majority of the workers in one branch of the industry—cracker and cookies. Increases of 10 percent or more were significant in only two branches of the industry—bread and cake machine shops and nationality bakeries other than Hebrew, affecting about a sixth of the union workers in the former type shops and a fourth of those in the latter.

Although scale adjustments in excess of 30 cents an hour were reported for some workers, raises of 5 to 10 cents an hour were typical. Over half of the bakery workers for whom new agreements were negotiated, received increases of 5 to 10 cents an hour and a fifth received from 10 to 15 cents. For a seventh, the advance amounted to less than 5 cents. In each branch, at least 3 of every 5 workers had their scales adjusted by amounts ranging from 5 to 15 cents an hour during the 12 months ending July 1, 1952.

Rate Variations by Industry Branch

Union bakery workers had wage scales averaging \$1.51 an hour on July 1, 1952. Wage scales are generally affected by such factors as product, baking process, extent of mechanization, and specialized or more standard baking. The greater proportion of baked goods is standardized and produced in highly mechanized plants by mass-production methods. Such establishments employed 80 percent of the bakery workers included in the study, with a substantial proportion performing routine tasks that require relatively little training. In specialized baking, found

TABLE 2.—Average union wage rates in the baking industry, July 1, 1952, and increases since July 1, 1951, by type of baking

Type of baking	Average rate per hour, July 1, 1952 ¹	Amount of increase July 1, 1951, to July 1, 1952 ²	
		Percent	Cents-per-hour
All baking.....	\$1.51	5.3	8
Bread and cake:			
Hand.....	1.81	4.4	8
Machine.....	1.50	5.8	8
Pie and pastry.....	1.39	5.3	7
Nationality baking:			
Hebrew.....	2.11	4.0	8
Other.....	1.94	11.5	20
Cracker and cookie.....	1.26	4.3	5

¹ Average rates are based on all rates in effect on July 1, 1952; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members reported at each rate.

² Based on comparable quotations for 1951 and 1952; weighted by the membership reported in 1952.

TABLE 3.—Average union wage rates in the baking industry, by population group and by type of baking, July 1, 1952

Type of baking	Population group				
	Cities with 1,000,000 or more	Cities with 500,000 to 1,000,000	Cities with 250,000 to 500,000	Cities with 100,000 to 250,000	Cities with 40,000 to 100,000
All baking.....	\$1.65	\$1.48	\$1.42	\$1.32	\$1.29
Bread and cake:					
Hand.....	1.93	1.71	1.71	1.39	1.52
Machine.....	1.60	1.49	1.50	1.36	1.29
Pie and pastry.....	1.41	1.45	1.42	1.21	1.26
Nationality baking:					
Hebrew.....	2.17	1.89	1.95	1.82	-----
Other.....	1.94	1.92	-----	-----	-----
Cracker and cooky.....	1.33	1.24	1.22	1.12	1.25

primarily in bread and cake hand shops and nationality bakeries, skilled all-round journeymen comprise the major part of the work force.

The level of union wage scales is higher in specialized baking shops than in plants producing standard products: average hourly scales in hand bread and cake shops and in nationality bakeries exceeded the national average for all types of baking by 30 cents or more an hour. In standardized shops, average hourly scales varied from \$1.26 in cracker and cooky plants to \$1.50 in mechanized bread and cake shops.

For the industry as a whole, union hourly scales of individual bakery workers varied from less than 90 cents to over \$2.50. The middle 50 percent, however, were grouped between \$1.20 and \$1.80 an hour. By type of baking, scales ranged from \$1.30 to \$2.40 an hour in shops baking nationality goods other than Hebrew, from less than 90 cents to \$2.00 in cracker and cooky plants, and from less than 90 cents to \$2.40 or over in each of the others.

Hourly scales of \$2 or more applied to a greater proportion of workers in specialized shops than

in the standardized plants. Such scales prevailed for three-fourths of the workers in shops producing Hebrew baked goods, about a fourth of those in other specialized shops, and for less than a tenth in the mechanized standard shops. In each type of baking, however, hourly scales of individual workers tended to concentrate around the average.

City and Regional Variations

Differences in union scales of bakery workers exist not only between cities and regions but also between the various types of bakeries within a city. Scale levels in the 74 cities studied varied from 91 cents for pie and pastry shops in Chattanooga to \$2.31 for Hebrew bake shops in Detroit.

No consistent relationship existed between the various branches of the industry within individual cities. Detroit, for example, had the highest scale level for Hebrew baking and the third highest for other nationality baking; but it ranked fifth in pie and pastry shops, seventh in cracker and cooky plants, and eighteenth in bread and cake machine shops.

More than half of the union bakery workers included in the study were employed in mechanized bread and cake shops. On July 1, 1952, the hourly wage scales averaged \$1.50, and in about a third of the 73 cities having such shops, scale levels exceeded this amount. Among individual cities, levels ranged from 99 cents in Charleston, S. C., to \$1.92 in Oakland, California. Five of the 6 cities having average scales in excess of \$1.70 were on the Pacific Coast. All 5 cities with average scales of less than \$1.10 were in the Southeast region. Increases varying from 3 to 7 percent were registered by machine bread and cake shops in three-fifths of the studied cities.

TABLE 4.—Average union wage rates in the baking industry, by region¹ and by type of baking, July 1, 1952

Type of baking	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes	Middle West	Southwest	Mountain	Pacific
All baking.....	\$1.51	\$1.42	\$1.64	\$1.32	\$1.18	\$1.43	\$1.41	\$1.34	\$1.33	\$1.69
Bread and cake:										
Hand.....	1.81	1.38	1.96	1.90	1.12	1.67	1.43	-----	1.46	1.90
Machine.....	1.50	1.36	1.56	1.38	1.16	1.44	1.48	1.35	1.53	1.81
Pie and pastry.....	1.39	1.29	1.46	1.08	.91	1.26	1.28	-----	-----	1.73
Nationality baking:										
Hebrew.....	2.11	2.03	2.14	-----	-----	2.03	1.42	-----	1.51	2.28
Other.....	1.94	-----	2.04	-----	-----	1.89	-----	-----	-----	1.91
Cracker and cooky.....	1.26	1.16	1.36	1.11	1.25	1.22	1.24	1.28	1.09	1.23

¹ The regions referred to in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan,

Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

A third of the 34 cities which had unionized bread and cake hand shops recorded scale levels of at least \$1.60. Average scales for this branch of the industry ranged from \$1.12 in Chattanooga to \$2.02 in New York City.

Wage scale levels in Hebrew bake shops varied from \$1.42 in St. Louis to \$2.31 in Detroit. Of the 18 cities having such bakeries, 7 had levels in excess of \$2 and 2, less than \$1.50. In other nationality bake shops, average scales were highest in New York (\$2.07) and lowest in Los Angeles (\$1.69).

Among the 23 cities having pie and pastry shops, union scales averaged from 91 cents in Chattanooga to \$2.05 in San Francisco.

Cracker and cooky plants, which employed a fourth of the workers included in the study, had levels ranging from \$1.02 in Salt Lake City to \$1.44 in Newark. Scales averaged in excess of \$1.35 for 5 cities and below \$1.10 for 5 others. Half of the 33 cities in this branch of the industry had levels of \$1.15 to \$1.35.

When the 74 cities included in the survey are grouped according to population, average union hourly scales for all branches of the industry combined were highest in the larger metropolitan cities and descended in accordance with the city-size grouping (table 3).

A somewhat similar pattern existed among the individual branches of the industry. Some major exceptions were noted in the two smallest-sized population groups; the levels for hand bread and cake shops, and cracker and cooky establishments in the group of cities with less than 100,000 population exceeded those in the 100,000 to 250,000 grouping by 13 cents.

Regionally, average union hourly scales for the baking industry ranged from \$1.18 in the Southeast to \$1.69 on the Pacific Coast. The level in the Middle Atlantic States (\$1.64) also exceeded the \$1.51 over-all national average (table 4).

The only branches of the industry represented in all regions were cracker and cooky shops, and machine bread and cake shops. The highest scale levels in these branches were \$1.36 in the Middle Atlantic States for cracker and cooky bakeries, and \$1.81 on the Pacific Coast for machine bread and cake shops.

Standard Workweek

Collective-bargaining agreements in effect on July 1, 1952 provided standard weekly work schedules of 40 hours or less for six-sevenths of the union bakery workers in the 74 cities studied. Over 98 percent of the employment in shops baking standardized goods were on such schedules. More than half of the Hebrew bakers were employed under agreements specifying a work schedule of at least 44 hours; two-sevenths of the workers in other nationality bake shops and three-eighths of those in hand bread and cake shops had a 48-hour standard work schedule.

The average straight-time workweek of 40.7 hours for all baking workers remained unchanged between July 1, 1951 and July 1, 1952.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Union Wage Scales in the Building Trades, 1952

HOURLY WAGE SCALES of unionized building-trades workers reached a new peak—advancing 6.2 percent from July 1, 1951, to July 1, 1952—as construction activity continued at record levels, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' forty-sixth annual survey of union scales in the construction trades.¹ On July 1, 1952, union hourly scales for all building-trades workers averaged \$2.57; for journeymen, \$2.76; and for helpers and laborers, \$1.84.² The wage scales of about four-fifths of the union construction workers were increased by collective-bargaining agreements during the year.

¹ Information was based on scales in effect on July 1, 1952, and covered 730,000 journeymen and 190,000 helpers and laborers in 77 cities ranging in population from about 40,000 to over a million. Data were obtained primarily by mail questionnaire from local union officials; in some cities Bureau representatives visited local union officials to obtain the desired information. Mimeographed listings of union scales, by trade, are available for each of the 77 cities included in the survey. A forthcoming Bureau bulletin will contain detailed information on the industry.

² Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade-unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

Straight-time weekly hours have remained constant for the past 3 years, averaging 39.3 for all building trades. The most common straight-time schedule was a 5-day, 40-hour workweek and affected about 7 of every 8 building-trades workers studied.

Trend of Union Wage Scales

The index of hourly union scales³ on a 1947-49 base advanced to 125.1 on July 1, 1952, for all trades (table 1 and chart), an increase of 6.2 percent over the preceding July. Journeymen's wage scales rose 6.1 percent, on the average, and helpers and laborers, 6.5 percent.

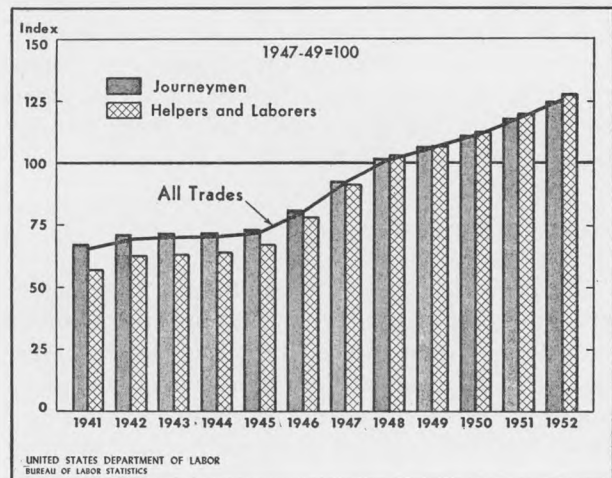
During the 12-month period ending July 1, 1952, union scales of all building-trades workers advanced, on the average, 15 cents an hour. Journeymen's scales increased 16 cents an hour, and helpers and laborers showed a rise of 11 cents.

Average increases of 12 to 16 cents an hour were registered by half of the journeymen trades studied. Among the crafts recording gains of 16 cents an hour were carpenters, electricians, painters, plumbers, and steam and sprinkler fitters. The highest increase (25 cents) was recorded for bricklayers. Lathers, tile layers, and mosaic and terrazzo workers were the only trades to show advances of less than 11 cents.

Of the 9 helper and laborer classifications included in the survey, bricklayers' tenders and composition roofers' helpers showed the greatest gain (13 cents) and elevator constructors' helpers, the smallest (7 cents). Percentagewise, increases for all crafts ranged from 3.2 to 8.5 percent; but for most trades, the advances were between 4 and 7 percent.

As a result of labor-management contract negotiations, hourly scales of five-sixths of the unionized journeymen and three-fourths of the helpers and

Trade of Union Hourly Wage Scales in Building Trades, 1941-52



laborers were raised during the year. Of the journeymen benefiting from scale increases, 3 of every 8 received from 15 to 20 cents an hour; 1 of every 7, from 10 to 15 cents; 1 of every 9, from 20 to 25 cents; and 1 of every 5, from 25 to 30 cents an hour. Of the helpers and laborers whose wage scales were adjusted, 3 of every 8 gained from 10 to 15 cents; 2 of every 9 advanced from 15 to 20 cents and a similar proportion, from 20 to 25 cents.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union scales of hourly wages and weekly hours in the building trades, selected years 1907-52

[Average 1947-49=100]

Date	Minimum hourly wage rates			Maximum weekly hours		
	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
1907: May 15.....	18.2	19.0	14.5	124.1	122.6	129.6
1913: May 15.....	22.5	23.5	16.9	118.0	116.8	121.5
1918: May 15.....	28.2	29.3	22.7	116.1	115.0	119.5
1919: May 15.....	32.3	33.4	26.2	115.5	114.6	118.4
1920: May 15.....	43.6	44.7	38.1	115.0	114.1	117.6
1921: May 15.....	44.4	45.6	38.4	114.9	114.0	117.6
1922: May 15.....	41.7	42.9	35.0	114.9	114.1	117.3
1926: May 15.....	55.0	56.6	45.2	114.8	114.0	117.0
1931: May 15.....	60.6	62.4	49.4	108.4	107.4	111.1
1933: May 15.....	50.3	51.9	40.3	106.1	105.1	108.1
1939: June 1.....	62.3	63.8	53.2	99.9	99.0	102.7
1940: June 1.....	63.3	64.7	54.3	99.8	99.0	102.1
1941: June 1.....	65.6	67.0	56.9	100.2	99.5	102.4
1942: July 1.....	69.7	70.8	62.5	101.0	100.8	101.5
1943: July 1.....	70.2	71.2	63.3	100.9	101.0	100.8
1944: July 1.....	70.8	71.7	64.0	101.1	101.2	100.8
1945: July 1.....	72.2	73.0	67.0	101.1	101.2	100.8
1946: July 1.....	80.5	80.9	77.9	100.1	100.1	100.1
1947: July 1.....	92.1	92.3	91.1	100.0	99.9	100.1
1948: July 1.....	101.8	101.7	102.6	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949: July 1.....	106.1	106.0	106.4	100.1	100.1	100.0
1950: July 1.....	110.7	110.5	112.2	100.2	100.2	100.0
1951: July 1.....	117.8	117.4	119.9	100.1	100.1	99.9
1952: July 1.....	125.1	124.6	127.7	100.1	100.1	100.1

¹ As all rate changes in the building industry require the approval of the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission, only those rates approved by the Commission were included in the study.

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

³ In the index series, designed for trend purposes, year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each trade in two consecutive years. These quotations are weighted by the number of union members reported in the current year.

The upward adjustments during the year amounted to less than 5 percent for an eighth of the journeymen receiving scale increases, from 5 to 10 percent for seven-tenths, and from 10 to 15 percent for a seventh. Of the helpers and laborers receiving increases, nearly half had scale advances ranging from 5 to 10 percent; a third, from 10 to 15 percent; and a ninth, from 15 to 20 percent.

Hourly Wage Scales

In general, construction-industry wage scales are somewhat higher than those prevailing in other industries. Among the contributing factors underlying this condition are irregularity of employment and some types of working conditions not encountered by employees of comparable skill in most other industries.

Journeymen's union scales on July 1, 1952, ranged from less than \$1.90 to over \$3.50 an hour, and averaged \$2.76. Negotiated agreements providing for wage scales of \$2.40 to \$3.20 an hour affected 4 of every 5 journeymen. Bricklayers were the highest paid craft with an average hourly scale of \$3.19; glaziers, averaging \$2.44 an hour, were the lowest. Three other crafts with levels of \$3 or more an hour were lathers (\$3), plasterers (\$3.10) and stonemasons (\$3.15). Roofers, painters, and paperhangers were the other journeymen crafts studied which had average scales of less than \$2.60 an hour.

Scales of all helper and laborer classifications averaged \$1.84 an hour and varied from \$1.65 for composition roofers' helpers to \$2.11 for terrazzo workers' helpers. Building laborers, the only other group below the national level, averaged \$1.75 an hour. Individual scales of three-fourths of the helpers and laborers ranged from \$1.50 to \$2.30 an hour.

City and Regional Variations

Ordinarily, scale negotiations in the building trades are conducted on a locality basis. Wage scales, for this reason, have always varied among cities, except in cases where union jurisdiction covers broad geographic areas. Local variations in building activity, and hence variations in demand for skilled labor, may also influence locality differences in wage scales. The general level of wages and the extent of unionization in a locality

may also tend to affect the level of building-trades scales.

Scales of individual journeymen varied considerably among the 77 cities studied. For example, wage scales of electricians on July 1, 1952, ranged from \$2.01 in Portland, Maine, to \$3.45 in Newark, N. J.

Construction workers' scales were adjusted upwardly in every city included in the survey. The average hourly increase in about half of the cities varied from 12 to 18 cents for journeymen and from 10 to 17 cents for helpers and laborers. Gains of 4 to 8 percent were registered by journeymen in two-thirds of the cities and by helpers and laborers in two-fifths.

Wage developments during the year undoubtedly were influenced by the fact that construction activities continued at record levels. Expenditures for new construction in the first 8 months of 1952 were about 8 percent higher than in the corresponding period of 1951.⁴

Within cities, union scales for the 24 journeymen trades showed widespread variations. The following tabulation indicates the range of union scales in 6 typical cities:

	Scale range	Differences in—	
		Cents per hour	Per cent
Atlanta.....	\$1. 75 - \$2. 90	115	66
Boston.....	2. 22½- 3. 00	77½	35
Chicago.....	2. 57½- 3. 42½	85	33
Dallas.....	1. 92½- 3. 43¾	151¼	79
New York.....	2. 83 - 3. 55	72	25
San Francisco.....	2. 07½- 3. 25	117½	57

The difference between the high and low scales of the nine helper and laborer classifications was smaller than that of journeymen in each of the above cities except New York, where an 85-cent differential existed. In the other cities, differences ranged from 28 cents in Boston to 83 cents in Atlanta. The differential in percentage terms, however, was the same for helpers and laborers as for journeymen in Chicago, and greater for helpers and laborers in Atlanta and New York—83 and 45 percent, respectively.

In the 77 cities studied, average union wage scales for construction-trades journeymen ranged from \$2.15 an hour in Charlotte, N. C., to \$3.27 in Newark, N. J. Two-thirds of the cities had levels of at least \$2.50; half of these levels were between

⁴ See Expenditures for New Construction, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Mimeographed monthly report.)

\$2.60 and \$2.75. New York was the only other city in which journeymen trades averaged over \$3 an hour. Average scales for helpers and laborers ranged from 91 cents in Charleston, S. C., to \$2.52 in Newark.

When the cities are grouped according to population, wage-scale levels were highest in the group of more densely populated cities and lowest in the smallest city-size group. The rate spread between journeymen and helpers and laborers in each city-size grouping closely approximated the over-all national differential of 92 cents.

Average hourly scales in each population grouping for both major classifications of construction workers were as follows:

Cities with population of—	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
1,000,000 and over.....	\$2. 92	\$2. 03
500,000 to 1,000,000.....	2. 77	1. 91
250,000 to 500,000.....	2. 65	1. 77
100,000 to 250,000.....	2. 51	1. 59
40,000 to 100,000.....	2. 36	1. 51

Within each size group, average hourly scales of journeymen and of helpers and laborers showed considerable variation. The spread was wider for helpers and laborers than for journeymen in all city-size groups except the one with cities having a population of 1 million and over. Cities having a population of 250,000 to 500,000 had the greatest differences between the highest and lowest wage-scale levels—87 cents for journeymen and \$1.30 for helpers and laborers.

On a regional basis, average scales for all building-trades workers varied from \$2.13 in the Southeast to \$2.78 in the Middle Atlantic region (table 2). The Great Lakes region was the only other region in which the level exceeded the national average of \$2.57. The Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions included 30 of the 77 cities studied.

The wage levels for journeymen ranged from \$2.42 in the Southeast to \$3.04 in the Middle Atlantic States. With the exception of 3 trades—lathers, marble setters, and paperhangers—journeymen scales averaged highest in the Middle Atlantic region. The lowest levels for journeymen trades were generally found in the two southern regions. Composition roofers in the Southeast had the only wage level below \$2 for journeymen.

TABLE 2.—Average union scales in the building trades, by region,¹ July 1, 1952

Region	All trades	Journeymen	Helpers and laborers
United States.....	\$2. 57	\$2. 76	\$1. 84
New England.....	2. 39	2. 58	1. 85
Middle Atlantic.....	2. 78	3. 04	2. 01
Border States.....	2. 40	2. 67	1. 62
Southeast.....	2. 13	2. 42	1. 21
Great Lakes.....	2. 69	2. 82	2. 01
Middle West.....	2. 55	2. 70	1. 95
Southwest.....	2. 27	2. 50	1. 31
Mountain.....	2. 26	2. 56	1. 75
Pacific.....	2. 53	2. 63	1. 95

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

Union hourly scales for all helpers and laborers combined averaged highest in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions (\$2.01) and lowest in the Southeast (\$1.21). Levels in excess of \$2 occurred most frequently in the Middle Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Pacific regions and were registered by at least 6 occupational groups in each of these regions. Two classifications of helpers and laborers in the Border States, and 4 in the Middle West region also had levels of \$2 or more.

Standard Workweek

Changes in straight-time weekly hours between July 1, 1951, and July 1, 1952, had no effect on the average for all building-trades workers. The workweek averaged 39.3 hours for the past 3 years.

The predominant standard workweek was 40 hours; this schedule was applicable to over 85 percent of the building-trades workers studied. About an eighth of the journeymen and a twelfth of the helpers and laborers were employed under contracts stipulating a 35-hour workweek. Such schedules were more common for bricklayers, lathers, painters, and bricklayers' tenders than for other trades. Straight-time workweeks of 30 hours prevailed for a fifth of the plasterers and a ninth of the plasterers' laborers.

—ALEXANDER MOROS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Earnings of Communications Workers in October 1951

HOURLY EARNINGS of approximately 561,000 non-supervisory communications workers averaged \$1.50 in October 1951.¹ Nonsupervisory employment of interstate communications carriers reporting wage data to the Federal Communications Commission had increased since October 1950 by about 22,000.² Almost all the increase was in number of telephone workers, although a small decrease in the wire-telegraph employment and a slight rise in radiotelegraph employment occurred. Ocean-cable-carrier workers numbered about the same in both periods studied.³

Class A Telephone Carriers

Most of the communications workers were employed by class A interstate telephone carriers. In October 1951, telephone workers, numbering about 521,000, had average earnings of \$1.51 an hour. Two-thirds of the workers were women, who were concentrated in switchboard, clerical, and building-service jobs. Experienced switchboard operators, the largest occupational group among telephone workers, averaged \$1.27 an hour; nonsupervisory clerical employees, \$1.37; and nonsupervisory building-service employees, \$1.20.

Less than 10 percent of the men were included in these groups. Over two-thirds of the men were engaged on construction, installation, and maintenance work and as a group averaged \$1.99 an hour. Within this group, linemen averaged \$1.58; PBX and station installers, \$1.87; and exchange repairmen, \$2.07.

Bell System employees, totaling about a half-million in October 1951, averaged \$1.52 an hour. The 18,000 employees of 32 independent class A carriers averaged \$1.12. The independent carriers were typically small; none employed more than

¹ Data for this study were collected by the Federal Communications Commission from interstate communications employers, as required by the amended Communications Act of 1934. These employers included class A telephone carriers (those having annual operating revenues exceeding \$250,000) and wire-telegraph, radiotelegraph, and ocean-cable carriers with annual revenues exceeding \$50,000. Under a cooperative arrangement, the Bureau of Labor Statistics assumed the task of tabulating and publishing these data. More detailed reports for 1951, similar to those published in previous years, are available upon request.

The earnings shown in this article were computed by dividing weekly scheduled compensation by weekly scheduled hours. Thus, the figures shown include premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime.

Employees covered in this report are primarily nonsupervisory. Excluded are officials and managerial assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, sales employees, and nonclerical business-office employees. Also excluded are employees outside continental United States, except in the telephone industry.

² Comparison of nonsupervisory employment in the 2 years shows an increase of 18,000; but about 4,000 telephone employees covered in October 1950 have been excluded from this report because of an FCC decision to publish data only for interstate carriers, and because of a change in definition of class A telephone carriers to those with annual operating revenue of at least \$250,000—rather than \$100,000 as formerly.

³ For data on earnings in 1950 and 1949, see September 1951 Monthly Labor Review (pp. 293-296).

TABLE 1.—Class A interstate telephone carriers: ¹ Average hourly earnings ² of employees in selected occupations, by region, October 1951

Occupation	United States ³		Average hourly earnings ² in—								
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings ²	New England	Middle Atlantic	Great Lakes	Chesapeake	South-eastern	North Central	South Central	Mountain	Pacific
All employees ⁴	520,923	\$1.51	\$1.56	\$1.57	\$1.57	\$1.53	\$1.31	\$1.35	\$1.37	\$1.34	\$1.62
Cable splicers.....	9,143	2.05	2.25	2.17	2.14	2.13	1.84	1.81	1.86	1.80	2.07
Cable splicers' helpers.....	7,132	1.30	1.57	1.25	1.41	1.21	1.14	1.13	1.26	1.22	1.45
Central office repairmen.....	25,597	1.97	2.16	2.00	2.03	2.02	1.75	1.96	1.75	1.74	2.02
Draftsmen.....	413	2.06	1.59	2.13	1.96	1.75	1.75	1.77	1.77	2.41	1.92
Exchange repairmen.....	10,487	2.07	2.22	1.77	2.13	2.16	1.67	2.13	1.96	1.97	2.11
Experienced switchboard operators.....	162,053	1.27	1.30	1.33	1.30	1.27	1.07	1.12	1.16	1.19	1.39
Laborers.....	262	1.15	1.82	1.82	1.30	1.01	.77	1.34	1.13	1.34	1.39
Linemen.....	17,332	1.58	1.82	1.82	1.75	1.37	1.25	1.40	1.46	1.34	1.69
Mechanics, building and motor vehicle service.....	2,261	1.92	1.99	1.97	2.04	1.60	1.65	1.85	1.82	1.70	2.01
PBX and station installers.....	20,456	1.87	2.06	1.91	1.97	1.91	1.39	2.00	1.68	1.75	1.98
Test-board men and repeatermen.....	9,386	2.15	2.31	2.26	2.18	2.13	1.98	2.00	2.02	1.97	2.15

¹ Covers telephone companies with annual operating revenue exceeding \$250,000.

² Includes premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime work.

³ Also includes long-lines employees and class A telephone company employees in the Territories.

⁴ Excludes officials and managerial assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, nonclerical business-office employees, and sales employees.

NOTE. For purposes of this study, the regions for which separate data are presented include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—Delaware,

New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Chesapeake*—District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *South-eastern*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *North Central*—Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *South Central*—Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas (except El Paso County); *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho (south of Salmon River), Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas (El Paso County), Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Idaho (north of Salmon River), Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 3.—Principal radiotelegraph carriers:¹ Percentage distribution of employees by average hourly earnings² and selected occupations, October 1951 and 1950

Average hourly earnings ² (in cents)	All employees ³		Marine coastal station operators		Mechanicians and maintenance technicians		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Radio oper- ating technicians		Radio oper- ators		Teletype- multiplex operators	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
75 and under 80.....	(4)	7.5					0.2	49.0						
80 and under 90.....	13.4	8.1				5.1	96.7	49.3						
90 and under 100.....	2.6	1.5			10.5	10.1	.6	1.4						
100 and under 120.....	7.8	6.8			17.9	9.0	2.1	1.1					1.7	1.7
120 and under 140.....	8.6	14.6	1.9	1.9	9.8	11.0		.2		0.7		0.3	10.8	18.5
140 and under 160.....	15.1	17.4	4.8	9.3	11.5	11.9	.4		2.6	2.4	1.2	1.1	33.0	55.6
160 and under 180.....	12.8	16.6	14.3	25.8	8.3	24.8			6.5	15.8	.9	34.8	34.9	18.9
180 and under 200.....	13.7	10.0	17.1	13.9	17.9	8.7			13.4	27.7	37.7	12.5	15.3	5.3
200 and under 225.....	13.1	10.7	22.9	35.2	14.8	15.2			27.5	28.1	49.3	41.6	4.1	
225 and under 250.....	7.8	4.9	27.6	11.1	9.0	4.2			43.8	21.9	10.9	9.7	.2	
250 and over.....	5.1	1.9	11.4	2.8	.3				6.2	3.4				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	\$ 4,032	\$ 3,691	105	108	400	335	534	531	306	292	329	360	418	417
Average hourly earnings ²	\$1.69	\$1.57	\$2.05	\$1.94	\$1.57	\$1.54	\$0.87	\$0.79	\$2.18	\$2.12	\$2.08	\$1.94	\$1.67	\$1.53

¹ Covers radiotelegraph carriers with annual operating revenue exceeding \$50,000.

² Includes premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime work.

³ Excludes officers and assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, office or station superintendents and assistants, and sales employees;

also excludes 967 employees working for radiotelegraph carriers outside continental United States.

⁴ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

⁵ Includes a few workers not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and not included in the distribution above.

business and service contacts) and \$1.44 in the traffic department (chiefly responsible for operation of the wire equipment). Morse operators, mainly men, had average hourly earnings of \$1.59. The skilled group of men maintaining subscribers' telegraphic equipment averaged \$1.83; linemen and cablemen, \$1.70.

TABLE 4.—Principal ocean-cable carriers:¹ Percentage distribution of employees by average hourly earnings² and selected occupations, October 1951 and 1950

Average hourly earnings ² (in cents)	All employees ³		Cable operators		Messengers, foot and bicycle		Teletype- multiplex operators	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
80 and under 90.....	16.1	17.4			92.4	98.4		
90 and under 100.....	.3	1.4				.5		
100 and under 120.....	5.6	5.5			7.1	1.1		1.1
120 and under 140.....	6.1	9.3	1.5	1.4	.5			9.5
140 and under 160.....	9.1	12.0	1.5	2.1			24.8	38.9
160 and under 180.....	15.3	22.3		2.1			43.5	44.2
180 and under 200.....	22.7	9.6	12.0	10.9			31.7	6.3
200 and under 225.....	11.9	17.2	65.5	83.5				
225 and under 250.....	8.7	3.9	19.5					
250 and over.....	4.2	1.4						
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	41,172	41,158	133	146	198	183	101	95
Average hourly earnings ²	\$1.74	\$1.67	\$2.14	\$2.05	\$0.87	\$0.83	\$1.65	\$1.57

¹ Covers ocean-cable carriers with annual operating revenue exceeding \$50,000; includes ocean-cable employees of Western Union Telegraph Company.

² Includes premium pay for any regularly scheduled overtime work.

³ Excludes officers and assistants, professional and semiprofessional employees, office or station superintendents and assistants, and sales employees; also excludes 3,902 employees working for the ocean-cable carriers outside continental United States.

⁴ Includes a few workers not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act and not included in the distribution above.

Radiotelegraph Carriers

Approximately 4,000 radiotelegraph workers employed in the continental United States had average hourly earnings of \$1.69 in October 1951. As men comprised about 80 percent of the work force, women were outnumbered in all the major occupational groups. Average hourly earnings of \$1.57 or more prevailed for all the major occupational groups except messengers, laborers, building-service employees, and clerical employees. Job averages of important groups were 87 cents for foot and bicycle messengers, \$1.67 for teletype-multiplex operators, and \$2.08 for radio operators.

Ocean-Cable Carriers

Average hourly earnings of \$1.74 in October 1951 were applicable to about 1,200 employees of ocean-cable carriers. The 4,000 workers employed outside continental United States were not covered in the study. Men were predominant in this industry, even among clerical workers. Average hourly earnings of important occupational groups were 87 cents for foot and bicycle messengers, \$1.65 for teletype-multiplex operators, and \$2.14 for cable operators.

—JEAN A. WELLS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 33: New York City Laundries, 1945-53

THE Laundry Workers Joint Board of Greater New York represents 90 percent of the 23,000 employees in New York City's laundries for collective-bargaining purposes. Some two-thirds of these organized workers are women. The Joint Board, a division of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (CIO), bargains for changes in wage rates and related working conditions with 14 associations representing employers in the industry.¹

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers became active in organizing the laundry industry in New York City as the result of a strike in March 1937 for recognition and higher wages by 1,000 laundry workers in the Brownsville section of Brooklyn. When the employers offered recognition to the strikers if they had the endorsement of the Amalgamated, a committee comprised of officials of that union and representatives of the striking employees was formed to negotiate a contract. An ACWA charter was granted the laundry workers on August 12, 1937, and the first contract with the employers, covering 100 shops, was signed on the same day. Originally the union was designated as Local 300; in June 1938, the present name was adopted. After 1 year of existence, the Joint Board had organized 90 percent of the laundry-industry workers in the area. From 1937 through 1952, no authorized strikes have been called and all disputes have been settled by arbitration.

Commercial laundries in the New York area are classified into four major divisions according to their functions, as follows: family and wholesale; linen supply and flatwork; hand; and diaper service. Family laundries offer a variety of services, including wet wash, rough dry, and finished, to individual families. The major operation of wholesale laundries, which process the work of small neighborhood hand laundries, is washing; the hand laundries sort and finish the wash. The second division is composed of linen-supply and flatwork establishments. Linen suppliers

own, launder, and rent uniforms, table and bed linen, and other items to restaurants, hotels, barber and beauty shops, industrial organizations, and similar commercial users. Flatwork establishments are relatively few in number and do not own or rent, but only launder items owned by commercial customers. Hand laundries—the third major division—receive work from retail customers and sort, finish, and deliver it. Finally, diaper services own, launder, and rent diapers.

Three of the four divisions are represented by more than one association.² Approximately 12,500 of the union members are employed by companies in the family and wholesale division, 5,000 by linen supply and flatwork establishments, 2,000 by hand laundries, and 750 by diaper-service companies.

This chronology traces the changes in provisions affecting production and maintenance workers and the commissioned and noncommissioned drivers and their helpers employed by the Family and Wholesale, and Linen Supply and Flatwork laundry divisions. Since the chronology starts with the 1945 agreements, the provisions reported under that date do not necessarily indicate changes from prior conditions of employment.

The changes reported here relate to employees paid piece rates or commissions as well as to those paid on a straight hourly or weekly basis. Special provisions of the contracts dealing with the day-to-day administration of the incentive plans are omitted.

The current agreements, effective March 3, 1952, continue until March 1, 1955, with provision for reopenings during March 1953 and March 1954.

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

² The associations representing the employers in the various groups are as follows: *Family and Wholesale*—Family Laundryowners' Association, Laundryowners' Association of Brooklyn, Inter-Borough Laundry Board of Trade, Cash and Carry Laundry Association, Wholesale Laundry Board of Trade, and Wholesale Shirt Launderers' Association; *Linen Supply and Flatwork*—Linen Supply Institute, Towel Service Bureau and Mutual Organization; *Hand Laundries*—New York Hand Laundrymen's Association, Long Island Hand Laundry Association, Brooklyn Hand Laundrymen's Association, and United Hand Laundry Association; *Diaper Service*—Diaper Service Association. In addition, several major independent laundries and a large number of small laundries sign individual agreements with the union.

A—General Wage Changes ¹

Effective date ²	Provision		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Inside employees ³	Outside employees	
Dec. 24, 1945 (by agreement of Nov. 1, 1945). Family and wholesale division.	Production workers: 10 percent increase, averaging 7 cents an hour. Engineers and maintenance men: 10 percent increase.	Noncommission drivers and helpers: \$4 a week increase.	Increase applicable to all inside employees not to exceed 10 cents an hour. Not applicable to workers during first 4 weeks of employment.
Feb. 4, 1946 (by agreement of same date). Linen supply and flatwork division.	Production workers: 12 percent increase, averaging 8 cents an hour. Engineers and maintenance men: 12 percent increase.	Noncommission drivers: \$5 a week increase. Helpers: \$4 a week increase.	Increase applicable to all inside employees not to exceed 12 cents an hour. Not applicable to workers during first 4 weeks of employment.
Nov. 4, 1946 (by agreement of Oct. 10, 1946). Both divisions.	Production workers: 10 percent increase, averaging 7.5 cents an hour. Engineers and maintenance men: 10 percent increase in minimum hourly rates.	Noncommission drivers, helpers, etc.: 5 percent increase.	In addition, weekly hours reduced, with no loss in pay, as follows: wholesale, from 52 to 50; linen supply and flatwork, from 51 to 49; office towel, from 47 to 45. Daily lunch period included. Weekly hours reduced from 48 to 44 with no loss in pay
Nov. 1, 1948 (by arbitration award of Oct. 29, 1948). Both divisions.	Production workers: 10 percent increase, averaging 8 cents an hour. Engineers and maintenance men: 10 percent increase, maximum of 7.5 cents an hour.	Wholesale and linen-supply drivers: \$5.60 a week increase; helpers: \$4.32. Office towel drivers: \$5.10 a week increase; helpers: \$4.16.	
Dec. 4, 1950 (by agreement of same date). Linen supply and flatwork division.	Production workers: 7.5 cents an hour increase. Engineers and maintenance men: 12 cents an hour increase.	Noncommission drivers: \$5 a week increase. Helpers: \$4 a week increase.	
Dec. 18, 1950 (by agreement of same date). Family and wholesale division.	Production workers: 7.5 cents an hour increase. Engineers and maintenance men: 12 cents an hour increase.	Commission drivers: \$4 a week increase. Noncommission drivers: \$5 a week increase. Helpers: \$4 a week increase.	Guaranteed increase, for family division, calculated on basis of specified formula. Applicable to wholesale division.
March 3, 1952 (by agreement of same date). Both divisions.	Production workers: 5 cents an hour increase. Engineers and maintenance men: \$4 a week increase for engineers; \$3 for maintenance men.	Noncommission drivers: \$4 a week increase. Helpers: \$3 a week increase.	

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

² The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in earnings occasioned by nongeneral and incentive rate changes, payment of premium and special rates, and other factors, the total of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the change in average hourly earnings over the period.

³ Previous increases were:

Oct. 1937—Wholesale and family division, 10 percent but not more than \$3 a week.

1937—Linen supply and flatwork division, inside workers: 10 percent increase, with maximum of \$2 a week; outside workers: 10 percent increase, with maximum of \$3 a week except office towel service, where increase was 10 percent with no maximum stipulated.

Nov. 1941—Wholesale and family division, 10 percent increase for women;

10 percent increase for men production workers and in addition, weekly hours reduced from 48 to 44 with no loss in pay; \$6 a week increase for noncommission drivers; varying increases for commission drivers.

Feb. 1942—Weekly hours for men inside workers reduced from 46 to 44 with no loss in pay. In addition, \$4 a week increase for washers; \$3 for other washroom workers; 5 to 6 cents an hour for other inside workers. \$5 a week increase for drivers; \$4 for helpers.

Nov. 1942—Both divisions, 3 to 7 cents an hour increase for inside workers and noncommission drivers and helpers; \$2 a week for commission drivers if their earnings had not increased that much in a given period.

Sept. 1943—Both divisions, 4 to 6.5 cents an hour increase.

June 1945—Both divisions, 3 cents an hour increase, except those earning 51 cents an hour (4 cents) and those earning 50 cents an hour (5 cents). This established a 55-cent minimum hourly rate.

³ Inside employees include piece- and hourly-rated production workers, engineers and maintenance men.

B—Minimum Plant Wage Rates ¹

Effective date	Minimum hourly rates		Effective date	Minimum hourly rates	
	Family and wholesale division	Linen supply and flatwork division		Family and wholesale division	Linen supply and flatwork division
Dec. 24, 1945.....	\$0.605		Feb. 1, 1950.....	\$0.750	\$0.750
Feb. 4, 1946.....		\$0.620	Dec. 4, 1950.....		.825
Nov. 4, 1946.....	.665	.680	Dec. 18, 1950.....	.825	
Nov. 1, 1948.....	.730	.750	Mar. 3, 1952.....	.850	.850

¹ Minimum plant wage rates do not apply until after the first 3 months of employment.

C—Minimum Hourly Rates for Inside New York Laundry Workers, by Occupation, March 1952

Occupation	Family and whole-sale		Linen supply and flatwork		Occupation	Family and whole-sale		Linen supply and flatwork	
	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women
Assemblers.....	\$0.88	\$0.85	-----	-----	Pressers, machine, curtains and draperies..... Pressers, machine, shirts..... Spotters, general..... Tumbler operators..... Washers, machine..... Wrappers, shirt..... Wrappers, flatwork.....	\$0.88	\$0.85	-----	-----
Dry cleaners.....	-----	-----	-----	-----					
Engineers, stationary.....	1.75	-----	\$1.75	-----					
Finishers, flatwork, machine.....	.88	.85	.85	-----					
Firemen, stationary, boiler.....	1.365	-----	1.365	-----					
Markers.....	.89	.85	.93	\$0.875					
Pressers, hand, dry cleaning.....	-----	-----	-----	-----					
Pressers, machine, wearing apparel.....	.89	.85	-----	-----					

D—Minimum Weekly Guarantees

Occupation	December 1945	February 1946	July 1947		February 1950		December 1950		March 1952	
	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork
<i>Inside employees</i>										
Production workers:										
Men.....	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours	40 hours
Women.....	\$24.20	\$24.80	\$25.25	\$25.80	\$26.50	\$28.00	\$28.00	\$30.00	\$29.00	\$33.00
<i>Outside employees</i>										
Linen supply and flatwork:										
Routemen, noncommission.....	-----	52.82	-----	52.82	-----	61.00	-----	66.00	-----	70.00
Helpers.....	-----	41.14	-----	41.14	-----	47.50	-----	51.50	-----	54.50
Special delivery routemen.....	-----	42.14	-----	42.14	-----	48.60	-----	53.60	-----	57.60
Routemen, commission.....	-----	52.82	-----	52.82	-----	61.00	-----	66.00	-----	70.00
Office towel:										
Routemen, noncommission.....	-----	48.56	-----	48.56	-----	56.10	-----	61.10	-----	65.10
Helpers.....	-----	39.58	-----	39.58	-----	45.80	-----	49.80	-----	52.80
Special delivery routemen.....	-----	41.58	-----	41.58	-----	48.10	-----	53.10	-----	57.10
Wholesale:										
Drivers, noncommission.....	50.85	-----	50.85	-----	58.70	-----	63.70	-----	67.70	-----
Helpers.....	37.40	-----	37.40	-----	43.20	-----	47.20	-----	50.20	-----
Special delivery drivers.....	42.20	-----	42.20	-----	48.70	-----	53.70	-----	57.70	-----
Family:										
Drivers, commission.....	1 2 40.00	-----	1 2 40.00	-----	1 2 40.00	-----	1 50.00 2 40.00	-----	1 50.00 2 44.00	-----

¹ Effective for first 17 weeks of employment.

² Effective during July and August of each year.

E—Related Wage Practices ¹

Effective date	Provision						
	<i>Overtime Pay</i>						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Inside employees</th> <th>Outside employees</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Family and wholesale</th> <th>Linen supply and flatwork</th> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	Inside employees	Outside employees		<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Family and wholesale</th> <th>Linen supply and flatwork</th> </tr> </table>	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork
Inside employees	Outside employees						
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Family and wholesale</th> <th>Linen supply and flatwork</th> </tr> </table>	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork				
Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork						
Nov. 1, 1945 (Family and wholesale division).	<p>Wholesale: Time and one-half for work in excess of 12 hours on long days or 52 hours a week.</p> <p>Office towel: Time and one-half for work in excess of 12 hours on long days or 48 hours a week, including a daily lunch period.</p> <p>Linen and flatwork: Time and one-half for work in excess of 12 hours a day or 53 hours a week, including a daily lunch period.</p>						
Feb. 4, 1946 (Linen supply and flatwork division).							
Nov. 1, 1946 (Both divisions).							
	<p>Changed to—</p> <p>Wholesale: Time and one-half for work in excess of 50 hours a week.</p> <p>Office towel: Time and one-half for work in excess of 44 hours a week, including a daily lunch period.</p> <p>Linen supply: Time and one-half for work in excess of 49 hours a week, including a daily lunch period.</p>						

See footnotes at end of table.

E—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision		
<i>Overtime Pay—Continued</i>			
	Inside employees	Outside employees	
		Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork
Nov. 1, 1947 (Family and wholesale division).	Changed to— Production employees: Time and one-half for work in excess of 40 hours a week for men and women. Engineers and maintenance men: Time and one-half for work in excess of 42 hours a week.	Wholesale: Time and one-half for work in excess of 48 hours a week, including a daily lunch period.	
Feb. 2, 1948 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	-----	-----	Changed to— Office towel: Time and one-half for work in excess of 43 hours a week, including a daily lunch period. Linen and flatwork: Time and one-half for work in excess of 47 hours a week, including a daily lunch period.
Feb. 1, 1950 (Both divisions).	-----	Changed to— All employees: Time and one-half for work in excess of 11 hours on long days. Work schedule limited to 2 long days a week.	Changed to— All employees: Time and one-half for work in excess of 11 hours on long days. Work schedule limited to 1 long day a week.
Feb. 5, 1951 (Both divisions).	Changed to— All employees: Time and one-half for work in excess of 10 hours on long days	-----	-----
	Provision		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Effective date	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>			
Feb. 4, 1946 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	All employees: No provision for shift premium pay.	All inside employees: 5 percent premium pay for work before midnight, 10 percent for work after midnight.	Premium pay for individual employees not working on an established shift was negotiated by parties. When agreement could not be reached, the matter was submitted to arbitration.
<i>Premium Pay for Week-End Work</i>			
Nov. 1, 1945 (Family and wholesale division); Feb. 4, 1946 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	All employees: Time and one-half for work on Saturday and Sunday as such.-----		Except as otherwise agreed upon by parties.
<i>Vacation Pay</i>			
Nov. 1, 1945 (Family and wholesale division); Feb. 4, 1946 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	All employees: One week's vacation with pay after one and less than five years' continuous service; two weeks after five years' continuous service.		Vacation pay for inside employees to equal average weekly earnings during months of October through March preceding vacation. Noncommissioned drivers paid regular weekly rate. Linen supply commissioned drivers paid average earnings on route during 26 weeks preceding vacation. Family commissioned drivers paid earnings of route during vacation period. To be eligible for vacation pay, employee must not have been absent from job without reasonable excuse for more than 135 hours during year.
Feb. 1, 1950 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	-----	Changed to— All employees: Two weeks' vacation with pay after 4 years of continuous service.	

See footnotes at end of table.

E—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	
<i>Holiday Pay</i>			
Nov. 1, 1945 (Family and wholesale division); Feb. 4, 1946 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	5 holidays for which employees not required to work were paid as follows: Inside hourly workers: Straight-time rate times hours scheduled on same day in week preceding holiday; Inside piece workers: Average straight-time daily earnings for days worked during week of holiday; All workers paid by the week: Regular weekly salary, without deduction for the holiday; Commission drivers: \$7 for the day. Inside employees: Double time and one-half (total) for work on a holiday if no make-up time was worked. ³ Double time (total) for holiday or Sunday work if make-up time was worked during week or Saturday. Time and one-half for holiday make-up work during the week or on Saturday. Commission drivers: \$5 flat sum paid for Saturday make-up time during a holiday week.	7 holidays for which employees not required to work were paid as follows: Inside hourly workers: Straight-time rate times hours scheduled on same day in week preceding holiday; Inside piece workers: Average straight-time daily earnings for days worked during week of holiday; All workers paid by the week: Regular weekly salary, without deduction for the holiday; Commission drivers: Paid amount earned on same day of week preceding holiday. Inside employees: Double time and one-half (total) for work on holiday if no make-up time was worked. ³ Double time and one-half (total) for holiday or Sunday work in a 5-day plant if make-up time was worked during week or Saturday; double time (total) in a 6-day plant. Time and one-half for holiday make-up work during the week and on Saturday preceding and succeeding a holiday. Outside employees: Full day's pay in addition to weekly wages for make-up work.	Paid holidays for family and wholesale division were: New Year's Day, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Decoration Day was an unpaid holiday. Paid holidays for linen supply and flatwork division were same as those above plus Decoration Day and Washington's Birthday. Family and wholesale: Double time for work on Decoration Day, and time and one-half for make-up time required by time lost on this holiday. Linen supply and flatwork: Provision to be effective until Nov. 1, 1946. After that, full day's pay in addition to weekly wages for first 6 hours or fraction thereof, then time and one-half.
July 24, 1947 (Family and wholesale division).	Added— All employees: One paid holiday (total 6)	-----	Holiday added was Decoration Day.
Feb. 1, 1950 (Both divisions).	Changed to— Inside employees: Holiday pay for piece workers to equal average straight-time daily earnings during week preceding holiday week. Double-time rate (total) paid for work on holiday or Sunday preceding or succeeding the holiday when make-up time was worked during the week. Double time and one-half (total) paid for work on holiday or Sunday preceding or succeeding holiday when make-up time was not worked.	-----	Employees paid for holidays regardless of whether they fell on scheduled workday. When holiday occurred during vacation period, employee paid for holiday in addition to vacation pay.
Mar. 3, 1952 (Both divisions).	Changed to— Double time and one-half (total) for work on a holiday or a Sunday preceding or succeeding a holiday when make-up time was not worked. Double time (total) for work on a holiday or Sunday preceding or succeeding a holiday when make-up time was worked during the week or on Saturday. Time and one-half (total) for holiday make-up time during the week or on Saturday.	Changed to— Inside employees: Double time and one-half (total) for work on a holiday or on a Sunday preceding or succeeding a holiday if no make-up time was worked and for make-up work during the week in a 6-day plant or for make-up work during the week or on Saturday in a 5-day plant. Outside employees: Full day's pay and time and one-half after 6 hours paid to 6-day plant employee for Saturday or day-off make-up time.	
<i>Paid Sick Leave</i>			
Feb. 4, 1946 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	All employees: No provision for sick-leave pay.	All employees: 5 days' sick leave for employees with one or more years of service.	Unused sick leave could be used as additional vacation with pay, unless employee was already entitled to full 2 weeks' vacation. In that case employer had option of granting additional vacation with pay or paying for unused sick leave.
<i>Call-In Pay</i>			
Nov. 1, 1945 (Family and wholesale division); Feb. 4, 1946 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	Engineers and maintenance men: Minimum of 4 hours' pay guaranteed at double-time for emergency work on Sunday. Other employees: No provision for call-in pay.		Double time paid for actual hours worked when called in on Sunday for purpose of heating plant.
<i>Down-Time Pay</i>			
Nov. 1, 1945 (Family and wholesale division); Feb. 4, 1946 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	Inside employees: Regular rates paid for all waiting time caused by machinery breakdowns. Other employees: No provision for down-time pay.		Applied to all inside employees requested to remain in plant after breakdown.

See footnotes at end of table.

E—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Family and wholesale	Linen supply and flatwork	
<i>Paid Rest Period</i>			
Nov. 1, 1945 (Family and wholesale division); Feb. 4, 1946 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	Inside employees: One daily 15-minute paid rest period provided during months of July and August. Other employees: No paid rest period provision.		Not applicable to employees working less than 5 hours a day.
<i>Uniform Allowance</i>			
Nov. 1, 1945 (Family and wholesale division); Feb. 4, 1946 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	Outside employees: Minimum of 50 percent of cost and maintenance of uniforms paid by employers. Other employees: No uniform allowance provision.	Outside employees: Full cost and maintenance of uniforms paid by employers. Other employees: No uniform allowance provision.	
<i>Travel-Expense Pay</i>			
Nov. 1, 1945 (Family and wholesale division); Feb. 4, 1946 (Linen supply and flatwork division).	All employees: In the event the plant was moved to a location beyond the 10-cent travel-fare radius, additional travel expense paid by employer.		
<i>Health and Welfare Benefits</i>			
Feb. 4, 1946 (Both divisions).	Noncontributory group insurance plan available to employees with 6 months of service and 1 month of union membership, providing— <i>Life insurance:</i> \$500 in the event of death or permanent and total disability; <i>Sickness and accident disability benefits:</i> \$8 a week for women, \$12 a week for men for maximum of 13 weeks, beginning on 8th day of sickness and 1st day of accident; <i>Daily hospital benefits:</i> \$3, up to 31 days; <i>Special hospital expenses:</i> Up to \$15 for any one disability; <i>Maternity benefits:</i> \$50.		Group insurance plan established through negotiation Nov. 10, 1941. Employer paid 1 percent of payroll into trust fund administered by union-appointed trustees.
Feb. 15, 1946 (Both divisions)			Employer contribution increased to 2 percent of payroll. Fund to be administered jointly by employer and union representatives.
Oct. 1, 1947 (Both divisions).	Changed to— <i>Daily hospital benefits:</i> \$5, up to 31 days; <i>Special hospital expenses:</i> Up to \$25 for any one disability.		
July 1, 1948 (Both divisions).	Changed to— <i>Sickness and accident disability:</i> \$10 a week for women, \$15 a week for men, up to 13 weeks; <i>Daily hospital benefits:</i> \$6, up to 31 days; <i>Special hospital expenses:</i> Up to \$30 for any one disability. Added— <i>Surgical benefits:</i> Up to \$150.		
Jan. 1, 1950 (Both divisions).	Changed to— <i>Special hospital expenses:</i> Up to \$50 for any one disability.		
July 1, 1950 (Both divisions).	Changed to— <i>Sickness and accident disability:</i> One-half of average weekly pay with minimum of \$10 and maximum of \$26 a week, up to 13 weeks.		
Dec. 1, 1950 (Both divisions).	Changed to— <i>Sickness and accident disability:</i> One-half of weekly pay with minimum of \$10 and maximum of \$50 a week, up to 13 weeks.		
<i>Pension</i>			
April 1, 1951 (Both divisions).	Noncontributory retirement plan established to provide employees at age 65, with 20 years' continuous service in the industry and 10 years' continuous membership in the union, with minimum annuity of \$25 a month exclusive of Social Security benefits.		Plan established through negotiation, Feb. 1, 1950. Employer paid 1 percent of payroll into trust fund commencing July 31, 1950.

¹ Last entry under each item represents most recent change.² Contracts provided for regularly scheduled long days, not to exceed 2 days a week, for which premium rate was to be paid after a stated number of

hours. Otherwise premium pay for overtime paid only after work in excess of regular weekly schedule of hours.

³ Make-up time was time worked outside regular schedule because of time lost through observance of a holiday.

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Recommendations on Immigration Policy

RECOMMENDATIONS on administrative policy and legislative improvement of current United States immigration provisions were recently made to the President's Commission on Immigration and Naturalization¹ by Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, and Boris Shiskin, Economist of the American Federation of Labor. The Commission was provided with pertinent statistics on economic conditions by Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, who made special reference to the foreseeable effect of various annual rates of immigration upon the Nation's economy and work force in the present decade. The three statements were presented to the Commission at its October 1952 public hearings.

Legislative and Administrative Recommendations

Both Secretary of Labor Tobin and Mr. Shiskin advocated enactment of the emergency legislation, currently under congressional consideration, which would authorize special immigration quotas to meet the problems of surplus population in certain European countries and the continued influx into Western Europe of political refugees from behind the Iron Curtain. This action should be taken, the Secretary noted, if comprehensive revision of the immigration laws is delayed; Mr. Shiskin indicated that emergency problems must be met first and that the AFL does not believe it appropriate "at this time" for the Commission to undertake the formulation and recommendation of a long-term permanent immigration policy. Both supported any provisions that are designed to prevent the entry of persons who would undermine our democratic system of government.

Also proposed at the October hearings were several amendments to Public Law 414, entitled the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 and popularly known as the McCarran Act, which became effective December 24, 1952. Both Secretary Tobin and Mr. Shiskin advocated reenactment of the prohibition against admission of contract laborers. The 1952 law permits the

admittance of all "who are otherwise qualified unless exclusionary action is taken by the Secretary." Such action is to be taken "to prevent the immigration of workers for settlement in areas in which there are 'sufficient workers' and whose employment would 'adversely affect the wages and working conditions of workers in the United States similarly employed.'" Difficulties have arisen, the Secretary pointed out, in attempting to devise procedures to implement this requirement. Further, the Secretary cautioned, "the red tape involved in measuring sufficiency of domestic workers and the adverse effect of entry of foreign workers may mean that they will have been permitted to enter before any effective determination can be made that they should have been excluded." Additional revisions called for by the Secretary included provisions for employment assistance of the type offered immigrants by various religious and charitable agencies under the Displaced Persons program. Mr. Shiskin also recommended the establishment of precise standards for admission of immigrants, a proper appeal procedure for prospective immigrants, and guarantee of full Constitutional rights to all persons involved in naturalization, revocation of citizenship, and deportation cases.

Immigration policy under current legislation should take into account several specific considerations, according to both spokesmen. Of prime importance is the need for insuring that immigration (1) does not displace American workers from employment or adversely affect their wages and other working conditions, and (2) is not used as a means of exploiting immigrants.

Further, the Secretary said, the country's capacity to absorb additional population and its manpower requirements should also be carefully examined; these must be considered in establishing numerical limitations on immigration. However, he noted, the limitations should be flexible, inasmuch as the basic concepts of population capacity and manpower requirements themselves are subject to fluctuation.

Certain qualities or circumstances, specified in terms of standards, should govern the admission and exclusion of aliens, according to the Secretary. These are health, mentality, morality, occupational skills, financial responsibility, family ties in the United States, and devotion to ideals similar to

¹ The Commission was established by the President, on September 4, 1952, by Executive Order 10392.

those in this country. Consideration of race, color, religion, or national origin of prospective immigrants should not be included. Preference on a reasonable basis, such as qualifications or skills which are needed here, should also be provided for, he said. For this purpose, means should be provided for making the facilities of the U. S. Employment Service available to prospective immigrants on an organized basis.

"As another step toward giving effect to the all-important need for enduring adequate protection for American workers," the Secretary recommended the return of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Department of Labor. As he noted: "Our immigration policy should be developed with our ability to absorb additional population and the manpower need of an expanding economy, as principal considerations. It is in these areas that the Department of Labor can make its greatest contribution to the administration and development of immigration policies. In the Department of Labor, the Immigration and Naturalization Service would have the benefit of day-to-day contacts with the U. S. Employment Service with its current labor-market information and its knowledge of the manpower needs of the country, with the Bureau of Labor Statistics with its statistics relating to economic conditions, and with other bureaus of the Department each of which could make a distinctive contribution to the formulation of an enlightened immigration policy."

Population and Labor Force Facts

In an outline of past and expected population trends, Mr. Clague noted the decline throughout the past century in the rate of population growth in the United States. This downward trend continued into the 1940's, after having been accelerated during the depression of the 1930's by postponement of marriages, deferral of births, and further curtailment of average family size. During the 1940's, the decline in rate of growth was reversed, with a rise in recorded birth rates which reached a peak of 26.6 per thousand population in 1947. "At present," Mr. Clague said, "we see no signs of significant slackening of higher birth rates, the rate in 1951 being 25. Factors contributing to this expectation are: a trend toward a younger average age at first marriage, a possible

reversal of the downward trend in average size of family, and a reduction in fertility differentials among social and economic groups."

Recent changes in the size, composition, and distribution of the population have (1) contributed to the acceleration of the over-all rate of economic development, and (2) influenced expectations with regard to future economic trends. "Our dynamic and expanding economy," Mr. Clague pointed out, "implies a corresponding growth in employment opportunities for our work force." A continued uptrend in manpower needs is anticipated, although short-term fluctuations in employment conditions are possible. In addition, sustained manpower demand for defense mobilization will be superimposed on expanding normal peacetime requirements, he stated.

Several facts were listed by the Commissioner as indicating a reduction in the potential addition to the civilian work force expected from younger age groups during the present decade. These included declines in the number of persons in the age group 10-19 years (2 million less in 1952 than in 1940); in the proportion of younger women who are in the labor force (about 44 percent of all women 20-24 years of age being in the labor market in April 1950, compared with almost 48 percent in April 1940); and in the number of young men annually reaching the military age of 18 (about 1 million in 1952—200,000 less than in 1940).

The effect of inflows of immigration upon population and work force was presented to the Commission by Mr. Clague in projections of the population and labor force until 1960, based on assumptions of net annual immigration of 100, 200, 300, and 400 thousand. For example, a net annual immigration of 300,000 from 1952 until 1960 would result in a 2.6 million addition in population—1.5 percent of a total projected population of about 172 million in the latter year. This would add 1.3 million workers to the labor force—1.8 percent of the projected total labor force of almost 73 million.

Mr. Clague also presented estimates on the effect of immigration on the rates of population growth, in comparison with rates during preceding decades. "With immigration of 300,000 a year until 1960," he said, "the annual rate of population increase would be 1.3 percent—less than the annual rate in any decade except the depression 1930's. An annual inflow of this size would in-

crease the rate of growth only two-tenths of a percent above that occurring if there were no immigration whatsoever after July 1, 1952." Annual immigration of such an amount would constitute 1.5 percent of the population growth in the decade 1950-60. In contrast, in 1900-10, over 50 percent of the 16 million population increase was directly due to peak immigration of 8.8 million, and, in the following decade, the 5.7 million immigrants constituted about 40 percent of the total 13.7 million population increase.

Federal and State Jurisdiction in Labor Relations

QUESTIONS concerning the respective areas of jurisdiction of the Federal Government and of individual States in labor relations are similar to those which arise in "virtually every field of Federal regulation," stated Mozart G. Ratner, assistant general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, to New York University's Fifth Annual Conference on Labor in 1952.¹ Therefore, examination of the history of doctrines applied by the United States Supreme Court in deciding Federal-State jurisdictional issues might help, he said, in explaining the trend of that Court's recent decisions. Also, Mr. Ratner added, it might afford a clue to the resolution of "numerous issues of Federal-State jurisdiction in the labor-relations field which remain unsettled."

In the interstate-commerce area, Mr. Ratner pointed out, the Federal law-making body was enabled to close the door completely to State regulation, because of the grant by the United States Constitution to Congress of power "to regulate commerce . . . among the several States"—together with the provision that "the laws of the United States . . . shall be the supreme law of the land."

Congressional Preemption of Field

Early in the country's history (1820), a United States Supreme Court decision (*Houston v. Moore, Wheat* 1, 20-23) presumed, the NLRB assistant

general counsel stated, "that the enactment of legislation by Congress reflects its considered judgment as to what substance and form regulation should take." This presumption, he said, is the cornerstone of a doctrine called "preemption" or "occupation of the field," which has been reiterated in various other cases decided by the Supreme Court through the years. In *Charleston & Carolina Railroad v. Varnville Co.* (237 U. S. 597, 604, decided June 1, 1915), it was asserted that "a State law is not to be declared a help because it attempts to go farther than Congress has seen fit to go." In *Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. v. Porter* (273 U. S. 341, 345-346, decided Feb. 21, 1927), the Court stated: "Congress must be deemed to have determined that the rule laid down and the means provided to enforce it are sufficient and that no other regulation is necessary." However, *Kelly v. Washington* (302 U. S. 1, 9-12, decided Nov. 8, 1937) reflected a rule that an intent of the Federal Government to supersede exercise by the State of its police power "is not to be inferred, but must be clearly manifested."

The *Bethlehem Steel Co. v. NYSLRB* case (330 U. S. 767, 773) concerned labor relations specifically, and was decided April 7, 1947, while the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act of 1935 was still in effect. In certain cases, the National Labor Relations Board had refused to certify foremen's unions as bargaining representatives. The labor relations board of New York State had undertaken to certify such unions. Its orders were upheld by the New York courts, but the United States Supreme Court ruled that the National Board had been granted authority to decide whether foremen constitute an appropriate bargaining unit. When that Board had refused under the Federal act to certify such units, the Court held, their certification by the State board was invalid as in conflict with the Federal act and with the commerce clause of the Constitution. In a case decided the following month in the field of regulation of warehouses (*Rice v. Santa Fe Elevator Corp.*, 331 U. S. 218, 236), the Supreme Court cited the *Bethlehem* case, stating that in the National Labor Relations Act, Congress had made it "clear that it intends no regulation except its own."

¹ Proceedings of New York University Fifth Annual Conference on Labor, April 22-25, 1952, Matthew Bender & Co., Inc., New York (pp. 77-118).

Scope of Labor Management Relations Act

The most important difference between the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act of 1935 and the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act, 1947, Mr. Ratner stated, is in scope. In the 1935 act, he stated, Congress dealt with "only one problem—protection of the right of employees to organize and to engage in concerted activities for mutual aid or protection." The 1947 act, however, "is a comprehensive code which governs the entire field of labor-management relations." The preamble to that act states its purpose and policy to be "to prescribe the legitimate rights of both employees and employers in their relations affecting commerce, to provide orderly and peaceful procedures for preventing the interference by either with the legitimate rights of the other, to protect the rights of individual employees in their relations with labor organizations whose activities affect commerce, to define and proscribe practices on the part of labor and management which affect commerce and are inimical to the general welfare, and to protect the rights of the public in connection with labor disputes affecting commerce."

According to the NLRB assistant general counsel, the legislative history of the 1947 act "shows that Congress canvassed the field of labor-management relations from one end to the other" and "finally arrived at the approach which it considered most sound and workable."

Also, in Mr. Ratner's opinion, the legislative history shows that Congress "regulated the field of labor relations to the full extent it thought regulation desirable." He believed that "the Federal legislative process would be reduced to a meaningless skirmish if the States were free to supplement or complement the pattern of regulation provided by Federal law whenever, in their view, the Federal law does not go far enough."

It was noted that State courts and State agencies are precluded from granting relief against either employer conduct or labor-organization conduct

which is defined by the National act as an unfair labor practice. The test of whether State-court jurisdiction is superseded by Federal jurisdiction, it was stated, is whether the transaction involved is in the "field" covered by the Federal act.

Decisions on Preemption and Conflict

Granting the assumption that State legislation may operate in "portions of the field which Congress has preserved to the States," Mr. Ratner discussed various cases involving action by State agencies or relief by State courts.

The United States Supreme Court on February 28, 1949, held that the State was entitled to enjoin a program of "quickie" strikes (*Auto Workers v. Wisconsin Employment Relations Board*, 336 U. S. 245). Bringing economic pressure to bear upon employers by this method, the Court ruled, was not protected by the Labor Management Relations Act. Furthermore, the Court noted, the act "gives the Federal Board no authority to prohibit or to supervise the activity which the State Board has here stopped nor to entertain any proceeding concerning it, because it is the objectives only and not the tactics of a strike which bring it within the power of the Federal Board."

Novel strike tactics, Mr. Ratner pointed out, were treated by the above decision as "a distinct and severable portion of the field of labor relations, an area which Congress had not occupied, and in which, therefore, on familiar principles, the States remained free to act." From this case, it was stated, stems largely the "concept that States are free to treat pursuant to their own labor-relations policies any concerted activities which are neither protected nor prohibited by the Federal act."

However, in *Montgomery Building & Construction Trades Council v. Ledbetter Erection Co.* (20 Labor Cases ¶ 66,407, Jan. 24, 1952, 28 LRRM 2342, 26 So. (2d) 564 (1952), rehear. den. 21 Labor Cases ¶ 66,746, 29 LRRM 2415, 57 So. (2d) 112, cert. granted June 2, 1952, 343 U. S. 962²), an injunction was granted by the Alabama Supreme Court, at the instance of a private party, to restrain a secondary boycott which fell within the prohibition of section 8 (b)(4)(A) of the Labor Management Relations Act. The Alabama Supreme Court held that since the NLRB had discretion to decline to proceed when the impact of the unfair labor practice on commerce was rel-

² The certiorari was granted by the United States Supreme Court 2 months after Mr. Ratner's address was delivered in April. Since this article abstracting his address was prepared, the Court has reversed its June 1952 grant of a review as having been "improvidently granted." The Court stated that it has jurisdiction to grant certiorari from the Supreme Court of Alabama only if the judgment or decree is final; and, in this instance, a "temporary writ of injunction" was issued by the Circuit Court of Montgomery County, Ala., and upheld by the State Supreme Court. (United States Law Week, Dec. 9, 1952, p. 4043.)

atively slight and since, in any event, a substantial period might elapse before the Board applied for injunctive relief, the injured party was not confined to seeking remedy before the Board, but could seek it in State courts to prevent irreparable injury.

The decision of the State supreme court in this case, the NLRB assistant counsel pointed out, "highlights sharply the rejection of Congressional judgment which occurs" when States intervene to afford relief against unlawful conduct in the labor-relations field.

When the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, was being considered, Mr. Ratner stated, it was urged that private parties injured by unfair labor practices should be permitted to seek injunctive relief. The strongest argument in favor of such provision was that administrative action was often slow and the injured party's right to relief should not be dependent upon discretionary determination by an administrator as to whether relief should be sought. In the law as enacted, Congress instructed the NLRB to grant priority to certain unfair labor practice charges, and made it mandatory to apply to the Federal courts for injunctive relief if reasonable cause were found to believe the charge to be true. In addition, private parties were authorized to sue for damages in the Federal courts or "any other court having jurisdiction of the parties" (section 303 (b)). But, Mr. Ratner asserted, the law deliberately withheld from private parties the right to seek injunctive relief in any court, thus rejecting the so-called "court approach" and retaining the "administrative law approach." In the opinion of the NLRB assistant general counsel, the supremacy clause of the Constitution precludes the States from reweighing the issue and deciding it differently.

In *Goodwins, Inc., v. Hagedorn* (21 Labor Cases ¶66,609, 303 N. Y. 300, 101 N. E. (2d) 697; rehearing denied 303 N. Y. 673, 102 N. E. (2d) 833), the New York Court of Appeals held that a State court might enjoin picketing while a representative proceeding was pending before the NLRB to determine whether the picketing union or a rival union should be bargaining representative.

The complaint alleged that the objective of the picketing was to compel the employer to recognize the union as exclusive bargaining agent. For the employer to make such recognition while the

question of representation remained unresolved would have been an unfair labor practice, and the picketing therefore was not protected by the LMRA. The State court concluded that the LMRA constituted no barrier to the State's granting injunctive relief.

"Granting of State relief in cases of this kind," Mr. Ratner asserted, "stands as a real obstacle to the full effectuation of the national labor policy. . . . Congress left it to the National Board, subject to review by the Federal courts, to decide whether concerted activities should or should not be protected as a matter of Federal law. . . . To permit State courts to decide issues of this kind would open the door to potential diversity, both of policy and of fact finding, which Congress, in the interest of assuring uniformity, closed."

The decision of the United States Court of Appeals, in *NLRB v. Electronics Equipment Co.* (21 Labor Cases ¶ 66,777, 194 F. (2d) 650, decided Feb. 18, 1952), illustrates the nature of the problem. While a representation case was pending before this Board, one of the two contesting unions wrote to customers of the employer urging them to advise him that they would boycott him if the union established a picket line. The employer discharged the employee responsible for sending the letters, and a charge alleging that the dismissal was an unfair labor practice was filed with the NLRB.

The employer's defense claimed that the union, in sending the letters, had sought to compel its recognition as exclusive bargaining agent while the question on representation was pending. The court stated, however: "We think the employer must realize that farfetched and overstated claims, easily dissuadable, are often made initially by one side in a labor dispute. . . . Such claims may well evaporate on discussion and negotiation. . . . We think that the employer cannot seize upon this kind of claim . . . in order to justify retaliatory measures. . . . He must make some effort to find out if the employees mean in fact to . . . stick to demands which are not protected by section 7."

In the *Goodwins* case, a State court ruled that injunctive relief could be granted. In the *Electronics* case, a Federal court reminded the employer of his obligation to try further negotiation. Comparison of the results in the two cases shows "the danger to uniform interpretation and appli-

cation of Federal policy" if State courts are empowered to decide the same questions which the NLRB has authority to decide.

Conclusions

By virtue of the supremacy clause of the Constitution, Mr. Ratner pointed out, State law which duplicates, complements, or supplements Congressional regulation cannot stand. The express reservation to the States by the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, of power to act in certain areas of the field, the NLRB assistant general counsel asserted, both confirms the Federal intention to preempt the field and establishes the limits beyond which regulation by the States may not go.

The States are not precluded, Mr. Ratner averred, from applying to unions, employees, or employers, the same general legal and policy standards which are applicable to citizens generally. "Violence by unions or employers, and unlawful seizures of property, for example, are not placed beyond the power of the States to control merely because they occur in a labor-relations context."

But in some recent cases in which States granted injunctive relief against certain activities, it was pointed out, inadequate consideration appeared to have been given to the fact that the conduct involved fell within the field preempted by the Federal act, and that the relief accorded conflicted with Congress' judgment as to the appropriate methods of handling. This, the assistant general counsel said, applied particularly to instances in which State courts granted injunctions to private parties against secondary boycotts and to those in which stranger picketing and organizational strikes were enjoined on the ground that their objectives were unlawful under either State or Federal law.

In view of practical administrative difficulties facing the NLRB, Mr. Ratner stated, "opportunity and responsibility for effectuating Congressional policy insofar as 'preemption' and 'conflict' matters are concerned must rest largely upon State courts and private parties."

Observance of the preemption policy, the NLRB assistant general counsel stated, will "aid in reducing Federal-State jurisdictional conflicts and point the way to desirable improvements in Federal law" in the labor-management field. But on the

other hand, he asserted, decisions by State courts "which promote uncertainty as to whether the Federal Government or the State is master 'can be as disruptive of peace between various industrial factions' as actual competition between the Federal Government and the States for supremacy."

Changes in Distribution of Income, 1913-48

A "social revolution" in terms of redistribution of income occurred during the period 1913 to 1948, according to Geoffrey H. Moore of the National Bureau of Economic Research.¹ Inequality in distribution of income by size, after reaching high levels in the booming 1920's, diminished during both the depression of the 1930's and the prosperity of the 1940's. By 1948, this leveling-up process had reduced the disparity between the top income group and the rest of the population to a new low. Among the explanations for the shift, major emphasis was placed on a drop in the main source of income for the upper group, together with a phenomenal increase in that for the lower group.

Leveling of Income

The end of the 1920's marked a turning point in income distribution between the top 1-percent income group and the remaining 99 percent, Mr. Moore notes. At that time, income inequality was about as great as at any previous time for which adequate records are available. But reduction in income inequality between the two groups, which occurred in the 1930's and 1940's, has resulted in an altogether new distribution of income by size.

This shift toward a more even distribution of income is noted by Mr. Moore in analyzing Simon

¹ The paper, entitled "Secular Changes in the Distribution of Income," appears in the *American Economic Review*, vol. XLII, No. 2, May 1952, *Papers and Proceedings of the Sixty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the American Economic Association* (p. 527). It is based largely on the work of National Bureau staff members, particularly Shares of Upper Income Groups in Income and Savings by Simon Kuznets.

Kuznets' data covering the 35-year period between 1913 and 1948. For example, 1 percent of the population (including both income recipients and their dependents) at the upper end of the income scale had an average per capita income nearly 20 times as large as the average for the remaining 99 percent in 1913 and only 10 times as large in 1948. Taking the period as a whole, Mr. Moore points out, the average per capita income for the upper group increased from \$5,700 in 1913 to \$12,500 in 1948, while that for the lower 99 percent rose from about \$300 to \$1,300. Numerically, the gains were \$6,800 and \$1,000, respectively. But percentage-wise, the gain was much larger for the lower group—their average income being four times greater than in 1913, whereas that of the upper group had slightly more than doubled.

The over-all change between 1913 and 1948 reflects sharp differences between the two groups in the rate of change during periods of varying economic activity. During the period 1913–20, the per capita income of the upper 1-percent group and the lower 99-percent group increased 55 percent and 90 percent, respectively. The rise was 32 percent and 1 percent in 1920–29. "It is somewhat surprising," Mr. Moore points out, "to find that the mass of the population did not participate to a greater extent in the boom of the twenties." A decline in per capita income for both groups occurred in the period 1929–39, the upper by 39 percent and the lower by 18 percent. The greatest contrast, however, occurred in the period 1939–48, particularly after World War II when per capita income of the high income group increased 78 percent compared to a 174-percent increase for the remaining low-income group.

In terms of each group's share in the country-wide total income, the effect of the changes in income distribution as outlined was greatest in the 1930's and 1940's, when the upper income share of total income reached levels lower than ever before. The shift was a substantial one—from 17 percent of the total in 1929 to 9 percent in 1948, as follows:

Year	Percent of the Nation's income in—	
	Upper 1 percent income group	Lower 99 percent income group
1913.....	16	84
1920.....	14	86
1929.....	17	83
1939.....	13	87
1948.....	9	91

Another indication of the leveling process in distribution of income, Mr. Moore states, may be found in a report of individuals receiving income in excess of 1 million dollars. In 1929, 513 individuals reported such incomes. By 1939, the figure had dropped to 44. In 1948, 149 reported income above 1 million dollars; however, their average income both before and after taxes was less than the corresponding figure in 1939.

Origin of Distribution Shift

In an analysis of the origin of the redistribution, Mr. Moore outlines five broad types of personal income and examines changes therein since 1929, the so-called "turning point" in income distribution. These types of personal income are: (1) employee compensation (wages and salaries); (2) entrepreneurial compensation (i. e., income of farmers, owners of unincorporated business, and professional enterprises); (3) corporate dividends; (4) interest; and (5) rental income. The last three types together are known as "property income." Distribution of types of income in 1929 for various income groups is as follows:

Types of income	Percent of types of income in—		
	Upper 1 percent income group	Upper 2-7 percent income group	Lower 93 percent income group
Wages and salaries..	28	58	74
Entrepreneurial compensation.....	20	21	16
Property income....	52	21	10

Sharp changes in the levels of a given type of income, Mr. Moore asserts, would have important influence on the income of individuals chiefly dependent on that particular type. Documenting specific changes, he notes that, on a per capita basis for the population as a whole, employee compensation increased 134 percent between 1929 and 1948, while entrepreneurial income rose 145 percent. Rental income increased only 26 percent and dividends 6 percent, and interest payment declined 21 percent. "Taking the last three components together as a measure of property income, we find virtually no change in their aggregate amount per capita between the 2 years," Mr. Moore reports.

Because the contributions of the three income types to the 1929–48 rise in total income varied, the proportion of total 1948 income represented by

property income declined, while that represented by employee compensation and entrepreneurial income rose. Therefore, since property income and employee compensation were the major income sources of the upper and lower groups, respectively, inequality of income distribution lessened accordingly. Another factor which aided in the equalization trend was "an evening out of the distribution among different income groups of each major type of income." These two factors are, however, "not independent."

Tracing the "line of causation" back a step, Mr. Moore outlines the 1929-48 change in the "prices" of the various components of each income type. The large increases in wage rates and earnings per person employed and in entrepreneurial incomes per employer show up clearly, as well as the modest changes in rent and dividend rates and declines in interest rates. These "price" changes, Mr. Moore notes, explain a great part of the 1929-48 changes in income distribution. But, in addition, quantity changes accompanied these "price" changes, and there were shifts in the position of various groups in the income array.

One of the basic developments which "lie behind" the shift in income distribution, according to Mr. Moore, is "the change in the position of Government in the American economy." He outlines the increase in Federal income taxes—for the upper 1 percent about 8.5 percent of income in 1929 and 31 percent in 1948. However, he reports that the direct effect of increased taxes on income distribution accounted for only about a fourth or

fifth of the decline in income inequality. The sharp increase in taxes had a twofold effect on income distribution: directly, by absorbing a greater relative amount of income for the upper than for the lower income groups, and indirectly, by tending to reduce "in many subtle ways," the aggregate amount of income before taxes. (For example, it seems probable that concentration of tax-exempt securities in the hands of the upper income groups has become greater than when taxes were relatively low.)

But the rise in taxes "is simply one facet of the growing importance of Government in our economy," Mr. Moore emphasizes. Government affects income distribution in a variety of ways. "There is less inequality in wages and salaries in the public than in the private sector," and the proportion of Government employees in the total labor force has increased (Federal, State, and local governments employed 7 percent of the labor force in 1929, 8 percent in 1939, and 12 percent in 1948). Another equalizing factor, in Mr. Moore's opinion, is the upward trend in Government "transfer payments," such as old age benefits or subsidies to agriculture. The role of a large and growing public debt and of increased Government lending in reducing interest rates on private debt to low levels has also been significant. These, combined with the "influence of far-reaching Government policies ranging from control over rents to the bargaining of labor with management," Mr. Moore observes, are of major importance in accounting for the large-scale reduction in income inequality.

Technical Note

Taxes and the Consumers' Price Index*

Effects of Price and Tax Changes on Living Costs

THE relationship of income tax changes to the cost of living, and the related question of the inclusion or exclusion of income taxes in indexes of consumer prices or cost of living, have been extensively discussed in the United States and in other countries where such indexes are compiled. Income taxes have never been included in the consumers' price indexes in the United States. However, in certain other indexes, for example, in one calculation of the Swedish index, changes in income taxes are combined with price changes and the index measures the combined effects of both factors on the cost of living. Most recently this question has been raised in connection with the revision of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index. There has been widespread discussion and a considerable amount of opinion expressed on both sides of the question. The subject was extensively discussed, for example, in hearings before a special Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives under the chairmanship of Congressman Tom Steed.¹ In the report of these hearings, the Subcommittee recommended "that the Bureau continue its present practice of including excise and sales taxes, but excluding income taxes from the index."²

The Bureau has, in effect, followed this advice in the revision of the Consumers' Price Index. In so far as taxes are concerned, the decision has been not to incorporate in the index, in any direct form, the effect of changes in personal income tax. The present article discusses some of the conceptual and practical problems which arise in trying to relate changes in personal taxes to changes in prices. To understand the problem, it is first necessary to define the index and the many kinds of taxes that potentially could be included in it.

The Consumers' Price Index measures the effect of price change on the living costs of city wage-earner and salaried-clerical-worker families. It is calculated by comparing, from one period to the next, the cost of a market basket of goods and services usually purchased by this particular population group. The quantity and quality of items contained in the market basket are held constant over the measurement period, so that only price change is reflected. The index thus provides a reasonably accurate estimate of changes in the value of the urban wage-dollar, in terms of the volume of goods and services it can buy.

Many factors other than price directly affect living costs. Taxes are among the more important, for the total taxes paid by wage earners and clerical workers are considerable. A change in the tax total, therefore, has an effect on the total "cost of living" which is wholly apart from and in addition to the effect of price changes. The wage earner buys most of his goods and services in the markets; but he also receives goods and services through governmental activities. Whether a specific service is provided by government or by private industry is in many cases a matter of custom or of local arrangements. Water, for example, may be supplied by the community or by a private company; the consumer pays the water bill in either case. To consider such payments a tax if made to government on the one hand, and a price if made to business on the other hand, would introduce inconsistencies in the index calculation. Since the Consumers' Price Index measures the effect of price change on the cost of living and does not limit "price" to commercial market transactions, it is necessary to differentiate between those payments to government which can be considered as "prices" of identifiable goods and services, and those which cannot.

Consumer payments to government (aside from penalties) fall into five major groups, as follows:

1. *Direct payment for goods and services received:* payments for water, garbage disposal, electric power, gas, local transportation, tolls, tuitions, postage, etc., and purchases of alcoholic beverages, publications, and other goods sold by government to the consumer.

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

¹ See "Consumers' Price Index," Report of a Special Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor, H. Res. 73, Subcommittee Report No. 2.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 35-36.

2. *Licenses and fees attached to the ownership or use of goods:* automobile registration and use taxes, inspection fees, drivers' permits, dog tax, etc., and taxes on real estate and personal property.

3. *Taxes attached to the acquisition of goods and services:* sales taxes, retail excise taxes, custom duties and all manufacturers' and processors' taxes passed on to the consumer as part of the retail price on finished products and services, and taxes passed on to the renter as part of rent.

4. *Taxes levied on persons rather than things:* personal income tax, inheritance and gift tax, poll tax, etc.

5. *Insurance payments and savings:* social-security contributions, veteran's insurance premiums, etc.

Present Treatment of Taxes in the Index

The first three of these groups of payments are included in the index structure. In the first group, no distinction is made as to sources of goods and services purchased by direct payment. All expenditures for these purchases are used in the calculation of the index weights; and prices or rates are either obtained from the source of supply, whether government or business, or their movement is estimated by imputation from other items. If the source of supply shifts from government to business, or vice versa, without a change in quality of the service involved, differences in rates charged by the suppliers over the transition period are treated as price changes. If the source of supply shifts from business or government (through direct payment) to the provision of a service by government paid for out of general funds—for example, when free textbooks are first supplied by a school system—the item is dropped from the index “market basket,” since it is no longer purchased directly.

Licenses, fees, taxes, and other payments in group 2, that are attached to the ownership or use of goods, are included in the index as part of family expenditures for the things with which they are associated. Thus, real property taxes on owned homes are included as part of total housing expenses; automobile registration and other fees attached to the purchase and use of automobiles are included as part of total transportation expenditures. Sales and excise taxes that are paid at the time of purchase, and all other indirect taxes

in group 3 that are “built into” the retail price, are included as part of the total family expenditures for items on which they are levied, and as part of the prices paid for these items.

Income and other personal taxes, insurance premiums, and other payments in groups 4 and 5 are not included in the index structure since they are not associated with goods and services purchased by wage and clerical worker families.

The present treatment of taxes in the Consumers' Price Index is of concern only because in the use of the index in wage escalation there is a question as to whether exclusion of certain taxes creates an inequity. For example, in a community where local revenue is collected through sales or property taxes, which are included in the index, the worker whose wages are tied to the local CPI is compensated for increases in such taxes. But the worker in a city which depends on income tax for support of government is not similarly compensated for local income-tax increases. It seems clear that the use of the index is not similarly equitable in both these situations. However, in light of the general uses of the index in wage escalation, this does not represent a unique error of application. Most wage escalation is based on the all-cities index. Changes in local sales taxes are thus reflected only in proportion to the importance of a given city in the national average; hence, the worker in the “sales tax city” is compensated only in part for the increase in taxes while the worker in another city benefits from increases in taxes that he does not bear. A similar anomaly arises because of differential price movements among cities, such as the wage increase accruing to Detroit workers as a result of an increase in the subway fare in New York. It seems apparent, therefore, that the treatment of taxes in the index cannot be decided on the basis of its application in wage escalation. The conceptual framework and definition of the economic phenomenon the index measures must govern the handling of taxes.

Taxes as “Total Price of Government”

Over the long run, all tax payments can be considered the “total price of government” including direct payments for goods and services received by the taxpayer, transfer payments to individuals (including social insurance and public-

assistance benefits, loans to homeowners, subsidies, etc.), and payments for services rendered to the community in the form of national defense, police and fire protection, streets and roads, etc. It may therefore be argued that there are no grounds for including some taxes as "prices" in the CPI and excluding others, only because they are collected differently. Such an approach leads immediately to the problem of identifying a constant quantity and quality of "government" first to determine its importance in relation to the value of goods and services purchased in commercial markets, and then as an identifiable "specification" on which a measurement of change in the "price of government" can be based.

If a concept for the CPI were to include "government" as a "package purchase," two alternatives would be available; either (1) the "quantity" and "quality" of government must be assumed to remain constant over time—in which case the price of government is the total of tax payments in all forms; or (2) changes in both the "quantity" and "quality" of government must be identified and a fixed amount of "government" priced. Both of these alternatives present conceptual and operating difficulties which seem to be insurmountable. An assumption that the quantity and quality of government is constant over time is not readily acceptable, even though "constant" is used in the sense of needs or satisfaction. For example, growth of the population, increases in standards of living, changes in national and world affairs, etc., require more roads, more schools, a greater defense effort—the cost of government increases, and at the same time these factors add to total family expenditures by stimulating the purchase of greater quantities and different qualities of goods and services.

Since the measurement of price change requires that physical quantities and qualities of goods and services remain fixed over comparison periods, the second alternative is the one which conforms with price-index concept and methodology of measurement. When it becomes possible to identify and price for a specified group of the total population a "constant" amount of "government," then it may become possible also to calculate for wage and clerical workers, an index of price change for all goods and services, from whatever source, received for their gross wage-dollar.

Taxes as Price of Goods and Services

Alternatively, it has been suggested that only that part of the total tax burden which pays for consumer goods and services provided by government should be included in the index. This approach recognizes that many goods and services formerly purchased by wage earners in the consumer markets are now—or may be in the future—provided by government through use of general tax funds, and that the index structure should provide means of measuring changes in the price of these services, whether provided commercially or publicly or both.

To achieve this in a manner consistent with the index concepts and methodology, it would be necessary to identify that portion of taxes used by governments for the purchase and distribution of a constant volume of consumer goods and services. At the local and State levels, government expenditures may be considered as primarily for consumer goods and services, although transfer payments included in State and local government outlays may become important from time to time. At the Federal level, Government expenditures for national defense and transfer payments are by far the largest outlays. The national budget provides a means of separating out government expenditures for national defense and transfer payments so that the portion of total tax payments going for goods and services can be estimated. But the inclusion of this part of total tax payments requires the same assumptions as indicated above—that the quantity and quality of such goods and services are the same for two dates of comparison and the price is the total tax payment; or that a constant amount of government-provided goods and services can be identified and priced.

A very cursory examination of data on government expenditures for nondefense goods and services shows immediately that the first assumption is unrealistic, and that a "price" change measured by such a procedure would also be extremely unrealistic. During the period from 1940 to 1945, when tax rates and the incidence of taxes on the wage and clerical worker groups were increasing, Federal Government expenditures for nondefense goods and services dropped from 4.0 to 1.0 billion dollars. If the measurement is based on tax pay-

ments of individuals rather than on government expenditures, very questionable results are also obtained. The 1950 and 1951 total tax payments of individuals (19.2 and 27.2 billions, respectively) when allocated to government purchases of goods and services—with no attempt to adjust to a per capita payment—would indicate only a slight increase in the “price” of government-provided goods and services. Calculations on a per capita basis could result in a decrease, depending upon the specific method used.

Since all tax revenue collected normally flows into the general treasury and is spent by government in the same way, the problem of differentiating taxes used for government purchase and distribution of consumer goods and services would extend to the treatment of sales and excise taxes as well as to income-tax payments. By this approach, only a part of these taxes would be included in the index as the price of government-provided goods and services.

Income Tax and the CPI

When the index is applied to net or disposable income (after payment of income tax), it tells how much more or less of net income wage and clerical worker families would need to compensate for the effect of price changes on their living costs. If a measure is required to evaluate the adequacy of workers' gross earnings to pay income tax in addition to buying the goods and services required to maintain their level of living, it must superimpose the effect of tax change on the effect of price change. It appears impossible to develop an index which can contain both of these effects. Therefore, separate estimates of the change in wage and clerical worker family income tax have been calculated, and an attempt has been made to combine tax change and price change with appropriate weights.

The amount of tax due on personal income depends not only on tax rates but also on the size of income, family size, age, composition, and other factors affecting exemptions. Measurement of change in income tax for a population group, such as wage earners, is in itself a difficult problem. Many methods might be devised, based on estimated distributions or averages of family income, family size, and other pertinent family characteristics for each community. Any procedure would

require that these characteristics be held constant over period-to-period comparisons, so that the measurement would reflect only the average change in tax rates and exemption schedules. The results would differ, however, depending on the method used.

For the purpose of illustrating the possible result of combining tax changes and price changes, the income-tax bill was calculated on the basis of estimated average family incomes for Washington, D. C., families. Average income estimates were made for three family size groups separately and then combined, for six annual periods, as explained below.

Using 1949 median family income for the Washington, D. C., metropolitan area³ as a benchmark, average family income was estimated for other years (except 1951) by applying the percent changes in D. C. annual per capita income.⁴ The 1951 D. C. average family income was estimated by applying to the 1950 D. C. estimate, the estimated percent change in total United States personal income⁵ from 1950 to 1951. Gross incomes for different size families were estimated on the basis of income-family size relationships established in the 1947 Census Bureau income survey for Washington.⁶ The results of these calculations, shown below, should not be taken as valid estimates of average income; they are useful only for the purposes of illustration.

Year	Estimated gross income, by income-family size			
	2-person	3-person	4-person	2-, 3-, and 4-person, combined
1939.....	\$2,161	\$2,430	\$2,749	\$2,394
1940.....	2,279	2,562	2,899	2,524
1941.....	2,297	2,583	2,922	2,545
1949.....	3,623	4,073	4,608	4,013
1950.....	4,164	4,682	5,297	4,613
1951.....	4,657	5,236	5,924	5,159

The estimated amounts of tax based on these incomes were calculated from the tax tables attached to Treasury Form 1040 to be as follows:

³ Table 13, Series PC-5, No. 53, Characteristics of the Population of the Washington, D. C., Standard Metropolitan Area: April 1, 1950, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

⁴ Per capita income data published periodically in the Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce.

⁵ U. S. Department of Commerce (except last quarter of 1951 estimated by Council of Economic Advisers). Published in table B-7, p. 173, The Economic Report of the President, January 1952, by the Council of Economic Advisers.

⁶ Table 13a, Series P-60, No. 4, Income of Families and Persons in Washington, D. C.; 1947, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Year	Estimated tax, by income—family size			
	2-person	3-person	4-person	2-, 3-, and 4-person, combined
1939.....	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
1940.....	0	0	0	0
1941.....	63	54	48	56
1949.....	335	322	304	331
1950.....	445	419	412	428
1951.....	610	594	598	602

The success with which tax change (once measured) can be combined with price change, depends on the appropriate weighting of the two measurements. Here again, many methods might be suggested. For this illustration, three different calculations were made. First, the tax payments for 2-, 3-, and 4-person families combined were added without adjustment to the total index cost aggregates with the following results:

Date	Consumers' Price Index		Income-tax aggregate	Index of prices and income tax combined (Sept. 1939 = 100)
	Cost aggregate	Index (Sept. 1939 = 100)		
September 1939.....	\$1,966	100.0	\$0	100.0
September 1940.....	1,959	99.6	0	99.6
September 1941.....	2,092	106.4	56	109.3
December 1941.....	2,150	109.4	56	112.2
May 1949.....	3,274	166.5	331	183.4
February 1950.....	3,252	165.4	428	187.2
August 1951.....	3,509	180.1	602	210.8

The index aggregates do not represent income or total family expenditures for goods and services. They are values derived in the calculation of the CPI when price changes are weighted together by 1934-36 index cost weights. They approximate the cost of the 1934-36 "market basket" at current prices. Since the index aggregates for every period were considerably lower than the estimated income on which taxes were based, and therefore lower than the value of goods and services that might be bought with this income, addition of the tax to the index aggregate probably overweights the tax change in the average. To adjust for this discrepancy, a second calculation was made in which taxes were based on a percentage relationship between estimated taxes (as shown above) and income after taxes. Tax as a percent of income after taxes, based on this relationship, was found to be as follows:

Year	Percent estimated taxes are of income after taxes, by income-family size			
	2-person	3-person	4-person	2-, 3-, and 4-person, combined
1939.....	0	0	0	0
1940.....	0	0	0	0
1941.....	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1949.....	10.9	8.6	7.1	9.0
1950.....	12.0	9.8	8.4	10.2
1951.....	15.1	12.8	11.2	13.2

Adjusted tax aggregates, figured by applying these percentages to index aggregates, were then added to the index aggregates with the following results:

Date	Consumers' Price Index		Income-tax aggregate	Index of prices and income tax combined (Sept. 1939 = 100)
	Cost aggregate	Index (Sept. 1939 = 100)		
September 1939.....	\$1,966	100.0	\$0	100.0
September 1940.....	1,959	99.6	0	99.6
September 1941.....	2,092	106.4	48	108.9
December 1941.....	2,150	109.4	49	111.9
May 1949.....	3,274	166.5	295	181.5
February 1950.....	3,252	165.4	332	182.3
August 1951.....	3,509	180.1	464	204.0

The third method used for this illustration was based on the assumption that the index aggregates, which are estimates of the cost of the 1934-36 "market basket" at current prices, represent income after taxes. Taxes based on this net income were calculated by the following formula:
 $Tax = Tax\ rate \ [(1 - standard\ deduction) \times (net\ income + tax) - (family\ size \times exemption\ per\ person)]$
 For 1951: $T = .204 [1.90 (I + T) - \$600 N]$

The tax was figured on this basis for a 4-person family which approximates the average family size (3.6) of the population group used for the determination of the 1934-36 index weights. The results of this procedure for weighting of taxes and the Consumers' Price Index were as follows:

Date	Consumers' Price Index		Income tax aggregate	Index of prices and income tax combined (Sept. 1939 = 100)
	Cost aggregate	Index (Sept. 1939 = 100)		
September 1939.....	\$1,966	100.0	\$0	100.0
September 1940.....	1,959	99.6	0	99.6
September 1941.....	2,092	106.4	0	106.4
December 1941.....	2,150	109.4	0	109.4
May 1949.....	3,274	166.5	106	171.9
February 1950 (old).....	3,252	165.4	109	171.0
February 1950 (adjusted).....	3,222	165.4	103	171.0
August 1951.....	3,509	180.1	190	190.2

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Overtime in War-Plant Construction. The Supreme Court of Arkansas held³ that laborers and mechanics employed by a contractor engaged in the construction of an ordnance plant for the Federal Government should be paid overtime for all hours worked in excess of 8 a day, when the contract between their employer and the Government provided for such compensation. Even though these employees were not parties to the contract, the court ruled, this provision was made for their direct benefit and was enforceable by them.

However, the employees were not entitled under the Fair Labor Standards Act to recover for overtime worked by them, the court held, because they were not engaged in interstate commerce as required by that act, even though the goods to be manufactured in the plant after its construction would be shipped in interstate commerce.

Violation of Injunction—Court Order for Restitution. An employer who had consciously failed to make a reasonable effort to comply with an injunction requiring him to meet the minimum-wage, overtime-compensation, and record-keeping provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act was found⁴ guilty of both civil and criminal contempt.

The court ordered the employer to pay to 13 employees an amount representing the difference between the sum which they had actually received and what they would have received if the employer had complied with the injunction. The employer was also ordered to pay to the Government the costs of investigation and presentation of the case.

Labor Relations

NLRB Claim for Back Pay Under Bankruptcy Act. The National Labor Relations Board found a bankrupt company guilty of an unfair labor practice, and ordered it to reimburse certain employees with back pay. The Supreme Court of the United States held⁵ that this claim was not entitled to priority as a debt owed to the United States under section 64 (a) (5) of the Bankruptcy Act.

The Supreme Court's opinion, delivered by Mr. Justice Douglas, reversed a decision of a court of appeals. The Supreme Court recognized the Board as a creditor with regard to the back-pay awards, within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act, and admitted that the claim was prov-

able as a debt founded upon an implied contract within the meaning of section 63 (a) (4) of that act.

However, the opinion stated that it did not follow, because the Board is an agency of the United States, that any debt owed to it is a debt owing to the United States within the meaning of Revised Statutes, section 3466. The Court stated further that the priority granted by that statute was given in order that an adequate public revenue might be obtained to sustain the public burdens and discharge the public debts, and that the Board's function in this case was not one of assuring the public revenue.

This case was distinguished by the Court from *Bramwell v. U. S. Fidelity Co.*,⁶ which extended the priority to a claim of the United States for Indian moneys. The *Bramwell* case, the court stated, rested on the status of Indians as wards of the United States and the continuing responsibility which the Federal Government has for the protection of their interests.

Mr. Justice Jackson, who delivered a dissenting opinion, considered the Government's relationship to the wronged laborers which was established by the LMRA as analagous to the Government's wardship toward the Indians in the *Bramwell* case.

Representation Election Ballot Marked in Unorthodox Manner. A United States court of appeals recently ruled upon the validity of a disputed ballot in an NLRB representation election. The ballot contained a diagonal pencil line showing signs of partial erasure, which appeared in the square under the word "Yes." A clearly penciled "X" appeared in the square under the word "No."

The decision, reversing an NLRB ruling that the ballot was mutilated and therefore void, held⁷ that it was valid and must be counted against representation by the union.

The court recognized that the Board, exercising the wide discretionary powers conferred upon it by Congress, could have adopted a rigid policy of regarding all ballots marked in an unorthodox manner as mutilated and therefore void. However, the court stated the Board has not treated all unconventionally marked ballots as necessarily mutilated and void. Instead, it has consistently included such ballots in the count whenever the intent of the voter was clearly apparent and there was no question of voter identification. In the opinion of the court, there was no logical reason why the Board should single out an erasure on a ballot for special treatment.

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 *Deal & Co. v. Head* (Ark. Sup. Ct., Oct. 20, 1952).

⁴ *In re Wheeland* (D. C. M. D. Pa., Oct. 29, 1952).

⁵ *Nathanson v. NLRB* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Nov. 10, 1952).

⁶ 269 U. S. 483.

⁷ *NLRB v. Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.* (C. A. 1, Nov. 7, 1952).

Union-Security Contract Executed by Union Not in Compliance. In a 2 to 1 decision, a panel of the NLRB ruled upon the validity of a union-shop provision in an agreement involving a union which had not complied with the non-Communist affidavit and filing requirements of the Labor Management Relations Act. The Board held⁸ the provision valid, as the contract specified that it would not become operative until the union had complied with the provisions of the act.

The controversy revolved around amended section 8 (a) (3) of the LMRA. This section permits an employer to enter into a union-shop agreement with a labor organization if, among other things, that organization has received from the Board, at the time the agreement is made or within the preceding 12 months, a notice of compliance with section 9 (f), (g), and (h)—the filing and non-Communist provisions—of the act.

A literal reading of the act, the Board stated, did not provide a clear and simple answer as to the validity of a provision that a union shop shall come into being upon the occurrence of a certain contingency. It is more accurate, according to the Board, to say that a union-shop agreement is "made" only when events occur which create the union shop. The opinion further stated that nothing in the legislative history shows a legislative intent contrary to the Board's finding.

Chairman Herzog dissented. In his opinion, Congress, in passing the 1951 amendments, meant compliance at the time the contract was executed—not when it became effective.

Closed-Shop Contract Made Prior to Taft-Hartley. A United States court of appeals recently ruled upon a controversy involving section 102 of the LMRA. This section provides, among other things, that the performance of any obligation under a collective-bargaining agreement entered into prior to the 1947 Amendments to the NLRA (Labor Management Relations—Taft-Hartley—Act) shall not constitute an unfair labor practice, if the practice was valid at the time the agreement was made, "unless such agreement was renewed or extended subsequent thereto."

The court held,⁹ in reversing a ruling of the NLRB, that a contract which was to continue in effect from year to year in the absence of any notice or other act of termination was not "renewed or extended" within the meaning of the act.

The opinion pointed out that, according to its wording, the contract would continue indefinitely so long as neither party took any action to terminate it. This case, the court believed, was similar to *NLRB v. Clara-Val Packing Co.*,¹⁰ which held that an agreement which "shall continue without expiration date" until terminated or modified by act of the parties, is not terminated on its anniversary date, when the parties take no action, and is not considered as having been renewed.

⁸ *Northwest Magnesite Co.* (101 NLRB No. 28, Oct. 23, 1952).

⁹ *NLRB v. Association of Heat and Frost Workers, AFL* (C. A. 9, Oct. 13, 1952).

¹⁰ 191 F. 2d 556.

¹¹ *Marshall Field & Co. v. NLRB* (C. A. 7, Nov. 14, 1952). See *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1952 (p. 430).

Union Solicitation in Department Store. A United States court of appeals recently modified an NLRB finding which specified the areas in a department store (Marshall Field, Chicago) where solicitation by union organizers could be barred, and those where it must be permitted.

The Board, finding that there was no illegal motive in the company's rule against solicitation, had passed upon the legality of the rule with respect to certain areas of the store as follows: (1) Aisles, corridors, escalators, and elevators may be barred from union solicitation, since such activity may create traffic and safety hazards which could disrupt business. (2) Public restaurants in the store may be used by union organizers, if they meet employees by appointment and do not "table hop" to discuss union affairs. (3) Employee restaurants may be used freely by union organizers, since to forbid such use would unduly impede self-organization. (4) Public washrooms and waiting rooms may be used for solicitation, but are subject to "reasonable restrictions." (5) Employee organizers may solicit in stock and workrooms, but nonemployee organizers may be barred.

These Board rulings were modified by the court in regard to employee restaurants, and public washrooms and waiting rooms. The court held¹¹ that the store's nonsolicitation rule which barred nonemployee union organizers from these areas did not interfere with the employees' rights to self-organization.

In the court's opinion, the employer is required to make employees' restaurants available to nonemployee union organizers only when the employees are "uniquely handicapped in the matter of self-organization and concerted activity." This condition, the court believed, did not exist, since it appeared that the employees were given time off during the course of the day, and union organizers had an opportunity to make luncheon appointments and solicit employees in the company's public restaurants. The court was also of the opinion that public washrooms and waiting rooms were similar to other portions of the store frequented by the public, from which union-organizing activities were banned.

Discriminatory Discharge Under Union-Shop Provision. A company entered into a union-shop agreement in April 1950, which required all employees, as a condition of continued employment, to become union members in good standing within 30 days from the effective date of the agreement.

Subsequent to execution of the agreement, employee X, suspended by the union in 1944 for refusing to pay a union political assessment, was informed by the union treasurer that he would have to pay \$85.25 in order to be reinstated. This sum comprised the regular new-member initiation fee, 6 months' back dues, 1 month's advance dues, and a fine for refusing to picket in a prior strike.

In May 1950, 3 weeks after the contract was executed, employee X reported to a supervisor that the union would not reinstate him unless he paid to the union the sum of \$85.25, which included a fine. Nevertheless, the company subsequently discharged employee X at the union's request.

Affirming a ruling of the NLRB, a United States court of appeals held¹² that both the company and the union had committed an unfair labor practice. The employer was found to have violated section 8 (a) (3) (B) of the LMRA by discriminating against an employee for nonmembership in a union, when the employer had "reasonable grounds" for believing that the employee's membership was denied or terminated for reasons other than his failure to tender the periodic dues and initiation fees uniformly required as a condition of acquiring or retaining membership. The union was found to have violated section 8 (b) (2) by causing the employer to discriminate against the employee in violation of section 8 (a) (3) of the act.

It was well settled, the opinion stated, that the "periodic dues" referred to in the act are those owed to the union subsequent to the making of the union-shop contract. The court agreed with the Board that the employer had sufficient reason to believe that the union's demand for employee X's discharge was on account of union obligations other than current dues or initiation fees. It was obvious, the court stated, that if the \$85.25 had accumulated in the 3-week period prior to the time when the employer was notified by employee X, the annual union dues would have amounted to "upwards of \$1,550, an absurd sum."

Workmen's Compensation

"Jurisdictional Facts" Rule. The "ill-starred rule of *Crowell v. Benson*" was again weakened by the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in *Western Boat Building Co. v. O'Leary, Deputy Commissioner*.¹³

The "rule" of *Crowell v. Benson* referred to is that upon review in a United States district court of proceedings before the Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Employees Compensation, or before other administrative bodies, a complete trial (trial de novo) may be had on the "jurisdictional facts" found by that official or administrative body. In *Crowell v. Benson*,¹⁴ the United States Supreme Court stated that there may be such a trial, where the "determinations of facts are fundamental or 'jurisdictional,' in the sense that their existence is a condition precedent to the operation of the statutory scheme. These fundamental requirements are that the injury occur upon the navigable waters of the United States and that the relation of master and servant exist."

After quoting this statement by the Supreme Court, the court of appeals stated that it was unable to comprehend the distinction between these different varieties of fact questions. It also said: "We do not understand *Crowell v. Benson* to afford a trial de novo as a matter of right under circumstances where there is no real issue of fact presented. If, however, the true rule is contrary to our impression, we simply refuse to invoke it where (as here) no worthwhile purpose would be served thereby."

The court pointed out that in the instant case, in which the question to be determined was whether it came under the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act or the workmen's compensation law of the State of Washington, the facts relating to the injury were not in dispute. The employee was injured when he fell off a

tug onto the shore below, while the ship was dry-docked on a marine railway. Although an award had already been made by the State department of labor and industries, the Deputy Commissioner of the Bureau of Employees Compensation found that jurisdictional facts existed, and the district court affirmed his finding. Compensation provided by the Longshoremen's Act shall be payable, according to the act, only "if recovery for the disability or death through workmen's-compensation proceedings may not validly be provided by State law."

Unemployment Compensation

Inability To Perform Customary Work. A Kentucky circuit court held¹⁵ a claimant unavailable for work when he was physically unable to perform his customary work. Claimant, a butcher, suffered an epileptic seizure, and was discharged in order to prevent injury to himself or to his co-workers. The court said: ". . . a person physically unable to perform his former work, yet physically capable of other work, arouses the sympathy of the court. But to hold a person under such conditions entitled to unemployment benefits would be to extend the scope of the unemployment compensation act to include disability insurance." The court further rationalized its decision: "An employee who is seeking benefits and has to make himself ready to accept suitable employment offered him through the efforts of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, does not have to accept employment foreign to his customary employment in order to be eligible. In determining the matter from an employer's standpoint, it would appear that the same yardstick should be applied. If a man is physically unable to perform his customary labors, the mere fact that he is physically able to perform some other duties should not make him eligible for compensation."

Leaving Employment to Join Husband. In two cases, district courts of Iowa held¹⁶ disqualified for benefits, married women who left work to join their husbands. The husbands were servicemen stationed in other States. The courts held that the claimants quit their work voluntarily and without good cause attributable to the employer or the employment.

False Statement. A New York court held¹⁷ a claimant for unemployment compensation guilty of a misdemeanor in that he willfully made a false statement with the result that he obtained benefits. Claimant quit his job of his own volition in order to operate a summer resort owned by himself and his wife, but drew unemployment compensation on his statement that he was totally unemployed, capable of, and available for work. The court held that the claimant had violated section 632 of the labor law and that his self-employment constituted employment within the meaning of section 522.

¹² *NLRB v. Eclipse Lumber Co.* (C. A. 9, Nov. 12, 1952).

¹³ 198 F. 2d 1409.

¹⁴ 285 U. S. 22.

¹⁵ *Henry Fisher Packing Co. v. Kentucky Unemployment Insurance* (Ky. Cir. Ct., Jeff. Co., 1952).

¹⁶ *Fairfield Glove Co. v. Ruggles* (Iowa D. C., Jeff. Co., Nov. 13, 1952) and *Cudahy Packing Co. v. Iowa Employment Security Commission* (Iowa D. C., Polk Co., 1952).

¹⁷ *People v. Feller* (City Ct., Newburgh, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1952).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

November 15, 1952

THE 87-day strike in 8 plants of the International Harvester Co. ended when an agreement was reached with the Farm Equipment Division of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (Ind.). It affects about 25,000 workers and provides for a general hourly wage increase of 7 cents and other benefits. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 17 and 18, 1952; and U. S. Dept. of Labor press release, Nov. 7, 1952.)

November 17

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States, in denying review in the case of the *United Mine Workers of America, District 31 et al.* (Ind.) v. the *National Labor Relations Board*, affirmed the lower court's decision upholding the NLRB in finding that District 31 and Locals 4050, 4346, 1379, 2338, 4047, and 8327 had violated LMRA by threats and violent conduct in attempts to restrain and coerce employees at nonunion mines in the exercise of their statutory rights. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 21, No. 19, Nov. 18, 1952, p. 3136; and Labor Relations Reference Manual, vol. 30, p. 2445.)

November 19

THE NLRB, in the case of *Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.*, and *International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Local 441 (CIO)*, ruled that the employer was under no obligation to bargain during a slow-down called by the union to enforce its demands, as this constituted "an absence of fair dealing," and as a partial strike is unprotected under the LMRA. In the same case, the Board held that the company had illegally refused to bargain on group insurance by refusing to furnish relevant information requested and by insisting that the union take "fringe" benefits in the form of a wage increase. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 9, Dec. 1, 1952, Analysis, p. 17, and LRRM, p. 1072.)

November 20

A NEW CONTRACT settled the prolonged wage dispute between the International Association of Machinists (AFL) and Lockheed aircraft plants in Southern California (see Chron. item for Sept. 28, 1952, MLR, Nov. 1952).

It provides for hourly wage increases of from 10 to 16 cents and for improvements in insurance, health, vacation, and other benefits. (Source: The Machinist, Nov. 20, 1952.)

November 21

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor since 1924, died in Coshocton, Ohio. On November 25, the AFL Executive Council unanimously selected George Meany, secretary-treasurer since 1939, as his successor and William F. Schnitzler, president of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers' International Union of America (AFL), as secretary-treasurer. (Source: AFL News-Reporter, Nov. 28, 1952.)

THE NLRB announced that it had revoked the compliance status of Local 80-A, United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO), Camden, N. J., as to filing requirements under LMRA, as a result of the conviction of its business agent for falsifying a non-Communist affidavit filed with NLRB (see Chron. item for Oct. 25, 1952, MLR, Dec. 1952). The local is thereby barred from utilizing the NLRB in elections and unfair labor practice cases. (Source: NLRB releases R-412, Nov. 25, 1952, and R-413, Dec. 23, 1952.)

November 24

TIGHE E. WOODS submitted to the President his resignation as Director of the Office of Price Stabilization (see Chron. item for Aug. 26, 1952, MLR, Oct. 1952), effective November 30. On December 12, the President announced the appointment of Joseph H. Freehill, the acting director of OPS, as his successor. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 25 and Dec. 13, 1952.)

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States denied review in the case of *Kemble v. United States*, thereby upholding the decision of a lower court, which had held that the business agent of the Truck Drivers' and Helpers' Union, Local 676 [of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America (AFL)] violated the Federal Anti-Racketeering (Hobbs) Act, by using physical violence to force a nonunion truck driver of an interstate trucking company to forego unloading his truck and hire a union member for this work. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 9, Dec. 1, 1952, LRR, p. 55, and LRRM, p. 2085.)

THE NLRB, in the case of the *Lehigh Portland Cement Co.*, of Fordwick, Va., and the *United Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers International Union, Local No. 167 (AFL)*, held that the employer's refusal to bargain as to rentals of company-owned houses and their use violated the LMRA. The rental of such houses, according to the Board, represents a necessary condition of employment of the workers in question, and therefore is bargainable. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 11, Dec. 8, 1952, LRRM, p. 1097.)

November 25

AN ARBITRATION AWARD in the wage dispute between the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) and the New York Shipping Association (see Chron. item for Sept. 22, 1952, MLR, Nov. 1952), affecting about 40,000 members, included provision for a basic hourly wage increase of 17 cents and for continuation of time and a half for overtime work. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 26, 1952.)

November 26

OVER 1,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association, Local 824 (AFL), in New York City, staged a 1-day walk-out in protest against four of their leaders being subpoenaed by the New York State Crime Commission in an investigation of waterfront conditions. On December 1, 200 members of Local 1195, ILA, staged a similar 1-day walk-out. (Source: New York Times, Nov. 27 and Dec. 2, 1952.)

November 29

THE Office of Defense Mobilization established Defense Manpower Policy No. 10, designed to help supply sufficient migratory workers for agriculture. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 233, Nov. 29, 1952, p. 10810.)

December 1

THE Congress of Industrial Organizations opened its fourteenth annual convention at Atlantic City, N. J., and elected Walter P. Reuther, president of the International Union, United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (UAW-CIO), as president (on December 4) to succeed the late Philip Murray. (Source: CIO News, Dec. 8, 1952; for discussion, see p. 13 of this issue.)

MARTIN P. DURKIN, president of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry of the U. S. and Canada (AFL), was designated by President-elect Dwight D. Eisenhower to be Secretary of Labor in the incoming administration, to succeed Maurice J. Tobin. Mr. Durkin is sixth vice president of the AFL. (Source: AFL News-Reporter, Dec. 5, 1952; and New York Times, Dec. 2, 1952.)

December 2

THE Nineteenth National Conference on Labor Legislation convened in Washington, D. C., with State labor officials and representatives of organized labor attending. (Source:

U. S. Dept. of Labor release, Dec. 2, 1952; for discussion, see p. 18 of this issue.)

December 3

THE President reversed the Wage Stabilization Board decision in the recent bituminous-coal contract (see Chron. item for Oct. 18, 1952, MLR, Dec. 1952), thereby approving the full wage increase of \$1.90. On the following day, Archibald Cox, chairman of the WSB, resigned in protest and the President appointed Charles C. Killingsworth, vice chairman of the Board, as his successor. On December 6, industry members of WSB resigned in protest against the President's decision. (Source: White House releases, Dec. 4, 1952; and New York Times, Dec. 4 and 7, 1952.)

On December 8, the newly appointed WSB chairman announced approval of the \$1.90 increase provided by the recent anthracite agreement. (Source: WSB release No. 299, Dec. 8, 1952.)

THE President invoked the Labor Management Relations Act by creating a board of inquiry to report on the labor dispute between the American Locomotive Co. (Dunkirk, N. Y. plant) and the United Steelworkers of America, Locals Nos. 2286 and 4498 (CIO), as continuation of the strike, begun on August 29, would "imperil the national safety." The company is the sole producer of nickel pipe used in the atomic energy program. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 237, Dec. 5, 1952, p. 10981; and AFL News-Reporter, Dec. 5, 1952.)

At the Government's request, the Federal District Court in Buffalo, N. Y., issued a temporary restraining order on December 12, enjoining the strike. (Source: New York Times, Dec. 13, 1952.)

December 8

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States denied review in the case of the *Montgomery Building & Construction Trades Council et al. of Montgomery, Ala., v. Ledbetter Erection Co., Inc.*, thereby affirming the lower court's upholding of a temporary injunction issued by a State court and sought directly by an employer against secondary union picketing on the charge that such picketing violated the LMRA—a Federal act. The lower court denied that the NLRB had exclusive jurisdiction in enjoining secondary boycott violations, as the picketing in the case was of a local nature, affected interstate commerce only incidentally, and caused irreparable damage. (Source: U. S. Law Week, vol. 21, No. 22, Dec. 9, 1952, p. 4043; and Labor Relations Reference Manual, vol. 28, p. 2342.)

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

AGREEMENTS were concluded with major meat-packing companies in November 1952. Arbitration awards ended prolonged wage disputes involving maritime workers and longshoremens.

Negotiations, Arbitration, and Strikes

Meatpacking. Approximately 60,000 workers were affected by 2-year agreements reached in late October and November between leading meat-packing firms and the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO),² and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen (AFL); the agreements were subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board. The settlement reached between the Cudahy Packing Co. and the UPWA on November 3 included provisions for a general hourly wage increase of 4 cents, retroactive to October 27; an additional hourly increase of 4 cents for women; an increase of 2 cents an hour in night-shift differentials; time-and-a-half pay for Saturday work, effective January 1, 1953; a reduction in existing geographical wage differentials; and wage reopenings at 6-month intervals. A company-financed pension plan previously put into effect by the company was liberalized and incorporated in the contract. It provided for a minimum monthly pension of \$105, including Social-Security payments, for employees with 25 years' service who voluntarily retire at age 65, and additional graduated pension increases for employees who retire at 70, the compulsory retirement age. The plan covers all workers retired since August 1, 1952. Pension payments were to begin January 1, 1953, with retroactivity to the date of retirement for those covered by the plan.

Another important provision was a union-security clause which requires new employees to apply for union membership at the time of hiring, but permits cancellation of the application between

the 15th and 30th day of employment or during the last 15 days of the contract. The clause, which is similar to the one recently negotiated in the basic steel industry,³ is reported by the union to be the first of its type to be accepted by a major packer. Similar wage provisions were agreed upon in contracts reached subsequently between Swift and Co. and the UPWA; and between Swift and Co., Armour and Co., and the AFL Meat Cutters. The Meat Cutters' agreement with Armour also provided for wage adjustments intended to correct inequalities, the establishment of a company-financed insurance program, and a pension plan. Negotiations between Wilson and Co. and the UPWA were not completed at the end of the month.

Maritime. Wage disputes between East, West, and Gulf Coast ship operators and three CIO affiliates—National Maritime Union, American Radio Association, and Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association—were resolved by arbitration awards.⁴ Under the decisions, all retroactive to June 16, East and Gulf members of the NMU were awarded increases in monthly base pay ranging from 5 to 15 percent and increases in overtime rates; ARA members on the same coasts were granted an increase in monthly base pay of \$25 and an additional flat increase of 5 percent, amounting to an estimated total adjustment of slightly more than 11 percent; and MEBA members on all coasts received a monthly base pay increase amounting to slightly above 15 percent.⁵ Proposals by the NMU and the MEBA for an increase of 10 cents a day in the employers' pension and welfare contributions were rejected by the arbitrator on the ground that they were beyond the scope of the questions submitted to arbitration.

A new contract reached on November 25 between the Committee for the Companies and Agents—Atlantic and Gulf Coasts—and the Masters, Mates and Pilots (AFL) provided for an increase of about 15 percent (an initial 9½ percent in monthly base pay plus an additional 5-percent

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

² See December 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 657).

³ See September 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 309).

⁴ See August 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 201).

⁵ Subject to approval by the membership and the Wage Stabilization Board.

increase); upward adjustments in hourly overtime and penalty rates; and other wage benefits—all retroactive to October 1.⁵ Some 5,000 deck officers were affected by the settlement.

About 15,000 members of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (AFL) refused to sign on ships operated by the Pacific Maritime Association, from November 4 to 10, in protest against the WSB's delay in acting on an agreement for a wage increase submitted to the Board in mid-August.³ The walk-out ended when the union and the association reached an "informal agreement" to jointly petition the Board for approval of the wage increase. The "agreement" also provided that if the Board approved only part of the increase, the ship-owners would pay the approved portion retroactive to August 27, with the remainder to be made effective upon the expiration of wage controls.

Longshoremen. An arbitration award that directly affected some 20,000 regularly employed longshoremen and approximately an equal number of casual dock workers in the Port of New York ended the prolonged wage dispute between the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) and the New York Shipping Association.⁶ About 20,000 longshoremen employed in other Atlantic Coast ports and on the Gulf Coast were expected to be affected by the decision. Under the terms of the award, announced November 25, hourly wage rates for general and all penalty cargo, except explosives and damaged goods, were increased 17 cents. Rates for explosives and damaged goods were raised 34 cents. The arbitrator denied the union's request for double-time rates, instead of time and a half, for overtime work. The increases are subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board.

About 1,000 ILA members employed on New York City docks staged a 1-day walk-out on November 26 in protest against the serving of subpoenas on several union officials by the New York State Crime Commission. The subpoenas were issued in connection with public hearings, which began December 3, on alleged rackets and other abuses on the New York-New Jersey waterfront. A cooperative arrangement reached between the Governors of the two States resulted in extension of the inquiry to the New Jersey waterfront situation. The commission has been investigating waterfront conditions since late 1951.

Aircraft. A new 1-year contract, effective November 9, the date of ratification, terminated prolonged contract negotiations between the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank, Calif., and the International Association of Machinists (AFL). Discussions were marked by a 3-week strike that ended in September, following an appeal by the President.⁶ Principal terms of the agreement included a general hourly wage increase of 9 cents; a cost-of-living escalator clause providing for a 1-cent hourly adjustment, effective November 1, and additional quarterly adjustments; and liberalized vacation and holiday benefits. Agreement was also reached on an expanded group life and health insurance program, with total benefit costs to be paid by Lockheed, which previously had made only a partial payment. Further gains were made, the union stated, in contractual grievance procedures and in provisions affecting lay-offs and promotions. The union agreed to a revised maintenance-of-membership provision in lieu of the union-shop clause it had originally proposed. It also agreed to a clause providing that employees who had resigned from the union during the September strike need not rejoin.

Farm Equipment. Members of the Farm Equipment Division of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.) on November 16-17 ratified a 3-year contract reached with the International Harvester Co. ending a strike that had idled some 25,000 employees in various plants since August 21. The stoppage had been marked by numerous acts of violence that resulted in extensive property damage and included the fatal beating of a nonstriking employee of the company. Major provisions of the new agreement included a 4-cent hourly annual productivity wage increase plus a 3-cent hourly cost-of-living adjustment for both hourly and piece-rate employees; increases ranging from 1 to 5 cents an hour for all time workers except those in the three lowest labor grades, intended to equalize rates with those provided under the UAW contract; reclassification of hourly rated jobs; and production-quota minima for pieceworkers. Agreement was also reached on provisions for company payment for time spent by union stewards in grievance investigations, applicable only to scheduled meetings

⁶ See November 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 550).

with company officials, and for recognition of the company's right not to rehire employees who had been discharged during the strike for alleged acts of violence. It was reported that a "modified union shop" was established, with a 20-day escape period during which employees were permitted to resign from the union. The union had sought an hourly increase of 15 cents, a full union shop, and other benefits.⁴

Construction. Picket lines established by some 200 members of the American Federation of Technical Engineers (AFL) at the Atomic Energy Commission's vast hydrogen-bomb construction project near Augusta, Ga., resulted in idleness of more than 10,000 construction workers on November 10. The walk-out was a protest against the dismissal of 6 union members by a subcontractor at the project because of alleged lack of work. The union demanded reinstatement of the employees, claiming that they had been discharged for engaging in union activity. It canceled plans for a resumption of the strike on November 17, after the National Labor Relations Board agreed to investigate the dismissals.

Coal. The Economic Stabilization Administrator held a public hearing November 14 on the joint petition by the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association for reversal of the WSB's decision modifying the recent soft-coal wage agreement.² At the hearing, UMW president John L. Lewis forecast "unrest and confusion and interference with the logical operations" of soft-coal mines until the full \$1.90 basic daily wage increase was approved. Subsequently, the petitioners rejected a compromise proposal by the Administrator that reportedly provided for an increase of \$80 in the miners' existing vacation allowance in lieu of the 40-cents-a-day wage increase disallowed by the WSB. A ruling by the Administrator was pending at the end of the month.

Telephone. One-year contracts were concluded between the New York Telephone Co., metropoli-

tan district, and independent telephone unions.⁵ Approximately 18,000 maintenance and repair employees received weekly wage increases ranging from \$2 to \$5 and certain changes in working conditions under an agreement reached with the United Telephone Organizations, effective November 3. An additional 5,000 accounting employees represented by the Telephone Employees' Organization, Accounting Department, were granted increases ranging from \$2 to \$4 a week, effective November 17.^{3 7}

American Locomotive Co. The production of defense materials was affected by the continuation of work stoppages that have idled about 8,500 employees at three New York plants of the American Locomotive Co. About 1,500 of the firm's employees have been idle since August 29 at the Dunkirk plant, sole producer of nickel-plated pipe used in the atomic energy program.⁸ The walk-outs at the Auburn and Schenectady plants, producers of Army tanks and diesel locomotives, idled some 7,000 workers starting on October 20. The three stoppages were called by the United Steelworkers of America (CIO), following the collapse of negotiations to replace contracts that expired January 31, 1952. The major issues in the disputes concerned retroactive wage increases.

Wage Stabilization Board Action

The Board approved an hourly wage increase of 8 cents, retroactive to July, for approximately 14,000 employees of 3 major copper companies—Anaconda, Phelps Dodge, and Kennecott. The increase was provided in contracts reached last summer with several unions, including the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Association of Machinists, and International Union of Operating Engineers—all AFL affiliates—and the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.).

⁷ See October 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 433).

⁸ The President invoked the "national emergency" provisions of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act on December 3 and established a board of inquiry to investigate the dispute at the Dunkirk plant only.

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

Factory Folkways: A Study of Institutional Structure and Change. By John S. Ellsworth, Jr. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1952. 284 pp., bibliography. \$4.

This volume contains, first, a description of the development of a comparatively small, century-old New England manufacturing firm, with emphasis upon changes in its organizational structure and in labor-management attitudes; second, an analysis of the firm as an institution in terms of the criteria developed by Bronislaw Malinowski from his studies of primitive societies. The author, now an assistant professor of sociology at Yale, was employed for 8 years by the firm that provides the setting for this account of human behavior in an industrial situation.

The central theme of the descriptive portion of the volume is alienation. For many decades after the beginning of the firm (1836), personal contact between management and workers was frequent and close. During this period, the owner-managers "were the trusted superiors whose decisions eliminated or controlled interpersonal friction and who constantly strengthened common purposes, principles, and values." These relationships became more and more tenuous as the firm increased in size and as managerial structure became more complex and authority more diffused. The widening gulf between management and workers was marked by various managerial decisions relating to authority over personnel and, from the workers' side, by the organization (1944) of a union. Ellsworth writes that many of the workers "found their most effective rationalization [for the creation of a union] in the idea that the union would restore direct relations with the officials."

About two-thirds of the volume is devoted to an elucidation of Malinowski's theory of institutions and the application of this theory to an explanation of developments in the firm. The success of this *tour de force* is somewhat difficult to judge. It may have, as the author hopes, considerable value in providing an analytical framework for additional studies of the firm as a social organism. In any case, the volume definitely contributes to the growing literature on the forces that shape human attitudes in industry.

—H. M. DOUTY.

Cooperative Movement

The Cooperatives Look Ahead. By Jerry Voorhis. New York, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 1952. 32 pp. (Public Affairs Pamphlet 32.) 25 cents.

The executive secretary of the Cooperative League of the USA reviews the various phases of the cooperative movement in the United States.

Cooperation in Canada, 1951—Twentieth Annual Summary. By J. E. O'Meara. Ottawa, Department of Agriculture, Marketing Service, 1952. 21 pp.; processed.

The Cooperative Movement. By Jack Bailey. London, Labor Party, 1952. 30 pp. (Educational Series, 2.) 4d.

Historical and functional survey of cooperative activities in Great Britain.

Forbrukersamvirket i Norge 1951: Virksomheten til Forbrukerlag Innmeldt i Norges Kooperative Landsforening. [Oslo, Norges Kooperative Landsforening, 1952.] 192 pp., chart.

Survey of the cooperative movement in Norway in 1951. Includes an English translation of table of contents, and summary data in English.

Informe Final, Seminarios Regionales de Asuntos Sociales: Cooperativas—Resumen de las Discusiones de la Mesa Redonda de Cooperativas, [Quito, San Salvador, Porto Alegre, 1950-51]. Washington, Pan American Union, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Division of Labor and Social Affairs, 1952. 92 pp., bibliography.

Cost and Standards of Living

Family Income, Expenditures, and Savings in 10 Cities, 1946-49. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 110 pp. (Bull. 1065.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Family Food Consumption Studies. By C. M. Coons. (In Public Health Reports, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Washington, August 1952, pp. 788-796, bibliography, charts. 55 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Food-Purchasing Power of Earnings in 12 Countries, 1951-52. By Irving B. Kravis and Faith M. Williams. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 4 pp. (Serial R. 2083; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, June 1952.) Free.

Education and Training

Adult Education in Vocational Agriculture. By George F. Ekstrom and John B. McClelland. Danville, Ill., Interstate Printers and Publishers, 1952. 490 pp., bibliographies, forms, illus. \$4.

In addition to describing techniques in planning courses and in organizing and teaching classes for both adult-

farmer and younger-farmer education, the book sets forth institutional on-farm training procedures, particularly with reference to veterans eligible for G. I. benefits. A summary of the World War II agricultural training program is included.

Essentials of Industrial Education. By Arthur B. Mays. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. 248 pp., bibliographies. \$3.75.

Traces the origin and significance of industrial education and its emergence in our modern society as an "important phase of general or cultural education" as well as a method of transmitting technical theories, facts, and skills. In addition to giving an account of the apprenticeship system, past and present, Mr. Mays analyzes and evaluates the day trade school, part-time schools and classes, the home-study school, and other forms of industrial education.

The Dynamics of the Counseling Process. By Everett L. Shostrom and Lawrence M. Brammer. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. xvi, 213 pp., bibliography, diagrams, forms. \$3.50.

Readings in Counseling. Edited by Karl Zerfoss. New York, Association Press, 1952. 639 pp., bibliography. \$6.

An Adventure in World Understanding: State Department Program for German Industrial Relations Trainees, 1951-52, at the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Wisconsin. Madison, University of Wisconsin, Industrial Relations Center, 1952. Various pagings, illus.; processed.

Employment and Employment Services

Employment, Hours, and Earnings—State and Area Data, 1947-51. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 90 pp., charts, map; processed. Free.

Household Employment in the United States. By Frieda S. Miller. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, October 1952, pp. 318-337. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

National and International Employment Handbook for Specialized Personnel: Practical Handbook for Those Seeking Employment Here and Abroad. By Juvenal L. Angel. New York, etc., World Trade Academy Press, Inc., 1952. 102 pp., bibliography; processed. \$3.

Rural Industries and Agricultural Development. By Stefan H. Robock. (In *Journal of Farm Economics*, Menasha, Wis., August 1952, pp. 346-360; also reprinted.)

Appraisal of rural industries as sources of off-farm employment.

National Employment Services: Great Britain. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 189 pp., forms, plans, illus. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Fringe Benefits

Computing the Cost of Fringe Benefits. By Harold Stieglitz. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1952. 56 pp. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 128.)

Fringe Benefits, 1951—the Nonwage Labor Costs of Doing Business. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Economic Research Department, 1952. 32 pp., charts. \$1.

Time Off With Pay—Vacations, Holidays, Personal Absences. By Harold Stieglitz. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1952. 16 pp., charts. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 130.)

Handicapped

The Disabled Can Work. Washington, U. S. Office of Defense Mobilization, Health Resources Advisory Committee, [1952]. 7 pp., bibliography, illus.

Employing the Physically Impaired. Los Angeles, Calif., Merchants and Manufacturers Association, 1952. 8 pp., bibliography. (Survey Analysis 35.)

Employment of the Physically Handicapped: A Checklist of Publications in Print, May 1952. Chicago, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., 1952. 5 pp.; processed. Free.

The Physically Impaired—A Guidebook to Their Employment. New York, Association of Casualty and Surety Companies, 1952. 30 pp., forms.

Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs—A Handbook on Their Establishment and Standards of Operation. New York, National Committee on Sheltered Workshops and Homebound Programs, 1952. 71, xiii pp.; processed.

Industrial Hygiene

Eye Protection Program. By Douglas J. Wood, M.D., and Howard Kohn, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, September 1952, pp. 433-437. 75 cents.)

Deals with experience of a plant engaged in building armored military tanks.

Radiation Exposure in Shoe Stores. By May R. Mayers, M.D., Saul Harris, George Paul. (In *Monthly Review*, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Hygiene and Safety Standards, New York, September-October 1952, pp. 33-40, bibliography.)

A study of hazards, together with data on accepted safety standards for protection of store personnel and customers.

Research in Fungicides Results in Protection for Fruit Packers and Sorters Against Dermatitis. By J. Leon Sealey, M.D. (In *Occupational Health*, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Washington, September 1952, pp. 139-140, illus. 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

The Lighting of Office Buildings. By Lighting Committee, Building Research Board, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, Great Britain. London, Ministry of Works, 1952. 88 pp., bibliography, charts, plans, illus. (Postwar Building Studies, 30.) 3s.6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Industrial Relations

Proceedings of New York University Fifth Annual Conference on Labor, New York City, April 22-25, 1952. Edited by Emanuel Stein. New York, Matthew Bender & Co., Inc., 1952. 857 pp. \$10.

The volume covers a wide range of subjects, including effects of specific provisions of the Taft-Hartley and other labor laws, effects of Government wage controls on collective bargaining, trade-union problems, arbitration, wage stabilization, guaranteed annual wage, problems of Federal-State jurisdiction in labor relations, and labor-management relations in the Railway Express Agency (New York metropolitan area).

Communications to Employees. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1952. 17 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey, 15.) \$1.

Improving Industrial Relations Through Selection and Development of Supervision—Summary Report of a Conference . . . Monticello, Ill., March 13-14, 1952. Urbana, University of Illinois, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, 1952. 19 pp.; processed.

A Standard List of Subject Headings in Industrial Relations. By Sub-Committee on Subject Headings, Committee of University Industrial Relations Librarians. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1952. 95 pp. \$2.50.

The Steel Case: Presidential Seizure of Private Industry. By L. B. Lea. (In *Northwestern University Law Review*, Chicago, July-August 1952, pp. 289-313. \$1.25.)

The stated purpose of the article is "to examine some of the legal problems presented by the seizure [of the steel industry] and others which are bound to arise in connection with future labor dispute legislation."

What's Ahead in Labor-Management Relations. By Fred A. Hartley, Jr. Berkeley, California, Personnel Management Association, 1952. 15 pp.; processed. (Management Report 143.) \$1.

Recommended changes in the Taft-Hartley law are outlined by its co-author; he also points out some of the benefits of the law.

Labor Organization and Activities

The Story of American Labor. Portland, Oregon State Federation of Labor, 1952. 62 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

Annual Report by President Philip Murray [to] 14th Constitutional Convention, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Los Angeles, Calif., November 17-21,

1952. Washington, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 1952. 85 pp.

Because of Mr. Murray's death on November 9, the convention was held in Atlantic City, December 1-4, instead of in Los Angeles. An article on the convention appears in this issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* (p. 13).

Jewish-American Unionism, Its Birth Pangs and Contribution to the General American Labor Movement. By Selig Perlman. (In *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, New York, Vol. XLI, No. 4, June 1952, pp. 297-355; also reprinted.)

Attempt at a comprehensive historical synthesis and formulation in theoretical terms of the distinctive role of the Jewish unions in the American labor movement, with comments by Professors Henry David and Nathan Reich.

The Progressive Mine Workers of America: A Study in Rival Unionism. By Harriet D. Hudson. Urbana, University of Illinois, College of Commerce and Business Administration, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, 1952. 152 pp., map. (Bull. 73.)

Historical study of the nature and techniques of rivalry between the United Mine Workers of America and the Progressive Mine Workers of America.

The CIO and the Democratic Party. By Fay Calkins. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1952. 162 pp., bibliography, maps. \$4.

Through five case histories, the author shows different types of relationships established between an interest group and a political party—the Political Action Committee (PAC) of the CIO and the Democratic Party. Five methods of action, covered in the histories, are emphasized. The pressure group may supplement, balance, or challenge the political party by the building of an independent political organization; other methods involve control of the party, through partisan relationships, either independently or in coalition with other like-minded interest groups.

Patterns of Participation in Local Unions. By George Strauss and Leonard R. Sayles. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1952, pp. 31-43. \$1.25.)

Manpower

Abstracts of Literature Concerning Scientific Manpower. By Mary H. Weislogel and James W. Altman. Pittsburgh, American Institute for Research, 1952. 85 pp.; processed.

Scientific Manpower Bibliography (Supply, Demand and Utilization), 1950-1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Defense, Research and Development Board, Technical Library Branch, 1952. 40 pp.; processed. (RDB 114/26; Supplement to RDB 303/8, January 1951.)

Labor Recruitment for Agriculture: The Farm Placement Service, 1949, 1950, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, United States Employment Service, Farm Placement Service, [1952]. 32 pp., charts, map, illus.

The Labor Force in California: A Study of Characteristics and Trends in Labor Force, Employment, and Occupations in California, 1900-1950. By Davis McEntire. Berkeley and Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1952. 101 pp., bibliography, charts. \$2.50, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles.

Russian Manpower. By Eugene M. Kulischer. (In *Foreign Affairs*, New York, October 1952, pp. 67-78. \$1.50.)

The author discusses the nature and growth of Soviet population. He points out the shortage of skilled workers and presents arguments for his estimate of 5 million forced laborers in the Soviet Union.

Older Workers and the Aged

Employment of Older Workers in the Defense Program. Washington, U. S. Office of Defense Mobilization, 1952. 4 pp.; processed. (Defense Manpower Policy 7.)

The Gerontological Revolution—Some Problems and Some Opportunities. By Ewan Clague. (In *Journal of the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters*, Philadelphia, September 1952, pp. 316-325; also reprinted.)

Selected References on Aging—An Annotated Bibliography, 1952. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Library (for Committee on Aging and Geriatrics), 1952. 36 pp.

Illness and Health Services in an Aging Population. By G. St. J. Perrott and others. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, 1952. 68 pp., bibliographies, charts. (Publication 170.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Four papers presented at 2d International Gerontological Congress, held at St. Louis, Mo., September 9-14, 1951.

Retirement Programs for Industrial Workers. By Laurence J. Ackerman and Walter C. McKain, Jr. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, July-August 1952, pp. 97-108, charts. Reprints of article are available at \$1 each.)

Personnel Management

Employee Personnel Practices in Colleges and Universities, 1951-1952. Champaign, Ill., College and University Personnel Association, 1952. 69 pp.; processed. \$2.50.

An Outline of Nonacademic Personnel Administration in Higher Education. By Donald E. Dickason. Champaign, Ill., the author (809 South Wright Street), 1952. 52 pp.; processed. \$2.

A Guide to Good Labor Relations—Analysis of Personnel Practices in the Cleveland Area, July 1952. Cleveland, Ohio, Associated Industries of Cleveland, 1952. 151 pp., pictograms. \$10.

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How to Supervise People. By Alfred M. Cooper. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. 254 pp. 3d ed. \$3.75.

An Employee Suggestion System for the Small Plant. By Donald Wilhelm, Jr.; revised by C. W. Ufford. Washington, U. S. Small Defense Plants Administration, Management Service Division, 1952. 19 pp. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Prices

Wholesale Prices, [United States], 1950. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 65 pp. (Bull. 1083.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The [Canadian] Consumer Price Index, January 1949-August 1952 (Including an Explanatory Statement). Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Prices Division, 1952. 33 pp., charts. 25 cents.

Interim Index of Retail Prices, [Great Britain]—Method of Construction and Calculation. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1952. 35 pp. Rev. ed. 1s.3d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

The Theory of Price. By George J. Stigler. New York, Macmillan Co., 1952. 310 pp., bibliographies, charts. Rev. ed. \$4.75.

Social Security (General)

International Problems of Social Security. By Pierre Laroque. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, July 1952, pp. 1-29; August 1952, pp. 113-141. 60 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Minimum Standards of Social Security: New International Convention. By Robert J. Myers. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, October 1952, pp. 3-10. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Shows the steps leading to adoption of this convention at the 35th International Labor Conference (Geneva, 1952), and summarizes its provisions.

Le Régime Belge des Allocations Familiales. By P. Goldschmidt. (In *Revue du Travail*, Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale de Belgique, Brussels, May 1952, pp. 480-499.)

Third Report of the Ministry of National Insurance, for the Year 1951. London, 1952. 74 pp., charts, maps. (Cmd. 8635.) 3s. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

General review of the working of the family-allowances, national insurance, and industrial injuries schemes in Great Britain.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Wages and Related Benefits, 40 Labor Markets, 1951-1952.

Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 62 pp. (Bull. 1113.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Separate bulletins, giving more detailed data, for each area covered in the report listed above can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents. For a list of these bulletins, see *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1952 (p. ii).

Salaries of Local Public Health Workers. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Bureau of State Services, 1952. 83 pp., charts. (Pub. 237.)

Salary Rates of Officials and Employees in 163 Oregon Cities. Eugene, University of Oregon, Bureau of Municipal Research and Service, 1952. 20 pp.; processed. (Information Bull. 86.)

Wage-Rate Increases Provided by Collective Bargaining in New York State During the Two-Year Period, 1950-1951. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1952. 57 pp.; processed. (Publication B-60.)

Government Salaries in Hawaii. By Daniel W. Tuttle, Jr. Honolulu, University of Hawaii, Legislative Reference Bureau, 1952. 60 pp., charts; processed. (Report 3.)

Gives comparative data for Hawaii and the mainland on salaries and fringe benefits of public employees.

Wages, Hours, and Working Conditions, [Canada]: The Pulp and Paper Industry, [October 1951]. (In *Labor Gazette*, Department of Labor, Ottawa, September 1952, pp. 1250-1257. 10 cents in Canada, 25 cents elsewhere.)

Trade Union Wage Policy in Postwar Britain. By Jean Trepp McKelvey. (In *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, Ithaca, N. Y., October 1952, pp. 1-19. \$1.25.)

Miscellaneous

Creating an Industrial Civilization: A Report on the Corning Conference Held Under the Auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies and Corning Glass Works, May 17-19, 1951, Corning, N. Y. Edited by Eugene Staley. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1952. xvi, 368 pp., bibliographies. \$4.

Human problems of industrial civilization in the United States were analyzed at the conference by nearly 100 leaders from various fields of industry and learning. Questions examined included: How good, in human terms, is the industrial life that has been created? What has man lost or gained since changing from hand-made to machine-made products? The five major topics treated were the human values, work and human values, leisure and human values, the individual's sense of community, and confidence in life—all within the framework of an industrial civilization.

How to Live and Work Successfully With People in Business.

By Harry Walker Hepner. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 272 pp., bibliography, charts, illus. \$3.95.

An addition to the spate of books on the popular subject of self-improvement, this volume is dedicated to the proposition that the reader can, like the author, overcome his "emotional tensions by determination and study." It has chapters on understanding people, managing one's self on the job, and supervising employees.

Labor and the Savannah River AEC Project. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 41 pp. (Bull. 1100.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Reprinted from issues of *Monthly Labor Review*, June-September 1952.

The Man on the Assembly Line. By Charles R. Walker and Robert H. Guest. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1952. 180 pp., diagrams, illus. \$3.25.

Pilot study of job satisfaction of workers on an automobile assembly line, in terms of the influence of paced and repetitive work. Basic social and psychological problems are raised, with implications for management organization of the work force.

Personnel Administration and Labor Relations—A Book of Readings. Edited by Herbert G. Heneman, Jr., and John G. Turnbull. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 434 pp. \$5.25.

A Reading List on Business Administration (Sixth Revision, May 1, 1952). Hanover, N. H., Dartmouth College, Amos Tuck School of Business Administration, 1952. 68 pp. \$1.

Includes references on personnel administration and labor-management relations.

A Survey of Contemporary Economics, Volume II. Edited by Bernard F. Haley. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc. (for American Economic Assn.), 1952. 474 pp. \$6.65.

A series of comprehensive essays by well-known economists analyzing developments in the past two decades in 10 major areas of economics, including welfare economics; economics of growth, consumption, and agriculture; population theory; and national economic planning.

Volume I of this title, edited by Howard S. Ellis, also sponsored by the American Economic Association, was published in 1948.

U. S. Labor Department—How It Serves Industry. (In *Modern Industry*, New York, Nov. 15, 1952, pp. 63, 64, et seq. 50 cents.)

Forced Labor in the Soviet Union. Washington, U. S. Department of State, 1952. 69 pp. (Publication 4716; European and British Commonwealth Series, 37.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Documented report describing in detail the various aspects of the institution of forced labor, involving millions of persons, in the Soviet Union.

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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
	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
	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
	A-7	C-1	C-1	D-5	D-2	F-4	H-6
A-4		A-6	C-2			None	D-3

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		
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	
	Total, both sexes													
Civilian labor force.....	63,646	63,146	63,698	63,958	64,176	64,390	62,778	61,744	61,518	61,838	61,780	62,688	63,164	
Unemployment.....	1,418	1,284	1,438	1,604	1,942	1,818	1,602	1,612	1,804	2,086	2,054	1,674	1,828	
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	850	704	830	872	1,174	1,240	896	774	880	982	1,068	920	1,072	
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	302	312	286	422	476	288	352	342	418	638	570	374	390	
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	104	86	110	130	116	78	96	174	202	174	136	152	130	
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	108	104	152	122	106	146	158	196	208	198	172	136	114	
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	54	78	60	58	70	66	100	126	96	94	108	92	122	
Employment.....	62,228	61,862	62,260	62,354	62,234	62,572	61,176	60,132	59,714	59,752	59,726	61,014	61,336	
Nonagricultural.....	55,454	54,588	54,712	55,390	54,636	54,402	54,216	53,720	53,702	53,688	53,540	54,636	54,314	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	45,950	45,688	45,538	43,824	42,112	44,144	45,284	43,002	43,954	44,134	44,046	45,116	43,708	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,934	5,220	5,214	4,924	5,016	5,180	4,946	6,826	5,810	5,652	5,686	5,926	6,832	
Worked 1-14 hours ³	2,002	1,844	1,576	1,480	1,512	1,642	1,934	1,918	2,012	2,078	2,002	2,080	2,102	
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,668	1,836	2,384	5,162	5,996	3,436	2,052	1,974	1,926	1,824	1,806	1,514	1,672	
Agricultural.....	6,774	7,274	7,548	6,964	7,598	8,170	6,960	6,412	6,012	6,064	6,186	6,378	7,022	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,254	5,080	5,774	5,030	5,654	6,482	5,416	4,684	4,152	4,390	4,116	4,392	4,660	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,198	1,868	1,380	1,560	1,610	1,408	1,308	1,416	1,378	1,194	1,378	1,538	1,840	
Worked 1-14 hours ³	194	218	212	194	174	184	120	150	202	194	316	250	332	
With a job but not at work ⁴	128	108	182	180	160	96	116	162	280	286	376	198	190	
	Males													
Civilian labor force.....	43,218	43,196	43,468	44,396	44,720	44,464	43,262	42,946	42,810	42,858	42,864	43,114	43,346	
Unemployment.....	814	714	864	1,004	1,244	1,138	972	1,048	1,224	1,376	1,384	1,008	1,002	
Employment.....	42,404	42,482	42,604	43,392	43,476	43,326	42,290	41,898	41,586	41,482	41,480	42,106	42,344	
Nonagricultural.....	36,916	36,662	36,766	37,582	37,316	37,050	36,620	36,298	36,246	36,116	36,132	36,728	36,616	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,376	32,336	32,316	31,362	30,286	31,374	32,060	30,796	31,038	31,346	31,296	31,974	31,102	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,858	2,444	2,366	2,622	2,490	2,438	3,478	3,060	2,724	2,724	2,852	2,906	3,540	
Worked 1-14 hours ³	698	658	542	494	562	628	780	778	838	852	828	852	834	
With a job but not at work ⁴	984	1,224	1,542	3,104	3,786	2,198	1,342	1,246	1,310	1,194	1,156	996	1,140	
Agricultural.....	5,488	5,820	5,838	5,810	6,160	6,276	5,670	5,600	5,340	5,366	5,348	5,378	5,728	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,616	4,560	4,800	4,656	5,114	5,450	4,902	4,464	3,966	4,210	3,910	4,110	4,280	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	642	1,012	706	870	778	596	618	876	964	768	888	936	1,074	
Worked 1-14 hours ³	112	152	154	152	134	140	76	124	148	154	232	158	216	
With a job but not at work ⁴	118	96	178	132	134	90	74	136	262	234	318	174	158	
	Females													
Civilian labor force.....	20,428	19,950	20,230	19,562	19,456	19,926	19,516	18,798	18,708	18,980	18,916	19,574	19,818	
Unemployment.....	604	570	574	600	698	680	630	564	580	710	670	666	826	
Employment.....	19,824	19,380	19,656	18,962	18,758	19,246	18,886	18,234	18,128	18,270	18,246	18,908	18,992	
Nonagricultural.....	18,538	17,926	17,946	17,808	17,320	17,352	17,596	17,422	17,456	17,572	17,408	17,908	17,698	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,574	13,352	13,222	12,462	11,826	12,410	13,224	12,206	12,916	12,788	12,750	13,142	12,606	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,076	2,776	2,848	2,302	2,334	2,690	2,508	3,348	2,750	2,928	2,834	3,020	3,292	
Worked 1-14 hours ³	1,304	1,186	1,034	986	950	1,014	1,154	1,140	1,174	1,226	1,174	1,228	1,268	
With a job but not at work ⁴	584	612	842	2,058	2,210	1,238	710	728	616	630	650	518	532	
Agricultural.....	1,286	1,454	1,710	1,154	1,438	1,894	1,290	812	672	698	838	1,000	1,294	
Worked 35 hours or more.....	638	520	974	374	540	1,032	514	220	186	180	206	282	380	
Worked 15-34 hours.....	556	856	674	690	832	812	690	540	414	426	490	602	766	
Worked 1-14 hours ³	82	66	58	42	40	44	44	26	54	40	84	92	116	
With a job but not at work ⁴	10	12	4	48	26	6	42	26	18	52	58	24	32	

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Beginning with January 1951, total labor force is not shown because of the security classification of the Armed Forces component.

³ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary lay-off with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of lay-off. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group ¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952											1951		Annual average	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1951	1950
Total employees	47,862	47,826	47,727	47,124	46,006	46,292	46,329	46,299	46,001	45,899	45,913	47,663	46,852	46,401	44,124
Mining	875	870	885	897	784	814	893	896	904	902	909	916	917	920	904
Metal	106.0	102.2	103.7	106.5	74.1	77.0	107.3	107.3	106.8	107.2	108.9	106.4	105.4	104.9	101.0
Iron	38.2	38.8	38.9	38.9	6.9	8.0	38.6	38.0	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.5	37.7	37.6	35.5
Copper	27.8	27.8	29.8	28.5	29.5	29.0	29.0	29.2	29.1	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.4	28.7	28.1
Lead and zinc	19.4	19.7	19.9	20.4	21.5	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.4	22.2	21.9	21.4	20.8	19.7	
Anthracite	62.6	62.7	63.0	60.9	65.2	65.6	60.1	66.8	61.8	67.0	67.1	67.1	69.1	75.1	
Bituminous-coal	338.0	334.7	343.7	345.5	268.7	294.2	348.4	356.5	362.8	366.0	367.0	368.5	367.9	378.2	375.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production	262.0	265.7	273.2	274.5	272.1	266.3	267.4	266.1	266.6	267.4	268.8	269.2	262.2	255.3	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	107.0	108.1	108.7	109.0	106.1	105.6	105.5	104.8	101.4	100.7	100.8	105.1	107.3	105.1	97.4
Contract construction	2,586	2,699	2,761	2,781	2,722	2,663	2,522	2,416	2,296	2,308	2,316	2,518	2,633	2,569	2,318
Nonbuilding construction	551	567	575	549	536	500	454	398	395	390	453	495	486	447	
Highway and street	243.5	252.3	257.4	244.4	237.2	215.3	179.3	143.2	143.5	140.3	179.4	207.3	200.4	183.0	
Other nonbuilding construction	307.7	314.5	317.3	304.6	298.3	284.2	274.2	254.4	251.1	249.5	273.3	288.1	285.1	264.1	
Building construction	2,148	2,194	2,206	2,173	2,127	2,022	1,962	1,898	1,913	1,926	2,065	2,138	2,084	1,871	
General contractors	879	898	908	896	878	823	794	768	775	775	847	887	880	797	
Special-trade contractors	1,269	1,296	1,298	1,277	1,249	1,199	1,168	1,130	1,138	1,151	1,218	1,251	1,204	1,074	
Plumbing and heating	315.5	313.6	311.5	307.6	299.4	287.8	286.8	288.6	291.4	296.9	307.9	313.6	298.5	270.6	
Painting and decorating	180.7	191.0	188.4	187.4	177.4	173.8	158.2	145.3	143.5	146.4	167.6	175.5	165.5	132.5	
Electrical work	164.8	168.7	168.5	167.1	162.3	156.7	154.5	154.9	155.2	156.9	158.2	156.9	147.5	128.6	
Other special-trade contractors	608.0	622.4	629.7	614.4	609.6	580.3	568.4	540.9	548.0	550.6	584.6	604.8	591.9	541.7	
Manufacturing	16,529	16,493	16,389	16,028	15,162	15,410	15,654	15,795	15,869	15,859	15,776	15,913	15,890	15,931	14,884
Durable goods ²	9,433	9,336	9,190	8,916	8,301	8,621	8,991	9,054	9,035	9,010	8,946	9,000	8,976	8,926	8,008
Nondurable goods ³	7,096	7,157	7,199	7,112	6,861	6,789	6,663	6,741	6,834	6,849	6,830	6,913	6,914	7,005	6,876
Ordnance and accessories	84.0	81.3	81.1	79.6	80.4	79.3	78.3	76.3	74.3	71.7	69.2	66.3	63.4	46.7	24.7
Food and kindred products	1,559	1,629	1,712	1,682	1,615	1,534	1,463	1,444	1,444	1,448	1,452	1,507	1,547	1,555	1,542
Meat products	298.0	299.3	294.1	295.8	294.7	292.4	295.4	301.5	300.3	310.7	314.5	309.8	300.1	295.6	
Dairy products	142.2	147.8	155.4	158.6	155.5	148.5	141.4	136.0	134.9	133.5	136.6	139.3	145.5	144.5	
Canning and preserving	251.3	338.9	307.7	236.8	179.7	147.7	138.9	129.6	130.4	131.3	145.5	170.6	206.4	202.9	
Grain-mill products	134.3	134.9	135.9	135.4	133.2	129.8	129.7	130.6	130.5	131.0	130.5	130.1	128.9	123.9	
Bakery products	294.8	294.2	296.1	296.3	290.5	280.7	287.0	286.4	286.4	286.2	288.3	288.6	287.6	285.9	
Sugar	47.4	31.7	28.7	28.8	28.5	27.8	27.3	26.7	27.4	28.7	42.0	51.7	34.0	34.5	
Confectionery and related products	103.5	100.6	93.7	87.1	88.5	87.7	90.6	93.8	96.7	97.8	102.2	104.5	97.2	93.5	
Beverages	218.5	224.2	235.6	238.9	227.3	217.3	203.8	203.4	202.8	203.9	214.3	216.2	218.8	216.3	
Miscellaneous food products	139.4	140.2	135.2	137.7	135.9	131.3	129.8	131.2	129.9	129.3	132.9	136.1	136.5	138.5	
Tobacco manufactures	94	99	99	95	85	85	84	86	88	90	92	93	88	88	
Cigarettes	27.7	28.1	28.0	27.2	27.2	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.0	26.9	26.1	25.9	
Cigars	43.2	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.7	40.9	41.9	42.3	41.0	41.2	
Tobacco and snuff	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.3	
Tobacco stemming and redrying	16.0	16.0	12.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.4	7.1	9.9	11.5	11.5	8.9	8.8	
Textile-mill products	1,252	1,243	1,234	1,215	1,175	1,176	1,178	1,189	1,209	1,217	1,226	1,237	1,227	1,282	1,297
Yarn and thread mills	165.8	165.3	163.4	155.4	157.3	155.1	155.9	157.9	159.7	159.7	160.0	160.5	160.3	167.1	162.0
Broad-woven fabric mills	554.4	553.2	549.4	539.2	536.2	533.8	538.1	548.9	556.2	569.7	579.3	575.2	600.4	616.1	
Knitting mills	248.1	244.7	240.7	228.1	231.8	228.4	229.3	229.8	230.0	229.1	231.0	229.0	238.8	242.8	
Dyeing and finishing textiles	90.9	89.8	88.1	83.8	84.7	84.9	86.4	89.2	89.3	87.8	87.9	86.4	88.1	89.7	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	48.3	49.5	44.9	43.9	41.1	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.3	50.9	50.4	49.4	55.0	60.6	
Other textile-mill products	135.6	131.8	128.0	124.6	124.8	124.2	126.5	130.6	129.9	128.6	128.2	127.0	132.4	125.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,183	1,186	1,185	1,170	1,101	1,091	1,077	1,115	1,172	1,172	1,149	1,155	1,128	1,160	1,159
Men's and boys' suits and coats	142.0	143.2	141.2	130.8	132.9	126.5	134.3	140.4	141.2	140.7	136.4	131.0	147.7	148.3	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	274.5	271.4	267.9	257.7	258.7	256.8	257.6	256.6	251.9	247.2	253.6	251.6	264.2	263.2	
Women's outerwear	318.3	325.4	326.4	302.3	286.5	286.0	309.7	342.3	344.7	335.5	331.5	314.1	317.7	320.3	
Women's, children's undergarments	110.6	107.5	104.8	98.5	101.5	101.4	102.2	102.7	101.1	98.9	100.3	100.3	100.9	105.4	
Millinery	20.2	21.6	21.7	19.0	16.1	18.2	21.2	26.0	25.5	23.4	21.0	19.1	21.2	22.0	
Children's outerwear	69.1	69.4	69.5	67.8	67.9	64.8	64.8	69.9	69.8	65.9	64.0	64.7	65.2	66.5	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	99.2	98.2	94.5	89.2	89.1	85.1	85.0	88.2	89.5	90.3	98.0	101.5	97.1	89.6	
Other fabricated textile products	152.0	148.6	144.2	135.9	138.1	138.3	140.6	145.8	148.6	146.7	149.2	145.6	145.6	143.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	759	765	785	791	773	763	700	742	735	733	718	761	783	805	792
Logging camps and contractors	53.1	66.4	69.0	69.5	59.6	42.4	62.1	62.3	61.1	52.1	68.8	74.9	73.3	67.9	
Sawmills and planing mills	462.5	470.4	474.0	459.3	457.5	420.5	438.1	430.2	429.0	423.2	445.1	460.7	469.4	461.6	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	116.3	116.7	116.1	112.8	111.7	103.1	107.3	106.0	105.3	107.0	109.3	110.8	118.8	124.3	
Wooden containers	74.1	73.2	73.0	73.1	75.2	75.1	75.1	76.0	76.5	76.5	77.9	76.7	80.3	77.7	
Miscellaneous wood products	58.8	58.6	58.5	58.0	59.1	58.5	59.8	60.4	60.6	59.2	59.8	60.2	62.7	60.8	

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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Furniture and fixtures.....	365	360	354	346	335	338	336	342	346	345	345	344	342	349	357
Household furniture.....	251.9	245.7	245.7	239.7	231.7	231.6	231.8	235.3	237.8	236.4	237.2	236.3	235.1	240.8	255.5
Other furniture and fixtures.....	108.3	108.1	108.1	106.2	102.8	106.4	104.6	106.6	107.7	108.2	107.5	108.1	106.8	108.0	101.5
Paper and allied products.....	501	497	489	488	475	482	475	477	479	482	482	484	486	494	472
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	243.0	240.9	244.9	238.4	244.2	241.0	241.6	243.4	246.4	247.1	245.9	246.1	245.7	245.7	235.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	141.6	137.1	133.6	128.2	129.0	126.1	126.8	127.1	126.8	126.8	129.2	130.5	134.9	128.5	128.5
Other paper and allied products.....	112.2	111.3	109.6	108.8	109.1	108.2	108.4	108.3	108.3	108.3	109.3	109.4	113.0	107.7	107.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	785	781	771	767	765	767	763	763	763	765	768	775	773	763	743
Newspapers.....	307.3	305.1	306.6	305.1	304.3	302.9	302.6	301.8	303.5	303.2	303.4	304.4	302.5	299.2	293.3
Periodicals.....	55.7	55.4	54.5	54.0	53.9	54.0	54.3	54.4	54.6	54.7	56.1	55.4	53.5	52.1	52.1
Books.....	53.4	52.6	52.2	51.5	52.2	50.8	51.2	51.3	51.6	51.2	51.3	51.2	49.8	46.7	46.7
Commercial printing.....	206.0	203.0	201.0	201.7	204.1	203.5	203.4	204.0	203.9	207.2	207.9	207.1	205.6	200.8	200.8
Lithographing.....	40.9	40.6	39.2	38.8	39.2	39.8	40.0	40.2	39.9	39.9	41.5	41.9	41.2	40.7	40.7
Other printing and publishing.....	117.6	114.6	113.8	113.5	113.6	111.7	111.8	111.4	111.3	112.1	114.2	115.2	113.5	108.9	108.9
Chemicals and allied products.....	768	768	759	745	740	739	741	754	761	759	757	759	762	749	686
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	83.3	83.6	84.2	84.1	83.8	83.1	83.1	83.5	83.4	83.5	84.2	84.0	82.3	71.5	71.5
Industrial organic chemicals.....	235.9	233.7	233.4	229.9	224.7	221.4	223.3	227.8	228.1	229.5	230.9	233.0	227.2	200.1	200.1
Drugs and medicines.....	109.7	110.0	110.9	111.1	111.2	110.3	110.5	110.6	109.1	108.2	108.3	108.3	106.2	95.8	95.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	75.0	73.9	74.0	74.9	74.1	74.6	74.8	75.0	74.8	74.8	74.3	74.3	75.6	71.4	71.4
Fertilizers.....	33.3	33.6	30.7	30.0	32.0	37.4	42.3	41.9	38.8	35.0	32.5	31.8	34.8	34.0	34.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	61.3	55.5	45.6	44.4	45.2	47.5	51.1	53.7	56.9	59.6	61.9	63.3	55.1	54.5	54.5
Other chemicals and allied products.....	169.2	168.3	166.6	165.8	167.6	167.0	168.7	168.6	168.0	166.6	166.6	167.6	168.2	158.3	158.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	281	282	282	284	268	265	244	271	267	267	266	269	269	263	245
Petroleum refining.....	227.7	228.6	230.4	226.8	220.5	192.3	220.0	216.9	217.1	216.4	218.3	217.0	210.6	194.6	194.6
Coke and byproducts.....	22.8	22.7	22.8	11.3	14.2	22.6	22.4	22.5	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.3	21.8	20.8	20.8
Other petroleum and coal products.....	31.0	30.8	30.7	30.0	30.1	28.9	28.7	28.0	27.6	27.4	28.5	30.4	30.4	29.5	29.5
Rubber products.....	279	277	273	269	258	271	268	268	270	269	272	273	273	272	252
Tires and inner tubes.....	120.1	120.1	119.3	119.8	121.5	120.2	120.3	119.3	119.4	119.7	120.5	120.4	115.5	110.9	110.9
Rubber footwear.....	31.2	30.3	29.8	24.6	29.4	29.1	27.6	29.9	30.3	31.0	31.1	31.2	30.8	25.6	25.6
Other rubber products.....	125.6	122.6	120.1	113.2	120.0	118.9	120.2	120.9	119.6	121.7	121.7	121.8	125.7	114.9	114.9
Leather and leather products.....	394	395	395	397	379	379	369	376	383	382	368	362	356	381	394
Leather.....	46.2	45.9	45.8	45.0	44.8	43.6	43.7	44.2	44.5	44.2	43.7	43.3	46.7	50.5	50.5
Footwear (except rubber).....	247.5	251.5	254.8	241.9	244.6	236.7	241.0	245.6	244.1	235.1	228.2	220.7	240.6	252.3	252.3
Other leather products.....	100.9	97.6	96.0	91.9	89.1	88.8	89.8	93.6	93.2	89.1	90.5	92.3	93.3	91.1	91.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	555	551	546	543	525	536	532	533	530	528	533	545	552	556	512
Glass and glass products.....	153.1	151.9	146.6	142.5	143.7	142.2	140.9	139.5	138.0	137.6	141.8	143.2	145.7	133.5	133.5
Cement, hydraulic.....	43.6	43.1	43.6	40.4	40.5	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.0	43.0	43.0	42.1	42.1
Structural clay products.....	88.8	89.8	91.4	89.5	91.8	89.3	89.3	86.9	87.3	88.8	92.0	93.0	91.3	82.4	82.4
Pottery and related products.....	53.2	52.1	52.3	50.3	53.2	53.5	54.1	54.2	54.7	54.7	55.3	56.2	58.6	57.9	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	102.9	102.0	101.8	100.2	101.2	98.4	97.5	97.0	96.2	97.2	100.3	102.1	101.2	92.2	92.2
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	109.2	107.1	106.8	102.3	105.8	106.7	108.9	110.2	109.6	111.5	112.7	113.8	115.6	103.5	103.5
Primary metal industries.....	1,375	1,363	1,354	1,304	860	899	1,335	1,338	1,350	1,354	1,354	1,355	1,339	1,345	1,220
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	656.4	655.4	625.3	621.6	231.0	644.6	646.5	656.8	659.2	657.6	658.9	643.6	650.5	614.1	614.1
Iron and steel foundries.....	269.2	268.6	260.7	252.2	266.8	270.6	270.7	272.1	275.0	277.4	279.9	281.9	279.9	231.8	231.8
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	56.0	56.5	57.7	57.2	56.9	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.9	56.3	56.4	56.2	56.3	54.6	54.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	104.8	102.9	100.1	95.2	99.3	100.6	100.6	100.5	99.9	100.5	97.9	98.6	100.3	96.9	96.9
Nonferrous foundries.....	115.8	112.8	110.8	110.9	112.2	113.4	113.3	111.9	111.7	111.1	110.4	108.7	109.6	93.0	93.0
Other primary metal industries.....	160.5	157.6	149.7	131.9	132.7	148.6	149.7	151.9	151.5	150.8	151.0	149.8	147.7	129.8	129.8
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,051	1,034	1,008	972	911	954	981	990	989	989	986	988	984	1,007	933
Tin cans and other tinware.....	48.5	51.5	50.1	48.4	48.6	46.8	46.7	45.4	44.4	44.7	46.1	45.9	49.0	48.4	48.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	147.6	145.3	137.9	132.8	145.1	147.2	148.9	148.4	150.6	151.1	149.9	150.5	159.7	156.9	156.9
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	158.1	155.5	151.2	141.9	145.0	143.0	144.4	144.7	144.9	143.8	148.1	148.7	154.8	150.6	150.6
Fabricated structural metal products.....	250.8	245.9	244.9	217.2	221.6	241.5	243.3	243.2	241.9	240.9	240.5	235.6	229.8	201.4	201.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	189.7	179.6	166.8	160.1	173.5	171.1	173.4	172.5	171.0	174.4	168.4	169.1	179.7	169.8	169.8
Other fabricated metal products.....	239.0	230.6	221.1	210.5	219.9	230.8	233.1	235.2	236.2	235.3	235.2	234.3	233.8	206.1	206.1
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,607	1,585	1,564	1,560	1,581	1,640	1,648	1,660	1,658	1,655	1,647	1,640	1,625	1,591	1,352
Engines and turbines.....	98.4	97.4	95.4	98.2	103.8	102.2	100.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	99.0	97.9	91.3	72.6	72.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	145.6	137.9	147.3	168.7	190.0	190.9	191.4	186.6	190.9	189.6	188.0	186.3	187.3	172.4	172.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	127.2	127.1	127.1	128.3	130.2	132.4	133.3	133.5	132.3	130.9	128.1	126.2	120.7	100.7	100.7
Metalworking machinery.....	309.7	309.8	309.0	307.1	312.9	311.1	312.9	312.9	311.8	310.0	307.9	303.5	289.8	220.2	220.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	185.4	184.9	189.1	186.3	191.4	190.8	192.9	194.3	191.8	193.1	194.8	196.6	195.6	167.6	167.6
General industrial machinery.....	235.4	234.1	236.6	234.2	236.6	237.6	241.8	242.6	242.1	241.2	239.8	238.6	229.7	188.5	188.5
Office and store machines and devices.....	108.1	107.3	106.9	104.7	107.4	107.6	108.1	107.7	107.7	107.7	107.8	108.0	104.5	90.9	90.9
Service-industry and household machines.....	180.6	173.4	166.6	162.3	164.8	172.4	174.3	173.2	170.5	167.4	164.7	159.4	171.2	176.2	176.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	194.7	191.7	181.8	191.2	203.0	203.4	204.6	206.5	207.2	208.0	209.6	208.8	201.2	162.7	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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery.....	1,050	1,023	1,000	963	937	956	955	960	967	970	965	965	955	937	836
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	383.4	377.4	368.2	362.3	374.4	374.1	376.9	379.8	380.9	378.3	376.2	370.8	367.6	317.3	317.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	82.0	79.3	74.6	76.9	81.7	82.6	81.5	81.7	82.3	82.5	83.0	82.7	81.0	70.1	70.1
Communication equipment.....	411.6	400.9	383.0	364.1	365.9	362.6	364.1	367.3	366.5	362.4	362.2	357.3	339.8	309.2	309.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	146.0	142.8	137.4	133.3	133.7	135.9	137.3	138.3	139.8	141.4	143.9	144.4	149.0	139.8	139.8
Transportation equipment.....	1,729	1,725	1,668	1,549	1,522	1,670	1,648	1,629	1,602	1,584	1,560	1,558	1,551	1,511	1,273
Automobiles.....	835.8	810.8	674.3	668.4	820.3	812.9	809.8	786.6	776.9	775.0	786.0	794.5	856.3	839.4	839.4
Aircraft and parts.....	652.4	621.0	639.0	625.0	611.0	598.2	591.9	586.1	581.0	566.4	556.0	539.0	456.3	275.4	275.4
Aircraft.....	427.9	401.2	425.7	416.1	406.1	399.9	395.1	390.2	386.6	377.5	373.2	364.0	308.3	184.2	184.2
Aircraft engines and parts.....	135.1	132.5	129.1	127.0	124.9	121.6	120.9	120.7	120.4	116.1	112.6	106.5	89.6	54.5	54.5
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.1	10.7	8.1	8.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	74.6	72.8	70.0	68.1	66.1	63.2	62.5	62.0	61.1	60.1	57.8	56.4	47.7	28.7	28.7
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing.....	151.3	152.7	151.8	151.9	152.2	150.1	144.8	142.5	138.9	131.0	126.5	127.0	113.7	84.4	84.4
Shipbuilding and repairing ⁴	131.2	132.4	131.1	131.0	131.5	130.7	126.8	126.1	123.8	116.8	112.6	113.6	99.7	71.4	71.4
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	20.1	20.3	20.7	20.9	20.7	19.4	18.0	16.4	15.1	14.2	13.9	13.4	14.0	13.0	13.0
Railroad equipment.....	71.8	70.4	71.8	65.2	74.6	75.5	71.9	76.0	75.7	76.6	77.6	78.3	72.4	62.2	62.2
Other transportation equipment.....	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.7	11.5	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.4
Instruments and related products.....	343	336	332	329	320	322	320	323	321	319	316	315	313	299	250
Ophthalmic goods.....	26.8	26.5	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.0	27.7	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.9	27.7	27.7	27.0	25.4
Photographic apparatus.....	66.2	66.6	67.4	66.8	65.8	64.9	64.7	64.4	64.1	63.7	63.5	62.7	60.1	51.3	51.3
Watches and clocks.....	39.9	38.7	37.3	34.3	36.3	36.3	36.3	36.0	35.8	35.5	35.3	35.5	34.3	30.1	30.1
Professional and scientific instruments.....	203.5	200.4	197.7	192.5	192.5	191.0	193.9	192.4	191.3	189.4	188.6	186.9	177.3	143.4	143.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	515	513	498	479	457	464	458	461	463	461	453	463	469	480	459
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	47.9	46.6	44.1	42.7	43.9	44.0	45.4	45.9	46.2	45.7	46.8	47.2	51.4	54.8	54.8
Toys and sporting goods.....	90.9	88.1	84.7	77.8	77.6	72.3	70.1	68.9	67.0	64.5	65.9	70.5	73.5	73.3	73.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	59.1	57.8	55.6	52.3	51.4	49.2	51.1	53.8	54.5	52.6	52.9	53.7	56.7	58.2	58.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	315.2	305.0	294.7	284.4	290.9	292.3	294.6	293.9	293.2	290.6	297.0	297.9	298.6	272.3	272.3
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,230	4,240	4,224	4,208	4,140	4,168	4,131	4,096	4,118	4,111	4,103	4,161	4,165	4,144	4,010
Transportation.....	2,940	2,950	2,929	2,901	2,840	2,884	2,891	2,877	2,855	2,853	2,852	2,908	2,912	2,905	2,801
Interstate railroads.....	1,422	1,407	1,394	1,352	1,396	1,416	1,404	1,395	1,392	1,394	1,426	1,428	1,449	1,390	1,390
Class I railroads.....	1,248	1,234	1,221	1,183	1,225	1,243	1,230	1,221	1,218	1,222	1,247	1,258	1,276	1,220	1,220
Local railways and bus lines.....	135	136	138	138	137	137	139	139	141	141	141	141	141	143	148
Trucking and warehousing.....	692	680	662	650	653	648	648	641	641	637	651	649	628	584	584
Other transportation and services.....	701	706	707	700	698	690	686	680	679	680	690	694	686	679	679
Air transportation (common carrier).....	92.6	92.5	92.0	91.7	90.6	89.9	89.2	87.8	87.5	86.3	85.3	84.7	80.9	74.4	74.4
Communication.....	732	730	729	735	729	720	(†)	712	708	701	702	701	688	663	663
Telephone.....	682.5	681.9	688.1	682.1	673.7	668.6	648.0	663.8	660.3	652.8	654.1	652.8	638.9	614.8	614.8
Telegraph.....	46.8	46.1	45.5	46.2	45.2	(†)	(†)	47.0	47.1	47.2	47.3	46.8	47.9	47.2	47.2
Other public utilities.....	558	560	566	572	571	564	553	553	551	550	550	551	552	551	546
Gas and electric utilities.....	535.1	540.1	546.1	545.4	538.4	528.8	528.0	526.3	525.6	525.5	527.0	527.6	526.0	520.6	520.6
Electric light and power utilities.....	238.0	240.3	242.9	242.4	239.2	234.9	234.4	234.4	234.1	234.4	234.3	234.9	234.3	234.0	234.0
Gas utilities.....	120.5	121.4	123.0	123.1	121.9	118.7	118.6	117.8	117.6	117.3	118.5	118.6	117.7	114.9	114.9
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	176.6	178.4	180.2	179.9	177.3	175.2	174.5	174.1	173.9	173.8	174.2	174.1	174.0	171.6	171.6
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	25.1	25.5	25.9	25.6	25.1	24.5	24.8	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.4	24.5	25.1	25.2	25.2
Trade.....	10,285	10,094	9,960	9,784	9,792	9,838	9,773	9,845	9,668	9,643	9,720	10,660	10,109	9,804	9,524
Wholesale trade.....	2,682	2,655	2,641	2,637	2,626	2,618	2,601	2,605	2,623	2,624	2,622	2,657	2,657	2,602	2,544
Retail trade.....	7,603	7,439	7,319	7,147	7,166	7,220	7,172	7,240	7,045	7,019	7,098	8,003	7,452	7,203	6,980
General merchandise stores.....	1,717	1,592	1,507	1,410	1,419	1,460	1,466	1,527	1,437	1,416	1,472	2,092	1,701	1,535	1,493
Food and liquor stores.....	1,317	1,311	1,293	1,287	1,293	1,292	1,293	1,295	1,287	1,286	1,286	1,316	1,295	1,272	1,209
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	762	754	747	752	757	754	742	737	738	743	749	768	759	749	728
Apparel and accessories stores.....	586	572	555	504	516	554	554	589	529	515	531	651	580	550	536
Other retail trade.....	3,221	3,210	3,217	3,194	3,181	3,160	3,117	3,092	3,054	3,059	3,064	3,176	3,117	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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1951	1950
Finance	1,970	1,969	1,971	1,993	1,993	1,977	1,958	1,952	1,937	1,919	1,909	1,912	1,907	1,883	1,812
Banks and trust companies.....	495	494	494	500	501	490	481	481	479	477	472	472	470	460	427
Security dealers and exchanges.....	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.7	65.6	64.5	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.1	63.9	64.1	64.1	63.7	59.6
Insurance carriers and agents.....	715	716	725	722	713	706	705	702	692	685	685	690	689	674	646
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	694	696	702	704	709	707	701	692	686	688	686	684	686	680	680
Service	4,724	4,766	4,825	4,844	4,855	4,837	4,796	4,748	4,681	4,667	4,671	4,702	4,734	4,759	4,761
Hotels and lodging places.....	425	463	463	505	509	475	450	438	430	428	424	426	430	455	456
Laundries.....	364.5	365.2	365.2	369.1	370.8	368.6	363.3	357.5	352.9	354.0	355.5	356.2	356.6	358.6	353.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	163.3	160.1	156.2	160.8	165.1	163.8	161.0	154.1	153.4	153.8	154.3	154.3	157.4	154.5	147.5
Motion pictures.....	243	245	244	244	248	249	248	242	242	242	241	241	242	245	241
Government	6,663	6,695	6,712	6,589	6,558	6,585	6,602	6,551	6,528	6,490	6,509	6,881	6,497	6,390	5,910
Federal ²	2,385	2,389	2,407	2,418	2,416	2,381	2,371	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,331	2,727	2,325	2,277	1,910
State and local ³	4,278	4,306	4,305	4,171	4,142	4,204	4,231	4,189	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,172	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 employees 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		
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1951	1950
Mining:															
Metal.....		88.7	90.1	92.8	60.6	63.7	94.3	94.4	94.1	94.4	94.2	93.8	92.9	92.5	89.4
Iron.....		34.0	34.7	34.6	2.8	3.9	34.5	33.9	32.9	32.9	33.1	33.6	33.8	33.8	31.0
Copper.....		23.6	23.6	25.6	24.4	25.5	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.1	24.8	25.1	24.8
Lead and zinc.....		16.7	16.9	17.2	17.7	18.7	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.5	19.2	18.7	18.1	17.2
Anthracite.....		58.8	59.0	59.3	57.3	61.3	61.6	56.5	62.8	58.1	63.0	63.1	63.1	65.0	70.6
Bituminous-coal.....		311.6	318.6	321.0	244.2	272.1	322.9	332.2	338.8	341.8	343.5	344.9	344.7	353.7	351.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services).....		128.9	131.0	135.8	135.9	134.0	128.7	129.2	128.3	127.5	127.3	126.9	127.8	127.3	125.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		93.5	94.0	94.5	91.7	91.3	91.7	90.9	87.9	87.2	87.2	91.6	93.9	91.9	85.2
Manufacturing.....	13,357	13,337	13,246	12,886	12,061	12,329	12,588	12,733	12,815	12,820	12,766	12,911	12,904	13,034	12,264
Durable goods ²	7,637	7,553	7,417	7,146	6,559	6,888	7,262	7,329	7,316	7,306	7,264	7,322	7,314	7,334	6,622
Nondurable goods ³	5,720	5,784	5,829	5,740	5,502	5,441	5,326	5,404	5,499	5,514	5,502	5,589	5,590	5,700	5,642
Ordnance and accessories.....	63.0	60.8	60.7	59.1	59.6	59.8	59.4	57.8	56.1	54.6	53.5	51.7	50.1	37.4	19.8
Food and kindred products.....	1,162	1,233	1,312	1,279	1,215	1,138	1,074	1,057	1,057	1,060	1,068	1,122	1,160	1,170	1,168
Meat products.....		235.4	236.5	231.8	234.0	232.0	230.4	233.1	239.4	244.1	246.4	251.6	246.3	237.6	235.9
Dairy products.....		99.4	104.2	111.3	114.4	112.9	106.9	100.4	95.5	94.8	93.7	96.3	98.5	104.4	104.4
Canning and preserving.....		225.9	311.1	280.3	210.5	154.5	121.7	114.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	120.3	145.2	180.5	176.9
Grain-mill products.....		99.6	100.4	101.2	100.9	99.4	96.0	95.6	96.4	96.6	97.0	97.3	97.2	96.4	94.2
Bakery products.....		194.3	193.9	194.0	195.3	190.0	183.3	186.3	188.5	187.3	187.2	190.3	192.2	191.0	191.5
Sugar.....		41.5	26.6	23.8	23.7	23.7	22.7	22.2	21.8	22.3	24.0	36.7	45.6	28.8	29.9
Confectionery and related products.....		86.3	83.8	76.9	71.0	71.9	71.1	73.7	76.8	79.4	82.7	85.1	87.5	80.4	83.1
Beverages.....		146.2	150.9	160.0	163.0	153.2	145.6	136.3	137.9	134.4	136.2	145.9	146.8	150.2	149.1
Miscellaneous food products.....		104.3	104.5	100.1	101.7	100.8	96.5	95.1	96.5	95.2	94.7	98.1	101.1	100.9	102.6
Tobacco manufactures.....	87	91	91	87	78	78	77	77	78	80	82	85	85	81	81
Cigarettes.....		25.1	25.5	25.5	24.7	24.6	24.0	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.4	24.4	23.6	23.3
Cigars.....		40.9	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.5	38.8	39.7	40.1	38.9	39.1
Tobacco and snuff.....		10.1	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		14.9	14.7	11.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	6.3	9.0	10.5	10.5	8.0	7.8
Textile-mill products.....	1,156	1,147	1,138	1,120	1,081	1,082	1,083	1,093	1,113	1,123	1,131	1,141	1,132	1,186	1,206
Yarn and thread mills.....		155.0	154.6	153.0	144.8	146.6	144.4	145.2	146.8	149.0	149.0	149.8	149.4	156.3	151.8
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		523.9	522.2	519.2	509.0	506.2	503.4	507.4	518.2	526.7	540.0	547.5	544.2	588.7	585.6
Knitting mills.....		227.8	224.6	220.7	208.5	212.4	209.0	209.6	210.0	210.0	209.0	210.7	209.1	219.0	223.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		80.5	79.5	77.9	73.8	74.7	74.7	76.1	79.0	79.0	77.9	78.0	76.5	78.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		41.4	42.2	37.4	36.7	34.0	44.1	44.8	44.8	44.5	43.1	42.6	41.6	47.1	53.3
Other textile-mill products.....		118.5	115.2	111.6	108.1	108.2	107.8	109.9	113.7	113.3	112.4	112.3	111.3	117.0	111.9
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,058	1,062	1,064	1,050	982	972	959	996	1,051	1,052	1,029	1,035	1,008	1,039	1,042
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		127.6	129.0	127.5	117.0	119.4	113.0	120.7	126.5	127.5	127.2	122.5	117.1	133.8	134.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		255.3	252.7	248.9	238.9	239.8	237.5	238.8	237.9	232.7	228.2	235.4	232.7	245.6	245.3
Women's outerwear.....		282.7	290.9	292.4	268.5	252.4	252.0	274.7	306.4	308.8	300.3	295.7	278.6	282.7	286.8
Women's, children's undergarments.....		98.8	95.8	93.1	87.2	90.7	91.1	91.9	92.6	91.2	88.9	90.2	90.3	90.6	95.2
Millinery.....		18.1	19.3	19.3	16.6	13.9	15.8	18.7	23.4	22.8	21.0	18.7	16.7	18.7	19.4
Children's outerwear.....		63.0	63.3	63.5	62.0	62.0	58.8	58.9	63.8	64.0	60.2	58.3	59.2	59.6	60.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....		87.4	86.6	83.2	78.1	78.0	74.3	74.4	77.2	78.7	79.2	87.6	90.3	85.4	78.4
Other fabricated textile products.....		129.2	126.5	122.1	113.9	116.0	116.3	118.1	123.2	126.0	124.3	126.5	123.3	123.1	121.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	696	701	721	727	709	697	635	678	670	668	654	696	719	741	730
Logging camps and contractors.....		49.3	63.0	65.5	65.7	55.5	38.5	58.2	58.1	56.9	47.9	64.2	70.7	69.2	63.5
Sawmills and planing mills.....		431.5	437.4	441.8	427.1	423.7	387.3	405.2	397.5	396.4	390.6	412.2	428.0	437.1	431.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		100.1	100.6	100.0	97.1	96.0	87.6	91.7	90.3	89.8	91.6	93.9	95.3	103.4	108.5
Wooden containers.....		68.1	67.6	67.3	67.3	69.4	69.2	69.4	70.3	70.8	71.0	72.1	70.9	74.4	72.2
Miscellaneous wood products.....		52.3	52.2	51.9	51.5	52.5	52.1	53.4	54.1	54.4	53.0	53.7	54.0	56.5	54.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	314	309	303	295	285	288	287	292	296	296	296	296	294	301	311
Household furniture.....		221.4	215.8	209.5	202.0	202.0	202.2	205.4	207.8	207.4	208.0	207.7	206.4	211.9	227.9
Other furniture and fixtures.....		87.8	87.6	85.8	82.6	86.2	84.5	86.6	88.0	88.4	87.6	88.4	87.3	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		
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	419	416	410	408	395	403	398	398	401	404	405	410	411	420	404
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	207.5	205.8	209.2	202.7	208.8	206.3	205.8	207.9	210.2	211.3	212.2	211.9	212.2	212.2	205.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	117.9	113.9	110.5	105.7	107.0	104.4	105.0	105.6	105.7	105.7	108.7	108.7	109.9	114.5	109.8
Other paper and allied products.....	90.5	90.0	88.5	86.9	87.5	86.9	86.9	86.9	87.4	88.0	87.8	88.8	89.0	92.7	88.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	524	522	514	509	507	511	507	507	508	507	510	520	519	512	503
Newspapers.....	155.2	154.7	153.6	153.5	154.3	153.6	153.6	151.9	151.8	151.7	151.3	154.9	153.7	151.6	148.6
Periodicals.....	35.4	34.9	34.2	34.4	33.6	34.5	35.2	35.5	35.2	34.7	35.6	35.1	35.0	35.0	34.7
Books.....	37.2	36.6	36.2	35.6	36.7	35.3	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.3	36.5	36.2	35.7
Commercial printing.....	169.3	166.4	165.0	165.4	167.0	166.5	166.4	166.9	166.4	166.4	169.7	170.5	169.6	168.6	166.6
Lithographing.....	31.9	31.5	30.3	29.8	30.1	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.6	32.1	32.1	32.6	32.1	31.7
Other printing and publishing.....	92.6	90.1	89.5	88.7	88.9	86.8	87.2	86.9	87.3	88.0	90.2	91.0	89.1	85.8	
Chemicals and allied products.....	535	535	526	513	511	512	517	530	538	538	536	538	542	535	496
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	59.8	60.0	60.1	60.7	60.9	60.5	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.8	61.7	60.1	52.9
Industrial organic chemicals.....	169.9	168.0	168.1	166.0	163.2	161.1	162.8	167.9	168.4	169.6	171.1	172.9	169.9	151.8	
Drugs and medicines.....	68.4	68.2	69.4	69.6	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.5	70.6	70.2	70.5	70.4	69.7	62.7	
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	47.9	47.2	47.1	48.0	47.6	47.5	47.7	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.9	47.9	49.1	46.8	
Fertilizers.....	26.1	26.5	23.5	22.9	24.7	30.1	30.5	34.4	31.5	27.8	25.4	24.8	28.0	27.8	
Vegetable and animal oil and fats.....	47.7	42.2	32.7	31.8	32.2	34.1	37.9	40.7	44.0	46.4	48.8	50.5	43.2	43.8	
Other chemicals and allied products.....	115.0	114.3	112.3	111.6	113.3	112.9	114.4	114.5	114.2	112.8	112.4	113.5	114.8	110.3	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	202	203	203	205	191	190	168	197	194	193	193	196	197	195	185
Petroleum refining.....	158.7	159.1	160.6	158.1	154.6	152.8	155.3	152.3	152.6	152.7	154.5	154.1	151.9	142.8	
Coke and byproducts.....	19.3	19.2	19.3	8.4	10.9	19.2	19.0	19.2	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.2	18.8	18.1	
Other petroleum and coal products.....	24.9	24.7	24.6	24.1	24.0	23.1	22.7	22.1	21.6	21.4	22.4	24.2	24.3	23.9	
Rubber products.....	223	220	216	212	202	215	213	213	215	215	218	219	219	219	203
Tires and inner tubes.....	93.5	93.4	92.3	93.4	93.3	94.6	94.6	93.9	94.2	94.4	95.4	95.4	90.8	87.8	
Rubber footwear.....	25.5	24.6	24.0	19.0	23.7	23.5	22.0	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.3	20.6	
Other rubber products.....	101.0	98.0	95.5	89.8	95.7	95.0	96.3	97.2	96.3	97.9	97.9	98.2	102.9	94.3	
Leather and leather products.....	354	355	355	357	340	340	330	336	344	342	330	323	317	342	355
Leather.....	41.7	41.4	41.2	40.4	40.2	39.0	39.2	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.0	38.7	42.1	45.9	
Footwear (except rubber).....	224.0	228.2	231.9	219.4	221.4	212.8	216.9	221.8	220.6	212.8	205.4	197.7	218.0	229.4	
Other leather products.....	89.0	85.5	84.2	80.1	77.9	77.7	79.4	82.0	81.6	77.5	78.4	80.3	81.7	79.7	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	468	465	462	458	441	453	449	452	449	447	452	465	472	478	441
Glass and glass products.....	133.1	132.5	127.1	123.4	124.6	122.8	122.5	121.2	119.8	119.4	123.4	124.7	128.2	117.3	
Cement, hydraulic.....	37.0	36.6	37.0	33.8	34.1	35.0	35.8	36.2	36.1	36.6	36.8	37.0	36.8	36.0	
Structural clay products.....	78.7	80.1	81.6	79.9	82.4	80.1	80.2	77.9	78.0	79.7	83.2	84.4	83.0	74.8	
Pottery and related products.....	47.5	46.4	46.8	44.5	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.4	49.1	49.0	49.9	50.6	52.9	52.3	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	85.5	84.9	84.5	83.0	84.1	81.6	80.8	80.2	79.2	80.8	83.7	85.6	85.6	78.8	
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	83.0	81.4	81.0	76.7	80.6	81.9	84.2	85.2	84.6	86.7	88.2	89.4	91.6	81.8	
Primary metal industries.....	1,175	1,164	1,155	1,119	676	716	1,141	1,143	1,154	1,160	1,162	1,164	1,149	1,159	1,053
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	567.0	565.9	539.5	134.4	155.0	556.9	558.0	566.9	570.2	570.2	572.7	572.7	557.7	566.4	535.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	237.2	236.4	228.9	221.2	234.8	238.9	239.0	240.2	243.4	243.4	246.3	248.6	250.3	248.9	204.0
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	46.1	46.7	47.7	47.2	47.3	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.5	47.1	47.1	47.1	47.2	45.4	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	85.3	83.4	81.1	76.5	79.8	81.7	81.9	81.9	81.4	82.2	79.3	80.0	82.2	80.7	
Nonferrous foundries.....	97.2	94.0	91.9	92.1	93.2	94.3	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.8	90.2	91.9	78.8	
Other primary metal industries.....	131.1	128.4	120.7	104.2	105.6	121.4	122.4	124.7	124.7	124.1	124.3	123.3	122.7	108.4	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	856	842	820	783	726	769	798	806	807	807	804	806	805	831	776
Tin cans and other tinware.....	43.0	45.9	44.5	42.6	42.8	41.0	40.9	39.7	38.7	38.9	40.2	40.0	42.9	42.8	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	121.3	119.3	112.1	107.4	119.0	121.0	122.9	122.3	124.6	124.9	123.9	124.5	134.3	132.7	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	127.9	125.2	120.8	112.3	115.3	113.3	115.0	115.5	115.5	115.4	118.9	120.0	126.0	123.9	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	192.1	188.6	187.8	162.0	167.3	188.2	188.6	189.2	188.2	186.7	186.1	183.1	178.8	156.5	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	158.6	149.3	136.1	130.3	144.5	144.0	145.5	144.7	143.8	143.0	141.2	142.2	153.0	146.9	
Other fabricated metal products.....	199.1	191.2	181.8	171.5	180.1	190.9	193.2	195.2	196.3	195.5	195.7	195.2	195.6	173.0	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,226	1,185	1,181	1,203	1,261	1,269	1,282	1,280	1,281	1,276	1,269	1,255	1,233	1,040	
Engines and turbines.....	71.8	70.9	68.7	72.3	77.1	76.0	74.8	74.8	74.9	74.3	73.9	73.0	68.6	54.5	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	104.8	97.5	105.6	126.7	147.9	149.2	150.6	145.5	149.9	148.7	147.2	145.8	145.9	133.5	
Construction and mining machinery.....	96.3	95.7	95.6	96.6	98.3	100.4	101.4	101.7	100.8	99.6	97.4	95.5	90.8	73.0	
Metalworking machinery.....	245.3	246.0	244.4	241.7	247.8	247.0	249.1	249.1	248.5	246.5	244.8	240.7	228.7	169.0	
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	137.0	136.1	139.4	137.7	142.4	142.5	144.5	145.8	145.4	146.8	147.5	148.4	148.6	126.6	
General industrial machinery.....	166.7	165.0	166.6	164.9	168.9	169.2	172.1	173.4	173.6	173.4	173.1	172.5	166.5	134.3	
Office and store machines and devices.....	88.6	87.8	87.7	85.5	88.6	88.9	89.4	89.3	89.2	89.8	90.6	90.9	87.9	75.6	
Service industry and household machines.....	140.9	134.2	127.7	124.3	126.9	133.4	135.6	134.8	132.5	130.1	127.0	121.4	134.7	143.2	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	154.2	151.5	145.1	153.0	162.8	162.7	164.1	165.2	166.4	166.6	167.9	166.6	161.6	130.0	

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	
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery.....	788	764	743	708	685	706	708	714	722	727	725	726	718	710	636
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	273.8	268.7	259.2	253.6	266.2	266.8	269.9	272.7	274.6	272.8	270.8	266.2	267.1	229.7	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	65.2	62.8	58.3	60.9	65.2	66.3	65.4	65.4	66.1	66.6	67.2	67.4	66.1	56.0	
Communication equipment.....	307.1	297.1	280.7	264.7	268.2	266.5	268.7	273.3	273.4	271.1	272.0	268.4	256.1	237.0	
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	117.8	114.5	109.5	105.8	106.7	108.7	109.9	110.8	112.4	114.1	115.7	115.9	120.5	113.3	
Transportation equipment.....	1,372	1,367	1,311	1,192	1,169	1,323	1,307	1,288	1,266	1,251	1,235	1,235	1,234	1,221	1,044
Automobiles.....	691.2	664.1	525.3	520.7	671.9	667.4	663.2	642.6	634.0	633.2	645.3	654.6	718.4	713.5	
Aircraft and parts.....	474.7	445.5	465.9	454.2	446.9	437.2	430.3	427.7	424.3	415.4	406.7	395.3	336.6	201.8	
Aircraft.....	311.5	286.9	312.0	304.2	298.9	294.7	288.8	286.8	283.7	278.9	274.7	267.8	228.6	135.7	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	95.4	92.9	90.0	88.1	87.2	84.5	84.1	84.2	84.3	81.3	78.4	74.8	63.0	39.1	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	8.5	7.5	5.4	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	57.1	55.3	53.7	52.0	50.8	48.3	47.8	47.3	47.1	46.2	44.9	44.2	37.5	21.5	
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing.....	133.2	135.1	133.8	134.6	134.7	132.9	128.0	125.8	122.4	114.9	110.5	111.1	98.9	71.4	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	115.3	117.0	115.4	115.9	116.0	115.3	111.7	111.1	108.9	102.3	98.2	99.3	86.5	60.2	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	17.9	18.1	18.4	18.7	18.7	17.6	16.3	14.7	13.5	12.6	12.3	11.8	12.4	11.2	
Railroad equipment.....	56.8	55.2	56.5	50.0	59.3	60.4	56.9	60.7	60.5	61.7	62.8	63.1	56.7	47.9	
Other transportation equipment.....	11.3	10.9	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.7	
Instruments and related products.....	251	246	242	233	230	233	233	236	234	233	232	232	230	223	186
Ophthalmic goods.....	21.5	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.5	22.5	20.6	
Photographic apparatus.....	46.6	46.7	47.0	46.5	46.1	45.5	44.8	44.7	44.7	44.9	44.4	43.4	37.3		
Watches and clocks.....	34.0	33.0	31.7	28.8	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.0	25.5	
Professional and scientific instruments.....	143.5	140.5	137.6	133.2	134.6	133.9	137.1	136.4	135.8	135.1	134.1	133.2	127.7	103.0	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	428	428	414	395	375	382	376	380	382	381	374	381	388	402	385
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	39.2	38.0	35.6	34.2	35.4	35.5	36.9	37.1	37.4	36.8	37.7	38.3	42.0	44.5	
Toys and sporting goods.....	80.3	77.4	74.1	67.3	67.3	62.2	60.1	58.9	57.3	54.9	56.2	60.8	64.1	64.2	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	49.2	48.1	45.8	43.4	42.3	40.2	42.2	44.8	45.5	43.5	43.7	44.5	47.8	49.2	
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	259.1	250.1	239.9	230.1	236.5	238.5	241.0	241.0	240.4	238.3	243.8	244.6	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 Industries¹

[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	1952: March.....	103.6	131.9
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	April.....	102.9	128.1
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1950: Average.....	99.2	111.2	May.....	101.8	128.1
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1951: Average.....	105.4	129.2	June.....	99.7	126.4
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0				July.....	97.5	121.1
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1951: November.....	104.3	129.8	August.....	104.2	133.3
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	December.....	104.4	132.9	September.....	107.1	141.7
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	1952: January.....	103.2	130.4	October.....	107.8	143.8
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	February.....	103.6	131.0	November.....	108.0	-----

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment 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		
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: 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
July	2,619.1	2,606.4	1,356.1	514.5	735.8	8.7	4.0
August	2,621.5	2,608.9	1,358.2	515.8	734.9	8.7	3.9
September	2,610.4	2,597.7	1,352.9	515.8	729.0	8.8	3.9
October	2,592.4	2,579.8	1,346.9	516.0	716.9	8.7	3.9
November	2,588.0	2,575.4	1,348.0	516.4	711.0	8.7	3.9
Continental United States ⁴							
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: 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
July	2,434.7	2,422.1	1,232.3	512.3	677.5	8.7	3.9
August	2,437.1	2,424.6	1,233.7	513.6	677.3	8.7	3.8
September	2,425.9	2,413.3	1,228.0	513.6	671.7	8.8	3.8
October	2,407.7	2,395.2	1,221.0	513.8	660.4	8.7	3.8
November	2,403.4	2,390.9	1,221.5	514.1	655.3	8.7	3.8

¹ See footnote 2, table A-6.
² See footnote 3, table A-6.

³ Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A-2.
⁴ Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

TABLE A-6: Government Civilian Employment in Washington, D. C.,¹ by Branch and Agency Group

[In thousands]

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal					Legislative	Judicial
			Total	Executive ²					
				All agencies	Defense agencies ³	Post Office Department	All other agencies		
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: 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
July	275.5	20.1	255.4	246.0	89.7	8.2	148.1	8.7	.7
August	274.3	19.6	254.7	245.2	89.9	8.2	147.1	8.7	.8
September	271.8	20.1	251.7	242.1	89.0	8.1	145.0	8.8	.8
October	269.6	20.4	249.2	239.7	88.4	8.1	143.2	8.7	.8
November	269.4	20.5	248.9	239.4	88.6	8.1	142.7	8.7	.8

¹ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

² Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency), Government corporations, Federal Reserve Banks, and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is included in total for executive agencies.

³ Cover civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, and War Claims Commission.

NOTE.—Government payroll statistics, which are collected monthly by the Civil Service Commission, will no longer be published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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	
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Oct.
Continental United States.....	631.4	687.1	997.6	1,228.5	1,024.9	1,075.5	1,143.9	1,192.3	1,284.1	1,384.1	1,101.6	939.9	853.0	782.8
New England.....	60.8	72.5	95.5	116.7	118.3	131.5	135.2	110.3	113.1	123.3	107.4	102.2	105.8	65.9
Maine.....	4.3	4.1	5.0	5.6	7.4	12.4	14.7	9.8	9.2	10.2	9.8	8.6	7.4	6.8
New Hampshire.....	5.1	6.0	6.0	7.2	7.7	8.8	9.6	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.9	8.0	5.8
Vermont.....	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.1
Massachusetts.....	32.9	39.1	50.6	63.8	67.5	73.2	73.3	58.2	61.0	65.3	56.5	52.1	52.1	35.6
Rhode Island.....	9.4	11.2	14.7	18.9	18.0	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.6	21.0	18.4	17.7	22.4	6.3
Connecticut.....	7.6	10.0	16.4	18.1	13.8	14.5	15.4	13.8	15.0	16.2	12.5	13.0	14.0	10.3
Middle Atlantic.....	211.6	217.8	290.3	383.9	355.7	356.4	359.5	355.3	373.2	415.8	352.2	316.2	304.2	319.0
New York.....	108.4	107.4	136.4	190.3	185.2	199.0	200.6	198.4	209.6	232.6	219.3	196.0	183.9	226.2
New Jersey.....	32.1	31.8	42.8	51.5	41.7	50.6	51.0	50.4	54.7	63.1	42.8	41.6	46.2	35.4
Pennsylvania.....	71.1	78.6	111.1	142.1	128.8	106.8	107.9	106.5	108.9	120.1	90.1	78.6	74.1	57.4
East North Central.....	102.9	127.2	267.3	321.8	175.4	173.0	184.3	194.5	226.1	259.3	213.4	182.2	158.7	113.1
Ohio.....	19.9	23.6	39.1	57.4	36.0	35.6	36.7	42.8	47.8	49.7	41.8	38.0	32.7	28.5
Indiana.....	10.8	12.4	27.6	46.9	19.8	17.6	19.3	19.6	23.8	25.6	22.0	19.1	13.3	9.4
Illinois.....	40.9	52.3	78.2	84.3	81.6	76.1	71.3	55.5	63.3	73.8	57.4	55.8	54.6	57.5
Michigan.....	24.1	29.6	107.1	111.3	30.1	34.4	44.6	61.1	73.7	89.3	77.2	57.5	50.6	12.8
Wisconsin.....	7.2	9.3	15.3	21.9	7.9	9.3	12.4	15.5	17.5	20.9	15.0	11.8	7.5	4.9
West North Central.....	23.2	25.1	36.6	40.9	30.0	40.7	59.2	71.0	76.1	76.5	51.3	40.6	34.4	28.4
Minnesota.....	4.7	5.1	8.0	9.7	8.2	13.7	23.7	26.3	26.7	24.0	13.9	8.1	6.0	5.5
Iowa.....	3.0	6.0	7.3	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.5	2.6
Missouri.....	12.4	10.9	16.8	21.3	14.2	17.3	19.7	21.6	24.3	28.2	24.2	25.0	22.4	16.2
North Dakota.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.1	1.8	.6	.1	.2
South Dakota.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	.9	.3	.2	.3
Nebraska.....	.7	.7	.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.3	5.1	4.7	1.9	.8	.5	.8
Kansas.....	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.9	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.8
South Atlantic.....	70.9	79.3	105.3	128.5	113.6	110.1	104.8	99.8	106.8	116.9	90.6	84.6	83.2	69.8
Delaware.....	.6	.7	1.3	1.5	.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0
Maryland.....	5.9	7.2	12.7	15.6	12.8	14.4	12.7	9.5	11.6	13.5	10.0	7.7	6.7	7.7
District of Columbia.....	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.6
Virginia.....	4.9	6.0	10.2	14.5	16.0	12.3	7.1	8.1	9.3	10.6	7.3	7.5	7.4	5.3
West Virginia.....	11.4	11.9	18.4	24.8	20.2	16.3	15.7	14.4	15.7	16.3	11.3	9.0	8.5	10.4
North Carolina.....	15.2	17.1	20.2	26.9	27.1	30.4	31.8	29.3	28.4	30.2	24.7	25.2	24.2	12.6
South Carolina.....	6.4	6.9	8.7	10.8	9.6	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2	12.9	10.0	9.3	9.0	8.8
Georgia.....	10.0	10.6	14.3	16.5	14.7	13.8	14.6	14.6	15.3	17.9	13.9	12.9	11.4	7.6
Florida.....	14.9	17.2	17.7	16.1	10.7	9.3	8.0	8.4	9.6	10.9	10.2	10.5	13.8	13.8
East South Central.....	50.2	54.2	69.4	83.2	72.4	71.8	74.8	78.5	79.1	81.4	66.1	63.1	51.8	42.9
Kentucky.....	14.8	14.8	19.8	24.8	21.7	20.8	20.8	20.1	19.7	18.8	15.5	14.9	13.5	11.5
Tennessee.....	16.7	19.1	21.0	25.2	22.8	26.1	28.6	31.4	31.4	35.0	28.4	26.0	21.5	14.5
Alabama.....	12.8	14.2	20.0	24.0	20.1	15.9	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.6	13.4	15.3	11.6	12.1
Mississippi.....	5.9	6.1	8.6	9.2	7.8	9.0	10.4	12.1	12.9	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.2	4.8
West South Central.....	27.0	29.6	39.1	41.4	39.7	46.4	53.1	60.7	63.3	58.7	42.7	34.5	29.1	34.8
Arkansas.....	4.4	4.4	6.4	6.9	5.8	7.4	11.3	14.2	15.5	15.1	10.5	7.7	4.9	5.2
Louisiana.....	8.7	10.2	13.9	15.1	15.4	17.4	18.6	21.0	21.5	19.5	13.9	11.5	11.1	12.4
Oklahoma.....	5.4	5.7	7.4	7.8	7.2	8.1	9.3	10.5	11.2	10.7	7.9	6.5	5.3	7.0
Texas.....	8.5	9.3	11.4	11.6	11.3	13.5	13.9	15.0	15.1	13.4	10.4	8.8	7.8	10.2
Mountain.....	6.2	6.1	7.7	9.9	10.0	11.4	18.9	28.3	31.9	30.7	18.8	10.3	6.7	10.2
Montana.....	.5	.4	.5	.7	.9	1.4	3.4	5.9	6.8	6.1	3.2	1.4	.6	1.2
Idaho.....	.7	.7	.9	.9	.7	1.4	3.3	6.0	7.3	7.3	4.7	2.0	.9	.9
Wyoming.....	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	.7	.3	.2	.3
Colorado.....	.6	.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.0	.7	1.7
New Mexico.....	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	.7	1.0
Arizona.....	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.6
Utah.....	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.5
Nevada.....	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	.9	.6	1.0
Pacific.....	78.2	75.2	86.7	101.9	110.1	134.3	154.2	193.9	214.0	221.5	159.0	106.5	78.9	98.8
Washington.....	16.1	12.8	12.2	11.9	11.6	15.3	19.7	28.3	38.4	46.3	31.1	18.1	10.8	11.7
Oregon.....	10.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	5.4	7.9	12.3	21.4	27.6	33.2	21.5	12.3	7.6	7.6
California.....	52.1	55.5	67.9	82.8	93.1	111.1	122.2	144.2	148.0	142.0	106.4	76.1	60.5	79.5

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. 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-Over¹

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	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	² 4.2		
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.5
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	² 2.8		
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939 ³	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	² .4		
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	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	² .7		
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	.3	.3	.3	.3	² .3		
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.7	² 5.3		
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

¹Month-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			
	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
Durable goods ²	4.2	4.8	2.8	3.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	5.7	6.0
Nondurable goods ²	4.2	4.8	2.8	3.5	.3	.3	.9	.7	.2	.3	4.6	5.0
Ordnance and accessories.....	(⁴)	5.4	(⁴)	3.6	(⁴)	.7	(⁴)	.8	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	5.9
Food and kindred products.....	5.9	7.1	3.3	4.6	.5	.6	1.8	1.7	.3	.2	5.7	6.7
Meat products.....	6.2	5.9	2.7	3.2	.7	.6	2.3	1.8	.5	.3	6.5	6.1
Grain-mill products.....	5.4	7.5	3.2	5.6	.6	.8	1.4	.9	.2	.2	4.4	5.1
Bakery products.....	5.4	6.3	3.7	4.7	.4	.7	1.1	.7	.2	.2	5.1	6.5
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	4.4	9.1	1.1	4.3	.2	.3	2.8	4.3	.3	.2	2.1	2.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	3.1	4.3	2.1	3.3	.5	.4	.3	.4	.2	.2	3.9	4.9
Cigarettes.....	3.0	3.8	1.7	2.3	.3	.4	.6	.7	.4	.4	2.7	3.6
Cigars.....	3.4	5.0	2.4	4.2	.7	.4	.2	.3	.1	.1	5.1	5.8
Tobacco and snuff.....	2.5	3.0	1.8	2.2	.4	.4	(⁵)	.1	.3	.3	2.6	5.0
Textile-mill products.....	4.3	4.2	2.6	2.9	.3	.3	1.1	.7	.3	.3	4.4	4.8
Yarn and thread mills.....	4.4	4.2	2.5	2.8	.3	.2	1.4	1.0	.2	.2	4.5	4.6
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	4.7	4.5	2.8	3.1	.3	.3	1.3	.8	.3	.3	4.9	4.8
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	4.6	4.2	2.8	3.1	.3	.3	1.2	.5	.3	.3	4.6	4.9
Woolen and worsted.....	5.9	6.9	2.2	2.4	.5	.5	2.7	3.6	.5	.4	7.2	4.2
Knitting mills.....	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.0	.3	.2	.8	.5	.2	.1	4.6	5.0
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.8	3.8	3.0	3.0	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.2	2.9	3.3
Seamless hosiery.....	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.7	.2	.1	1.2	.6	.2	.1	4.1	5.3
Knit underwear.....	5.4	4.1	4.1	3.4	.2	.1	1.0	.5	.1	.1	6.5	6.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	1.6	3.0	.9	1.6	.3	.3	.2	.8	.2	.3	2.4	4.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	2.5	3.2	1.2	2.0	.5	.4	.3	.5	.5	.3	2.5	4.9
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.9	5.7	4.2	5.0	.3	.2	.3	.4	.1	.1	6.2	6.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	3.6	3.8	2.7	3.4	.1	.1	.6	.2	.2	.1	3.3	3.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	5.1	6.3	4.7	5.5	.2	.2	.2	.5	(⁵)	.1	6.3	6.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	5.8	7.4	4.3	5.8	.4	.4	.8	1.0	.3	.2	6.2	6.7
Logging camps and contractors.....	8.9	15.2	6.7	10.8	.5	.5	1.7	3.8	(⁵)	.1	5.8	10.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....	6.0	6.7	4.4	5.7	.5	.4	.9	.4	.2	.2	5.4	6.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	3.8	4.7	2.8	3.7	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	4.8	5.8
Furniture and fixtures.....	5.2	6.4	3.8	5.1	.6	.6	.6	.5	.2	.2	6.3	7.9
Household furniture.....	5.4	6.9	4.2	5.4	.6	.7	.4	.5	.2	.3	7.5	8.7
Other furniture and fixtures.....	4.7	5.2	3.0	4.4	.4	.3	1.0	.3	.3	.2	3.6	6.1
Paper and allied products.....	3.6	4.7	2.4	3.6	.5	.5	.4	.3	.3	.3	4.9	4.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	2.4	3.6	1.5	2.7	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.7	3.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	5.3	6.3	4.0	5.2	.8	.7	.3	.2	.2	.2	8.1	7.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.8	2.8	1.4	2.1	.3	.2	.9	.3	.2	.2	2.3	2.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	3.1	3.6	2.0	2.8	.3	.3	.5	.3	.2	.2	2.5	2.7
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.9	2.5	.9	1.6	.2	.2	.6	.5	.2	.2	3.1	2.7
Synthetic fibers.....	2.9	2.8	.6	1.4	(⁵)	.1	2.1	1.1	.2	.2	4.6	3.9
Drugs and medicines.....	1.6	2.6	1.0	2.1	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	.1	.6	1.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.8	3.1	2.0	2.3	.6	.3	(⁵)	.3	.2	.2	3.7	2.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	1.8	2.1	.8	1.5	.1	.1	.7	.2	.2	.3	1.2	1.7
Petroleum refining.....	1.2	1.4	.5	1.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	.5	.1	.2	.2	.7	1.2
Rubber products.....	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.5	.3	.2	.6	.3	.3	.4	4.9	4.8
Tires and inner tubes.....	3.1	2.5	1.7	1.8	.2	.1	.8	.3	.4	.3	2.7	2.2
Rubber footwear.....	3.5	4.5	2.4	3.4	.2	.2	.3	(⁵)	.6	.9	6.1	6.5
Other rubber products.....	4.2	4.3	3.3	3.1	.4	.4	.3	.5	.2	.3	6.7	6.8
Leather and leather products.....	4.5	5.7	3.6	4.3	.3	.3	.4	.8	.2	.3	4.7	4.8
Leather.....	3.1	4.2	2.2	2.8	.2	.2	.4	.9	.3	.3	4.7	4.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	4.8	6.0	3.8	4.6	.3	.3	.5	.8	.2	.3	4.7	5.0
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	3.6	3.9	2.2	2.6	.3	.3	.7	.7	.4	.3	4.2	4.8
Glass and glass products.....	3.2	4.5	1.8	2.4	.3	.3	.7	1.3	.4	.5	6.6	6.9
Cement, hydraulic.....	2.8	3.7	1.8	2.9	.6	.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	2.8	2.9
Structural clay products.....	5.2	4.3	3.3	3.4	.3	.3	1.2	.3	.4	.3	3.6	4.7
Pottery and related products.....	3.6	3.9	2.3	2.6	.6	.5	.5	.7	.2	.1	4.1	4.4
Primary metal industries.....	3.1	3.8	2.1	2.7	.3	.4	.3	.4	.4	.3	3.5	3.8
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	2.3	3.0	1.5	2.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.3	2.6	2.7
Iron and steel foundries.....	4.5	5.0	3.2	3.5	.5	.6	.5	.7	.3	.2	4.0	5.0
Gray-iron foundries.....	4.5	4.6	3.1	3.3	.5	.6	.6	.4	.3	.3	4.2	5.4
Malleable-iron foundries.....	3.9	5.1	2.8	3.3	.5	.5	.4	1.1	.2	.2	4.4	5.7
Steel foundries.....	4.7	5.5	3.3	3.8	.6	.6	.5	.8	.3	.3	3.6	4.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.0	.2	.2	.1	.4	.2	.4	3.4	2.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.7	.3	.2	.1	.4	.2	.3	2.7	3.3
Nonferrous foundries.....	5.1	5.9	3.5	3.9	.6	1.0	.5	.5	.5	.5	8.2	8.2
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.4	.6	.3	.2	.4	.2	.3	6.2	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries ¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military		Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952
	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952		
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.6	5.1	2.9	3.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.3	6.1	7.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	3.5	3.7	2.5	2.5	.3	.4	.4	.5	.3	.3	5.1	4.6
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.9	.2	.2	.7	.4	.3	.1	3.5	2.9
Hand tools.....	2.8	3.1	1.8	2.0	.2	.3	.7	.6	.1	.2	3.1	2.9
Hardware.....	3.8	4.0	2.9	2.8	.4	.4	.2	.5	.3	.3	6.2	5.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	5.2	6.1	3.5	4.4	.8	.8	.7	.7	.2	.2	6.0	8.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	4.0	5.2	2.5	3.6	.9	.8	.4	.5	.2	.3	4.0	6.9
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	6.5	7.0	4.4	5.1	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.3	.2	7.5	9.4
Fabricated structural metal products.....	3.9	4.7	2.6	3.7	.5	.4	.5	.4	.3	.2	4.6	5.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	5.2	5.8	3.0	3.6	.3	.4	1.7	1.3	.2	.5	9.9	9.9
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.4	3.9	2.2	2.5	.4	.4	.5	.7	.3	.3	5.2	4.2
Engines and turbines.....	3.8	4.9	2.8	2.9	.5	.4	.3	1.2	.2	.4	3.7	3.7
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(⁴)	5.7	(⁴)	2.2	(⁴)	.7	(⁴)	2.5	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	5.0
Construction and mining machinery.....	3.3	4.5	2.4	3.3	.5	.5	.2	.5	.2	.2	3.6	4.4
Metalworking machinery.....	3.5	3.8	2.4	2.7	.4	.4	.5	.5	.2	.2	3.2	3.3
Machine tools.....	3.3	3.7	2.1	2.7	.4	.4	.6	.3	.2	.3	2.7	3.0
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	3.5	3.8	2.5	2.7	.6	.4	.2	.5	.2	.2	3.7	3.6
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.7	4.7	2.8	3.0	.3	.5	.4	1.0	.2	.2	3.9	3.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	3.0	4.0	1.8	2.6	.4	.4	.6	.8	.2	.2	3.3	4.0
General industrial machinery.....	2.8	3.6	1.8	2.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.2	.3	2.8	3.5
Office and store machines and devices.....	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.9	.2	.2	.6	.4	.2	.2	2.4	2.9
Service-industry and household machines.....	3.6	4.0	2.2	2.3	.4	.4	.7	.9	.3	.4	5.8	7.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.2	3.4	2.1	2.4	.5	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	4.5	4.4
Electrical machinery.....	3.2	4.0	2.2	3.1	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	5.1	6.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.1	2.7	1.3	2.0	.2	.1	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.9	4.1
Communication equipment.....	4.1	5.1	3.1	4.2	.5	.4	.2	.2	.3	.3	6.5	7.8
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	5.1	5.4	3.6	4.3	.8	.6	.3	.2	.4	.3	8.7	9.2
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	2.5	4.1	1.8	3.3	.1	.1	.2	.2	.4	.5	3.0	4.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.6	4.6	2.4	3.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	6.9	7.1
Transportation equipment.....	5.3	5.5	3.2	3.7	.5	.5	1.0	.9	.6	.4	7.8	7.9
Automobiles.....	5.5	4.8	3.3	3.0	.6	.4	.7	.9	.9	.5	9.8	8.9
Aircraft and parts.....	4.0	4.9	2.9	4.1	.4	.4	.4	.1	.3	.3	4.9	5.4
Aircraft.....	4.3	5.5	3.2	4.7	.3	.4	.5	.1	.3	.3	4.9	5.0
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.3	4.0	2.2	2.8	.6	.6	.1	.1	.4	.5	4.4	5.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	1.7	2.9	1.4	2.4	.3	.3	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.1	3.7	5.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.5	4.6	3.1	3.5	.6	.6	.5	.3	.3	.2	7.7	8.1
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing.....	(⁴)	11.2	(⁴)	5.9	(⁴)	1.1	(⁴)	3.8	(⁴)	.4	(⁴)	13.9
Railroad equipment.....	4.5	5.0	1.8	2.5	.3	.3	1.6	1.6	.8	.6	8.3	6.5
Locomotives and parts.....	3.6	3.0	1.7	1.9	.2	.2	.8	.2	.9	.7	3.4	4.7
Railroad and streetcars.....	6.0	8.2	1.9	3.2	.5	.6	2.9	3.9	.7	.5	16.8	9.3
Other transportation equipment.....	4.4	4.3	2.7	3.4	1.0	.2	.2	.2	.5	.5	6.7	6.0
Instruments and related products.....	2.6	2.7	1.7	2.0	.1	.2	.4	.2	.4	.3	3.7	4.4
Photographic apparatus.....	(⁴)	2.7	(⁴)	2.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.2	(⁴)	1.5
Watches and clocks.....	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	.1	.1	(⁴)	.1	.3	.2	5.3	6.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.0	.2	.2	.1	.1	.4	.2	4.4	5.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	6.6	6.4	4.7	4.7	.7	.5	.9	.9	.3	.3	7.9	8.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2.8	3.5	2.1	2.9	.2	.2	.2	.1	.3	.3	5.1	5.3
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	5.4	7.8	4.0	6.0	.6	.6	.5	.8	.3	.4	6.2	6.7
Iron mining.....	2.4	3.9	1.3	2.9	.1	.2	.7	.4	.3	.4	2.3	2.5
Copper mining.....	4.8	7.0	4.2	6.1	.3	.3	(⁴)	.1	.3	.5	6.2	5.5
Lead and zinc mining.....	4.8	5.5	4.0	4.9	.3	.2	.3	.1	.2	.3	4.9	6.1
Anthracite mining.....	2.1	2.8	1.4	2.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	.4	.3	.3	.3	1.9	1.9
Bituminous-coal mining.....	4.8	2.5	1.4	2.0	(⁴)	(⁴)	3.3	.3	.1	.2	1.7	2.1
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(⁴)	3.2	(⁴)	2.7	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.1	(⁴)	2.6
Telegraph.....	(⁴)	2.6	(⁴)	2.1	(⁴)	(²)	(⁴)	.3	(⁴)	.2	(⁴)	3.3

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 Employees¹

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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
1951: 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
1951: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: April	77.67	43.1	1.802	72.33	42.3	1.710	82.43	44.8	1.840	80.20	41.9	1.914	62.52	28.1	2.225	65.68	29.9	2.230
1952: May	80.45	44.4	1.812	77.80	45.1	1.725	83.57	45.2	1.849	82.52	42.6	1.937	74.69	33.3	2.243	70.25	31.8	2.209
1952: June	79.32	42.6	1.802	50.12	29.5	1.699	83.36	44.6	1.869	81.28	42.2	1.926	66.67	30.1	2.215	64.90	28.5	2.256
1952: July	80.38	43.1	1.805	70.58	41.2	1.713	84.18	44.8	1.879	80.21	41.8	1.919	59.35	26.7	2.223	63.45	28.1	2.258
1952: August	81.17	43.9	1.849	81.18	44.8	1.812	83.18	44.2	1.882	80.62	42.3	1.906	65.70	29.2	2.250	80.55	36.2	2.225
1952: September	85.22	44.5	1.915	82.86	43.7	1.896	93.78	47.7	1.966	83.48	43.8	1.967	78.27	34.8	2.249	88.63	39.2	2.261
1952: October	83.77	44.3	1.891	81.82	44.3	1.847	90.40	46.6	1.940	80.98	42.4	1.910	71.71	32.1	2.234	76.59	32.8	2.335
	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: Contract construction	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: 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
1951: 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
1951: 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	2.161
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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: April	83.10	41.1	2.022	69.31	44.8	1.547	85.20	38.0	2.242	82.43	39.8	2.071	73.64	39.7	1.855	88.00	39.8	2.211
1952: May	81.93	40.6	2.018	70.74	45.7	1.548	85.81	38.6	2.223	84.42	41.2	2.049	78.64	42.1	1.868	89.00	40.6	2.192
1952: June	85.53	41.3	2.071	71.31	45.8	1.557	87.35	39.4	2.217	86.72	42.2	2.055	80.68	42.8	1.855	91.49	41.7	2.194
1952: July	85.85	41.0	2.094	70.45	44.9	1.569	87.78	39.1	2.245	86.36	41.8	2.066	81.70	43.1	1.897	90.17	40.8	2.210
1952: August	85.70	40.5	2.116	73.10	45.8	1.596	89.64	39.3	2.281	89.93	42.4	2.121	83.96	43.3	1.939	94.64	41.6	2.275
1952: September	89.00	41.3	2.155	74.75	46.2	1.618	91.63	39.7	2.308	93.74	43.7	2.145	88.70	45.0	1.971	97.87	42.7	2.292
1952: October	87.02	40.7	2.138	75.28	46.3	1.626	92.51	39.6	2.336	94.48	43.5	2.172	88.09	44.4	1.984	99.36	42.7	2.327
	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: 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
1951: 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
1951: December	84.94	37.7	2.253	77.98	37.4	2.085	89.51	37.8	2.368	95.92	40.2	2.365	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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: April	85.92	37.6	2.285	80.60	38.2	2.110	89.30	37.1	2.407	91.96	38.3	2.401	78.59	34.5	2.278	106.57	39.9	2.671
1952: May	86.03	37.9	2.270	79.78	38.3	2.083	90.28	37.6	2.401	91.60	38.6	2.373	81.36	35.1	2.318	108.63	40.1	2.709
1952: June	87.50	38.7	2.261	82.04	39.5	2.077	91.49	38.2	2.395	92.06	38.6	2.385	82.98	35.8	2.318	109.55	40.8	2.685
1952: July	88.09	38.4	2.294	83.81	39.2	2.138	91.26	37.9	2.408	93.78	38.8	2.417	83.31	35.8	2.327	109.42	40.6	2.695
1952: August	89.59	38.5	2.327	84.79	39.2	2.163	92.70	37.9	2.446	95.55	39.0	2.450	84.50	35.7	2.367	111.28	41.2	2.701
1952: September	91.18	38.7	2.356	85.54	39.9	2.199	95.19	38.6	2.466	96.72	39.3	2.461	86.88	36.2	2.400	113.40	41.6	2.726
1952: October	92.26	38.7	2.384	87.01	39.0	2.231	95.65	38.4	2.491	97.80	39.5	2.476	88.05	36.4	2.419	116.89	42.0	2.783

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: 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
1951: November	82.91	35.6	2.329	74.93	33.2	2.257	83.05	32.8	2.532	71.14	33.7	2.111	70.55	34.6	2.039	77.53	36.9	2.101
1951: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: April	86.32	36.5	2.365	74.84	33.1	2.261	86.45	33.3	2.596	71.77	35.2	2.039	72.79	35.2	2.068	81.90	39.7	2.063
1952: May	87.38	37.2	2.349	80.68	35.0	2.305	89.04	34.3	2.596	72.71	35.8	2.031	74.76	36.1	2.071	83.42	40.3	2.070
1952: June	88.88	38.0	2.339	84.08	36.7	2.291	90.87	34.2	2.657	76.56	37.2	2.058	78.08	37.5	2.082	88.35	41.5	2.129
1952: July	87.32	37.3	2.341	82.30	36.0	2.286	91.67	33.9	2.704	75.91	36.6	2.074	77.15	36.6	2.108	86.16	40.3	2.138
1952: August	88.95	37.2	2.391	83.37	35.4	2.355	94.39	34.2	2.760	76.50	35.6	2.149	78.55	37.0	2.123	86.90	40.8	2.130
1952: September	91.86	38.1	2.411	88.61	37.2	2.382	94.56	34.2	2.765	81.28	36.4	2.233	83.11	38.3	2.170	93.57	43.1	2.171
1952: October	91.20	37.5	2.432	88.57	36.6	2.420	94.49	34.0	2.779	79.09	35.9	2.203	82.64	37.7	2.192	92.93	42.3	2.197
Manufacturing																		
	Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods †			Nondurable goods ‡			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred 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	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: 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
1951: November	65.85	40.5	1.628	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
1951: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: April	65.87	39.8	1.655	71.07	40.8	1.742	58.71	38.4	1.529	77.04	43.4	1.775	62.80	40.7	1.543	67.78	40.3	1.682
1952: May	66.65	40.2	1.658	71.76	41.1	1.746	59.71	39.0	1.531	78.22	43.7	1.790	64.09	41.4	1.548	68.82	40.7	1.691
1952: June	67.15	40.5	1.658	71.98	41.2	1.747	60.83	39.5	1.540	77.73	43.5	1.787	65.34	42.1	1.552	69.91	41.1	1.701
1952: July	65.76	39.9	1.648	69.67	40.2	1.733	61.03	39.5	1.545	75.55	42.3	1.786	65.13	42.1	1.547	70.35	40.9	1.720
1952: August	67.76	40.6	1.669	72.49	41.0	1.768	61.68	40.0	1.542	74.09	41.0	1.807	63.67	41.4	1.538	69.39	40.2	1.726
1952: September	70.04	41.3	1.696	76.06	42.0	1.811	62.26	40.3	1.545	80.22	42.9	1.870	63.99	42.1	1.520	70.87	41.3	1.716
1952: October	70.59	41.4	1.705	76.76	42.2	1.819	62.42	40.3	1.549	79.05	42.5	1.860	64.38	41.7	1.544	72.62	42.0	1.729
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		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$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: 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
1951: 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
1951: December	75.82	44.6	1.700	66.44	41.6	1.597	61.48	44.1	1.394	62.56	45.2	1.384	64.09	44.6	1.437	51.02	38.3	1.332
1952: January	71.95	42.8	1.681	65.91	41.3	1.596	62.79	44.0	1.427	63.56	44.6	1.425	63.03	43.5	1.449	50.35	38.0	1.325
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: April	69.87	40.2	1.738	66.95	40.8	1.641	62.24	43.8	1.421	64.36	45.1	1.427	62.89	43.4	1.449	50.44	37.5	1.345
1952: May	70.96	40.5	1.752	68.39	41.6	1.644	62.95	44.3	1.421	66.04	45.8	1.442	62.28	43.4	1.435	49.50	37.9	1.306
1952: June	71.94	40.9	1.759	70.54	42.7	1.652	65.30	45.6	1.432	68.39	47.2	1.449	64.65	44.8	1.443	50.62	38.7	1.308
1952: July	72.38	40.8	1.774	70.74	42.9	1.649	64.99	45.1	1.441	68.35	46.4	1.473	64.84	44.9	1.444	52.56	41.0	1.282
1952: August	71.31	40.2	1.774	71.39	42.8	1.668	63.72	44.1	1.445	66.87	45.8	1.460	63.55	43.8	1.451	52.98	40.2	1.318
1952: September	72.76	41.2	1.766	70.73	42.1	1.680	65.24	44.5	1.466	67.48	46.0	1.467	66.07	44.4	1.488	53.97	42.2	1.279
1952: October	74.97	42.0	1.785	71.02	42.0	1.691	63.67	43.7	1.457	65.66	45.0	1.459	63.91	43.3	1.476	54.05	40.7	1.328

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Year and month	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$59.02	43.3	\$1.363	\$60.95	44.1	\$1.382	\$57.21	45.3	\$1.263	\$53.54	41.5	\$1.290	\$59.94	43.0	\$1.394	\$61.83	43.0	\$1.438
1951: Average.....	66.28	44.6	1.486	67.43	45.5	1.482	64.63	46.1	1.402	57.38	41.7	1.376	61.66	41.3	1.493	63.13	41.1	1.536
1951: October.....	68.67	45.3	1.516	69.98	45.8	1.528	65.98	46.5	1.419	58.38	41.7	1.400	55.39	38.2	1.450	56.93	37.9	1.502
November.....	68.00	44.5	1.528	71.37	45.9	1.555	67.04	46.3	1.448	59.26	41.5	1.428	65.20	45.5	1.433	62.36	39.9	1.563
December.....	68.38	44.4	1.540	71.28	45.4	1.570	65.98	45.5	1.450	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.75	43.6	1.485	63.45	40.7	1.559
1952: January.....	69.22	44.8	1.545	71.06	45.7	1.555	67.46	46.3	1.457	59.04	41.2	1.433	62.57	40.5	1.545	63.40	40.8	1.554
February.....	66.40	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.....	66.53	43.2	1.540	67.67	43.6	1.552	66.05	45.3	1.458	60.25	41.1	1.466	61.78	39.1	1.580	61.90	39.1	1.583
May.....	68.91	44.2	1.559	68.99	44.0	1.568	67.88	46.4	1.463	61.57	41.8	1.473	63.04	39.3	1.604	64.76	40.0	1.619
June.....	72.57	45.9	1.581	75.69	47.1	1.607	69.01	47.2	1.462	62.27	42.3	1.472	71.43	43.9	1.627	75.08	45.5	1.650
July.....	71.60	45.4	1.577	74.64	46.3	1.612	68.60	46.7	1.469	61.89	41.9	1.477	65.87	41.3	1.595	67.42	41.9	1.609
August.....	71.66	45.1	1.589	73.44	45.5	1.614	69.94	47.1	1.485	61.36	41.8	1.468	65.53	40.3	1.626	67.07	40.7	1.648
September.....	70.69	44.8	1.578	72.72	45.0	1.616	68.53	46.4	1.477	61.82	41.8	1.479	67.15	41.5	1.618	70.05	42.3	1.656
October.....	70.40	44.7	1.575	71.80	44.9	1.599	68.75	46.2	1.488	62.22	41.7	1.492	62.24	41.3	1.507	65.80	39.9	1.649
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Year and month	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$58.69	42.5	\$1.381	\$46.72	39.9	\$1.171	\$44.81	39.9	\$1.123	\$67.49	41.0	\$1.646	\$49.12	42.9	\$1.145	\$72.66	40.8	\$1.781
1951: Average.....	61.36	41.1	1.493	50.41	40.2	1.254	48.32	40.3	1.199	73.62	41.2	1.787	53.03	43.5	1.219	78.99	41.1	1.922
1951: October.....	54.90	38.1	1.441	50.96	40.7	1.252	48.44	40.6	1.193	72.54	40.8	1.778	52.68	43.0	1.225	77.29	40.4	1.913
November.....	68.12	47.7	1.428	51.74	41.1	1.259	49.68	41.3	1.203	74.54	40.6	1.836	54.59	43.5	1.255	80.11	40.5	1.978
December.....	66.60	43.9	1.517	52.33	41.6	1.258	50.61	42.0	1.205	73.48	40.8	1.801	52.58	43.1	1.220	79.34	41.0	1.935
1952: January.....	62.70	38.8	1.616	51.82	39.8	1.302	49.30	39.6	1.245	72.94	40.5	1.801	51.31	42.3	1.213	77.89	40.4	1.928
February.....	66.91	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.....	63.06	38.5	1.638	51.01	38.5	1.325	48.51	38.2	1.270	73.81	40.6	1.818	53.21	42.6	1.249	79.28	40.7	1.948
May.....	60.19	37.2	1.618	52.17	39.4	1.324	49.83	39.3	1.268	76.95	41.8	1.841	54.04	43.2	1.251	82.61	41.7	1.981
June.....	65.57	40.3	1.627	54.30	40.4	1.344	51.70	40.2	1.286	78.68	42.3	1.860	58.01	44.9	1.292	84.56	42.3	1.999
July.....	63.58	39.2	1.622	50.71	37.9	1.338	47.70	37.5	1.272	80.93	43.0	1.882	59.55	46.2	1.289	88.16	43.3	2.036
August.....	62.34	38.2	1.632	52.23	39.6	1.319	49.32	39.3	1.255	78.16	41.4	1.888	55.51	43.5	1.276	84.79	41.4	2.048
September.....	63.44	39.5	1.606	53.20	40.3	1.320	50.94	40.3	1.264	76.43	40.7	1.878	55.99	43.2	1.296	83.03	40.7	2.040
October.....	60.76	41.5	1.464	52.61	40.1	1.312	50.37	40.1	1.256	74.97	40.2	1.865	54.52	42.2	1.292	81.41	40.2	2.025
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Year and month	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$61.94	40.3	\$1.537	\$54.99	42.2	\$1.303	\$41.08	37.9	\$1.084	\$50.19	39.0	\$1.287	\$35.76	36.9	\$0.969	\$42.79	37.7	\$1.135
1951: Average.....	68.86	40.2	1.713	59.22	42.0	1.410	44.20	38.3	1.154	54.21	39.4	1.376	38.92	37.6	1.035	46.07	37.7	1.222
1951: 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.....	68.38	38.7	1.767	60.92	41.3	1.475	41.45	34.6	1.198	48.40	34.4	1.407	37.03	34.8	1.064	43.42	34.6	1.255
May.....	73.04	41.5	1.760	61.28	41.6	1.473	45.40	37.9	1.198	54.41	38.7	1.406	40.25	37.9	1.062	45.74	36.3	1.260
June.....	70.88	39.8	1.781	62.96	42.6	1.478	46.74	38.6	1.211	56.78	39.9	1.423	40.29	37.9	1.063	48.04	37.8	1.271
July.....	69.58	39.0	1.784	64.31	42.9	1.499	46.24	37.9	1.220	57.10	39.3	1.453	39.04	36.8	1.061	48.58	38.4	1.265
August.....	71.02	39.5	1.798	61.84	41.5	1.490	46.92	39.1	1.200	61.34	42.1	1.457	39.69	37.3	1.064	49.14	38.3	1.283
September.....	69.16	38.7	1.787	63.51	42.2	1.505	47.20	39.8	1.186	59.68	41.1	1.452	41.26	38.1	1.083	50.57	38.6	1.310
October.....	67.73	37.9	1.787	63.13	42.2	1.496	47.56	40.1	1.186	59.55	40.9	1.456	42.71	39.4	1.084	49.18	37.8	1.301

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. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$37.59	39.4	\$0.954	\$48.95	39.6	\$1.236	\$45.01	38.9	\$1.157	\$45.09	38.8	\$1.162	\$49.28	40.1	\$1.229	\$48.00	40.1	\$1.197
1951: Average	37.91	39.2	.967	51.33	38.8	1.323	47.86	38.6	1.240	48.02	38.6	1.244	51.63	39.2	1.317	50.38	39.3	1.282
1951: 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	49.85	37.2	1.340	46.39	36.7	1.264	46.39	36.7	1.264	49.08	37.1	1.323	47.14	36.8	1.281
May	41.92	37.7	1.112	50.78	37.7	1.347	47.22	37.3	1.266	47.39	37.4	1.267	49.42	37.1	1.332	46.99	36.6	1.284
June	45.08	39.3	1.147	51.61	38.4	1.344	48.82	38.5	1.268	49.11	38.7	1.269	50.37	37.7	1.336	47.58	37.0	1.286
July	44.46	38.9	1.143	51.78	38.5	1.345	48.95	38.3	1.278	49.11	38.4	1.279	51.02	38.1	1.339	48.35	37.6	1.286
August	38.20	39.3	.972	53.48	39.7	1.347	50.13	39.5	1.269	50.45	39.6	1.274	52.62	39.3	1.339	50.23	39.0	1.288
September	39.55	42.9	.922	54.55	40.2	1.357	50.27	39.4	1.276	50.56	39.5	1.280	53.88	40.0	1.347	51.66	39.8	1.298
October	39.28	42.1	.933	55.26	40.6	1.361	50.39	39.4	1.279	50.59	39.4	1.284	54.89	40.6	1.352	52.94	40.6	1.304

Year and month	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: October	51.41	36.1	1.424	46.40	37.3	1.244	55.38	36.8	1.505	46.06	36.3	1.269	55.18	35.9	1.537	57.47	36.1	1.592
November	51.27	35.8	1.432	47.58	38.0	1.252	57.68	37.6	1.534	47.56	37.3	1.275	57.75	37.5	1.540	57.80	36.4	1.588
December	54.46	37.9	1.437	49.49	39.4	1.256	62.15	40.2	1.546	48.08	37.8	1.272	58.09	37.6	1.545	56.57	35.6	1.589
1952: January	54.89	37.7	1.456	49.12	39.2	1.253	61.42	39.6	1.551	47.66	37.0	1.288	58.18	37.2	1.564	58.76	36.7	1.601
February	54.13	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	52.74	36.4	1.449	45.87	36.9	1.243	59.29	38.7	1.532	45.94	36.2	1.269	55.20	36.1	1.529	54.13	35.8	1.512
May	52.67	36.3	1.451	45.68	36.6	1.248	61.69	39.9	1.546	46.86	36.9	1.270	55.70	36.5	1.526	54.75	36.5	1.500
June	53.43	36.8	1.452	46.25	37.0	1.250	63.28	40.8	1.551	47.23	37.6	1.256	54.94	36.6	1.501	53.94	36.2	1.490
July	53.98	37.2	1.451	47.13	37.7	1.250	63.31	40.4	1.567	47.80	38.0	1.258	57.15	37.9	1.508	54.83	37.0	1.482
August	55.39	38.9	1.424	49.02	39.0	1.257	63.50	40.6	1.564	49.14	39.0	1.260	57.83	38.3	1.518	57.12	37.9	1.507
September	56.35	39.6	1.423	50.43	39.8	1.267	64.64	41.2	1.569	49.79	39.3	1.267	58.52	38.6	1.516	59.17	38.7	1.529
October	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	64.54	40.9	1.578	50.67	39.8	1.273	59.72	39.5	1.512	-----	-----	-----

Year and month	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: 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	1.180
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	55.50	36.3	1.529	37.13	34.9	1.064	41.29	36.8	1.122	36.40	34.6	1.052	45.41	36.5	1.244	42.71	36.6	1.167
May	55.69	36.4	1.530	38.41	35.9	1.070	42.83	38.0	1.127	37.56	35.5	1.058	47.10	37.8	1.246	43.72	37.4	1.169
June	55.46	36.8	1.507	39.25	37.1	1.058	43.24	38.5	1.123	38.49	36.8	1.046	48.42	38.8	1.248	44.50	38.3	1.162
July	58.64	38.5	1.523	38.69	36.5	1.060	41.62	37.6	1.107	38.15	36.3	1.051	47.55	38.5	1.235	45.32	38.8	1.168
August	58.36	38.6	1.512	40.06	37.9	1.057	43.79	39.1	1.120	39.43	37.7	1.046	50.82	40.3	1.261	46.69	39.8	1.173
September	58.17	38.6	1.507	40.55	38.0	1.067	44.68	39.3	1.137	39.80	37.8	1.053	51.77	40.7	1.272	47.59	40.3	1.181
October	-----	-----	-----	42.49	39.2	1.084	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	52.90	41.1	1.287	47.76	40.2	1.188

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: 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	1.482	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	58.72	40.0	1.468	61.53	38.1	1.615	56.55	35.5	1.593	55.10	38.4	1.435	44.44	29.1	1.527	43.58	35.0	1.245
May	59.91	40.7	1.472	65.64	40.1	1.637	62.47	38.8	1.610	56.67	39.3	1.442	52.41	34.3	1.528	45.06	36.4	1.238
June	62.58	42.0	1.490	65.89	40.8	1.615	62.25	39.5	1.576	57.58	39.9	1.443	56.66	36.7	1.544	45.21	36.2	1.249
July	60.40	40.7	1.484	63.15	39.1	1.615	59.25	37.5	1.580	56.72	39.5	1.436	51.95	33.6	1.548	45.72	36.0	1.270
August	63.28	42.7	1.482	70.14	42.0	1.670	67.93	40.8	1.665	57.98	40.1	1.446	58.43	37.5	1.558	48.12	37.3	1.290
September	63.89	43.2	1.479	71.36	42.1	1.695	70.96	41.4	1.714	60.22	41.3	1.458	56.71	36.4	1.548	48.64	37.5	1.297
October	63.87	43.1	1.482	71.32	42.0	1.698	72.23	41.8	1.728	60.19	41.2	1.461	55.32	35.3	1.567	48.19	37.5	1.285
	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		
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: 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	33.30	36.1	.925	53.14	36.2	1.468
April	48.20	32.9	1.465	38.02	35.8	1.062	38.41	35.6	1.079	41.95	36.8	1.140	34.63	37.2	.921	47.81	34.2	1.398
May	48.77	33.2	1.469	39.47	37.2	1.061	39.82	36.7	1.085	43.32	37.9	1.143	35.06	37.7	.930	49.43	36.0	1.373
June	50.86	34.2	1.487	39.35	37.3	1.055	39.27	36.5	1.076	42.82	37.4	1.145	35.59	38.6	.922	48.79	34.8	1.402
July	49.54	33.7	1.470	38.64	36.8	1.050	38.31	35.9	1.067	41.21	36.7	1.123	35.06	37.9	.925	51.63	35.0	1.475
August	54.16	36.2	1.496	40.13	38.0	1.056	39.19	36.8	1.065	43.09	38.1	1.131	36.03	38.7	.931	54.70	36.2	1.511
September	55.05	36.7	1.500	40.83	38.3	1.066	40.86	37.9	1.078	43.74	38.2	1.145	35.79	38.4	.932	54.38	35.8	1.519
October	54.15	36.1	1.500	41.63	38.8	1.073	42.80	39.3	1.089	43.89	38.4	1.143	35.79	38.4	.932	51.80	35.0	1.480
	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		
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: 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	50.33	35.0	1.438	39.51	37.7	1.048	54.09	28.5	1.898	41.18	36.0	1.144	38.62	35.3	1.094	49.91	32.6	1.531
May	52.45	36.1	1.453	41.00	38.5	1.065	54.41	30.9	1.761	43.12	37.3	1.156	40.00	36.3	1.102	50.46	33.2	1.520
June	47.80	34.0	1.406	39.89	37.7	1.058	61.20	32.4	1.889	43.19	37.3	1.158	40.33	36.6	1.102	51.29	32.2	1.593
July	48.27	34.8	1.387	37.24	35.7	1.043	67.47	34.3	1.967	41.54	36.6	1.135	39.10	36.2	1.080	56.24	34.8	1.616
August	52.20	35.8	1.458	39.04	37.0	1.055	70.94	35.7	1.987	43.43	38.0	1.143	41.17	37.6	1.095	62.36	37.7	1.654
September	53.72	35.6	1.509	40.23	37.7	1.067	68.83	34.5	1.995	44.54	38.6	1.154	42.69	38.6	1.106	62.03	38.1	1.628
October	51.55	34.6	1.490	41.01	37.9	1.082	63.90	32.6	1.960	45.44	39.0	1.165	43.49	39.0	1.115	54.09	35.1	1.541

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															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: 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	1.475		
April	39.87	35.6	1.120	42.32	34.8	1.216	44.15	37.1	1.190	41.27	38.5	1.072	44.02	36.5	1.206	61.13	40.7	1.502		
May	42.41	37.6	1.128	44.12	35.9	1.229	46.38	38.3	1.211	42.14	39.2	1.075	45.73	37.0	1.236	59.96	41.1	1.459		
June	42.22	37.0	1.141	45.47	36.2	1.256	46.27	38.3	1.208	41.14	38.2	1.077	47.04	38.0	1.235	64.73	42.2	1.534		
July	42.97	37.3	1.152	45.41	36.1	1.258	45.74	37.8	1.210	39.35	36.5	1.102	47.42	38.4	1.235	63.11	40.9	1.543		
August	44.19	37.9	1.166	46.46	37.5	1.239	46.83	38.7	1.210	41.77	37.9	1.078	45.98	39.0	1.256	66.20	41.9	1.580		
September	44.55	37.5	1.188	48.59	38.2	1.272	47.75	39.3	1.215	42.93	39.1	1.098	51.27	40.4	1.269	66.39	41.7	1.592		
October	44.70	37.5	1.192	49.19	38.7	1.271	49.32	40.0	1.233	42.71	38.9	1.098	50.25	40.1	1.253	66.35	42.1	1.576		
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																				
Year and month	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products				
							United States			South			West							
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1950: Average	\$66.25	38.9	\$1.703	\$54.95	40.7	\$1.350	\$55.53	40.5	\$1.371	\$38.90	42.1	\$0.924	\$70.43	38.7	\$1.820	\$60.52	43.2	\$1.401		
1951: Average	71.37	39.3	1.816	58.73	40.5	1.450	59.58	40.5	1.471	41.19	42.2	.976	75.85	38.6	1.965	64.74	42.4	1.527		
1951: 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	78.85	40.6	1.942	60.37	40.3	1.498	61.30	40.3	1.521	41.86	41.9	.999	78.80	38.8	2.031	66.87	41.9	1.596		
May	67.64	39.3	1.721	60.45	40.9	1.478	61.40	40.8	1.505	43.13	43.0	1.003	78.32	38.3	2.045	65.47	41.7	1.570		
June	81.41	42.8	1.902	65.17	42.1	1.548	66.38	42.2	1.573	43.65	43.3	1.008	84.90	40.8	2.081	69.18	43.1	1.605		
July	79.50	41.3	1.925	62.94	40.5	1.554	63.79	40.4	1.579	43.10	42.5	1.014	80.29	38.4	2.091	67.31	42.2	1.595		
August	85.17	43.1	1.976	66.35	41.6	1.595	67.31	41.6	1.618	43.72	42.9	1.010	86.01	40.4	2.129	69.39	42.7	1.625		
September	83.40	42.1	1.981	66.77	41.5	1.609	67.81	41.5	1.634	44.40	43.4	1.023	86.50	39.9	2.168	69.42	42.2	1.645		
October	85.77	44.1	1.945	66.80	41.8	1.598	67.68	41.7	1.623	44.81	43.8	1.023	87.33	40.3	2.167	69.63	42.3	1.646		
Manufacturing—Continued																				
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued															Furniture and fixtures					
Year and month	Millwork			Wooden containers			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture				
													Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings					
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: 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	63.79	41.5	1.537	49.45	40.6	1.218	49.64	41.4	1.199	52.67	41.7	1.263	59.48	40.6	1.465	56.76	40.4	1.405		
May	64.36	41.9	1.536	50.51	41.5	1.217	50.32	41.9	1.201	53.51	41.9	1.277	59.80	40.9	1.462	56.84	40.6	1.400		
June	67.57	43.4	1.557	50.80	41.3	1.230	50.58	41.7	1.213	54.06	42.2	1.281	60.02	41.0	1.464	57.36	40.8	1.406		
July	65.57	42.3	1.550	50.72	41.2	1.231	50.83	41.8	1.216	52.78	41.3	1.278	58.56	40.3	1.453	56.42	40.5	1.393		
August	67.65	42.9	1.577	51.50	41.4	1.244	51.42	41.7	1.234	54.40	42.3	1.286	60.19	41.2	1.461	58.41	41.6	1.404		
September	68.51	42.9	1.597	52.33	41.5	1.261	52.37	42.0	1.247	54.82	42.2	1.299	62.33	42.0	1.484	60.28	42.3	1.425		
October	68.79	43.1	1.596	53.51	42.2	1.268	53.59	42.8	1.252	55.38	42.5	1.303	63.45	42.5	1.493	61.32	42.7	1.436		

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																	
	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: 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	72.54	40.3	1.800	78.83	40.2	1.961	67.28	40.0	1.682	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.89	40.8	1.713	57.14	44.4	1.287
May	73.83	40.5	1.823	76.75	39.2	1.968	66.02	39.7	1.663	62.37	39.3	1.587	71.34	41.6	1.715	56.31	42.5	1.325
June	74.78	41.0	1.824	78.92	40.1	1.968	65.93	39.6	1.665	63.40	40.1	1.581	71.72	41.6	1.724	57.44	42.8	1.342
July	75.92	41.6	1.825	80.23	40.4	1.986	67.46	40.3	1.674	62.01	39.1	1.586	70.57	41.1	1.717	56.75	42.1	1.348
August	76.59	41.9	1.828	82.86	41.1	2.016	66.76	40.0	1.669	62.33	39.2	1.590	70.57	41.1	1.717	57.81	42.6	1.357
September	78.52	42.4	1.852	83.76	40.8	2.053	68.07	40.3	1.689	63.04	39.7	1.588	71.78	41.3	1.738	57.60	42.7	1.349
October	80.08	43.1	1.858	83.39	40.5	2.059	67.11	39.9	1.682	63.92	39.8	1.606	73.03	41.9	1.743	55.46	41.7	1.330

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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: 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	60.08	44.7	1.344	69.69	40.8	1.708	77.80	40.5	1.921	82.34	40.5	2.033	85.68	40.3	2.126	68.53	38.5	1.780
May	61.20	43.9	1.394	70.49	41.1	1.715	78.50	40.8	1.924	75.22	37.2	2.022	76.58	35.7	2.145	65.25	36.8	1.773
June	62.43	44.5	1.403	71.15	41.2	1.727	79.18	40.5	1.955	84.95	40.8	2.082	87.83	40.4	2.174	64.73	35.9	1.803
July	61.06	43.4	1.407	70.45	40.7	1.731	80.91	41.3	1.959	88.05	41.3	2.132	90.82	40.8	2.226	72.28	39.8	1.816
August	61.41	43.8	1.402	71.56	41.2	1.737	82.81	41.8	1.981	87.31	40.8	2.140	90.37	40.2	2.248	74.74	39.8	1.878
September	60.23	47.5	1.268	72.68	41.6	1.747	86.33	42.8	2.017	99.03	41.2	2.161	91.94	40.5	2.270	76.38	40.2	1.900
October	60.64	47.9	1.266	72.90	41.8	1.744	84.90	42.3	2.007	87.64	40.8	2.148	90.51	40.1	2.257	74.32	39.7	1.872

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.						Rubber products									Leather and leather products		
	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$66.78	44.7	\$1.494	\$64.42	40.9	\$1.575	\$72.48	39.8	\$1.821	\$52.21	40.1	\$1.302	\$59.76	42.2	\$1.416	\$44.56	37.6	\$1.185
1951: Average	69.09	43.7	1.581	68.70	40.6	1.692	77.93	39.6	1.968	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.26	41.4	1.528	47.10	37.0	1.273
1951: October	72.74	44.9	1.620	68.67	40.3	1.704	78.76	39.9	1.974	56.16	40.0	1.404	62.68	40.7	1.540	45.31	35.4	1.280
November	67.37	42.4	1.589	69.46	40.5	1.715	80.27	40.5	1.982	56.64	40.2	1.409	62.36	40.6	1.536	45.85	35.6	1.288
December	64.75	41.4	1.564	73.91	41.2	1.794	86.26	41.0	2.104	59.95	40.7	1.473	65.45	41.5	1.577	48.61	37.8	1.286
1952: January	64.88	41.3	1.571	74.19	40.9	1.814	86.99	40.9	2.127	60.27	40.1	1.503	65.63	41.2	1.593	49.54	38.4	1.290
February	67.43	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	1.599	50.46	38.7	1.304
April	70.54	43.8	1.629	71.40	39.6	1.803	81.90	39.3	2.034	59.42	39.3	1.512	63.68	39.9	1.586	48.53	37.1	1.308
May	75.41	45.4	1.661	73.47	40.5	1.814	84.96	40.4	2.103	60.69	39.9	1.521	65.32	40.8	1.601	48.90	37.3	1.311
June	74.93	45.3	1.654	75.01	40.9	1.834	87.79	41.1	2.136	61.38	40.3	1.523	65.73	40.9	1.607	50.04	38.2	1.310
July	76.05	45.4	1.675	72.15	39.6	1.822	84.22	39.8	2.116	58.83	39.3	1.497	62.29	39.4	1.581	50.01	38.5	1.299
August	77.77	45.8	1.698	73.65	40.6	1.814	85.29	40.5	2.106	61.93	40.4	1.533	65.44	40.8	1.604	52.02	39.5	1.317
September	80.04	46.4	1.725	74.32	40.7	1.826	84.39	39.9	2.115	62.67	40.8	1.536	67.81	41.5	1.634	51.09	38.5	1.327
October	79.80	46.1	1.731	74.34	40.8	1.822	83.38	39.5	2.111	63.50	41.1	1.545	68.84	42.0	1.639	50.98	38.1	1.338

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Leather and leather products—Continued									Stone, clay, and glass products									
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
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: 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	
1951: 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	
1951: 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	
1952: 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	
1952: 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	
1952: April	61.61	38.8	1.588	46.57	36.7	1.269	47.66	37.5	1.271	64.88	40.5	1.602	65.16	38.9	1.675	60.76	38.6	1.574	
1952: May	62.17	39.1	1.590	46.63	36.8	1.267	48.42	37.8	1.281	65.85	41.0	1.606	66.78	39.8	1.678	61.70	39.4	1.566	
1952: June	64.52	40.2	1.605	47.74	37.8	1.263	48.93	38.2	1.281	66.09	40.9	1.616	67.37	39.7	1.697	61.98	39.3	1.577	
1952: July	63.91	39.5	1.618	47.80	38.3	1.248	49.01	38.5	1.273	64.92	40.2	1.615	65.49	38.5	1.701	61.98	39.2	1.581	
1952: August	65.69	40.2	1.634	50.50	39.7	1.272	49.70	38.8	1.281	67.03	41.1	1.631	68.48	40.0	1.712	63.47	40.4	1.571	
1952: September	66.17	40.3	1.642	48.69	38.1	1.278	50.23	38.7	1.298	68.19	41.2	1.655	69.32	39.7	1.746	65.00	40.1	1.621	
1952: October	66.62	40.3	1.653	47.91	37.2	1.288	51.46	39.4	1.306	70.22	42.0	1.672	71.86	40.9	1.757	65.33	40.3	1.621	
	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			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: Average	\$53.71	39.7	\$1.353	\$60.13	41.7	\$1.442	\$54.19	40.5	\$1.338	\$53.75	42.9	\$1.253	\$52.17	39.7	\$1.314	\$52.16	37.5	\$1.391	
1951: Average	57.50	39.9	1.441	65.17	41.8	1.559	61.01	41.5	1.470	58.09	42.9	1.354	58.19	40.1	1.451	57.65	38.1	1.513	
1951: 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	
1951: 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	1.517	
1951: 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	
1952: 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	
1952: 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	
1952: April	59.30	39.3	1.509	65.89	41.6	1.584	59.70	40.2	1.485	57.11	41.9	1.363	60.39	40.1	1.506	60.40	38.3	1.577	
1952: May	60.33	39.9	1.512	66.31	41.6	1.594	59.79	40.1	1.491	58.39	42.9	1.361	53.04	35.6	1.490	60.88	38.8	1.569	
1952: June	60.22	39.7	1.517	66.00	41.2	1.602	60.34	40.2	1.501	59.66	43.2	1.381	60.49	39.9	1.516	60.21	38.4	1.568	
1952: July	57.47	37.2	1.545	67.94	42.2	1.610	59.92	40.0	1.498	58.94	42.8	1.377	59.33	38.8	1.529	58.30	36.9	1.580	
1952: August	61.05	39.9	1.530	68.45	42.1	1.626	61.53	40.8	1.508	59.56	43.1	1.382	60.60	39.3	1.542	60.31	38.1	1.583	
1952: September	61.81	39.8	1.553	68.84	41.8	1.647	61.92	40.6	1.525	60.70	42.9	1.415	60.83	39.5	1.540	61.28	38.3	1.600	
1952: October	64.85	41.6	1.559	69.66	42.4	1.643	64.25	41.4	1.552	61.39	43.2	1.421	64.15	40.5	1.584	63.72	39.8	1.601	
	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			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1950: Average	\$62.64	45.0	\$1.392	\$61.15	43.9	\$1.393	\$60.94	41.4	\$1.472	\$67.24	40.8	\$1.648	\$67.47	39.9	\$1.691	\$65.32	41.9	\$1.559	
1951: Average	68.37	45.4	1.506	67.41	45.0	1.498	67.67	41.8	1.619	75.12	41.5	1.810	77.06	40.9	1.884	71.95	42.4	1.697	
1951: 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	
1951: 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	
1951: 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	
1952: 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	
1952: 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	
1952: April	69.22	44.6	1.552	68.11	44.4	1.534	67.69	40.1	1.688	71.53	39.0	1.834	70.16	37.4	1.876	71.00	40.5	1.763	
1952: May	70.24	45.2	1.554	69.89	45.5	1.536	68.57	40.5	1.693	72.17	39.2	1.841	70.46	37.4	1.884	72.02	40.9	1.751	
1952: June	71.17	45.3	1.571	72.15	46.4	1.555	68.14	40.2	1.695	73.38	40.1	1.830	70.77	36.8	1.923	71.88	40.7	1.766	
1952: July	70.38	45.0	1.564	70.52	45.7	1.543	66.21	39.2	1.689	71.89	39.5	1.820	72.04	37.7	1.911	68.66	39.3	1.747	
1952: August	72.34	45.7	1.583	70.53	45.5	1.550	68.22	39.8	1.714	77.77	40.4	1.925	81.97	40.3	2.034	70.03	39.7	1.764	
1952: September	73.65	45.8	1.608	72.31	46.0	1.572	70.47	40.9	1.723	82.28	41.2	1.997	87.54	41.0	2.135	74.75	41.3	1.810	
1952: October	75.58	46.2	1.636	74.47	46.6	1.598	71.99	41.3	1.743	82.59	41.5	1.990	85.35	40.8	2.092	77.30	42.1	1.836	

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: 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
1951: 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
1951: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: April	68.60	40.0	1.715	68.58	38.7	1.772	75.20	41.8	1.799	73.33	41.5	1.767	73.88	41.6	1.776	72.10	41.7	1.729
1952: May	68.80	40.0	1.720	71.18	39.7	1.793	76.97	42.5	1.811	74.41	41.9	1.776	74.31	41.7	1.782	74.42	42.6	1.747
1952: June	68.51	39.9	1.717	72.22	39.9	1.810	76.83	42.1	1.825	74.36	41.8	1.779	75.05	42.0	1.787	72.29	41.5	1.747
1952: July	64.58	38.6	1.673	64.86	36.6	1.772	75.15	41.0	1.833	75.55	41.9	1.803	75.07	41.5	1.809	75.98	42.9	1.771
1952: August	68.16	39.7	1.717	60.44	34.3	1.762	75.33	41.3	1.824	76.67	41.6	1.843	74.87	41.5	1.804	80.11	41.9	1.912
1952: September	72.81	41.3	1.763	73.87	39.8	1.856	75.81	41.0	1.849	77.65	41.5	1.871	76.84	41.9	1.834	80.94	41.7	1.941
1952: October	74.30	41.6	1.786	75.72	40.6	1.865	79.65	42.3	1.883	76.55	41.2	1.853	75.55	41.6	1.816	80.05	41.2	1.943
	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		
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: 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
1951: 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
1951: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: April	69.85	40.4	1.729	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	74.79	40.8	1.833	77.40	40.5	1.911	84.44	41.8	2.020
1952: May	70.47	40.5	1.740	71.64	40.2	1.782	66.77	40.2	1.661	74.97	40.7	1.842	78.69	41.2	1.910	85.03	42.2	2.015
1952: June	71.03	40.8	1.741	73.23	41.0	1.786	65.29	39.5	1.653	75.56	41.0	1.843	79.46	41.3	1.924	84.50	42.0	2.012
1952: July	72.95	41.4	1.762	76.38	41.9	1.823	65.28	39.3	1.661	72.55	39.6	1.832	75.48	39.6	1.906	75.89	38.6	1.966
1952: August	76.41	41.8	1.828	78.03	42.5	1.836	72.40	40.0	1.810	75.25	40.7	1.849	77.74	40.3	1.929	76.68	39.1	1.961
1952: September	77.54	41.6	1.864	79.89	42.7	1.871	73.02	39.3	1.858	79.31	41.7	1.902	80.69	41.0	1.968	81.64	40.6	2.001
1952: October	80.28	42.7	1.880	81.49	43.0	1.895	76.53	41.1	1.862	82.11	42.5	1.932	84.53	42.2	2.003	85.10	41.9	2.031
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Con.			Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)														
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
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: 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
1951: 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	63.06	41.1	1.656
1951: 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
1952: 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
1952: March	79.04	41.8	1.891	71.43	41.7	1.713	67.57	41.1	1.644	67.33	40.8	1.650	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.26	41.5	1.669
1952: April	75.16	37.6	1.866	69.64	40.7	1.711	66.87	40.6	1.647	68.86	40.3	1.659	60.37	39.9	1.513	68.97	41.2	1.674
1952: May	75.13	40.2	1.869	70.95	41.3	1.718	66.74	40.5	1.648	67.60	40.6	1.665	62.09	40.5	1.543	69.51	41.4	1.679
1952: June	77.49	41.0	1.890	70.18	40.9	1.716	68.35	41.6	1.643	67.64	40.5	1.670	62.57	40.5	1.545	67.93	40.9	1.661
1952: July	78.45	40.9	1.918	67.66	39.8	1.700	70.18	42.3	1.659	65.38	39.6	1.651	60.12	39.4	1.526	65.55	39.8	1.647
1952: August	82.27	41.7	1.973	70.67	40.8	1.732	72.07	42.9	1.680	66.61	40.1	1.661	63.15	40.9	1.544	66.94	40.4	1.657
1952: September	79.72	40.0	1.993	74.42	42.0	1.772	74.73	43.7	1.710	70.46	41.3	1.706	65.02	41.6	1.563	68.70	40.7	1.688
1952: October	86.40	42.5	2.033	75.85	42.4	1.789	70.81	42.1	1.682	71.80	41.6	1.726	65.32	41.5	1.574	71.26	41.5	1.717

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																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	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: 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	67.77	40.1	1.690	67.74	39.0	1.737	68.04	37.1	1.834	67.21	40.2	1.672	72.23	41.8	1.728	72.34	41.6	1.739
May	68.11	40.3	1.690	69.99	40.2	1.741	71.59	39.4	1.817	68.45	40.6	1.686	73.39	42.4	1.731	73.00	42.1	1.734
June	68.83	40.3	1.708	70.11	40.2	1.744	71.25	39.3	1.813	68.78	40.6	1.694	72.02	42.7	1.727	69.85	40.8	1.712
July	66.83	39.5	1.692	68.43	39.6	1.728	70.31	38.8	1.812	66.79	39.9	1.674	70.93	41.0	1.730	70.33	41.2	1.707
August	67.57	39.7	1.702	71.17	40.6	1.753	73.78	40.1	1.840	69.61	40.9	1.702	74.30	41.6	1.786	74.38	41.6	1.788
September	72.91	41.4	1.761	73.57	41.4	1.777	74.59	40.1	1.860	73.05	42.2	1.731	76.59	42.6	1.798	77.54	42.7	1.816
October	73.98	41.7	1.774	74.52	41.7	1.787	75.01	40.2	1.866	74.38	42.6	1.746	77.69	42.9	1.811	78.61	43.1	1.824
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																		Machinery (except electrical)
Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
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: October	73.73	43.5	1.695	72.54	42.3	1.715	69.49	40.4	1.720	71.52	40.5	1.766	71.32	42.4	1.682	77.86	43.4	1.794
November	73.53	43.2	1.702	71.13	41.5	1.714	69.64	40.3	1.728	71.85	40.5	1.774	70.22	41.9	1.676	77.63	43.2	1.797
December	75.11	43.9	1.711	74.69	43.0	1.737	71.15	41.2	1.727	73.40	41.4	1.773	72.71	43.1	1.687	79.95	44.1	1.813
1952: January	73.70	43.1	1.710	72.01	41.6	1.731	73.06	41.7	1.752	75.77	42.0	1.804	71.19	42.3	1.683	79.81	43.9	1.818
February	74.35	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	73.27	42.4	1.728	69.05	39.8	1.735	71.21	40.6	1.754	73.68	40.8	1.806	69.54	41.1	1.692	78.62	42.8	1.837
May	74.30	42.8	1.736	73.02	41.8	1.747	72.41	41.0	1.766	74.90	41.2	1.818	70.76	41.5	1.705	79.06	42.9	1.843
June	74.34	42.8	1.737	73.03	41.4	1.764	71.55	40.4	1.771	74.30	40.8	1.821	69.20	40.9	1.692	78.87	42.7	1.847
July	72.28	41.3	1.750	73.10	41.0	1.783	66.37	38.3	1.733	68.01	38.1	1.785	65.97	39.5	1.670	76.46	41.6	1.838
August	72.92	41.5	1.757	75.71	41.9	1.807	71.27	40.4	1.764	73.53	40.4	1.820	68.10	40.2	1.694	77.84	42.1	1.849
September	75.83	42.2	1.797	78.51	42.9	1.830	77.10	41.7	1.849	80.09	41.8	1.916	73.04	42.0	1.739	80.27	42.9	1.871
October	76.68	42.2	1.817	79.05	43.1	1.834	79.96	42.6	1.877	83.48	42.9	1.946	75.11	42.7	1.759	80.87	42.9	1.885
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
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: 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	82.37	42.5	1.938	78.25	40.8	1.918	80.94	40.9	1.979	75.21	40.7	1.848	77.79	44.5	1.748	88.33	46.1	1.916
May	79.50	41.6	1.911	77.94	40.7	1.915	79.10	40.4	1.958	76.34	41.0	1.862	77.31	44.1	1.753	89.55	46.4	1.930
June	81.99	42.2	1.943	75.84	40.0	1.896	77.64	40.0	1.941	73.54	39.9	1.843	74.90	42.7	1.754	89.64	46.4	1.932
July	80.45	41.3	1.948	70.01	37.4	1.872	67.69	35.2	1.923	72.35	39.6	1.827	72.41	41.4	1.749	86.49	45.0	1.922
August	80.70	41.6	1.940	72.92	39.1	1.865	74.34	38.8	1.916	72.29	39.5	1.830	74.35	42.1	1.766	89.13	45.8	1.946
September	81.65	42.0	1.944	71.10	39.0	1.823	71.87	38.6	1.862	70.37	39.4	1.786	76.72	42.6	1.801	91.63	46.3	1.979
October	81.29	41.6	1.954	73.93	39.9	1.853	75.68	40.0	1.892	72.16	39.8	1.813	77.85	43.2	1.802	92.46	46.3	1.997

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																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$69.72	43.2	\$1.614	\$70.54	42.7	\$1.652	\$74.69	43.5	\$1.717	\$65.74	41.9	\$1.569	\$66.33	41.9	\$1.583	\$66.95	41.1	\$1.629
1951: Average.....	84.75	47.4	1.788	81.99	45.2	1.814	88.08	46.8	1.882	74.69	43.6	1.713	76.91	44.2	1.740	73.58	41.9	1.756
1951: October.....	89.42	48.0	1.863	85.28	46.4	1.838	91.62	47.4	1.933	74.43	43.0	1.731	77.48	43.8	1.769	75.04	41.9	1.791
November.....	86.89	47.3	1.837	82.89	45.0	1.842	90.64	46.6	1.945	74.65	42.9	1.740	78.14	44.0	1.776	74.95	41.8	1.793
December.....	89.69	48.3	1.857	85.75	46.1	1.860	93.68	47.7	1.964	76.47	43.8	1.746	79.97	44.8	1.785	75.35	41.7	1.807
1952: January.....	90.59	48.6	1.864	84.64	45.7	1.852	94.00	47.5	1.979	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.90	44.2	1.785	75.24	41.5	1.813
February.....	89.39	47.7	1.874	85.97	45.9	1.873	92.70	46.7	1.985	76.47	43.4	1.762	79.07	44.1	1.793	75.04	41.3	1.817
March.....	89.77	47.6	1.886	86.67	46.1	1.880	94.32	46.9	2.011	77.25	43.4	1.780	79.02	43.8	1.804	75.72	41.4	1.829
April.....	88.08	46.9	1.878	83.37	44.7	1.865	92.61	46.1	2.009	75.71	42.7	1.773	77.45	43.1	1.797	74.85	40.9	1.830
May.....	88.45	46.9	1.886	84.66	45.2	1.873	94.78	46.6	2.034	76.23	42.9	1.777	78.60	43.4	1.811	74.05	40.4	1.833
June.....	87.75	46.5	1.887	84.89	45.3	1.874	95.61	46.8	2.043	76.84	43.0	1.787	78.05	43.0	1.815	75.28	40.8	1.845
July.....	84.58	45.3	1.867	81.01	43.3	1.871	92.64	45.3	2.045	74.13	41.6	1.782	75.68	42.0	1.802	73.93	40.2	1.839
August.....	88.63	46.5	1.906	84.21	44.3	1.901	92.98	45.4	2.048	75.41	42.2	1.787	76.23	42.0	1.815	74.43	40.3	1.847
September.....	91.33	47.2	1.935	85.80	44.5	1.928	97.23	46.5	2.091	77.95	42.9	1.817	79.63	43.3	1.839	76.67	41.0	1.870
October.....	92.48	47.4	1.951	87.00	44.5	1.955	98.02	46.5	2.108	78.38	42.9	1.827	80.32	43.3	1.855	76.17	40.8	1.867
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings		
1950: Average.....	\$71.70	40.9	\$1.753	\$62.08	41.5	\$1.496	\$67.26	41.7	\$1.613	\$66.42	41.1	\$1.616	\$66.15	42.0	\$1.575	\$68.55	42.5	\$1.613
1951: Average.....	78.81	41.5	1.899	68.00	42.5	1.600	71.06	40.7	1.746	69.41	39.8	1.744	74.26	43.2	1.719	76.69	43.4	1.767
1951: October.....	81.17	41.5	1.956	68.42	42.6	1.606	71.73	40.5	1.771	70.25	39.8	1.765	74.82	43.1	1.736	77.20	43.3	1.783
November.....	81.62	41.6	1.962	68.51	42.5	1.612	72.41	40.7	1.779	71.44	40.0	1.786	74.00	42.6	1.737	75.28	42.2	1.784
December.....	81.91	41.6	1.969	68.51	41.9	1.635	74.04	41.2	1.797	72.80	40.4	1.802	75.86	43.4	1.748	76.70	42.8	1.792
1952: January.....	82.43	41.8	1.972	67.81	41.4	1.638	75.59	41.9	1.804	75.25	41.6	1.809	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.38	43.4	1.806
February.....	81.08	41.2	1.968	69.18	41.7	1.659	74.49	41.2	1.808	74.65	41.2	1.812	75.85	43.0	1.764	76.73	42.7	1.797
March.....	82.15	41.3	1.989	69.26	41.8	1.657	74.03	40.7	1.819	74.11	40.7	1.821	75.66	42.7	1.772	76.70	42.4	1.809
April.....	80.99	40.7	1.990	68.52	41.2	1.663	72.34	39.9	1.813	70.90	39.3	1.804	74.16	41.9	1.770	73.62	41.2	1.787
May.....	80.24	40.3	1.991	67.13	40.2	1.670	73.71	40.5	1.820	72.90	40.1	1.818	74.69	42.1	1.774	73.23	41.1	1.785
June.....	81.16	40.5	1.994	67.08	41.7	1.695	74.56	40.9	1.823	74.91	41.0	1.827	74.14	41.7	1.778	72.43	40.6	1.784
July.....	80.76	40.5	1.994	67.14	40.4	1.692	74.68	40.7	1.835	75.07	40.8	1.840	72.19	40.9	1.765	70.31	40.2	1.749
August.....	81.44	40.6	2.006	68.04	40.5	1.680	75.40	41.0	1.839	75.88	41.4	1.857	72.41	40.7	1.779	69.75	38.9	1.793
September.....	83.84	41.1	2.040	69.17	41.0	1.687	78.50	42.0	1.869	79.13	42.0	1.884	75.00	41.6	1.803	73.95	40.5	1.826
October.....	83.23	40.9	2.035	69.71	41.1	1.696	78.73	41.9	1.879	78.08	41.4	1.886	76.27	41.7	1.829	71.71	39.1	1.834
	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.						Electrical machinery											
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment		
1950: Average.....	\$65.18	41.7	\$1.563	\$60.83	41.1	\$1.480	\$63.75	41.1	\$1.551	\$64.90	41.1	\$1.579	\$66.22	41.7	\$1.588	\$56.20	40.9	\$1.374
1951: Average.....	74.17	43.2	1.717	66.86	41.4	1.615	71.53	42.1	1.699	72.92	42.1	1.732	68.84	40.4	1.704	61.86	41.1	1.505
1951: October.....	74.81	42.8	1.748	68.27	41.5	1.645	73.26	42.3	1.732	74.70	42.3	1.766	70.32	40.3	1.745	63.87	41.5	1.539
November.....	75.90	43.1	1.761	69.10	41.8	1.653	73.78	42.4	1.740	75.30	42.4	1.776	70.86	40.4	1.754	65.02	42.0	1.548
December.....	78.15	44.2	1.768	69.97	42.0	1.666	74.81	42.7	1.752	75.95	42.5	1.787	72.99	41.1	1.776	64.69	41.6	1.555
1952: January.....	78.14	44.0	1.776	70.22	41.9	1.676	75.19	42.7	1.761	76.92	42.9	1.793	74.41	41.9	1.776	65.35	41.6	1.571
February.....	78.62	43.9	1.791	69.93	41.6	1.681	75.06	42.5	1.766	76.37	42.5	1.797	71.83	40.4	1.778	65.17	41.3	1.578
March.....	78.58	43.8	1.794	70.43	41.5	1.697	76.37	42.5	1.797	78.35	42.7	1.835	72.34	40.3	1.795	64.86	41.0	1.582
April.....	78.21	43.4	1.802	69.03	40.7	1.696	75.11	41.8	1.797	77.20	42.0	1.838	71.66	39.9	1.796	63.28	40.1	1.578
May.....	78.83	43.6	1.808	68.90	40.6	1.697	73.64	41.3	1.783	74.56	41.1	1.814	69.71	38.9	1.792	64.52	40.4	1.597
June.....	78.42	43.3	1.811	69.73	40.9	1.705	74.67	41.6	1.795	76.09	41.6	1.829	72.42	39.9	1.815	64.80	40.5	1.600
July.....	75.74	42.1	1.799	67.91	39.9	1.702	73.35	41.0	1.789	74.48	40.9	1.821	68.00	37.1	1.833	62.96	39.4	1.598
August.....	76.01	42.3	1.797	69.86	40.9	1.708	74.16	41.2	1.800	75.40	41.2	1.830	69.92	38.5	1.816	65.89	40.9	1.611
September.....	77.64	42.8	1.814	72.32	42.0	1.722	77.54	42.7	1.816	79.70	43.2	1.845	76.34	40.8	1.871	66.90	41.5	1.612
October.....	79.79	43.6	1.830	72.83	42.1	1.730	78.02	42.8	1.823	80.01	43.2	1.852	77.77	41.3	1.883	67.80	41.8	1.622

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, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircrafts and parts										
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings								
1950: Average.....	\$53.85	40.7	\$1.323	\$65.84	40.1	\$1.642	\$61.58	41.0	\$1.502	\$71.18	41.0	\$1.736	\$73.25	41.2	\$1.778	\$68.39	41.6	\$1.644								
1951: Average.....	58.40	40.5	1.442	77.20	43.2	1.787	65.73	40.8	1.611	75.77	40.8	1.857	75.52	39.5	1.912	78.05	43.8	1.782								
1951: 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.....	59.62	39.8	1.498	80.81	43.1	1.875	66.60	40.0	1.665	78.47	40.7	1.928	79.68	39.9	1.997	78.08	42.0	1.859								
May.....	61.33	40.4	1.518	82.06	43.6	1.882	67.39	40.4	1.668	79.57	41.1	1.936	80.24	40.1	2.001	80.33	42.8	1.878								
June.....	61.58	40.3	1.528	81.16	43.4	1.870	67.76	40.5	1.673	79.12	40.7	1.944	79.27	39.4	2.012	80.36	42.7	1.882								
July.....	60.25	39.2	1.537	74.17	40.8	1.818	67.54	40.3	1.676	75.50	39.3	1.921	71.33	35.9	1.987	80.66	42.7	1.889								
August.....	62.44	40.6	1.538	80.22	42.9	1.870	69.34	41.2	1.683	78.38	40.3	1.945	77.76	38.4	2.025	80.03	42.3	1.892								
September.....	63.24	41.2	1.535	81.77	43.8	1.867	71.49	42.1	1.698	85.36	42.3	2.018	88.83	42.1	2.110	84.28	43.6	1.933								
October.....	63.45	41.2	1.540	82.63	44.0	1.878	71.44	41.9	1.705	85.96	42.2	2.037	90.82	42.6	2.132	83.14	42.7	1.947								
Manufacturing—Continued																										
Transportation equipment—Continued																										
Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship- and boatbuilding 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: October.....	76.42	43.1	1.773	83.20	43.4	1.917	86.33	44.8	1.927	79.35	43.6	1.820	73.57	40.2	1.830	74.23	40.1	1.851								
November.....	77.95	43.5	1.792	87.02	45.3	1.921	87.67	45.1	1.944	78.50	43.3	1.813	72.37	39.1	1.851	72.97	39.0	1.871								
December.....	78.13	43.5	1.796	88.44	45.8	1.931	88.98	45.4	1.960	81.16	44.4	1.828	74.12	40.5	1.830	74.72	40.5	1.845								
1952: January.....	76.82	42.3	1.816	88.50	45.9	1.928	88.97	45.3	1.964	80.78	44.0	1.836	74.85	40.7	1.839	75.58	40.7	1.857								
February.....	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	1.876								
March.....	78.59	42.3	1.858	87.23	44.8	1.947	91.21	45.2	2.018	79.71	42.9	1.853	76.81	40.9	1.878	77.90	41.0	1.900								
April.....	76.56	41.7	1.836	81.98	42.7	1.920	89.27	44.5	2.006	78.33	42.0	1.865	75.01	40.5	1.852	75.86	40.5	1.873								
May.....	78.58	42.5	1.849	85.13	43.5	1.957	92.75	45.0	2.061	80.98	43.1	1.879	76.36	41.1	1.858	77.12	41.0	1.881								
June.....	78.48	42.4	1.851	85.32	43.2	1.975	93.59	45.5	2.057	80.21	43.1	1.861	76.03	40.9	1.859	76.74	40.8	1.881								
July.....	78.59	42.3	1.858	85.67	43.2	1.983	93.48	45.4	2.059	79.32	42.9	1.849	74.76	40.5	1.846	75.57	40.5	1.866								
August.....	79.25	42.4	1.869	82.19	42.0	1.957	92.86	45.1	2.059	77.26	41.9	1.844	75.87	40.4	1.878	76.64	40.4	1.897								
September.....	83.79	44.1	1.900	85.49	42.7	2.002	94.62	45.1	2.098	82.10	43.3	1.896	77.76	40.5	1.920	78.53	40.5	1.939								
October.....	81.45	42.4	1.921	87.25	43.3	2.015	89.31	43.5	2.053	81.78	43.2	1.893	76.24	39.5	1.930	77.06	39.5	1.951								
Manufacturing—Continued																										
Transportation equipment—Continued																										
Boatbuilding 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: 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.....	63.28	39.5	1.602	76.25	40.3	1.892	78.74	40.4	1.949	73.57	40.2	1.830	70.69	42.1	1.679	70.71	41.4	1.708								
May.....	66.13	41.1	1.609	76.11	40.4	1.884	81.32	41.7	1.950	72.10	39.7	1.816	71.28	42.2	1.689	71.81	41.8	1.718								
June.....	66.38	40.8	1.627	77.79	40.6	1.916	82.31	41.3	1.993	74.17	40.4	1.836	73.02	42.8	1.706	71.97	41.6	1.730								
July.....	65.56	39.9	1.643	74.83	40.1	1.866	80.97	41.8	1.937	71.90	39.7	1.811	72.38	42.5	1.703	70.49	40.7	1.732								
August.....	66.80	40.0	1.670	75.82	39.8	1.905	81.72	41.4	1.974	71.03	38.9	1.826	73.27	42.7	1.716	72.04	41.5	1.736								
September.....	68.92	40.0	1.723	74.44	39.2	1.899	80.87	41.3	1.958	69.50	38.0	1.829	72.55	42.4	1.711	74.49	42.3	1.761								
October.....	69.10	40.2	1.719	75.69	39.3	1.926	80.48	41.0	1.963	73.35	38.9	1.883	74.21	42.6	1.742	75.05	42.4	1.770								

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 manu- facturing 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: 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.....	57.49	40.2	1.430	76.62	41.8	1.833	59.31	39.7	1.494	73.40	41.8	1.756	59.31	40.1	1.479
May.....	57.73	40.2	1.436	76.71	41.6	1.844	59.40	40.0	1.485	75.27	42.5	1.771	60.39	40.5	1.491
June.....	53.52	37.4	1.431	75.84	41.4	1.832	59.07	39.2	1.507	76.58	42.9	1.785	60.01	40.3	1.489
July.....	51.62	36.2	1.426	74.01	40.8	1.814	56.21	37.3	1.507	75.50	42.2	1.789	59.06	39.8	1.484
August.....	54.85	38.6	1.421	73.63	40.5	1.818	59.81	39.4	1.518	76.90	42.7	1.801	60.68	40.7	1.491
September.....	57.39	40.3	1.424	76.51	41.4	1.848	60.97	39.9	1.528	79.47	43.4	1.831	62.93	41.7	1.509
October.....	57.81	40.4	1.431	77.44	41.7	1.857	61.51	40.1	1.534	80.08	43.5	1.841	64.13	42.3	1.516
	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued														
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		
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: 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.....	62.98	40.4	1.559	58.93	40.5	1.455	66.41	40.3	1.648	55.98	39.7	1.410	53.92	39.1	1.379
May.....	63.43	40.4	1.570	60.48	41.0	1.475	65.99	39.9	1.654	57.87	41.1	1.408	54.84	39.4	1.392
June.....	64.66	41.0	1.577	61.92	41.7	1.485	66.90	40.3	1.660	56.92	40.4	1.409	54.68	39.2	1.395
July.....	64.24	40.4	1.590	60.25	40.3	1.495	67.55	40.4	1.672	55.75	39.4	1.415	51.60	38.0	1.358
August.....	66.06	41.6	1.588	61.59	41.7	1.477	69.55	41.2	1.688	57.57	40.8	1.411	54.86	39.9	1.375
September.....	70.00	43.4	1.613	64.60	43.3	1.492	75.00	43.2	1.736	59.59	41.5	1.436	56.75	40.8	1.391
October.....	73.17	45.0	1.626	65.76	43.9	1.498	80.07	45.6	1.756	61.44	42.4	1.449	58.87	41.2	1.429
	Manufacturing—Con.			Transportation and public utilities											
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Class I railroads ⁴			Local railways and bus lines ⁵			Communication					
	Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries									Telephone ⁶			Switchboard operating employees ⁷		
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: October.....	59.43	40.9	1.453	72.74	42.0	1.732	73.23	46.2	1.585	59.94	39.1	1.533	51.48	37.8	1.362
November.....	59.84	40.9	1.463	71.40	40.8	1.750	73.11	46.3	1.579	60.84	39.2	1.552	52.79	37.9	1.393
December.....	61.73	41.6	1.484	69.95	39.5	1.771	75.35	47.6	1.583	59.44	38.8	1.532	49.70	37.2	1.336
1952: January.....	61.02	41.2	1.481	74.09	41.6	1.781	73.92	46.4	1.593	59.68	38.7	1.542	49.63	36.9	1.345
February.....	61.50	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.....	60.49	40.3	1.501	72.65	41.3	1.759	74.31	46.1	1.612	53.92	34.9	1.545	43.30	32.1	1.349
May.....	61.44	40.5	1.517	70.57	39.8	1.773	76.17	46.9	1.624	60.60	38.7	1.566	52.11	37.6	1.386
June.....	61.01	40.3	1.514	70.78	39.5	1.792	76.91	47.1	1.633	60.80	39.0	1.559	51.56	37.8	1.364
July.....	60.59	40.1	1.511	71.86	39.7	1.810	78.14	48.9	1.666	62.29	39.3	1.585	53.25	38.2	1.394
August.....	61.99	40.7	1.523	72.96	40.0	1.824	78.68	47.0	1.674	62.05	39.0	1.591	52.44	37.7	1.391
September.....	64.09	41.7	1.537	74.85	40.9	1.830	77.89	46.2	1.686	62.91	39.0	1.613	53.50	37.7	1.419
October.....	64.51	42.0	1.536				78.31	46.2	1.695	63.68	38.9	1.637	54.49	37.5	1.453

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: 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	71.02	44.0	1.614	73.28	41.4	1.770	74.27	41.4	1.794	70.09	41.4	1.693	
April	76.55	38.7	1.978	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.24	41.4	1.769	73.62	41.2	1.787	70.34	41.4	1.699	
May	83.99	42.1	1.995	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.46	41.2	1.783	74.25	41.0	1.811	70.20	41.2	1.704	
June	85.71	42.6	2.012	72.40	44.5	1.627	74.41	41.2	1.806	75.42	41.1	1.835	70.56	41.0	1.721	
July	87.63	42.6	2.057	72.84	44.8	1.626	74.78	41.5	1.806	76.15	41.5	1.835	70.78	41.2	1.718	
August	88.39	42.7	2.070	72.00	44.5	1.618	74.81	41.4	1.807	75.70	41.3	1.833	71.49	41.3	1.731	
September	88.83	42.5	2.090	74.46	42.6	1.748	76.03	41.5	1.832	77.17	41.4	1.864	73.06	41.7	1.752	
October	89.25	42.3	2.110	74.62	42.3	1.764	77.13	41.6	1.854	77.58	41.2	1.883	75.22	42.4	1.774	
	Transportation and public utilities—Continued						Trade									
	Other public utilities—Continued						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: 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	74.55	41.6	1.792	66.49	40.1	1.658	50.97	39.7	1.284	37.04	36.0	1.029	43.94	37.3	1.178	
May	74.62	41.5	1.798	66.94	40.4	1.657	51.68	39.6	1.305	37.41	35.7	1.062	44.71	37.1	1.205	
June	75.56	41.4	1.825	67.59	40.5	1.669	52.85	40.1	1.318	38.80	36.3	1.069	45.19	37.1	1.218	
July	75.50	41.6	1.815	67.80	40.6	1.670	53.09	40.4	1.314	38.98	36.6	1.065	45.09	37.2	1.212	
August	76.02	41.7	1.823	68.13	40.6	1.678	53.00	40.4	1.312	38.84	36.5	1.064	45.10	37.0	1.219	
September	76.34	41.4	1.844	68.95	40.8	1.690	52.43	39.6	1.324	37.35	35.3	1.058	44.08	36.7	1.201	
October	77.83	41.6	1.871	69.28	40.8	1.698	52.43	39.3	1.334	37.27	34.9	1.068	43.96	36.3	1.211	
	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	\$51.79	40.4	\$1.282	\$61.65	45.7	\$1.349	\$40.70	36.5	\$1.115	\$56.12	43.5	\$1.290	\$54.62	43.8	\$1.247	
1951: Average	53.96	40.0	1.349	66.51	45.4	1.465	42.20	36.1	1.169	59.61	43.1	1.383	58.64	43.6	1.345	
1951: 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	55.16	39.6	1.393	69.28	45.4	1.526	42.97	35.6	1.207	58.96	42.6	1.384	60.36	43.3	1.394	
May	55.12	39.2	1.406	71.08	45.3	1.569	42.48	35.4	1.200	60.51	42.7	1.417	59.96	43.2	1.388	
June	56.68	40.2	1.410	71.71	45.3	1.583	44.22	36.1	1.225	61.27	42.7	1.435	61.80	43.8	1.411	
July	56.96	40.6	1.403	70.91	45.4	1.562	44.10	36.3	1.215	60.75	42.6	1.426	61.85	43.8	1.412	
August	56.94	40.7	1.399	69.61	45.2	1.540	44.03	36.6	1.203	61.05	42.6	1.433	61.76	43.8	1.410	
September	56.72	40.0	1.418	71.19	45.2	1.575	43.50	35.6	1.222	61.41	42.5	1.445	62.69	43.9	1.428	
October	56.50	39.4	1.434	71.98	45.3	1.589	43.93	35.6	1.234	61.82	42.4	1.458	63.20	43.8	1.443	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Finance ¹⁰			Service									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants			Motion-picture production and distribution ¹⁰
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
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: 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	35.20	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	52.03	82.99	62.68	36.72	42.8	.858	38.47	41.1	.936	45.22	41.3	1.095	89.00
May	52.12	81.54	62.55	36.70	42.6	.863	39.00	41.4	.942	46.41	42.0	1.102	90.52
June	51.96	79.35	63.37	36.72	42.6	.862	39.54	41.8	.946	47.20	42.6	1.108	91.08
July	52.44	79.80	64.76	36.72	42.4	.866	38.73	41.2	.940	44.45	40.3	1.103	93.22
August	52.48	80.12	63.47	36.98	42.6	.868	38.20	40.6	.941	44.13	40.3	1.095	90.21
September	52.58	77.60	63.75	36.89	42.3	.872	39.18	41.2	.951	45.62	41.1	1.110	90.05
October	52.97	80.40	64.15	37.28	42.6	.875	39.10	40.9	.956	45.95	41.4	1.110	93.38

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. June data comparable with earlier series are \$51.47, 38.5 hours, and \$1.337. Weekly earnings and hours data for April 1952 affected by work stoppage.

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.

‡Data are affected by work stoppage.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

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	1952: January	\$66.91	\$35.17	\$86.39	\$45.41	\$38.55	\$20.26
1941: Average	29.58	27.05	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	February	66.91	35.40	80.27	42.46	37.96	20.03
1946: Average	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	March	67.40	35.64	79.26	41.91	38.00	20.09
1948: Average	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	April	65.87	34.70	66.68	35.12	38.47	20.26
1949: Average	54.02	32.07	63.28	41.70	34.98	20.43	May	66.65	35.05	70.25	36.95	39.00	20.51
1950: Average	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	June	67.15	35.20	64.30	33.71	39.54	20.73
1951: Average	64.88	34.75	77.86	41.70	37.52	20.09	July	65.76	34.26	63.45	33.06	38.73	20.18
1951: October	65.41	34.69	80.62	42.76	37.73	20.01	August	67.76	35.25	80.55	41.90	38.20	19.87
November	65.85	34.71	81.09	42.74	37.93	19.99	September	70.04	36.49	88.63	46.17	39.18	20.41
December	67.40	35.43	86.28	45.35	38.34	20.15	October	70.59	36.76	76.59	39.88	39.10	20.36

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		
1941: January	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1951: October	\$65.41	274.1	\$54.79	\$29.06	\$61.89	\$32.83
1945: January	47.50	199.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27	November	65.85	276.0	54.04	28.48	61.96	32.66
July	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42	December	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.03	63.17	33.21
1946: June	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85	1952: January	66.91	280.4	54.85	28.83	62.79	33.01
1939: Average	23.86	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	February	66.91	280.4	54.85	29.02	62.79	33.22
1940: Average	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	March	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.20	63.17	33.40
1941: Average	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	April	65.87	276.1	54.06	28.48	61.97	32.64
1942: Average	36.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93	May	66.65	279.3	54.65	28.74	62.58	32.91
1943: Average	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26	June	67.15	281.4	55.04	28.86	62.98	33.02
1944: Average	46.08	193.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84	July	65.76	275.6	53.97	28.12	61.88	32.24
1945: Average	44.39	186.0	36.97	28.58	42.74	33.04	August	67.76	284.0	55.50	28.87	63.46	33.01
1946: Average	43.82	183.7	37.72	26.88	43.20	30.78	September ²	70.04	293.5	57.25	29.83	65.26	34.00
1947: Average	49.97	209.4	42.75	26.63	48.24	30.04	October ²	70.59	295.9	57.68	30.03	65.70	34.21
1948: Average	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75							
1949: Average	54.92	230.2	48.00	28.00	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: October	\$1.615	\$1.557	246.0	\$1.705	\$1.635	\$1.491	\$1.450
1942: Average	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	November	1.626	1.569	247.9	1.712	1.644	1.507	1.465
1943: Average	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	December	1.636	1.571	248.2	1.723	1.644	1.515	1.468
1944: Average	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	1952: January	1.640	1.579	249.4	1.726	1.653	1.520	1.476
1945: Average	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	² 1.042	.904	² 8.858	February	1.644	1.585	250.4	1.731	1.659	1.522	1.480
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	March	1.656	1.597	252.3	1.746	1.673	1.530	1.489
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	April	1.655	1.605	253.6	1.742	1.683	1.529	1.494
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	May	1.658	1.604	253.4	1.746	1.682	1.531	1.492
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	June	1.658	1.602	253.1	1.747	1.682	1.540	1.496
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	July	1.648	1.601	252.9	1.733	1.683	1.545	1.502
1951: Average	1.594	1.536	242.7	1.678	1.610	1.482	1.437	August	1.669	1.613	254.8	1.768	1.705	1.542	1.496
								September ²	1.696	1.630	257.5	1.811	1.732	1.545	1.494
								October ²	1.705	1.636	258.5	1.819	1.737	1.549	1.499

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	(3)	(3)	(3)	59.1	50.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	60.7	51.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	63.6	53.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	154.8	138.6	114.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	142.7	113.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average	121.9	124.0	125.9	146.4	115.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	124.9	151.6	113.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	152.2	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	150.7	117.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	148.3	115.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.8	116.5	144.8	113.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	141.4	112.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	137.5	111.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	108.9	105.1
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	130.3	108.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	86.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	99.0	101.0	100.0	103.3	101.5
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.4	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	115.8
1944: Average	125.7	136.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	136.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	139.5	159.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	159.2	128.8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	185.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	204.5	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.5
1951: Average	185.6	227.4	204.5	136.2	144.1	97.2	204.5	155.6	210.9	165.4
1950: January 15	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.9	139.1	96.8	189.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
1951: January 15	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
January 15	<i>181.6</i>	<i>221.6</i>	<i>199.7</i>	<i>132.9</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>
November 15	188.6	231.4	207.6	138.9	144.8	97.4	206.3	156.3	210.8	168.4
November 15	<i>189.3</i>	<i>231.1</i>	<i>209.9</i>	<i>137.4</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>
December 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.5	206.6	156.3	210.2	169.1
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>170.5</i>
1952: January 15	189.1	232.4	204.6	139.7	145.0	97.6	206.8	156.3	209.1	169.6
January 15	<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>210.5</i>	<i>171.1</i>
February 15	187.9	227.5	204.3	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.2
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>171.5</i>
March 15	188.0	227.6	203.5	140.5	145.3	97.9	206.8	156.5	207.6	170.7
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>
April 15	188.7	230.0	202.7	140.8	145.3	98.0	206.1	156.5	206.2	171.1
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>
May 15	189.0	230.8	202.3	141.3	144.6	98.2	203.1	156.5	205.4	171.4
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>201.8</i>	<i>156.5</i>	<i>207.0</i>	<i>172.9</i>
June 15	189.6	231.5	202.0	141.6	144.8	98.4	203.4	156.8	204.4	172.5
June 15	<i>191.1</i>	<i>239.0</i>	<i>201.4</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>145.9</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>202.1</i>	<i>156.8</i>	<i>205.7</i>	<i>173.9</i>
July 15	190.8	234.9	201.4	141.9	146.4	98.7	208.4	162.1	204.2	173.0
July 15	<i>192.4</i>	<i>239.1</i>	<i>203.3</i>	<i>134.3</i>	<i>147.8</i>	<i>98.3</i>	<i>205.6</i>	<i>162.1</i>	<i>205.8</i>	<i>174.4</i>
August 15	191.1	235.5	201.1	142.3	147.3	99.0	205.0	164.2	204.2	173.2
August 15	<i>192.3</i>	<i>238.4</i>	<i>202.7</i>	<i>134.7</i>	<i>148.7</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>206.5</i>	<i>164.2</i>	<i>205.3</i>	<i>174.7</i>
September 15	190.8	233.2	202.3	142.4	147.6	99.0	210.1	165.8	205.0	173.8
September 15	<i>191.4</i>	<i>234.7</i>	<i>203.6</i>	<i>134.7</i>	<i>149.5</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>207.9</i>	<i>165.8</i>	<i>206.6</i>	<i>175.5</i>
October 15	190.9	232.4	202.1	143.0	148.4	99.0	212.8	166.3	204.6	174.4
October 15	<i>191.5</i>	<i>234.1</i>	<i>203.2</i>	<i>135.3</i>	<i>150.9</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>211.4</i>	<i>166.3</i>	<i>206.3</i>	<i>176.4</i>
November 15	191.1	232.3	201.3	143.9	149.0	99.4	213.7	166.5	204.9	174.7
November 15	<i>191.6</i>	<i>233.7</i>	<i>202.7</i>	<i>136.2</i>	<i>151.7</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>212.6</i>	<i>166.5</i>	<i>206.2</i>	<i>176.7</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	Nov. 15, 1952	Oct. 15, 1952	Sept. 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1951	Nov. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	June 15, 1950	Nov. 15, 1952
Average.....	191.1	190.9	190.8	191.1	190.8	189.6	189.0	188.7	188.0	187.9	189.1	189.1	188.6	181.5	170.2	191.6
Atlanta, Ga.....	198.6	(2)	(2)	198.4	(2)	(2)	194.4	(2)	(2)	195.2	(2)	(2)	196.1	(2)	(2)	197.4
Baltimore, Md.....	(2)	(2)	197.6	(2)	(2)	194.2	(2)	(2)	193.0	(2)	(2)	193.3	(2)	(2)	174.7	(2)
Birmingham, Ala.....	196.1	196.7	196.6	198.5	196.7	194.5	194.2	193.3	193.6	193.9	194.7	196.0	196.3	188.2	171.6	197.6
Boston, Mass.....	181.5	182.5	182.2	183.0	183.1	180.4	179.9	178.9	179.1	179.3	180.0	180.9	180.0	173.5	165.5	182.7
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(2)	190.3	(2)	(2)	189.9	(2)	(2)	188.8	(2)	(2)	188.3	(2)	(2)	180.8	(2)	(2)
Chicago, Ill.....	196.0	195.9	195.9	196.7	195.9	195.6	194.7	193.1	192.7	191.9	194.1	194.2	194.3	185.4	175.1	197.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	189.5	190.8	190.7	190.9	190.9	190.1	189.4	188.4	187.5	187.1	188.3	187.9	187.8	182.3	170.5	190.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	193.6	(2)	(2)	194.2	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	191.8	(2)	(2)	192.0	(2)	(2)	194.5
Denver, Colo.....	(2)	194.5	(2)	(2)	192.8	(2)	(2)	191.1	(2)	(2)	192.3	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)
Detroit, Mich.....	194.6	195.0	193.6	194.2	193.5	192.3	191.8	191.7	190.7	190.7	192.0	191.9	191.5	184.2	173.5	196.1
Houston, Tex.....	196.4	196.6	195.6	196.0	195.1	194.6	194.3	194.7	194.3	194.3	195.4	196.0	195.1	190.1	175.8	194.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	192.1	(2)	(2)	189.8	(2)	(2)	190.9	(2)	(2)	184.4	(2)	(2)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	(2)	(2)	199.5	(2)	(2)	198.2	(2)	(2)	195.6	(2)	(2)	195.9	(2)	(2)	176.3	(2)
Kansas City, Mo.....	(2)	185.5	(2)	(2)	185.6	(2)	(2)	183.3	(2)	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	175.6	(2)	(2)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	192.4	191.9	192.2	192.0	192.1	191.9	191.3	191.5	190.9	190.7	190.0	190.4	189.6	181.3	169.3	190.8
Manchester, N. H.....	(2)	189.3	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	187.0	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)
Memphis, Tenn.....	(2)	(2)	192.9	(2)	(2)	191.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	191.4	(2)	(2)	172.7	(2)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	198.4	(2)	(2)	199.2	(2)	(2)	198.1	(2)	(2)	195.1	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	198.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(2)	(2)	190.1	(2)	(2)	190.3	(2)	(2)	188.0	(2)	(2)	187.7	(2)	(2)	169.1	(2)
Mobile, Ala.....	(2)	(2)	189.4	(2)	(2)	188.4	(2)	(2)	187.9	(2)	(2)	187.3	(2)	(2)	168.2	(2)
New Orleans, La.....	191.7	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	190.1	(2)	(2)	190.5	(2)	(2)	190.0	(2)	(2)	191.9
New York, N. Y.....	186.9	186.0	186.0	185.7	185.9	183.6	183.2	183.5	182.4	183.0	184.2	184.0	184.1	177.8	167.0	187.5
Norfolk, Va.....	194.5	(2)	(2)	195.7	(2)	(2)	192.9	(2)	(2)	³ 192.0	(2)	(2)	191.7	(2)	(2)	194.8
Philadelphia, Pa.....	190.9	190.7	190.8	191.2	191.1	189.1	188.3	188.2	187.8	187.1	188.9	189.2	189.1	181.0	169.1	191.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	193.0	192.8	192.4	192.9	192.1	190.8	191.1	190.9	190.3	190.9	192.2	191.7	192.0	183.4	171.8	195.1
Portland, Maine.....	(2)	(2)	182.8	(2)	(2)	182.3	(2)	(2)	180.6	(2)	(2)	179.9	(2)	(2)	164.4	(2)
Portland, Oreg.....	(2)	199.2	(2)	(2)	198.6	(2)	(2)	198.6	(2)	(2)	199.0	(2)	(2)	190.4	(2)	(2)
Richmond, Va.....	(2)	186.4	(2)	(2)	185.8	(2)	(2)	184.5	(2)	(2)	183.8	(2)	(2)	179.8	(2)	(2)
St. Louis, Mo.....	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	192.7	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	190.2	(2)	(2)	168.8	(2)
San Francisco, Calif.....	(2)	(2)	195.6	(2)	(2)	196.3	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	193.1	(2)	(2)	172.4	(2)
Savannah, Ga.....	(2)	201.8	(2)	(2)	202.0	(2)	(2)	199.6	(2)	(2)	200.3	(2)	(2)	189.2	(2)	(2)
Savannah, Ga.....	187.9	(2)	(2)	189.4	(2)	(2)	186.3	(2)	(2)	184.2	(2)	(2)	185.4	(2)	(2)	190.5
Scranton, Pa.....	197.6	(2)	(2)	195.9	(2)	(2)	195.8	(2)	(2)	195.3	(2)	(2)	194.6	(2)	(2)	195.8
Seattle, Wash.....	186.9	(2)	(2)	187.4	(2)	(2)	184.9	(2)	(2)	183.9	(2)	(2)	184.7	(2)	(2)	187.3

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 Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
	Nov. 15, 1952	Oct. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952	Oct. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952	Oct. 15, 1952	Total		Gas and electricity		Nov. 15, 1952	Oct. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952	Oct. 15, 1952
							Nov. 15, 1952	Oct. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952	Oct. 15, 1952				
Average.....	232.3	232.4	201.3	202.1	143.9	143.0	149.0	148.4	99.4	99.0	204.9	204.6	174.7	174.4
Atlanta, Ga.....	231.1	230.1	215.4	(1)	157.0	(2)	163.4	161.3	87.2	86.0	215.7	(1)	185.8	(1)
Baltimore, Md.....	243.5	243.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	153.8	153.3	116.1	115.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	221.2	223.8	211.7	212.2	209.0	(2)	139.6	139.6	79.4	79.4	194.4	194.6	171.5	171.6
Boston, Mass.....	219.2	221.9	187.3	187.9	(2)	(2)	167.0	167.1	118.6	118.8	191.5	191.6	167.5	167.6
Buffalo, N. Y.....	226.9	227.4	(1)	195.6	(2)	142.3	154.8	154.6	110.0	110.0	(1)	209.9	(1)	180.3
Chicago, Ill.....	238.1	238.5	206.0	205.0	(2)	(2)	139.4	139.4	83.5	83.5	192.7	191.8	177.0	176.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	234.1	237.6	196.8	200.2	(2)	(2)	157.0	156.8	104.9	104.9	191.6	190.2	173.1	173.0
Cleveland, Ohio.....	238.9	241.5	200.5	(1)	156.6	(2)	154.9	154.2	107.0	107.0	184.6	(1)	170.7	(1)
Denver, Colo.....	234.2	236.6	(1)	206.0	(2)	166.7	115.7	115.7	69.7	69.7	(1)	229.0	(1)	172.7
Detroit, Mich.....	231.9	233.2	193.2	194.7	(2)	151.2	157.7	156.8	90.0	89.6	219.0	218.7	190.7	190.5
Houston, Tex.....	239.7	240.3	215.6	216.7	174.6	(2)	103.1	103.1	86.3	86.3	198.5	200.8	176.7	176.6
Indianapolis, Ind.....	227.7	230.3	(1)	193.2	(2)	151.1	162.1	160.6	82.4	82.4	(1)	193.5	(1)	182.3
Jacksonville, Fla.....	237.3	235.5	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	143.8	143.6	84.8	84.8	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	217.1	218.9	(1)	192.5	(2)	151.9	138.7	134.7	74.0	71.3	(1)	190.6	(1)	179.4
Los Angeles, Calif.....	234.9	233.7	196.0	195.1	171.0	(2)	101.8	101.8	95.3	95.3	202.9	202.4	171.7	172.3
Manchester, N. H.....	222.7	226.0	(1)	191.5	(2)	139.6	175.1	173.8	115.5	113.2	(1)	213.8	(1)	163.1
Memphis, Tenn.....	235.4	239.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	142.3	141.6	77.0	77.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	232.7	235.9	199.9	(1)	181.4	(2)	153.9	153.2	99.2	99.2	217.0	(1)	173.3	(1)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	223.1	224.8	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	151.3	151.3	86.2	86.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	226.3	226.3	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	130.9	131.1	85.0	85.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	240.4	241.4	206.9	(1)	153.3	(2)	112.0	112.0	74.1	74.1	205.4	(1)	154.6	(1)
New York, N. Y.....	234.0	231.3	205.1	206.2	(2)	120.2	150.9	150.9	106.5	106.7	196.3	196.3	174.0	173.6
Norfolk, Va.....	239.1	235.1	190.5	(1)	164.4	(2)	164.4	162.2	100.3	100.6	199.2	(1)	170.9	(1)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	231.2	231.4	197.0	197.0	133.2	(2)	153.6	153.4	104.2	104.2	211.8	211.0	175.1	174.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	237.4	237.0	229.2	229.4	(2)	133.6	153.3	153.3	111.6	111.6	206.3	205.7	170.5	170.4
Portland, Maine.....	214.8	218.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	163.9	163.7	112.4	112.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Portland, Oreg.....	247.7	247.6	(1)	200.1	(2)	161.2	139.4	139.4	97.5	97.5	(1)	197.6	(1)	179.7
Richmond, Va.....	218.5	218.2	(1)	203.3	(2)	158.4	151.3	150.5	102.2	102.2	(1)	216.9	(1)	163.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	243.2	244.4	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	147.3	147.3	88.4	88.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	242.1	240.0	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	107.2	98.8	94.6	87.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	241.6	242.1	(1)	206.4	(2)	174.8	175.6	175.6	131.3	131.3	(1)	212.2	(1)	178.9
Scranton, Pa.....	230.9	232.0	209.7	(1)	126.6	(2)	170.7	166.9	103.5	103.5	182.4	(1)	161.3	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	238.3	238.5	199.5	(1)	168.2	(2)	129.6	129.3	88.5	88.5	205.2	(1)	183.1	(1)
Washington, D. C.....	227.8	229.2	218.0	(1)	128.4	(2)	157.5	157.1	111.2	111.2	216.4	(1)	177.8	(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	Can- ned	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
1939: August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	99.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	99.6	93.1	90.7	92.4		92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5		97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	106.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2		104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
1941: December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5		111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	125.6	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	126.5	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1		188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
1945: August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5		196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	159.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4		190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
1946: June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5		196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
1946: November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.9	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5		182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	199.4		201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	238.5	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	176.9
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	179.4
1950: January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8		217.2	143.3	223.9	299.5	135.2	178.9
1950: June	203.1	169.8	246.5	246.7	268.6	209.1	268.1	185.1	295.9	177.8	148.4	209.3		224.3	142.7	222.9	296.5	140.1	174.3
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
1951: November	231.4	190.2	273.5	178.6	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
1951: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: 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
1952: July	234.9	194.4	270.4	274.1	308.0	219.3	290.5	187.4	342.1	212.3	208.7	253.2	90.1	283.0	162.4	238.9	346.4	140.6	188.9
1952: August	235.5	194.2	277.3	280.3	307.8	237.0	290.8	197.8	339.8	213.8	217.2	242.3	90.8	265.3	162.6	241.4	346.6	141.4	189.9
1952: September	233.2	194.1	277.0	278.5	308.7	231.2	288.5	202.1	339.3	216.7	221.4	227.6	90.3	241.0	164.2	243.5	346.6	141.1	190.4
1952: October	232.4	194.3	271.5	274.1	303.9	228.1	281.6	193.1	338.1	218.1	230.6	227.3	89.0	240.3	164.8	244.7	346.3	140.7	190.7
1952: November	232.3	194.3	265.5	263.8	298.1	210.3	272.2	200.0	335.9	218.2	226.0	236.7	89.0	254.3	166.0	248.1	346.1	140.3	190.6

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 1950 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 1055, Retail Prices of Food, 1950, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 8. 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	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	Nov. 1951	June 1950	Nov. 1952
United States.....	232.3	232.4	233.2	235.5	234.9	231.5	230.8	230.0	227.6	227.5	232.4	232.2	231.4	203.1	233.7
Atlanta, Ga.....	231.1	230.1	234.3	238.0	236.1	226.5	223.2	225.0	223.9	227.4	230.7	230.7	232.1	195.4	233.8
Baltimore, Md.....	243.5	246.7	246.9	249.9	248.6	242.4	243.2	242.6	239.5	238.6	243.8	242.5	242.4	215.6	245.0
Birmingham, Ala.....	221.2	223.8	224.2	230.8	225.5	217.4	216.2	215.8	215.3	217.3	220.2	222.7	224.3	192.2	224.7
Boston, Mass.....	219.2	221.9	221.3	225.5	225.0	219.9	218.8	215.2	214.6	214.5	218.2	219.3	218.4	196.1	220.8
Bridgeport, Conn.....	231.7	233.4	232.5	235.2	238.0	230.2	230.5	228.3	227.3	227.0	229.4	228.9	227.9	204.0	233.5
Buffalo, N. Y.....	226.9	227.4	227.8	229.7	228.3	227.0	227.0	224.7	221.8	221.0	225.2	226.7	227.2	199.0	232.2
Butte, Mont.....	231.0	232.4	233.6	232.8	231.8	231.7	229.4	228.9	228.1	227.5	230.2	233.7	230.2	203.0	232.9
Cedar Rapids, Iowa ¹	236.6	236.3	237.0	238.7	240.9	240.6	238.0	236.4	235.1	235.1	238.3	239.8	240.5	208.6	241.7
Charleston, S. C.....	221.6	222.8	226.5	232.2	231.4	222.8	221.4	220.2	219.3	219.4	222.3	221.5	218.0	188.0	221.5
Chicago, Ill.....	238.1	238.5	238.6	241.8	239.9	239.2	239.3	234.8	233.3	231.4	237.5	238.1	237.8	208.4	240.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	234.1	237.6	237.4	239.7	239.1	236.9	234.3	231.9	228.6	228.1	233.2	230.4	232.0	205.1	234.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	238.9	241.5	243.9	245.5	245.5	242.5	240.3	238.2	235.8	237.2	240.9	238.5	239.0	211.2	241.3
Columbus, Ohio.....	214.2	216.4	218.3	220.3	217.2	214.3	213.8	211.4	209.2	209.8	214.3	211.3	211.4	183.9	217.4
Dallas, Tex.....	232.3	233.9	237.1	237.4	233.7	232.0	231.8	231.3	229.8	228.8	236.3	235.4	236.0	201.5	233.3
Denver, Colo.....	234.2	236.6	235.6	237.7	237.7	235.1	232.6	232.0	230.4	230.0	236.2	239.2	236.9	205.9	233.6
Detroit, Mich.....	231.9	233.2	233.0	235.3	237.2	234.2	231.6	231.2	228.8	229.1	235.0	234.5	233.5	202.9	233.2
Fall River, Mass.....	222.5	224.2	226.6	227.6	228.6	225.2	224.4	224.4	221.4	220.7	224.0	223.8	224.2	200.7	220.0
Houston, Tex.....	239.7	240.3	240.9	242.8	239.7	237.2	236.1	237.9	236.1	236.0	241.4	241.2	237.8	208.1	240.5
Indianapolis, Ind.....	227.7	230.3	231.6	235.6	232.0	228.9	225.0	222.2	224.1	233.8	227.6	227.0	227.9	198.1	230.6
Jackson, Miss. ¹	227.6	228.4	231.6	232.8	229.7	225.2	222.7	223.7	223.9	225.8	230.3	229.2	227.4	201.0	229.2
Jacksonville, Fla.....	237.3	235.5	240.1	244.6	240.1	236.2	231.3	232.6	231.2	231.5	237.2	235.0	234.8	205.8	239.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	217.1	218.9	217.3	220.6	220.2	216.8	215.5	214.4	213.1	213.0	217.8	218.0	216.4	189.2	218.9
Knoxville, Tenn. ¹	254.0	253.6	258.5	263.4	256.6	251.5	249.6	250.9	250.5	253.2	256.9	256.6	256.2	223.1	255.2
Little Rock, Ark.....	229.0	228.8	231.6	233.6	230.4	228.7	226.5	226.1	224.3	224.6	229.7	229.9	225.4	200.1	232.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	234.9	233.7	234.5	235.3	235.7	235.4	235.7	237.1	234.6	234.2	239.3	240.7	237.1	201.6	234.1
Louisville, Ky.....	215.6	218.1	221.1	224.4	224.2	218.1	216.4	214.5	213.2	213.6	218.4	219.1	218.6	192.0	218.5
Manchester, N. H.....	222.7	226.0	225.9	230.6	228.6	223.9	221.2	217.5	216.6	216.8	221.2	220.9	222.5	200.6	222.7
Memphis, Tenn.....	235.4	239.4	240.8	243.7	236.8	235.6	231.7	231.4	231.0	234.9	237.8	238.9	237.7	208.3	238.6
Milwaukee, Wis.....	232.7	235.9	234.3	240.1	237.6	237.9	237.1	231.5	228.0	227.3	232.8	232.6	231.7	206.6	236.7
Minneapolis, Minn.....	223.1	224.8	223.7	225.0	226.4	226.6	224.2	222.3	220.2	220.1	223.1	224.0	221.2	194.1	224.8
Mobile, Ala.....	226.3	226.3	233.1	236.0	235.2	230.4	224.4	229.1	228.0	228.0	231.6	231.4	230.0	200.1	228.4
Newark, N. J.....	232.7	230.5	229.9	230.0	230.2	226.4	228.6	228.2	224.1	225.0	227.7	227.2	228.3	203.3	230.9
New Haven, Conn.....	224.6	226.6	227.7	229.4	232.0	225.3	226.1	221.0	220.2	219.7	222.6	222.2	222.1	199.8	225.0
New Orleans, La.....	240.4	241.4	245.4	248.7	246.6	241.4	239.2	240.1	239.8	240.5	244.8	244.3	241.3	212.9	240.5
New York N. Y.....	234.0	231.3	231.7	232.5	233.2	226.9	227.4	229.3	225.3	226.2	230.2	230.6	230.9	203.7	234.0
Norfolk, Va.....	239.1	235.1	238.9	244.0	242.0	236.0	235.0	234.7	231.0	232.7	237.2	233.6	231.9	205.9	240.6
Omaha, Nebr.....	223.7	223.5	224.6	227.3	225.5	226.6	224.8	223.2	222.4	222.6	226.8	227.0	225.1	197.2	226.4
Peoria, Ill.....	238.7	237.6	244.0	245.9	243.7	243.3	240.0	239.8	235.6	238.5	243.8	242.5	239.5	216.8	243.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	231.2	231.4	232.3	235.4	235.1	228.8	228.1	226.9	224.3	224.4	229.4	228.8	228.6	201.4	230.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	237.4	237.0	237.1	240.9	237.3	232.9	233.0	231.4	229.3	229.8	235.7	234.6	235.2	207.5	238.7
Portland, Maine.....	214.8	218.1	219.0	222.9	222.3	219.0	215.4	213.6	213.8	214.1	217.0	216.1	216.4	193.0	216.1
Portland, Ore.....	247.7	247.6	249.6	251.6	250.5	250.0	251.3	250.6	248.3	246.9	254.8	253.3	251.8	219.1	247.8
Providence, R. I.....	233.3	235.2	235.6	241.3	241.8	238.5	237.8	233.4	231.4	229.5	234.4	234.1	233.3	207.9	239.5
Richmond, Va.....	218.5	218.2	222.7	224.1	220.7	214.6	215.6	216.8	212.9	214.3	219.3	218.3	219.1	195.2	221.9
Rochester, N. Y.....	227.7	226.4	227.7	231.0	232.0	226.7	226.4	222.2	221.6	223.5	227.4	227.4	226.3	196.4	229.7
St. Louis, Mo.....	243.2	244.4	244.3	249.0	248.6	247.6	243.6	240.5	238.3	238.6	244.0	243.9	242.2	210.2	246.9
St. Paul, Minn.....	221.5	222.8	222.4	223.3	224.1	225.1	223.2	221.6	220.0	221.2	224.0	223.7	221.6	192.6	221.5
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	235.6	235.3	237.5	237.3	236.8	234.8	234.2	233.7	231.5	231.2	232.9	233.4	232.5	202.2	240.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	242.1	240.0	240.9	241.7	243.0	247.4	247.0	249.5	245.4	240.5	248.9	248.4	240.7	211.1	246.8
Savannah, Ga.....	241.6	242.1	245.0	252.0	247.3	242.9	241.3	239.3	238.7	238.9	242.6	241.7	241.7	206.3	244.5
Scranton, Pa.....	230.9	232.0	234.8	237.7	237.7	230.9	231.1	227.8	224.3	225.6	232.0	229.9	229.8	204.2	231.8
Seattle, Wash.....	238.3	238.5	240.7	239.0	239.2	237.8	239.7	241.5	239.7	238.2	243.4	239.9	238.1	208.6	237.4
Springfield, Ill.....	243.2	242.9	244.7	246.9	246.9	245.9	242.2	240.1	238.6	240.2	244.1	242.6	241.4	211.8	244.5
Washington, D. C.....	227.8	229.2	232.2	233.1	232.2	227.2	226.8	227.8	224.0	223.1	228.7	228.9	228.1	201.9	231.9
Wichita, Kans. ¹	248.2	248.6	249.9	250.9	246.0	245.9	241.5	240.4	240.8	242.7	248.3	248.8	244.1	209.4	251.7
Winston-Salem, N. C. ¹	222.4	222.7	224.7	228.6	224.9	219.0	217.1	218.0	217.6	218.6	223.2	222.8	220.5	197.3	224.3

¹ June 1940=100.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group of Commodities

[1947-49=100]¹

Commodity group	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Commodity group	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952
All commodities.....	110.7	* 111.1	All commodities other than farm and food—Continued		
Farm products.....	103.8	104.9	Rubber and products.....	126.5	126.0
Processed foods.....	107.7	108.5	Lumber and wood products.....	119.7	* 120.2
All commodities other than farm and food.....	112.8	* 113.0	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	115.5	115.5
Textile products and apparel.....	98.6	99.2	Metals and metal products.....	123.9	* 124.1
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	97.8	* 96.7	Machinery and motive products.....	121.3	121.3
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	106.4	* 106.6	Furniture and other household durables.....	112.1	* 112.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.5	103.9	Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	114.5	114.4
			Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	110.8	110.8
			Miscellaneous.....	105.7	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).
* Revised.

TABLE D-7a: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.5	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	55.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November.....	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average.....	95.3	104.9	99.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	95.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	86.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	80.4	79.5	81.3
August.....	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	100.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December.....	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	115.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.5
1945: Average.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August.....	105.7	126.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1946: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	126.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
November.....	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	153.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	120.7
1947: Average.....	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	145.0	179.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	146.0	145.5	135.2
1948: Average.....	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	163.6	199.1	135.7	144.5	120.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average.....	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average.....	161.5	170.4	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	156.0	156.8	159.2	153.2
December.....	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.7	171.4	135.7	184.9	221.4	139.6	170.2	140.5	187.1	171.8	169.0	172.4	166.7
1951: Average.....	180.4	196.1	186.9	221.4	172.2	138.2	189.2	225.5	143.3	176.0	141.0	192.4	177.6	174.9	176.7	169.4
1951: January.....	180.2	194.2	182.2	235.4	178.4	136.4	187.5	226.2	147.5	175.0	142.4	192.6	184.9	173.3	176.9	170.4
February.....	183.7	202.6	187.6	238.7	181.0	138.1	188.1	228.2	150.2	175.7	142.7	198.9	187.0	175.6	179.3	171.9
March.....	184.0	203.8	186.6	236.9	183.0	138.6	188.8	228.6	149.3	179.1	142.5	199.4	187.4	175.9	179.4	172.6
April.....	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.7	138.1	189.0	228.6	147.2	180.4	142.7	197.7	187.0	176.1	179.2	172.3
May.....	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.0	137.5	188.8	227.7	145.7	180.1	141.7	195.5	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June.....	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.9	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.6	177.8	170.6
July.....	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	223.8	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August.....	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.7	167.4	138.1	188.1	222.6	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.5	170.0	174.4	174.9	167.2
September.....	177.6	189.2	188.0	212.1	163.1	138.8	189.1	223.1	140.8	172.4	138.5	187.0	168.8	174.2	174.8	167.0
October.....	178.1	192.3	189.4	208.3	157.7	138.9	191.2	223.6	141.1	171.7	139.2	188.9	168.3	174.3	174.8	166.6
November.....	178.3	195.1	188.8	196.6	159.4	138.9	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).

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities ¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Nov. ² 1952	Oct. 1952	Commodity group	Nov. ³ 1952	Oct. 1952
All commodities.....	110.7	* 111.1	Lumber and wood products.....	119.7	* 120.2
Farm products.....	103.8	104.9	Lumber.....	120.0	* 120.2
Fresh and dried produce.....	113.2	111.7	Millwork.....	127.5	127.7
Grains.....	86.5	95.0	Plywood.....	102.3	106.1
Livestock and poultry.....	83.0	94.8	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	115.5	115.5
Plant and animal fibers.....	107.1	* 109.6	Wood pulp.....	108.8	109.3
Fluid milk.....	114.4	* 114.8	Waste paper.....	65.7	* 71.2
Eggs.....	117.6	* 124.8	Paper.....	124.9	124.9
Hay and seeds.....	88.5	96.7	Paperboard.....	124.8	124.6
Other farm products.....	132.5	136.0	Converted paper and paperboard.....	112.3	112.2
Processed foods.....	107.7	108.5	Building paper and board.....	117.6	115.8
Cereal and bakery products.....	107.1	106.4	Metals and metal products.....	123.9	* 124.1
Meats, poultry, fish.....	101.9	* 104.1	Iron and steel.....	127.0	127.3
Dairy products and ice cream.....	115.5	115.9	Nonferrous metals.....	122.5	122.9
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables.....	105.9	* 105.9	Metal containers.....	125.1	125.1
Sugar and confectionery.....	110.0	110.7	Hardware.....	125.3	125.3
Packaged beverage materials.....	161.9	161.9	Plumbing equipment.....	118.1	118.1
Animal fats and oils.....	57.0	58.4	Heating equipment.....	113.7	113.7
Crude vegetable oils.....	66.7	* 63.9	Structural metal products.....	114.1	* 114.0
Refined vegetable oils.....	67.0	64.9	Nonstructural metal products.....	125.9	* 125.8
Vegetable oil and products.....	81.1	* 81.7	Machinery and motive products.....	121.3	121.3
Other processed foods.....	122.1	124.1	Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	121.6	121.5
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	112.8	* 113.0	Construction machinery and equipment.....	126.2	* 125.8
Textile products and apparel.....	98.6	99.2	Metal working machinery.....	128.9	* 129.1
Cotton products.....	98.4	* 99.2	General purpose machinery and equipment.....	121.8	121.8
Wool products.....	112.6	113.2	Miscellaneous machinery.....	119.5	119.4
Synthetic textiles.....	89.1	89.5	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	119.0	* 119.0
Silk products.....	130.3	140.0	Motor vehicles.....	119.7	119.7
Apparel.....	98.3	98.4	Furniture and other household durables.....	112.1	* 112.0
Other textile products.....	86.9	94.5	Household furniture.....	112.8	112.6
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	97.8	* 96.5	Commercial furniture.....	123.2	123.2
Hides and skins.....	69.9	* 65.4	Floor covering.....	122.4	122.4
Leather.....	90.5	* 90.1	Household appliances.....	107.2	* 107.2
Footwear.....	111.0	110.6	Radio, TV, and phonographs.....	93.8	93.7
Other leather products.....	99.6	* 99.2	Other household durable goods.....	119.6	119.5
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	106.4	* 106.6	Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	114.5	114.4
Coal.....	113.4	* 113.3	Flat glass.....	114.4	114.4
Coke.....	124.3	* 124.3	Concrete ingredients.....	112.9	113.0
Gas.....	* 100.4	* 100.4	Concrete products.....	112.7	112.7
Electricity.....	* 98.5	* 98.5	Structural clay products.....	124.0	124.0
Petroleum and products.....	108.1	108.5	Gypsum products.....	117.7	117.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.5	103.9	Prepared asphalt roofing.....	106.0	106.0
Industrial chemicals.....	112.7	113.9	Other nonmetallic minerals.....	114.4	112.7
Paint and paint materials.....	106.3	106.5	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	110.8	110.8
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics.....	91.9	* 92.0	Cigarettes.....	105.7	105.7
Fats and oils, inedible.....	53.2	* 51.0	Cigars.....	102.4	102.4
Mixed fertilizer.....	110.4	110.7	Other tobacco products.....	118.4	118.4
Fertilizer materials.....	111.1	111.0	Alcoholic beverages.....	111.2	111.2
Other chemicals and products.....	102.9	103.0	Nonalcoholic beverages.....	119.7	119.7
Rubber and products.....	126.5	126.0	Miscellaneous.....	105.7	108.4
Crude rubber.....	130.3	126.6	Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	113.2	113.2
Tires and tubes.....	126.3	126.3	Manufactured animal feeds.....	103.3	108.4
Other rubber products.....	124.6	125.2	Notions and accessories.....	91.1	90.9
			Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	101.0	101.0
			Other miscellaneous.....	120.8	120.8

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7. ² Preliminary. ³ Calculated from September data. ⁴ Calculated from August data. * Revised.

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.....	4,760	-----	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: 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
July ²	425	650	125,000	850,000	12,500,000	1.44
August ^{2 3}	450	675	225,000	310,000	2,100,000	.25
September ²	475	700	230,000	360,000	3,200,000	.37
October ²	425	650	470,000	600,000	3,500,000	.37
November ²	250	475	90,000	220,000	1,500,000	.19
December ²	200	350	80,000	120,000	1,000,000	.11

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not

measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

³ Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)												1951	1952	1951
	1952														
	Dec. ³	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.			
Total new construction ⁴	\$2,513	\$2,787	\$3,011	\$3,098	\$3,095	\$3,027	\$2,945	\$2,743	\$2,516	\$2,332	\$2,088	\$2,174	\$2,366	\$32,329	\$30,893
Private construction.....	1,789	1,924	1,988	2,030	2,037	1,994	1,925	1,811	1,690	1,617	1,463	1,517	1,674	21,785	21,684
Residential building (nonfarm).....	953	1,033	1,048	1,049	1,047	1,023	983	922	849	799	676	719	840	11,101	10,973
New dwelling units.....	865	925	935	935	930	905	865	810	750	710	600	650	760	9,880	9,849
Additions and alterations.....	70	90	95	96	99	101	103	99	87	77	63	56	66	1,036	934
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	18	18	18	18	18	17	15	13	12	12	13	13	14	185	190
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	421	435	434	430	418	411	404	392	386	398	406	415	415	4,950	5,152
Industrial.....	187	190	189	187	181	180	182	188	194	202	209	209	200	2,298	2,117
Commercial.....	107	109	104	101	98	97	92	82	73	74	75	83	92	1,095	1,371
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	49	48	45	44	43	39	36	34	33	33	36	39	41	479	544
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	58	61	59	57	55	58	56	48	40	41	39	44	51	616	827
Other nonresidential building.....	127	136	141	142	139	134	130	122	119	122	122	123	123	1,557	1,664
Religious.....	37	38	39	38	36	33	31	29	28	29	30	31	32	399	452
Educational.....	33	34	33	32	31	30	29	26	26	26	27	28	28	355	345
Social and recreational.....	11	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	125	164
Hospital and institutional ⁷	27	29	31	33	34	35	35	34	33	33	32	32	33	388	419
Miscellaneous.....	19	23	26	27	26	25	25	24	23	25	24	23	22	290	284
Farm construction.....	103	117	139	168	183	180	171	157	136	123	113	110	110	1,700	1,800
Public utilities.....	304	331	360	376	381	371	359	333	313	292	263	267	303	3,950	3,695
Railroad.....	33	37	37	37	37	36	36	33	32	30	27	30	37	405	399
Telephone and telegraph.....	45	47	49	48	48	47	47	46	45	46	41	41	40	550	487
Other public utilities.....	226	247	274	291	296	288	276	254	236	216	195	196	226	2,995	2,809
All other private ⁸	8	8	7	7	8	9	8	7	6	5	5	6	6	84	64
Public construction.....	724	863	1,023	1,068	1,068	1,033	1,020	932	826	715	625	657	692	10,544	9,209
Residential building ⁹	47	49	52	53	55	53	54	54	54	55	58	63	66	647	595
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	314	332	352	369	373	375	375	356	343	311	275	286	289	4,061	3,471
Industrial.....	113	125	141	156	162	162	164	151	138	114	88	92	95	1,606	958
Educational.....	135	136	137	137	137	138	138	136	135	131	128	130	131	1,618	1,531
Hospital and institutional.....	37	38	40	41	42	43	42	41	42	39	36	37	36	478	498
Other nonresidential.....	29	33	34	35	32	32	31	28	28	27	27	27	27	359	484
Military and naval facilities ¹⁰	107	117	125	127	129	121	119	116	109	100	85	91	88	1,346	887
Highways.....	120	215	330	350	335	320	310	250	175	115	90	90	111	2,700	2,400
Sewer and water.....	55	59	62	63	65	63	62	60	56	51	46	48	50	690	706
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	14	16	20	22	20	19	18	18	15	13	11	12	12	198	213
Conservation and development.....	62	70	77	79	75	76	76	72	68	65	56	62	72	838	860
All other public ¹²	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	4	64	77

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Revised.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction ¹

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1952										1951			1951	1950
	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Total	Total
Total new construction ²	\$241,711	\$213,536	\$227,748	\$203,658	\$596,883	\$285,047	\$358,525	\$265,187	\$202,100	\$260,887	\$208,507	\$190,610	\$189,117	\$4,201,939	\$2,805,214
Airfields ³	11,805	8,496	8,012	3,924	17,556	6,020	3,833	6,949	3,371	9,315	3,340	10,170	9,096	278,630	58,183
Building	94,148	75,255	107,989	68,418	369,355	143,940	144,461	144,054	104,876	97,126	115,631	72,316	72,709	2,179,280	1,369,617
Residential	1,009	1,149	3,367	362	2,067	668	530	178	280	310	306	112	46	8,966	15,445
Nonresidential	93,139	74,106	104,622	68,056	367,288	143,272	143,931	143,876	104,596	96,816	115,325	72,204	72,663	2,170,314	1,354,172
Educational ⁴	9,405	8,980	8,941	9,073	12,290	879	5,896	3,318	6,508	3,384	7,703	9,825	12,229	60,570	3,123
Hospital and institutional	11,208	3,572	29,054	6,931	20,060	15,171	23,270	10,902	10,629	5,745	10,653	10,867	14,601	305,577	396,086
Administrative and general ⁵	1,702	5,011	1,022	2,514	11,891	3,422	615	3,266	1,717	2,236	1,570	1,265	1,812	57,146	58,794
Other nonresidential building	70,824	56,543	65,605	49,538	323,047	123,800	114,150	126,390	85,742	85,451	95,399	50,247	44,021	1,746,811	896,169
Airfield buildings ⁶	7,652	1,780	7,701	4,131	7,773	2,702	5,310	6,461	2,041	905	1,787	309	3,903	91,911	32,450
Industrial ⁷	18,104	8,263	19,119	9,974	166,522	48,511	31,161	43,645	6,764	11,703	32,274	27,973	10,890	892,384	745,037
Troop housing	6,271	11,736	18,095	20,305	58,360	23,178	36,534	28,492	23,962	25,020	47,293	656	1,201	225,909	2,589
Warehouses	20,102	11,991	10,551	4,165	38,013	35,998	28,256	29,765	32,427	28,133	6,734	12,547	4,850	75,824	45,437
Miscellaneous ⁸	18,695	22,773	10,139	10,963	52,379	13,411	12,889	18,027	20,548	19,690	7,311	8,762	23,177	460,783	70,656
Conservation and development	31,632	27,581	7,912	3,727	44,720	8,826	50,433	15,246	24,382	26,389	13,852	28,449	19,429	396,841	321,458
Reclamation	6,900	13,970	2,894	659	10,923	2,191	34,637	5,461	5,470	527	2,423	2,017	6,244	86,928	81,768
River, harbor, and flood control	24,732	13,611	5,018	3,068	33,797	6,635	15,796	9,785	18,912	25,862	11,429	26,432	13,185	309,913	239,690
Highways	76,838	78,198	93,360	105,449	124,689	105,228	101,566	79,605	60,971	66,430	53,373	69,554	65,375	850,946	836,015
Electrification	2,585	9,144	895	14,464	9,039	10,896	49,681	12,738	2,960	49,523	6,464	2,711	3,614	281,251	156,981
All other ⁹	24,703	14,862	9,580	7,676	31,524	10,137	8,551	6,595	5,540	12,104	15,847	7,410	18,894	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. Excludes estimated costs for additional expansion of Atomic Energy Commission facilities, as announced in July and August 1952, for which final notification of awards and contract amounts have not been received.

⁸ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁹ Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

*During June, the last month in the fiscal year, volume is relatively high because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only				
	Total all classes ²	New residential building						New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping					Non-house-keeping ⁵			Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴	
		Privately financed dwelling units				Publicly financed dwelling units								
		Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴									
1942	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	338,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,398,144	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,100	285,627	39,785	2,410,315	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,480,359	5,819,360	4,850,763	178,985	798,612	327,553	84,504	3,156,476	1,092,458	798,499	624,377	33,310	140,812	38,953
1951	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: 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	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	3,558	6,775	8,941
May	813,858	443,641	388,300	20,599	34,742	55,150	5,561	204,635	104,871	53,228	43,572	3,532	6,124	5,996
June	869,290	410,751	367,746	17,384	25,621	62,070	3,605	275,250	117,614	48,841	41,075	3,060	4,706	6,868
July	806,071	419,706	368,487	17,282	33,936	22,554	2,395	252,209	109,208	50,570	41,790	2,930	5,850	2,483
August ⁶	740,684	392,831	345,001	18,961	28,869	12,119	5,781	231,825	98,128	47,823	38,867	3,283	5,673	1,663
September ⁶	792,435	435,221	380,901	18,146	36,174	14,896	7,247	230,435	104,636	51,966	42,378	3,092	6,496	1,615
October ⁷	798,725	446,886	387,056	16,021	43,809	21,281	4,243	223,184	103,132	52,347	42,620	2,713	7,014	2,128

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-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds ¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ³	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁴	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,895	2,530,765	\$295,130
1944 ⁴	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	483,231	11,823
1946	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,798	5,617,425	25,373
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 ⁵	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,413,371	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	23,860
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	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	1,232,970	1,204,978	27,992
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	(⁶)	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	1,210,238	35,960
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,676
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,600	262,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(⁷)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(⁷)	762,625	724,876	37,749
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,586
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(⁷)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	329,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,964,456	2,549,238	415,218
April	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,268	828,339	37,929
May	101,000	55,400	45,800	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June	132,500	84,700	47,800	130,300	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	2,422,196	104,837
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	3,800	3,800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(⁷)	895,543	884,789	10,754
Fourth quarter	225,900	114,300	111,000	220,900	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,955	796,682	10,273
November	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(⁷)	672,078	650,660	21,418
December	60,800	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200	536,042	525,858	10,184
1952: First quarter	246,500	137,400	109,100	228,900	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	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	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,800	152,700	142,100	24,500	23,100	1,400	2,895,715	2,681,333	214,382
April	106,200	59,000	47,200	97,000	50,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	945,850	874,524	74,326
May	109,600	60,700	48,900	100,900	52,400	48,500	8,700	8,300	400	982,232	902,483	79,749
June	103,500	56,100	47,400	96,900	49,900	47,000	6,600	6,200	400	964,633	904,326	60,307
Third quarter	299,700	152,400	113,600	285,600	145,100	134,700	4,100	4,100	0	2,750,420	2,713,629	36,791
July	102,600	52,400	50,200	101,100	50,900	50,200	1,500	1,500	(⁷)	945,587	931,214	14,373
August ⁸	99,100	50,800	48,300	97,400	49,400	48,000	1,700	1,400	300	895,675	882,446	13,229
September	98,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	97,100	(⁹)	(⁹)	900	(⁹)	(⁹)	909,158	899,969	9,189
Fourth quarter	101,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	100,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	1,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	949,448	925,883	23,565
October ¹⁰	101,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	100,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	1,000	(⁹)	(⁹)	949,448	925,883	23,565

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.