

Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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II

The Labor Month in Review

THE ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES of the Korean truce had been debated for many months in anticipation of the event. The first postsigning formal statement by labor on the subject came from the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It called for priority tax relief to low-income groups, lower prices and higher wages to follow repeal of excise and excess-profit taxes, selectivity in defense contract cancellations, and increased public works.

As the truce was signed, the economy generally was continuing to function at a high level, and, although there were some individual industries which showed slight weaknesses, most indicators in June and July were signs of strength. Personal income in the first half of 1953 was 7 percent higher than in the 1952 first half. Consumer buying was at near-record levels. The Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production at 241 was about even with the past few months. Nonfarm employment of 49.4 million represented an increase of 5 million since the outbreak of the fighting, most of it occurring prior to 1953. Unemployment-insurance claims were well under a million, and factory hours held at 40.7. A revised BLS construction activity estimate for 1953 put the year's total 7 percent over last year's; the July figure in volume and dollar value was at an all-time high. The machine-tool industry still had a 7-month backlog of orders.

AFTER about 3 years of capacity operation, production in steel mills declined in June, and during July was off 5 to 8 percent. The farm-equipment and lumber industries showed signs of slumps (in the latter industry, west coast CIO workers voted against a strike).

In one declining industry—soft coal—curtailed employment and hours of work are affecting industrial relations problems. On August 1, either union or management could exercise a 60-day-notice clause of intent to negotiate a new agreement, but neither side took advantage of

the initial opportunity. Earlier, in anticipation of the date, there had been some verbal skirmishing. Joseph E. Moody, president of the Southern Coal Operator's Association, castigated the northern owners for being dominated (denied by the northern group) by the mines owned by steel companies, which do not have to compete for consumer markets. He called for a North-South pay differential and a lowering of the 40-cents-a-ton welfare fund levy. The United Mine Workers Journal for August 1 attacked the Moody statement. It quoted with apparent approbation the northern spokesman, Harry M. Moses, on the matter, despite his earlier criticism of John L. Lewis for allowing too many unorganized mines in the industry. The miners' welfare fund, subject as it is to the vicissitudes of production, received a serious threat when the Office of Internal Revenue ruled its income was not tax exempt. The full import of the ruling was not immediately evident.

PROBLEMS—economic and political, institutional and public, national and international—faced the executive council of the American Federation of Labor when it met in Chicago, August 10, for what might prove to be its most important session in some time and its final one before the Federation convention September 21.

For one thing, its attitude toward the administration and the recently recessed Congress in relation to matters of labor interest, including the Taft-Hartley Act, would be revealed.

Of even more significance was the council's attitude on internal matters. Up for approval was the no-raid agreement, already ratified by the CIO executive board, scheduled to be effective, presumably for those unions which sign it, on January 1, 1954. Convention approval would normally follow the council's action. There was some question as to whether all important affiliates—e. g., the Teamsters—would sign the no-raid pledge, considered an important precursor of unity progress between the two organizations.

IN A REPORT on the recent meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the AFL council received an account of practical application of unity of purpose and action. The AFL, CIO, and United Mine Workers operated in close harmony to achieve a common political objective: the election of Omer Becu of Belgium as

president to replace Sir Ernest Tewson, whose keynote speech on "negotiating" with the Communists had been attacked by AFL president George Meany as a too-soft approach. The United Mine Workers received a seat on the enlarged executive board. (In an interesting unity sidelight, the AFL Seafarer's Union consented to admit the CIO National Maritime Union to the International Transport Workers Federation trade secretariat; similar consent is being sought for the CIO United Transport Workers.) There was some American concern over the manner in which the Cuban delegation dominated the Latin American representation.

The AFL council could foresee an interesting sequel to the ICFTU meeting. In October, the Communist World Federation of Trade Unions meets in Vienna. Its offer of a working relationship with the free unions had been contemptuously turned down (Meany characterized it as dedicated to slave labor) in the light of worker revolts in Soviet sections of Germany and other satellite areas last June and of the continued unrest, since all propaganda stops are expected to be pulled.

THE HEARING before the council of the International Longshoremen's Union on progress in carrying out the dictates of the council's ultimatum to rid itself of the shapeup, graft, undemocratic procedures, and corrupt officials was preceded by the somewhat complicated antics of the union to police itself. It made an abortive effort to oust Anthony Anastasia, head of the Brooklyn piers. On the other hand, it is assessing members \$5 to finance a court test against a New York-New Jersey joint law designed to remove waterfront rackets and employment depredations.

Two large, unaffiliated railway unions—the Locomotive Engineers and the Firemen and Enginemen—whose conventions always last several weeks, met in Cleveland and Boston throughout July and into August. D. B. Robertson, after 31 years as president of the Firemen, announced his

retirement. He was succeeded by H. E. Gilbert, a vice president, in a five-way contest. The Engineers chose Guy L. Brown as grand chief to succeed J. P. Shields, who died shortly before the convention opened. Later, the Engineers rejected a proposal from the Firemen for a merger of the two organizations.

THE NOMINATION of Rocco C. Siciliano, labor relations executive for an Illinois oil firm, completed the roster of assistant secretaries in the Labor Department. Also named to a Federal labor post during July was Philip Ray Rodgers, staff director of the Senate Labor Committee, as a member of the National Labor Relations Board, replacing John M. Houston. The long-delayed atomic energy disputes panel was organized with Cyrus S. Ching, former Conciliation Service director, as chairman, and Thomas W. Holland and Arthur M. Ross, both former Wage Stabilization Board members, and Philip Weiss, former chairman of the Michigan Mediation Board. The panel was confronted with a ready-made problem at 2 of the 3 Oak Ridge AEC plants where 3,500 AFL craftsmen were threatening to resume a brief strike for a wage increase of 10½ cents an hour. CIO Chemical Workers had previously accepted a company offer of 5 cents.

PICKET-LINE sanctity was given a new interpretation in a decision (since appealed) handed down by a Portland, Oreg., Federal district judge in a case in litigation for 12 years. Montgomery Ward & Co. was upheld in its damage suit against common carriers whose union employees by contractual agreement refused to cross Teamster picket lines. The judge ruled that "ritualistic recognition of a picket line . . . because of union pressure . . . has no place in the American way of life" and that a carrier's public responsibility transcended contract obligations to employee unions as well as its own financial security.

The Control of Industrial Labor in Communist China¹

ALICE W. SHURCLIFF*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article is confined to the subject of paid industrial workers. No attempt is made to deal with the important subjects of farm labor, use of rural labor on rural construction projects, or forced labor by political prisoners. An interesting article on Forced Labor in China Today, by Shao-er Ong, recently appeared in the 1953 spring issue of the World Affairs Interpreter published by the University of Southern California.*

INCREASING CONTROL over the industrial labor market, in order to facilitate the expansion of industry, has been the keynote of Chinese Communist labor policies. Controls have been directed specifically toward increasing individual worker output and toward keeping general wage levels lower than worker productivity might warrant, in order to help accumulate capital for industrial expansion.

As a result of the new controls, workers have been deprived of much of the freedom they formerly enjoyed and have suffered many economic hardships. Other economic policies, followed by the Communist regime since it assumed control of the country almost 4 years ago, have resulted in an increase in unemployment due both to decreased job opportunities for unskilled workers and to unfavorable conditions in rural areas which have led rural workers to migrate and seek industrial employment in the cities.

Controls²

The principal types of control introduced by the Chinese Communist Party follow the Soviet pattern and include (1) wage differentials which

favor workers in heavy industry and those with high output, (2) drives for increased production, and (3) state direction of industrial hiring.

The primary impact of the controls falls upon workers in the larger public and private enterprises which employ about 3 million workers out of a nonagricultural paid labor force of between 13 and 15 million. Of these 3 million workers, about 500,000 are engaged in mining, 500,000 in the railroads, 600,000 in textile manufacturing, 1 million in other types of manufacturing, 300,000 in communications, road transport, and shipping, and an unknown number in certain aspects of the construction industry.³ While some of these workers are engaged in enterprises not yet owned or operated by the Government, the controls are applied to them insofar as the Government believes advisable to increase output.

Controls are enforced by the Government, which now owns or controls most of the large-scale industrial enterprises in the country, and by the All China Federation of Labor (ACFL), the only trade-union organization permitted to operate. The policies of the Government and the ACFL are fully integrated, since the Communist Party runs both and many Government and Communist Party officials are also ACFL officials. For instance, Chu Hsüeh-fan, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, is concurrently vice chairman of the ACFL and chairman of the ACFL's National Federation of Postmen's and Telegraphers Trade Unions. In fact, the Communist Party's use of the ACFL as its tool was made quite explicit by the ACFL secretary general, Lai Jo-yu, in a speech of May 2, 1953, in which he used the well-known Leninist slogan in describing the ACFL as "a powerful transmission belt between the Communist Party and the broad masses of the working class."⁴

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

¹ The principal sources of information for this article were: (1) U. S. Foreign Service Reports from Hong Kong; (2) translations made by the U. S. Consulate General in Hong Kong, of material released by the official news agency of the Chinese Communist regime, the New China News Agency, and printed in the Chinese press; (3) translations of Chinese radio broadcasts.

Material released by the Chinese Communist regime through the press or radio is recognized as biased, and little credence is given to the statistics themselves. But this material, combined with a careful study and cross analysis of other information on this and indirectly related subjects, reveals some significant trends.

² For further information, see *The Working Class in Communist China*, by Richard L. Walker. (In *Problems of Communism*, Issue No. 3-4, Vol. 2, 1953, International Information Administration, Washington, D. C.)

³ These estimates are derived largely from trade-union membership reports and do not include numerous workers in small shops and stores manned by unpaid family workers.

⁴ Foreign Radio Broadcast from Peking (Chinese Home Service) of May 4, 1953.

Wage Incentives

To encourage workers to accept employment in basic industries and to equalize wage rates throughout the country, the Government has been developing a new nationwide method of determining wage rates, modeled on the Soviet system. Some modifications of wage rates have already taken place in certain industries, especially in Northeast China (Manchuria), and in the Central South Region where new "provisional regulations" were promulgated in August 1952.

These provisional regulations,⁵ which are believed to be a model for the entire country, set three basic factors to be considered by the Government in its determination of a given worker's pay rate: (1) type of industry, with the highest rates established for mining and heavy industries which the Government is trying to expand, and the lowest rates in the consumer goods industries; (2) productive capacity of individual plants, the large plants having the highest wage levels; and (3) eight wage grades based on level of skill. A considerable spread is planned for these eight grades in order to increase the workers' desire for promotion. Technical,⁶ managerial, and office personnel have their earnings and allowances set by the enterprise with the approval of the supervisory Government office.

Incentives for higher worker output include gradual introduction of output norms, piecework pay rates, and bonuses for high output. These are to be imposed following establishment of the general wage-rate categories outlined above. The new regulations rule out supplementary cash allowances previously given workers for dependents, housing, fuel, and food, but occasionally permit payment of such perquisites in kind. When a worker's total earnings would be lowered by the new system, the previous earnings may be continued for a brief period during which he may try to increase his output.

To make wage incentives consistent over the large areas of the country where prices vary, the regime has introduced a system of computing

⁵ Translation of text of the Provisional Regulation Governing Wages in State [Public]-Operated Factories, Mines and Communications Enterprises, Aug. 16, 1952, released by the New China News Agency.

⁶ This term, as used in Communist China, includes foremen and certain categories of workers who would be considered skilled workers in the United States.

wages in terms of units of purchasing power. This feature of the wage system is of particular interest since it is derived from an indigenous practice of figuring wage rates in terms of the price of rice or other commodities rather than in terms of unstable currency. The uniform wage unit is based upon the selling price of a market basket of commodities sold by state trading companies and cooperative societies. The contents of the market basket vary according to the local consumption habits. In East China, for instance, when the system came into effect in April 1952, a wage unit represented the value of 0.88 pound of rice, 0.22 foot of white cloth, 0.06 pound of vegetable oil, 0.02 pound of salt, and 2.2 pounds of coal or 2.75 pounds of firewood. The value of the wage unit is announced at 5-day intervals by the People's Bank. On September 8, 1952, the money rates for one wage unit were 2,551 yuan in Shanghai, 2,268 in Peiping, 2,796 in Canton, and 2,040 in Mukden. The wage unit system has been adopted by state-controlled industrial enterprises and by many private enterprises.

Productivity Drives

Productivity drives in public and private enterprises have been carried on for the most part by the All China Federation of Labor (ACFL) which has been impelling workers to raise their output and to lower production costs through saving raw materials and introducing improved production techniques. Special short-term production drives (emulation campaigns) have also been sponsored for special causes such as the support of Chinese troops in Korea and in honor of May Day, Army Day, and Sino-Soviet Friendship Month. During these emulation campaigns, workers try to fulfill or surpass their production schedules through speed-ups, overtime, and holiday work. Workers with outstanding production records are given honorary titles (e. g., "advanced workers" or "labor heroes") which entitle them to special honor and to extra benefits under the social-insurance scheme if they become ill or injured during the course of their work. They are also given higher rates of pay, better housing, and other types of preferential treatment.

In order to have direct influence over the maximum number of workers, the ACFL has been con-

centrating upon increasing its membership through political pressure on workers and through special economic advantages which are available only to ACFL members. Unemployed members are given job preference at the Government-operated employment offices, an important consideration in view of the serious unemployment situation. A compulsory social-insurance scheme (financed by industry and the Government but administered by the ACFL) provides greater and more extensive benefits for ACFL members than for non-members.⁷ The result is a great expansion in union membership, which the Communists claim has risen from 1.4 million in 1948 to 10.2 million out of a nonagricultural paid labor force of 13 to 15 million in 1953.⁸

Labor Market Controls

The Communist regime has gradually tightened its control over the industrial labor market, carrying out its long-term policy of "centralized distribution of labor." So far the controls have been directed primarily toward scientific and technical personnel and skilled workers who are in short supply and toward unemployed unskilled workers who have become an important problem in their own right.

To alleviate the shortage of scientific and technical personnel and skilled workers, the Government has increased enrollment in universities, technical schools, and vocational training courses. Emphasis on increasing the number of such graduates, even at the expense of quality, is indicated by an order of 1952 requiring all juniors majoring in science and technology to be graduated at the end of the school year, and also by the short-term vocational training courses for teaching limited skills for specific jobs, rather than the broader skills for higher type jobs.

Graduates of universities and vocational training schools have no choice regarding their employment, but are assigned to the jobs in accordance with an October 1951 decision of the Government Administrative Council regarding "the reform of the academic system." In assigning graduates, priority is given to production work in capital construction, factories, mines, communications, and water conservation. Graduates have been warned by the Government not to resist assignment to jobs in remote parts of China.

Unemployed workers are required to register with local Government employment offices or labor bureaus under a decision of the Government Administrative Council of August 3, 1952. Only those registered are eligible for filling regular job openings which may occur in public and private enterprises. Conversely, such enterprises are required to notify the employment offices of their regular job openings. Temporary jobs are not, however, subject to these restrictions. Although the activities and powers of the employment offices have been increased by these measures, administrative facilities and procedures for complete control over the industrial labor market have apparently not yet been developed.

Additional controls have been introduced in an attempt to alleviate the problem of unemployment which has become severe among unskilled urban workers. These measures include (1) compulsory labor at subsistence wage levels in street cleaning and other municipal projects for beggars, prostitutes, and others having no means of support acceptable to the Communist regime; (2) recruitment for military training and service; (3) movement to distant regions to work on Government-sponsored development programs under arduous conditions at subsistence wage levels; (4) forced return of some of the unemployed to their rural homes; and (5) work relief, often of a compulsory nature. The Communists claim that 2.2 million persons had been reached by these programs by September 1952. In addition, Communist authorities in rural areas have been directed to promote public works in order to prevent unskilled labor from flowing into the cities. Public and private enterprises in which temporary production difficulties or increased efficiency result in excess personnel have been ordered to retain surplus workers.

Results of Communist Policies

The overall economic policies of the Communist regime, as well as the specific controls exercised

⁷ No attempt is made to evaluate the social-insurance scheme in this article, because of lack of information on the benefits provided as compared to the benefits advertised.

⁸ This large increase is not entirely satisfactory, even from the Communist viewpoint. At the May 1953 Congress of the ACFL, criticism was directed toward some trade-union leaders who "were only after large membership figures and admitted many persons of nonworker status like those in the petty handicraft industry and liberal professions." Foreign Radio Broadcast of Report delivered during the 7th ACFL Congress by Hsu Chih-chen.

over workers, have impaired working conditions, worker earnings, and employment opportunities. Lack of data makes it impossible to estimate the effect of controls on the individual worker's output. Communist claims of greatly increased worker output in industry merely compare present output with that of 1950 when production was very low because of war damage and economic dislocations.⁹ Thus, there is no method of determining whether the claimed increase in output is equal to the rapid increase in worker output in other war-devastated countries such as Japan and Western Germany where workers' freedom from controls has been greatly increased in the postwar period.

Special drives to increase worker output have been accompanied by a large increase in work accident rates and a deterioration in working conditions—both of which have always compared unfavorably with Western standards. A Circular on Disposal of Serious Cases of Injury and Death Caused by Negligence of Production Safety in Certain State-Operated Factories and Mines, issued by the Government on September 17, 1952, appears to refute claims, made at other times, that industrial safety has been greatly improved.

. . . the leadership cadres and trade-union workers of some enterprises . . . simply overlook the life and health of the workers. They do not actively provide the necessary safety conditions for the workers and staff members, nor do they institute or seriously implement the safety system. What is worse, they even dupe the workers into doing dangerous work. In certain cases, the regulations and system are drawn up but no education is given to the workers on the safety measures, with the result the workers ignorant of the system violate regulations and labor discipline, leading to the occurrence of accidents. Another factor responsible for the accidents is that some leadership cadres in factories and mines have their work ill planned, and when time becomes short for the task to be completed, they start rushing workers blindly by extra shifts and extra working hours in disregard of the safety of the workers. It is even more common that the leadership personnel and trade-union cadres of the basic organs only care to distribute and check up the production task but not the safety and health work, due to their one-sided task viewpoint and meritism.

⁹ A brief summary of these claims is given in World Economic Report, 1951-52, United Nations, New York (pp. 52-53).

¹⁰ Foreign Service Report No. 615, Hong Kong, November 2, 1950, entitled "Speech by Teng Tzu-hui."

¹¹ The Communists had negated the effect of these bonuses earlier by paying bonuses in non-negotiable government bonds.

¹² For further information on Japan, see Wage Developments in Japan During the Occupation, Monthly Labor Review, October 1952.

In the respect of supervision of the safety work, the organization is far from being sound. In general, no such system has been instituted yet in the factories and mines. Where the system has been instituted, the leadership attaches little importance to it.

The "low wage" policy which the Communists have instituted in China, as in the Soviet Union and the European Soviet satellite countries, has kept wage levels lower than worker productivity might warrant. The reason for this was clearly stated by a member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, at a conference of heavy industry interests in Hankow.

In keeping the long-term interests of workers in view, it is imperative that we should avoid eating up our own capital. All efforts should therefore be made to acquaint workers with the meaning of the low wage policy. The readjustment of wages must only be put into practice after the workers are thoroughly convinced and ready to submit to it out of their own free will.¹⁰

During 1950, and 1951, as the Communists secured effective control over industry, the low-wage policy was put into effect region by region and went through two phases. The first phase consisted of reducing wage rates by about 30 percent in all state-controlled enterprises. These reductions were alleged to be in response to voluntary requests from the workers themselves. A further reduction in earnings followed a directive of December 1951, issued by the Economic Committee of the Government Administrative Council, which discontinued the customary substantial New Year bonuses in public enterprises and curtailed them in private enterprises.¹¹ These reductions more than canceled the wage increases which workers had demanded and secured in the earlier period of Communist control when industry was still largely under private management. During the subsequent phase of the program, wage levels have been allowed to increase slowly, but not nearly as rapidly as, for instance, in Japan where workers' earnings have largely kept pace with increased output.¹²

Skilled and semiskilled industrial workers have apparently not fared as badly, although their earnings are still very low. The Communists have publicized various wage increases for skilled workers and have claimed that in Northeast China (Manchuria), where earnings levels are the

highest in the country, some of the outstanding workers earned as much as \$16 to \$22 a month in 1952.¹³ These figures reveal how very low earnings are. They are much lower than in Japan where the average monthly industrial earnings in plants employing over 30 persons were \$40 a month in 1952. (Lack of data prevents a comparison of earnings in terms of purchasing power.)

Furthermore, the Chinese workers, both skilled and unskilled, are not free to spend their small earnings entirely for their own benefit. They must contribute to numerous special donation campaigns sponsored by the Government, such as drives for the purchase of planes and guns for the Communist armed forces in Korea.

Unemployment. Serious dislocations in the labor market, brought about by Communist economic policies, have resulted in a substantial increase in urban unemployment. In August 1952, the regime estimated that 3 million people were unemployed, compared with its 1950 estimate of 1.6 million people. This increase has occurred in the face of (1) Government reports that paid employment in factories and other large-scale enterprises is at an all-time high; (2) unemployment programs which the Government claims have reached some 2.2 million persons during the past 3 years; (3) employment of 5 to 6 million persons in the regular army, regional district troops, and in the public security forces;¹⁴ and (4) expansion of civilian personnel employed by the Government and the Communist Party from 720,000 in 1949 to 2,750,000 in 1952.¹⁵

The reasons for the growth of urban unemployment are apparently to be found in other sectors of the economy. For instance, the Government Administrative Council, at its July 1952 meeting, reported that rural labor was flowing into the cities in an unplanned manner increasing the problem of urban unemployment. This migration reflects an increase in rural poverty stemming from the imposition of high farm taxes, the low official prices set for farm products, and the Government's forced collection of a large part of the crops for use in urban areas.

The second major cause of unemployment is the reduction of employment opportunities in the trades which the Communists characterize as not beneficial to the "people's livelihood," i. e., personal service, small stores and shops. The causes

of distress in these types of enterprise are several. White-collar workers and other persons, who were relatively well off under the previous regime, have suffered a great drop in real purchasing power and therefore can no longer afford to employ as many servants and to buy as many other services as before. Small shops and stores have also suffered under the new regime because Government trading companies and consumer cooperatives have taken over 63 percent of domestic wholesale and retail trade.¹⁶ Small handicraft establishments have not been able to obtain enough raw materials because state enterprises have a higher priority in the allocation system.

Many other private enterprises have had to close down because of a Government drive against them, carried out under the guise of an Anti Corruption Campaign which reached a peak in 1952. During this campaign, merchants and industrialists were charged with a multitude of crimes, such as evading taxes, cheating on state contracts, bribing officials, and stealing state economic secrets. Large numbers of private businessmen, particularly in the large cities, were haled before "accusation meetings" of their own workers. Pressure to produce confessions, and the high fines and punishments meted out led many businessmen to commit suicide, flee, or go out of business, thus further reducing employment opportunities.

Another major source of unemployment is an increase in the number of women seeking work. This increase stems, in part, from social pressure which the Communist Party has brought to bear on women to liberate themselves from their homes; and, in part, from the fact that many men are no longer able to support their wives and daughters because they themselves no longer have jobs or because their earnings are insufficient. It is known that, in setting the wage rates, the Communist regime has assumed that at least two members of each family will be engaged in paid employment.

¹³ Calculated, by the United States Consulate General in Hong Kong, on the basis of the value of the wage units reported, and converted into U. S. dollars at the prevailing rate of exchange.

¹⁴ New York World Telegram: World Almanac, 1953. This estimate does not include 13 million persons in the home guard, who serve on a part-time basis.

¹⁵ United Nations: Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, Bangkok, 1953 (p. 68).

¹⁶ United Nations: World Economic Report 1951-52, New York, 1953 (p. 54).

Workmen's Compensation in the United States

V—Medical Services

BRUCE A. GREENE*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Previous articles in this series on workmen's compensation gave an appraisal of legislative and administrative progress, and discussed appeals, Federal legislation, and occupational diseases. Subsequent articles will deal with administration, accident prevention, and rehabilitation.*

EQUAL IN IMPORTANCE to the compensation payments which an injured worker may receive are the medical services to which he is entitled under the workmen's compensation law. The speed of recovery for the injured worker, the degree of his disability, and his restoration to maximum earning capacity are dependent on the effectiveness of the medical-aid provisions of the workmen's compensation law.

Medical Benefit Provisions

All the compensation acts contain some provision for medical aid to be furnished to injured workers. In the early legislation, the provision for medical aid was narrowly restricted as to the monetary amount, the period of treatment, or both. In the later development of the acts and particularly in recent years, the trend has been toward granting unlimited medical benefits. In July 1953, full medical aid was being provided by 36 of the 54 State, Territorial, and Federal compensation laws. Seventeen of 36 laws specifically provide that medical aid must be furnished without limit as to time or amount. The administrative agency, in the other 19 laws, is authorized to give unlimited medical aid. (See accompanying table.) The remaining 18 laws impose limitations on the cost of the medical aid or on the period of time during which such aid shall be rendered, or both. All but a few of the medical-aid provisions

include the furnishing of artificial appliances wherever necessary.

The efforts to remove any limitations on medical aid are usually related to the experience that adequate medical aid is economical. Most employers and insurance carriers generally recognize that the best medical care reduces their costs by lessening the period during which such care is needed, and in many cases, lessening the degree of permanent disability suffered by the worker. Even in the States with limitations on medical benefits, it is not uncommon for the employer or insurance carrier to provide medical care over and beyond the legal requirements.

Several organizations and conferences have adopted recommendations for medical-benefit provisions. The National Conferences on Labor Legislation have repeatedly recommended unlimited medical benefits as the desirable standard for State laws. The medical committee of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions (IAIABC), in its 1949 convention report, stated:

Your committee agrees that, in the case of the injured workmen, medical aid should not be restricted by legal limitations and costs; that disability resulting from industrial accident or disease should be the responsibility of industry so long as it continues and medical aid should be furnished on this basis.

*Of the Bureau of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor.

A recommendation in support of full medical aid was made in 1952 by a Subcommittee on Industrial Relations of the American College of Surgeons, headed by Dr. Alexander P. Aitken, of Boston.

Statutory provisions relating to medical benefits¹

FULL BENEFITS					
Jurisdiction	By statute	By administrative authority	Jurisdiction	By statute	By administrative authority
Arizona	(2)	(2)	New Jersey		4 x
Arkansas ²		4 x	New Mexico		4 x
California	x		New York	x	
Connecticut	x		North Carolina ³		4 x
Delaware		4 x	North Dakota	x	
District of Columbia	x		Ohio		x
Florida		4 x	Oklahoma		4 x
Hawaii	x		Oregon		4 x
Idaho	x		Puerto Rico	x	
Illinois ⁴	x		Rhode Island		4 x
Indiana		4 x	South Carolina		4 x
Maine ⁵		4 x	Utah ⁶		4 x
Maryland		x	Washington	x	
Massachusetts	x		Wisconsin	x	4 x
Minnesota	x		Wyoming		4 x
Mississippi	x		United States:		
Missouri		4 x	Civil employees	x	
Nebraska	x		Longshoremen	x	
New Hampshire		4 x			

LIMITED BENEFITS					
Jurisdiction	Period	Amount	Jurisdiction	Period	Amount
Alabama	90 days	\$500	Nevada ³	6 mos. ⁹	
Alaska	2 yrs.		Pennsylvania	90 days	¹⁰ \$225
Colorado	6 mos.	1,000	South Dakota	20 wks.	¹¹ 300
Georgia	10 wks. ⁶	6,500	Tennessee	1 yr.	1,500
Iowa		7 1,500	Texas	4 wks. ⁹	
Kansas	120 days ⁸	1,500	Vermont ²	180	¹² 2,500
Kentucky		2,500	Virginia	days ¹³	
Louisiana		1,000	West Virginia	60 days ⁹	¹³ 1,600
Michigan	6 mos. ⁹				
Montana	12 mos.	1,500			

¹ Data include 1953 legislation up to June 1, 1953, insofar as available.
² Full medical aid, in the judgment of the Arizona Industrial Commission, is authorized through a combination of the medical care and rehabilitation provisions of the law. Medical benefits for occupational diseases are payable for total disability, maximum \$500, and for partial disability due to listed disease, \$250.
³ In case of silicosis or asbestosis, reduced benefits.
⁴ After an initial period or amount, the administrative agency may extend the time or amount indefinitely.
⁵ In case of occupational diseases, reduced benefits.
⁶ Period may be extended for additional time and amount not exceeding \$250.
⁷ \$1,000 maximum for hospital service and supplies and \$500 for medical and surgical services. Commission may authorize an additional \$1,000.
⁸ In case of occupational diseases, may be extended an additional 90 days.
⁹ May be extended for specified limited period of time.
¹⁰ Hospital services also allowed for 90 days, maximum \$225.
¹¹ Also hospital benefits not to exceed \$700.
¹² Also hospital charges, 180 days but amount expended for services and supplies shall not exceed \$2,500.
¹³ Additional \$800 may be authorized. \$800 may also be paid for vocational rehabilitation. No allowance for medical treatment for silicosis.

This committee agreed that "the need for full medical care, including rehabilitation, under competent supervision is recognized."

Choice of Physician or Surgeon

The medical-aid provisions of workmen's compensation laws involve the problem of the method in selecting the physician or surgeon to attend the injured worker. Various methods are provided for under the laws. A survey of the provisions for selection of attending physicians made by the statistical committee of the IAIABC in 1949 showed that, in most States, the law provides for the choice to be made directly by the employer or insurance carrier. In a few States, the selection is made by the worker from a panel made up by the employer or carrier. In about one-fourth of the States, the worker has some form of "free choice" but only a few of these authorize unlimited "free choice." In actual practice, it is quite common for employers or insurance carriers to forego their legal rights and allow the worker his choice of a physician.

The National Conferences on Labor Legislation have always recommended that the worker be given the choice of physician. In reporting upon this problem to the 1949 convention, the IAIABC medical committee stated:

Unrestricted free choice as so often advocated is not compatible with the best of care—most people choose their physician or surgeon because of a friend's advice, a liking for his personality, an admiration of his office or equipage, or a report on his charges, if not for his availability and location alone. Thus, the man most skilled in pediatrics may be chosen to treat a fracture—or the man who directed the last family confinement called to treat a spinal-cord injury. The best cannot be thus obtained!

On the other hand, the family physician, the trusted friend of the claimant, can frequently attain results in cases within his competence far beyond those of his more skilled but unknown brother.

Free initial choice retains all of these advantages and, if under advice by a competent, skilled, and unbiased medical officer of the commission, can lead by consultation and reference to the best of surgical care.

Your committee, as that of last year, believes that the trend is in this direction—that the physician of free initial choice, in conference with a skilled, unbiased medical officer of the commission, can best arrange for the most advanced and adequate medical care. In order to properly accomplish this, the law should place control of medical aid in the compensation authority, and free initial choice be allowed by ruling of the commission. [Author's emphasis.]

Supervision of Medical Aid

Supervision of the medical-aid features of workmen's compensation laws includes the duties of ascertaining whether the injured worker is receiving adequate medical care, checking on the promptness and completeness of reports required from attending physicians, regulating charges for medical services, and evaluating medical reports and testimony in relation to the cause and extent of disability. The degree of supervision exercised over these matters varies widely among the States. Lack of medical staff is given by compensation officials as one of the main reasons for failure to provide more adequate supervision. Less than half of the State workmen's compensation agencies have medical personnel and in many of these States, only part-time medical staff is available.

The control provisions of some of the workmen's compensation laws are meager and ineffective. The Utah workmen's compensation act is an example of a law which gives *effective* controls to the Industrial Commission. This law reads in part as follows:

All physicians and surgeons attending injured employees shall comply with all the rules and regulations, including the schedule of fees for their services, adopted by the commission, and shall make reports to the commission at any and all times required by it as to the condition or treatment of any injured employee, or as to any other matters concerning cases in which they are employed. Any physician or surgeon who refuses or neglects to make any report required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 for such offense.

In supervising medical care, compensation officials state that one of the main points to guard is that the injured worker is treated by a physician, surgeon, or specialist whose competence to treat the type of injury sustained has been determined by recognized medical organizations. Inexpert medical care often proves expensive and may have a very harmful effect on the rehabilitation of the injured worker. For example, improperly handled amputations can leave too long or too short a stump for effective use of an artificial appliance. In some instances, the choice of physician who treats the injured worker has been determined

not by his excellence as a surgeon, but by his skill as a medical witness. Under proper supervision, such practices do not exist.

Medical Aid and Rehabilitation

Medical aid includes not only the primary medical or surgical care, but also the rehabilitative, convalescent, or post-operative care. This phase of medical treatment is developing rapidly as the result of World War II experience in returning injured servicemen to their line of military duty.

Very few of the workmen's compensation laws contain any specific provision for the physical rehabilitation of injured workers. However, the medical-aid provisions of many of these laws are interpreted to include such treatment. The National Conference on Workmen's Compensation and Rehabilitation, held in Washington in 1950, recommended that under workmen's compensation laws—

(a) Medical care should be defined to include any treatment and allied medical services necessary to restore the disabled individual to his maximum level of physical capacity. Medical aid should be unlimited, encompass physical medicine as well as definitive medical care and should include the furnishing of prosthetic appliances, and provide for the proper fitting and training in the use of such appliances.

(b) Full supervision and control over the provision of medical care within the scope of the workmen's compensation act should be given to the workmen's compensation agency.

(c) The workmen's compensation agency should have qualified medical consultants.

Four rehabilitation centers, exclusively for injured workers, are operated by workmen's compensation agencies. They are located in Rhode Island, Washington, Oregon, and Puerto Rico. In addition, several similar centers are maintained by private workmen's compensation insurance companies. Also, a number of privately operated rehabilitation centers are open to all types of disabled persons, including injured workers. The experience thus far indicates that these centers are performing a wonderful service for injured workers by speeding their return to their former jobs or to suitable employment. The medical and compensation cost to the employer or insurance carrier is at the same time being reduced in cases handled by these centers by shortening the

period and amount for medical care and by lessening the extent of the permanent disability.

Improvement of Medical Services

The IAIABC medical committee, in its 1951 and 1952 convention reports, reiterated the recommendations made as the result of the study of medical services conducted by the committee in 1949. It submitted as a basis for working out the details of problems in cooperation with workmen's compensation administrators and members of the medical profession and its organizations, the following recommended principles:

1. A recognition of the necessity for more adequately trained and skilled medical and surgical care of injured workers.
2. A recognition that medical aid to injured workers should not be limited by cost or other legal prohibition.
3. A recognition that the goal of medical aid in compensation cases is prompt recovery, minimum residual disability, maximum physical restoration, and preparation of the injured worker for resumption of gainful employment.
4. A recognition that the law should place direction of medical aid in the compensation administrative authority.
5. A recognition that rehabilitation must begin

with first aid and continue throughout the period of disability; that, in order for a physician to carry out his responsibility under workmen's compensation medical practice, it is basic for him to consider the total medical problem, including preparation for the injured worker's return to work; that the physician, therefore, must bring to bear on these problems all of the skills and disciplines that science and society can offer and utilize all community resources in the accomplishment of such objectives. [Paraphrased from item 5 of Basic Principles for the Rehabilitation of the Injured Worker, in a report of the Subcommittee on Industrial Relations of the American College of Surgeons.]

6. A recognition of the necessity for close association and cooperation between the compensation administrative agency and the State, Provincial, and local medical groups for the purpose of (a) procuring and giving the medical attention recognized in Item 3; and (b) securing written reports and advice necessary for the rehabilitative agency's case records.

7. A recognition of the need for more expertly trained and better informed physicians in traumatic surgery, occupational medicine, and physical medicine, to be achieved by (a) undergraduate specialized courses in medical schools and colleges; and (b) post-graduate review by seminars, meetings, and bulletins.

An adequate and successful workmen's compensation system depends materially on the extent to which these recommended principles are carried out.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

1953 Convention of Communications Workers of America (CIO)

IN A MESSAGE to the seventh annual convention of Communications Workers (CWA), its president, Joseph A. Beirne, reported: "Our union is in good shape—better than ever before. . . . We are no longer faced with a crisis each year as was the case so many times during the past decade as we grew from a weak, haphazard organization with postage stamp dues into the great democratic and progressive union of today." Mr. Beirne also assured the delegates, who met in San Francisco during June 1953, that they need not face a major problem of the sort that had confronted previous conventions in dealing with structural and financial matters.

No such problems did develop. Confident of the strength of the union, the convention accomplished a great deal of work, debated many points long and freely and at times heatedly, but conducted its deliberations without bitterness or rancor. To a large extent it was a working convention, with few prepared addresses, whose two outstanding actions concerned the union's organizational structure. Other actions included the adoption of statements on domestic economic, political, and foreign policy, and of rules governing the administration of the union's defense fund.

Organization and Objectives of the Union

Of particular importance were the convention votes for the dissolution, before the opening of the 1954 convention, of Districts 10 and 11 (nation-wide units of Western Electric workers) and for refusal to grant district status to long-lines operators throughout the country. These moves had the effect of carrying to a logical conclusion the action of the 1950 convention for establishment of a two-level (local and international) organization.

Under that plan, district offices will be set up only on a geographical basis and will function as arms of the executive board.

Minor constitutional changes were also approved. One of these related to the selection of the place of the annual convention. The other affirmed the executive board's power to return cases for local retrial on appeals by members held guilty of offenses against the union. The convention also unanimously reelected President J. A. Beirne, Secretary-Treasurer C. W. Werkau, and International Vice Presidents John L. Crull, John J. Moran, and A. T. Jones. Also reelected were 11 District Directors and two National Directors from the Long Lines and non-Bell bargaining units.

The convention, as the supreme governing body of the union, also passed a resolution for the direction of the executive board on items to be stressed during collective bargaining negotiations during the coming year. Included were the following items: (1) hospitalization and surgical benefits to be paid for by the company; (2) establishment of pension plans where none exist and improvement in minimum payments of existing plans; (3) a general wage increase; (4) shortened wage progression schedules; (5) short hour tours; (6) 6-hour duty on traffic tours ending after 6 p. m.; (7) reclassification of clerical wage rates; (8) job descriptions for all departments; (9) elimination of area differentials; and (10) elimination of merit systems for Western Electric and Bell Laboratories.

Recognizing that the strength of a union lies in its membership, and aware of the fact that a large number of communications workers still remain outside of the CWA, the convention passed a resolution calling for an organizing campaign aimed at recruiting into membership all those eligible but not presently belonging to the union. (Several statements to the convention claimed union representation of 300,000 workers.) "Our legitimate jurisdiction," read the resolution, "is

the entire communications industry." The convention also favored labor unity in its broader sense, when it pledged "maximum support and all possible aid to further mutually agreed-upon steps required to consummate full and organic labor unity."

Finances of the Union

One of the major achievements of the 1952 convention had been the establishment of a fund for the defense and relief of the union and its members in connection with labor-management disputes. Collections for the fund were started in September 1952, and in June 1953 totaled close to a million dollars. Operations of the fund had been conducted under a "master plan" of general rules, pending formulation of a set of detailed rules to be presented to the 1953 convention. The committee appointed for this purpose proposed detailed rules for disbursement of funds, administration, and investment of moneys, as well as a fuller statement of the fund's basic purposes and limitations. In adopting the committee's report, the 1953 convention emphasized that the fund was for emergency use only, that it was not intended for reimbursement of wages lost, and that its use was to be confined to situations arising out of strike action or other labor disputes. (For example, at the local level, expenditures may be made at such times for food, fuel, and clothing in cases of hardship.)

The convention also received and approved the report of the finance committee, which included a balance sheet for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1953. The report's most interesting feature was the year's surplus of almost \$187,000, which contrasted with the record of the previous year, when the convention had been critical of the executive board's failure to stay within the financial resources of the union. The salaries of the union's principal officers were increased, in recognition of the fact that their salaries had not been raised since 1947. The salary of the president was raised to \$17,000, the vice presidents to \$12,500, and the secretary-treasurer to \$13,500.

Political Policy

The statement of political policy adopted by the convention was based on the major premise that

"the existence of this union and of the entire labor movement might well depend upon the political climate." Pointing out that CWA, as a democratic organization, would never seek to coerce members into voting in any particular manner, the statement confirmed the union's "faith in a liberal political philosophy" and pledged itself to "join with free organized labor everywhere to rally opposition to contrived political hysteria, to the vested forces of reaction, and to those who would impose upon America a dead-level of thoughtless conformity."

In the political field the convention also endorsed (1) the principle that all CWA members and their families should vote; (2) continued support to Political Action Committees; and (3) proposed legislation for the reform of electoral college procedures which would provide for more direct election of the President and Vice President of the United States. Another resolution of interest was a directive to the executive board to petition the Congress for legislation to make possible the erection of a monument in Washington to the memory of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Domestic Policy

Noting that the American economy was functioning at high and prosperous levels, the statement of domestic economic policy called attention to the fact that planning and action are necessary to maintain these levels, and at the same time to maintain the basic foundation of the democratic ideals of equal opportunity for all and the preservation of rights of minority groups. The convention went on record in favor of standby wage, price, and rent controls; an expanded program of slum clearance and public housing; and action to solve the problem of overcrowded schools and low-paid teachers. The statement warned against premature tax cuts but indicated solid opposition to a national sales tax and called for the elimination of excise taxes on telephone messages.

Amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act were called for as an affirmative demonstration on the part of the national administration of its "faith in and regard for the contributions of the American labor movement." However, the convention condemned proposals to relinquish to the individual States responsibility for legislation dealing with labor-management relations and to exclude utility

workers from coverage under national legislation. Specific and bitter objection was also voiced to the proposal to restrict strike action in the utility industry, which is included in a pending Senate bill. "Utilization of the . . . industry as an entry wedge to ban strikes," said the statement, "could have the ultimate effect of denying this right to all labor and could mean the end of free labor itself." In addition, the convention urged continuation of the "fight for the repeal of anti-union" laws by Federal, State, and local legislative bodies.

Foreign Policy Statement

The convention also adopted unanimously a statement on foreign policy, which notes that "the major issue before the world . . . is still Soviet communism against the nations of the free world," and that "free labor can exist only in a free world." Recognizing the obligation of American labor "to insist upon a liberal and democratic foreign policy for the United States," the convention called for a basic foreign policy which would have as its objective the halting of Soviet aggression by the maintenance of an adequate military force and by strengthening the "economic position of people in the free world." To implement these aims, the CWA pledged continued support to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the United Nations, and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and called for the maintenance of the Point Four program and restoration of funds to the Mutual Security Administration.

* * * * *

The closing moments of the convention were highlighted by the brief appearance of President Beirne, who had been prevented from attending the opening sessions by a serious illness. Mr. Beirne pointed to the growth of the union through the years but urged delegates to remember that unions can decay and that "it is usually the labor movement that is hit first" by political and economic changes. "When I see," he said, "that we have only gained 20,000 members in 12 months, when there are 200,000 members outside our ranks, our progress is not enough."

—CHARLES A. ROUMASSET

Formerly of the Bureau's Western Regional Office

The Textile Situation in New England

REDUCTION of wage and workload differentials between New England and Southern textile mills and increases in the Northern mills' productivity are vital to the maintenance of the industry in New England, in the opinion of a committee appointed by the Conference of New England Governors late in 1951 to study the problem. The committee's recently released report¹ contains a number of recommendations for action to improve the New England mills' competitive status, as well as a wide variety of statistics, testimony by interested parties, and findings of on-the-spot studies in seven New England textile towns. Urging the importance of such action, the committee sharply opposes any "acquiescence to losses in textiles" in New England. For, if the region is to maintain the manufacturing needed to "survive as a flourishing economy . . . it is imperative to keep up the textile industry."

Textiles' Continuing Importance to New England

From April 1951 to the summer of 1952—in the midst of unparalleled national prosperity—the New England textile industry experienced sharp cuts in employment, with predictions that plant liquidations and migrations to the South would continue. The committee stresses the importance of viewing in its historical perspective this crisis in the industry which has long been the region's most important. Although its loss in cotton spindles has been large over the last 30 to 35 years, New England has maintained its position in woollens and worsteds, has had a satisfactory record in rayons, and has increased total textile production.

Quite apart from the area's relative position in the industry, however, the important fact is that, in New England, the roughly 250,000 workers employed in textiles at the end of 1951 still represented 1 in every 5-to-6 manufacturing jobs

¹ Report of the New England Textile Industry by Committee Appointed by the Conference of New England Governors, 1952, [Seymour E. Harris, chairman, 234 Littauer Center], Cambridge, Mass. The committee was composed of 6 members and included labor and management representatives as well as others.

and 1 in 11 or 12 of all jobs. Further, the textile employment figure does not take into account workers in businesses patronized by textile workers or in subsidiary industries such as textile machinery and textile financing. It is estimated that, if the textile industry were liquidated, investments of about \$3 billion would be required to substitute new manufacturing jobs—and manufactured goods must be produced to pay for the food and raw materials purchased outside the region. The committee recognizes the importance of existing efforts to bring in other industries and of recent gains in this direction. Nevertheless, these gains have not made up for the losses in textiles.

Causes for Textile Losses

The major explanation for New England's decline in textiles, the committee finds, is the fact that wage costs are much higher there than in the South, which now accounts for more than half the Nation's textile employment. Wage differences vary according to time, place, and fabrics manufactured. On the average, the differential in hourly earnings has tended to narrow, as the South has continued its advances in textiles, contracting from about 50 percent at the beginning of the century, but still amounting to approximately 10 percent in early 1951. In textiles, wages exclusive of fringe benefits account for about half of the value added in the manufacturing process; according to the committee's data, wage differences account for an even larger proportion of the total New England-Southern cost differential. Differences in fringe benefits also seem to be more important in accounting for the regional cost differential than is suggested by the small proportion of total costs represented by such benefits. Among the various factors to which the "more favorable" wage structure in the South is attributed are the large flow of workers from farms, antagonism to trade unionism, and the concentration of the industry in small and hence low-cost communities.

Another element in labor costs is, of course, the workload, which Northern textile management frequently complains is far lower for the New England worker than for his Southern counterpart. Differences in work assignments between the two regions "are frequently exaggerated and cannot

be precisely measured." Nevertheless, it is the committee's view that they are substantial.

These wage and workload differences are not the only problem, however, and New England management must take part of the responsibility for losses, according to the report. The committee recognizes that, in contrast to the twenties and thirties, New England's textile investments in recent high-profit years have not been much lower—relative to textile employment—than in the South (although the available figures are subject to reservations). Further, the management of cotton-textile firms which have survived in New England is necessarily of a high caliber and there are many first-rate executives in woolsens and worsteds. In addition, lack of cooperation among some workers is frequently cited as a deterrent to increasing productivity. Nevertheless, the committee received reports of excessive managerial staff, failure to modernize, a tendency to take more profits out of business than in Southern mills, plants too large or too small for modern technology, "inhospitality to new ideas," failure adequately to produce the newer textile blends, failure to spend enough on research or "to use effectively New England's unparalleled research facilities," inadequate support of textile schools, and reluctance to hire their graduates. Particularly management in the key woolen and worsted segment, long sheltered from intense Southern competition and therefore not compelled to progress in technology and inventiveness, must now "awake to its dangers" if it is to avoid the years of migration already familiar in cotton textile towns.

Many other factors contribute to the problem and, though most are much less important than those described, in combination their significance is substantial. Among those listed are the higher costs of Social Security in New England than in the South (reflecting higher wages and more unemployment); higher power and fuel costs; the dearth of raw materials in New England, and its disadvantageous differential in trucking rates; heavier taxes and archaic tax structure in contrast to tax subsidies in the South; smaller Federal aid; and the inadequacy of State and community "responsibility and cordiality," described as "a matter of outstanding importance, whose significance we cannot overemphasize."

Recommendations

The committee makes many recommendations—to labor, management, the State and Federal Governments, and communities—on all the various factors cited in the report.

First, the wage differential should be reduced—not by wage cutting, “except in the most unusual circumstances,” but by a rise in Southern wages greater than such increases in New England. To this end, the committee asks that the Walsh-Healey Act, under which minimum wages are set for work on Government contracts, “be maintained without the encumbrances of the 1952 Fulbright Amendment” to the Defense Production Act (authorizing judicial review of minimum-wage determinations); that minimum wages be adjusted to reflect the general wage scale more expeditiously than in the past; and that the minimum wage established by the Fair Labor Standards Act be raised. Further, a spread of trade unionism in the South is urged as a means of helping to reduce wage and workload differentials. “Though it is not within our province to support or oppose the Taft-Hartley Act,” the committee points out, “we note that abuses of this act have helped to freeze a situation which finds unionization retarded in the South to the disadvantage of New England.”

Because of the difficulties involved in reducing wage differentials, it is even more important to equalize workloads, the report states. A new arrangement for studying and reporting on changes in workloads is called for, with a permanent committee of experts set up by labor and management to expedite changes and even to provide benchmarks for workloads. In addition, Northern labor is urged to be more receptive to workload adjustments, with the trade unions asked to try harder to educate members to this end. Management also should improve its analysis of the problem and do a better preparatory job when asking for revisions. Since the greatest worker opposition arises from fear of unemployment, the possibility of easing the transition for the displaced workers should be carefully considered; nor should there be a rigid rule against passing on to workers the gains from higher workloads which do not require “greater skills and excessive work.”

Over and above workload revisions, “increases in productivity are a must for the New England industry.” As a part of this program, formation of a New England textile committee is urged, with labor, management, community, and government representation. Primarily, this committee and its executive director would help keep the industry—and particularly the small manufacturer—abreast of latest advances in research, technology, finance, work assignments, markets, defense contracts, and legislation.

After a number of recommendations on other facets of the textile problem, the report once more deplores the “excessive gloom over textiles and the New England economy generally.” Stressing the industry’s dependence on investments, the committee suggests that the press, the public, and the industry put the recent textile losses into their historical perspective and thus avoid hastening the ruin of textiles in New England.

Operations of the NLRB During 1951–52

THE RECORD NUMBER of representation elections conducted was the “outstanding development” in the operations of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, according to the agency’s report for that year.¹ A bargaining representative was selected in the vast majority of these elections—units being won by AFL affiliates more frequently than by CIO unions but generally for smaller numbers of workers. Most elections were held without the necessity for formal action by the agency, as was also true of representation, union-shop, and unfair-labor-practice cases actually closed during the year. Several of these cases, as well as the Board’s operations in general, were affected by the amendment of the Labor Management Relations Act in October 1951.

¹ Seventeenth Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952, Washington, 1953.

Operations of the Board

The volume of cases coming to the Board continued at approximately the same high level as in the preceding year, the report pointed out. A total of 24,072 cases were on the docket during the year, of which 18,721 cases were closed—a decline from the 22,637 closed in fiscal 1951. This decline was due to staff reductions, which also brought about a noticeable change in the character of the agency's operations. Rather than slow down action on both petitions for certification of employees' collective-bargaining representatives and charges of unfair labor practices, priority was given to the former. In addition, the processing of representation cases was expedited by simplifying procedures wherever possible. As a result, the number of representation cases processed and closed—at both the field staff and Board level—was higher in fiscal 1952 than in the preceding year, while the number of unfair practice cases processed and closed declined. Another change in type of activity was occasioned by the 1951 amendment, which removed the legal requirement that a poll be conducted before a union could negotiate a valid union-shop agreement.

The amendment also added a new provision concerning the act's requirement that a labor organization must file certain financial data and non-Communist affidavits executed by its officers in order to use the Board's processes in any type of case. In May 1951, the Supreme Court had ruled that parent federations, such as the AFL and the CIO, must have complied with the filing requirements before their affiliated unions might utilize the Board's processes. Both federations had complied—the AFL in November 1947 and the CIO in December 1949—but certifications had been issued to their affiliates before their compliance. The amendment provided that no representation petition, investigation, election, or certification should be invalidated by the failure of the CIO and the AFL to comply at an earlier date.

At the close of the 1952 fiscal year, 230 national and international unions (including 121 AFL and 36 CIO affiliates) and 13,465 local unions were in full compliance with the act's filing requirements. At the same time, 37 national and 10,752 local

unions were out of compliance; in a number of instances, however, this was merely because one officer's affidavit had expired (an affidavit being valid only for 1 year), while in others the reports required were out of date. In two cases (one arising after the close of fiscal 1952), the Board investigated administratively the validity of the union's compliance. In the first case, the Board found that the union had failed to designate 3 trustees and 1 sergeant-at-arms as "officers" and to file their affidavits, and therefore vacated its order to an employer to bargain. In the second case, one of the union's officers had been convicted in a U. S. District Court for having filed a false non-Communist affidavit; the Board accordingly canceled the union's bargaining certifications.

Representation and Union Shop Cases

Of the 10,603 representation cases closed during the year, 10,210 were petitions for selection of collective-bargaining representatives;² the remaining 393 were petitions for decertification of representatives currently recognized. Elections to select collective-bargaining representatives were held in nearly two-thirds of the certification cases closed—largely by agreement of the parties concerned. In 137 other cases, the employer voluntarily recognized the union and the remaining one-third were withdrawn, dismissed, or otherwise closed, as were the bulk of the decertification cases. Nearly three-fourths of the representation cases were closed without formal action of any kind by the agency—i. e., they were settled in the course of the preliminary investigation made by the agency's field staff after a petition had been filed. An additional 10 percent were also closed by the field staff after they had either issued a notice of hearing or held the hearing. Thus, a decision by the Board itself was required in less than 20 percent of the cases closed. In most of these contested cases, the Board ordered an election.

A total of 6,866 representation elections (both for certification and decertification and including cases not yet closed) were held during fiscal 1952—the largest number conducted in any one year in the Board's history. As with the cases actually closed, three-fourths of the elections were held by agreement of the employers and unions involved—also an all-time record number. The bulk of these elections were held in small units: nearly 40 per-

² Of these petitions, a minor proportion (482 cases) were filed by employers.

cent were in units of less than 20 employees and over half were in units of less than 30.

Collective-bargaining agents were selected in nearly three-fourths of the 6,765 elections held on petition for certification—a proportion similar to that in 1951 and 1950. Nearly 90 percent of the workers eligible to vote cast valid ballots, and three-fourths of those voting favored representation. The units for which agents were chosen totaled 587,363 employees.

Unions affiliated with the AFL participated in nearly twice as many of these certification elections as did CIO affiliates and won a somewhat larger percentage of the elections in which they took part. But the smaller size of the units for which AFL affiliates won representation rights is shown by the fact that half were in units of less than 20 employees, in contrast to only a quarter of those won by CIO affiliates. Therefore, the total number of workers for which AFL unions won bargaining rights was only slightly larger, as shown in the accompanying table.

In 4 out of 5 collective-bargaining elections, only 1 union was involved. Almost all of the rest were 2-union elections, but there were a few 3-union elections, and some even involved 4 unions. AFL and CIO unions competed with each other for

representation rights in 722 elections in which 222,120 employees were eligible to vote. AFL unions won 337 and CIO unions 298 of these elections, giving them the right to represent 94,215 and 98,029 employees, respectively; in most of the rest, a majority of the employees voted against union representation.

Both industrially and geographically, the certification elections held were quite heavily concentrated: two-thirds were in manufacturing industries and over 40 percent were in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central States. The pattern of elections in which representation was authorized was roughly similar. (Elections in the wholesale and retail trades accounted for nearly a fifth of the total, although a slightly smaller proportion than this were union-won.) Units won by CIO affiliates were more highly concentrated than those of AFL unions: 80 percent of the CIO-affiliate victories were in manufacturing and over half were in the two regions cited; less than two-thirds of the AFL-won elections were in such industries and over a third were in those regions. The large number of elections won by AFL affiliates, however, meant that they accounted for over half the elections won in each industrial segment and in each region except the Territories.

Elections conducted by the NLRB for certification of collective bargaining representatives, July 1, 1951–June 30, 1952

Affiliation of participating unions	Total elections		No representative chosen		Representation rights won by—					
	Number	Workers involved	Number of elections	Workers involved	AFL affiliates		CIO affiliates		Unaffiliated unions	
					Number of elections	Workers involved	Number of elections	Workers involved	Number of elections	Workers involved
Total.....	6,765	771,346	1,832	187,316	3,075	243,242	1,394	224,236	464	116,552
One-union elections.....	5,427	376,899	1,708	152,091	2,407	119,524	1,026	87,433	286	17,851
AFL.....	3,502	189,387	1,095	69,863	2,407	119,524				
CIO.....	1,574	164,841	548	77,408			1,026	87,433		
Unaffiliated.....	351	22,671	65	4,820					286	17,851
Two-union elections.....	1,253	362,296	115	29,598	625	115,360	351	130,314	162	87,024
AFL-CIO.....	651	196,948	69	17,946	300	86,965	282	92,037		
AFL-Unaffiliated.....	183	35,707	15	1,397	108	14,667			60	19,643
AFL-AFL.....	234	14,452	17	724	217	13,728				
CIO-Unaffiliated.....	167	113,464	13	9,460			65	38,050	89	65,954
CIO-CIO.....	5	298	1	71			4	227		
Unaffiliated-Unaffiliated.....	13	1,427	0	0					13	1,427
Three-union elections.....	81	26,978	9	5,627	42	6,183	17	6,489	13	8,679
AFL-CIO-Unaffiliated.....	35	13,931	3	3,097	17	2,289	6	5,011	9	3,534
AFL-AFL-AFL.....	2	61	0	0	2	61				
AFL-AFL-CIO.....	30	5,960	3	2,301	18	2,732	9	927		
AFL-AFL-Unaffiliated.....	6	1,086	2	39	4	1,047			0	0
AFL-CIO-CIO.....	2	108	0	0	1	54	1	54		
AFL-Unaffiliated-Unaffiliated.....	1	60	0	0	0	0			1	60
CIO-CIO-Unaffiliated.....	2	563	1	190			0	0	1	373
Unaffiliated-Unaffiliated-CIO.....	3	5,209	0	0			1	497	2	4,712
Four-union elections.....	4	5,173	0	0	1	2,175	0	0	3	2,998
AFL-CIO-Unaffiliated-Unaffiliated.....	2	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	311
AFL-Unaffiliated-CIO-CIO.....	2	4,862	0	0	1	2,175	0	0	1	2,687

Of the 101 decertification elections, the representative involved was decertified in 74 cases involving 4,045 employees. AFL affiliates accounted for over half of all the units decertified and the employees in such units.

Union-Shop Cases

An even larger proportion of the union-shop authorization cases filed were closed by the field staff than was the case with the representation petitions. A total of 2,000 union-shop authorization cases had already been closed in fiscal 1952 when the amendment of the act, effective October 22, 1951, removed the requirement for union-shop polls and closed the 718 cases then pending. A Board decision had been required in less than 2 percent of the 2,000 cases.

The same generalization applies to all such cases handled by the Board from the time the referendum requirement first took effect on August 22, 1947, to the date of its abolition. A detailed statistical summary, presented in the 1952 report, showed that a total of 53,381 such cases were filed during that period—roughly half during the first fiscal year and nearly a quarter during fiscal 1949. All but about 2 percent were closed by the field staff—largely by elections conducted with the agreement of the parties concerned. Of all the elections, less than 10 percent were held on orders from the regional directors, and only a very few required a Board order.

In all, 46,146 union-shop elections were held during the 4-year period. A total of 6,545,001 employees were involved—nearly half of the elections being held in units of less than 20 employees. Three-fourths of the workers involved voted in favor of the union shop, with the result that negotiation of a union-shop agreement was authorized in 97 percent of the elections. The report contained no figures on total numbers of workers in units in which the majority favored the union shop. The number of elections won by AFL affiliates greatly exceeded that won by CIO unions and in fact represented two-thirds of all the union-won elections, as shown below. The generally larger size of CIO units was again reflected in the number of valid votes cast in favor of a union shop: such votes cast in elections in which the petitioning union was a CIO affiliate actually exceeded those cast in elections involv-

ing AFL unions and amounted to nearly half of all the votes favoring a union-security agreement.

*Number of polls conducted,
Aug. 22, 1947—Oct. 22, 1951*

Total.....	46,146
Negotiation of union shop authorized...	44,823
AFL affiliates.....	30,347
CIO affiliates.....	8,017
Unaffiliated unions.....	6,459
Union shop rejected.....	1,323

The 1951 amendment did not alter the requirement that a referendum be held among employees who have indicated a desire to revoke their bargaining agent's authority to make a union-shop agreement. In addition to authorization cases, 13 deauthorization cases were closed during fiscal 1952—again almost completely by the field staff.

Unfair Labor Practice Cases

Most of the 5,387 unfair practice cases closed during fiscal 1952, as in earlier years, also did not require issuance of a Board order. Nearly half were withdrawn and another 20 percent were settled by the parties involved—largely in the course of the field staff's preliminary investigation. (The report noted that, in many instances, withdrawal of charges actually reflected a settlement of the issue through the offices of the field staff.) A quarter were dismissed—also largely after preliminary investigation, although a few went through the entire process of formal issuance of complaint, hearing before a trial examiner, and Board decision, and were finally dismissed in a court review. Only 354 cases—less than 10 percent of the total—resulted in final determinations that the act was being violated. Of these, 44 were closed by compliance with the trial examiner's intermediate report and 149 were closed by compliance with a Board order, but 161 were closed only after court review.

This overall pattern was generally the same whether the cases involved charges against employers or charges against unions—the former being involved in nearly 4 out of every 5 cases closed during fiscal 1952, as in previous years. Thus, of the 354 cases in which violations were finally found, 265 involved charges against employers and 89 were against unions. About the

same proportion of each required court action before the unfair practice was remedied.

Information on the types of charges adjusted or the types of violations found is not available in the report for the unfair practice cases actually closed during the year. However, the most common type of unfair labor practice charged against employers has consistently been that of illegal discrimination against employees because of their union activities (the most frequent form being outright discharge). This was charged in roughly two-thirds of the new cases filed against employers³ during fiscal 1952; second most common charge—filed in over a fourth of these cases—was refusal to bargain in good faith. Causing or attempting to cause employers to discriminate illegally against employees because of their lack of union membership also continued to be the most frequent charge filed against unions³ during the year—appearing in over half such cases. Almost as frequent a charge against unions, however, was that of restraint or coercion of employees in the exercise of their right to engage in or refrain from union activity, and secondary boycott was alleged in 16 percent of the cases filed against unions. Of the other types of charges, each appeared in less than 10 percent of the cases filed.

Remedial action was taken by employers (by agreement or order) in over 1,000 cases closed during the year and by unions in nearly 300 cases. In most instances—for both groups—notices were posted, which usually stated what action had been taken to remedy the unfair practices, including a list of names of employees who had been discriminated against and were receiving back pay or reinstatement. During fiscal 1952, a total of 1,801 workers were offered reinstatement in their jobs; 2,758 workers received back pay from employers and/or unions⁴ totaling \$1,369,792—an average of \$497 per employee. This average was much larger than the average back pay awarded workers in fiscal 1951, in spite of the fact that fewer workers received back pay in 1952. Other action taken in small numbers of cases included: workers put on preferential hiring list;⁵ employers notified by the union that it had no objection to reinstatement of discharged employees;⁴ collective bargaining begun; employer-dominated union disestablished, or assistance to a union no longer supplied by the employer or demanded by the union.

Board Decisions

In its decisions on contested cases of all kinds, the Board in general continued during fiscal 1952 to follow rules previously developed—sometimes strengthening or restating the principles involved or applying them in new circumstances. Occasionally a particular interpretation was modified, however, and several decisions were made on questions confronting the Board directly for the first time.

Among the decisions on questions arising for the first time were rulings, in unfair practice cases, that: (1) employer use of the lockout or layoff as a collective bargaining weapon is prohibited by the act's ban on discrimination based on union activity and employer interference with employees' lawful collective bargaining activities; (2) an employer may legally refuse to bargain during a slowdown, which is not regarded as concerted activity protected by the act;⁶ (3) a union's refusal to furnish employees to employers does not constitute outlawed secondary activity. Among its decisions on representation cases, the Board also adopted a new test⁶ for determining the reasonable time a collective agreement may operate as an election bar:⁷ contracts of more than 2 years' duration may bar an election if a substantial part of the industry concerned is covered by contracts of a similar term. (Applying this test, the Board found that contracts of approximately 5-year terms could operate as election bars in the automobile, farm equipment, and automotive parts industries.) The Board also ruled for the first time on its jurisdiction over a labor union in its capacity as an employer; applying the same standard applied to other employers, the Board ruled that the union concerned was a multistate enterprise of the kind over which jurisdiction is commonly asserted.

³ Some of the cases filed charged more than one type of violation.

⁴ In some cases, a union and an employer are found to have been jointly responsible for the illegal discrimination. Of the workers cited, 2,671 received the back pay from employers, 24 from unions, and 63 from both. In such cases, the union must also notify the employer that it has no objection to reinstatement of the discharged employees.

⁵ Where the number of jobs available is for some reason insufficient to permit the reinstatement of all workers discriminated against, the Board ordinarily orders the employer to place those remaining on a preferential hiring list.

⁶ Ruled on after the close of the fiscal year.

⁷ To encourage stability of labor-management relations, the Board ordinarily does not conduct a representation election among employees covered by a valid collective agreement which still has a period to run.

The Board also had occasion to apply the 1951 changes in the act's provisions regarding union-shop agreements and compliance of parent federations. While no representation proceeding is to be invalidated by the initial noncompliance of the CIO and the AFL, no liability is to be imposed on any person for failure to honor any such election or certification before the amendment's effective date; the Board dismissed a number of unfair practice cases against employers and certain decertification cases on the basis of this proviso. Further, though no longer required to obtain authorization in an employee referendum, a union can make a valid union-security agreement only if it has a Board notice of compliance with the filing requirements; this new provision caused the Board to rule that a contract made by a union which was not in possession of such notice could not bar a determination of representatives.

Compliance status also determined the outcome of the first union-shop deauthorization case to come before the Board itself; the union had entered into the agreement at a time when it was not in compliance, and the Board therefore ruled that no valid union-security agreement existed and dismissed the petition. In a subsequent case,⁶ the Board held that the "contract bar" principles do not apply to deauthorization proceedings, which may take place at any time during the life of an agreement.

Court Action

The volume of the Board's enforcement litigation during fiscal 1952 exceeded that of any prior year in the Board's history. Board orders were reviewed by the U. S. Court of Appeals in 136 cases of varying types, and in 1 case an order was reviewed by the U. S. Supreme Court. These cases went to the courts either on petitions by the Board for enforcement of orders which had not been complied with or on petitions for review filed by parties dissatisfied with the Board decision. Board orders were enforced in full in 73 cases, with an additional 21 enforced with modification. A few others were sent back to the Board for further proceedings, but Board orders were set aside in most of the other cases (including 8 set aside because of noncompliance by the complaining union's parent federation).

The Board also petitioned courts for injunctions to halt conduct alleged to be an unfair practice in 21 cases—compared with 24 in the previous year. In three of these cases—one against a union, one against an employer, and one against an employer and a labor organization—the injunctions were sought under the Board's discretionary power to do so for any type of unfair practice once a formal complaint has been issued; all three requests were granted (one after the close of the fiscal year). The other 18 injunctions requested were all against labor organizations charged with certain illegal secondary activity, the Board being required to seek an injunction in such cases whenever the initial investigation reveals "reasonable cause" to believe that a complaint will be issued. Of these requests, only 5 were granted; 5 were denied or withdrawn and 8 were retained on the court's docket without hearing because the alleged unfair practices had been discontinued.

Among various other court cases during the year were two instituted by the Board to protect its processes against State encroachment on the exclusive jurisdiction of the Board and the Federal courts under the act. The Board's request for a preliminary injunction was granted in one and denied in the other case.

Wage Chronology No. 6: Armour and Co.

Supplement No. 3

NEGOTIATIONS—held in accordance with wage-reopening stipulations in the master agreements between Armour and Co. and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (MCBW-AFL) and United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA-CIO)—resulted in agreements signed by the company with the MCBW in December 1951 and with the UPWA in February 1952. These supplemental agreements provided for a wage increase affecting all workers as well as for adjustments to correct interplant inequities and to narrow the wage

differential between men and women. The Wage Stabilization Board approved the increases effective on the dates agreed upon by the company and the unions.

The reopening in each instance was the second of three allowed by the 1950 agreements. A third could take place between February 11 and the termination date, August 11, 1952.¹ Early in June 1952, both the Packinghouse Workers (CIO) and the Meat Cutters (AFL) notified the company that instead of reopening their contracts they preferred to renegotiate the agreements scheduled to terminate August 11. Representatives of the company and the unions met periodically throughout the summer. Although the UPWA did not authorize a national strike, sporadic work stoppages occurred at various plants where that union was represented. The UPWA and the company concluded their bargaining and agreed to a 2-year contract on October 26, 1952. The MCBW contract was signed on November 19.

The terms of the new agreements, some of which were subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Board, included general wage increases, premium pay for Saturday work, and an increase in shift premium pay. For the first time, company-financed pensions were provided for by the contracts. In addition, a company-paid insurance plan was incorporated, under which the benefits were greater than those provided under a previous plan. The former plan, maintained chiefly by employee contributions, had not been included in the previous contracts. Other changes included adjustments in many job rates and a further narrowing of the wage differentials between men and women and between North and South.

On December 11, 1952 the Executive Director of the WSB approved the general wage increase, various job-rate increases, and increases for

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1949 (p. 650), October 1950 (p. 474), and January 1952 (p. 56), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 6.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters																										
Dec. 17, 1951 (by agreements of Dec. 21, 1951, MCBW, and Feb. 2, 1952, UPWA).	6 cents an hour general increase.	Approved by Wage Stabilization Board Jan. 9, 1952.																										
Feb. 18, 1952 (by above agreements)	-----	Reduction in the sex differentials from a range of 5 to 11½ cents an hour to a range of 5 to 9 cents. ¹ Approved by Wage Stabilization Board.																										
Mar. 2, 1952 (by above agreements)	-----	Certain interplant job-rate inequity adjustments to achieve uniform rating. ² Approved by Wage Stabilization Board.																										
Oct. 27, 1952 (by agreements of Oct. 26, 1952, UPWA, and Nov. 19, 1952, MCBW).	4 cents an hour general increase.	Further adjustments of job-rate inequities. ³ In addition to job-rate increases, the following adjustments were made in specific plants:																										
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Tifton, Ga-----	3½	3½																										
		Reduction of the sex differential to a uniform 5 cents. Approved Dec. 11, 1952, by the Executive Director of the Wage Stabilization Board.																										

¹ The average hourly increase resulting from the application of the reduction in sex differentials amounted to about 2 cents per woman worker.

² In the plants represented by the UPWA, the decision of the Wage Stabilization Board allowed 1,600 inequity adjustments and in MCBW units 250 adjustments. The order counted each increase in grade for a job, amounting to a rise of 3½ cents an hour (the spread between pay grades), toward the total permissible inequity adjustments and limited the increase in pay for any one job to 15 cents an hour. For example, the parties examining a given job in 10 plants might find that in 6 of the plants the job was classified 5 labor grades above the common labor rate, in 1 it was 6 and in 3 it was less than 5 grades

above the common labor rate—grades 4, 3 and 2. With this distribution it would be assumed that grade 5 was the proper classification. Accordingly, grade 4 would receive 3½ cents an hour or a 1-grade increase; grade 3 would receive 7 cents or a 2-grade increase; and grade 2 would receive 10½ cents or a 3-grade increase. Therefore, the number of job classifications times the number of employees in each job adjusted would have to be offset against the total permissible (1,850). No workers were to be down-graded.

³ In the plants represented by the UPWA the maximum allowance was 1,200 3½-cent adjustments and in MCBW units, 350 adjustments.

women employees which were designed to reduce the sex differential to a uniform 5 cents. On December 18, the remaining contract changes were approved by the Wage Stabilization Committee which had replaced the tripartite Board. Most of the provisions became effective as of October 27, 1952. The new UPWA contract, dated October

26, 1952, runs to September 1, 1954; the MCBW agreement, dated November 19, 1952, runs to August 11, 1954. Both provide for wage reopenings every 6 months.

This supplement reports the changes negotiated subsequent to February 1951, the first reopening date of the 1950 contracts.

B—Male Unskilled (Common Labor) Hourly Wage Rates, 1951 and 1952

Plant location	Union	Effective date			Plant location	Union	Effective date		
		Feb. 9, 1951	Dec. 17, 1951	Oct. 27, 1952			Feb. 9, 1951	Dec. 17, 1951	Oct. 27, 1952
Baltimore, Md.....	MCBW	\$1. 350	\$1. 410	\$1. 450	Los Angeles, Calif.....	UPWA	\$1. 450	\$1. 510	\$1. 550
Chicago, Ill.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Portland, Ore.....	MCBW	1. 400	1. 460	1. 500
Columbus, Ohio.....	MCBW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	San Francisco, Calif.....	MCBW	1. 490	1. 550	1. 590
Denver, Colo.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Spokane, Wash.....	MCBW	1. 400	1. 460	1. 500
East St. Louis, Ill.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Fargo, N. Dak.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450
Eau Claire, Wis.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450
Indianapolis, Ind.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Green Bay, Wis.....	MCBW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450
Jersey City, N. J.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Huron, S. Dak.....	MCBW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450
Kansas City, Kans.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Fort Worth, Tex.....	UPWA	1. 325	1. 385	1. 450
Mason City, Iowa.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Fort Worth (Ratcliff), Tex.....	UPWA	1. 325	1. 385	1. 450
Milwaukee, Wis.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	UPWA	1. 325	1. 385	1. 450
New York, N. Y.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Atlanta, Ga.....	UPWA	1. 290	1. 350	1. 425
North Bergen, N. J.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Birmingham, Ala.....	UPWA	1. 290	1. 350	1. 425
Peoria, Ill.....	MCBW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Memphis, Tenn.....	MCBW	1. 270	1. 330	1. 405
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	MCBW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Lexington, Ky.....	MCBW	1. 270	1. 330	1. 405
Reading, Pa.....	MCBW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Tifton, Ga.....	UPWA	1. 235	1. 295	1. 370
Sioux City, Iowa.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450					
South Omaha, Nebr.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450					
South St. Joseph, Mo.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450					
South St. Paul, Minn.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450					

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Guaranteed Time</i>		
Oct. 27, 1952 (MCBW and UPWA).	-----	4 hours of nonworked holiday to be credited against 36-hour guarantee. Previously, entire 8 hours was charged.
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Oct. 27, 1952 (MCBW and UPWA).	Increased to 9 cents an hour.....	
<i>Premium Pay for Saturday Work</i>		
Jan. 3, 1953 (MCBW and UPWA).	Time and one-half paid for work on Saturday as such.	Not applicable to continuous shift operations.

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Jury Service</i>		
Feb. 2, 1952 (MCBW and UPWA).	Employees with 6 or more months' service paid difference between jury service pay and amount that would have been earned on the job.	Payment limited to 15 days in each calendar year. Maximum not applicable to employees (1) receiving greater pay for jury service than would have been earned at work, (2) absent because of layoffs, vacation, sickness, or injury or other excused leave of absence, or (3) with an unexcused absence on the last scheduled workday prior to service, or (4) failing to report for work on days when service on jury was not required.
<i>Insurance Plan</i>		
Oct. 27, 1952 (MCBW and UPWA).	Company-paid plan established, providing: <i>Sickness Benefits</i> —For men, \$12 a week for 13 weeks; for women, \$9 a week for 13 weeks; <i>Life Insurance</i> —For men, \$2,200; for women, \$1,900.	Replaced former plan, not included in contracts, under which employees paid 35 cents a week (men) and 25 cents a week (women). Former life insurance policies paid \$1,200 for men and \$900 for women.
<i>Pension Plan</i>		
Aug. 1, 1952 (MCBW and UPWA).	Company-paid plan established, providing: <i>Minimum Payment</i> —\$105 a month, including Social Security, for employees retiring at age 65 with 25 years' service.	Retirement at age 65 to be voluntary; employees could work longer if they wished.

Wage Chronology No. 7: Swift and Co.

Supplement No. 3

SUPPLEMENTAL AGREEMENTS were signed in December 1951, January 1952, and February 1952, by Swift & Co. and three unions—the United Packinghouse Workers of America (UPWA-CIO), the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (MCBW-AFL), and the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (NBPW-Ind.). These supplemental agreements followed wage reopenings, in accordance with provisions in the master agreements, which took place in August 1951. Included in the new agreements were a general wage

increase and wage adjustments to correct certain interplant inequities and to narrow the wage differential between men and women. Approval of the increases, effective on the dates agreed upon by the parties, was granted by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Each of these reopenings was the second of three provided for in the 1950 master agreements. In the spring of 1952, the unions announced that in place of the third reopenings, scheduled to take place between February 11 and the termination date of the agreements, August 11, 1952,¹ they preferred to terminate contracts at the latter date and negotiate new agreements. Discussions began as early as July 15, 1952, and continued, with several interruptions, until late October.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, July 1949 (p. 25), October 1950 (p. 474), January 1952 (p. 57), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 7.

During November, the company and the three unions signed 2-year agreements providing for three wage reopenings and for one reopening to allow negotiations for a hospitalization program. Both the MCBW agreement, executed November 7, 1952, and the NBPW contract, signed November 13, 1952, expire August 11, 1954; the UPWA contract, signed November 20, 1952, runs to September 1, 1954.

On December 11, 1952, the Executive Director of the Wage Stabilization Board approved the general wage change, various job-rate increases,

and increases for women employees designed to reduce the sex differential to a uniform 5 cents. The remaining changes were approved by the Wage Stabilization Committee on December 18, 1952. All provisions except those for Saturday premium pay and the improved method of computing vacation pay, which became effective January 5 and January 1, 1953, respectively, were made retroactive to October 27, 1952.

This supplement reports the changes negotiated subsequent to February 1951, the first reopening date of the 1950 contracts.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters																																
Dec. 17, 1951 (by MCBW agreement of Dec. 21, 1951; NBPW agreement of Jan. 4, 1952; and UPWA agreement of Feb. 7, 1952). Jan. 21, 1952 (by agreements of above dates). Feb. 18, 1952 (by agreements of above dates).	6 cents an hour increase.	Approved by Wage Stabilization Board, January 1952. In addition 193 inequity adjustments, averaging 2 cents an hour, were made, and all rates at the Hallstead, Pa., plant were increased 4 cents an hour. 2.5 cents an hour increase to women employees at Ogden, Utah, and to all employees at Scottsbluff, Nebr. The WSB approved increases in unskilled women's rates so that the spread between unskilled rates for men and women was reduced from a range of 5 to 14 cents an hour to a range of 5 to 9 cents an hour. At plants where the women's unskilled rate was increased, the same cents-an-hour increase was made in all women's rates. These increases averaged 0.23 cents an hour for the entire work force.																																
Mar. 3, 1952 (by agreements of above dates).		The WSB, by an amended resolution of Feb. 29, 1952, approved interplant inequity adjustments which were to be negotiated by the parties. The adjustments were limited to a total of 1,120 and equaled one-eighth of a cent, averaged over all employees. ¹ These were in addition to the 193 2-cent adjustments approved in January 1952.																																
Oct. 27, 1952 (by MCBW agreement of Nov. 7, 1952; NBPW agreement of Nov. 13, 1952; and UPWA agreement of Nov. 21, 1952).	4 cents an hour increase.	Further adjustment of job-rate inequities. ² Reduction of sex differential to a uniform 5 cents. In addition to job-rate increases, the following adjustments were made in specific plants:																																
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Nashville, Tenn.....	3½	1½																																
Ocala, Fla.....	3½	---																																
San Antonio, Tex.....	3½	3½																																
		1½ cents increase in 10 authorized rates in South San Francisco plant to place these rates at their proper levels and to reduce intraplant inequities. Approved Dec. 11, 1952, by the Executive Director of WSB.																																

¹ In the plants represented by the UPWA, the WSB decision allowed a maximum of 800 inequity adjustments, in MCBW units 150, and in NBPW 170. The order counted each job in each department at each plant which was increased 1 labor grade (3.5 cents an hour) toward the total of 1,120. For example, the parties examining a given job in 22 plants might find that the job was paid 5 labor grades above the common labor rate at 12 plants (more than one-half the total), 6 grades above at 1 plant, 4 grades above at

5 plants and 3 grades above at 4 plants. With this distribution, grade 5 was the prevailing bracket rate. Accordingly, the job would be increased at plants paying less than grade 5, if recommended by the union and agreed to by the company. The number of workers was disregarded, and no jobs were down-graded.
² Adjustments in UPWA plants totaled 900; in MCBW plants, 205; in NBPW plants, 375.

B—Male Unskilled (Common Labor) Hourly Wage Rates, 1951 and 1952

Plant location	Union	Effective date			Plant location	Union	Effective date		
		Feb. 9, 1951	Dec. 17, 1951	Oct. 27, 1952			Feb. 9, 1951	Dec. 17, 1951	Oct. 27, 1952
Baltimore, Md.....	MCBW	\$1. 350	\$1. 410	\$1. 450	Los Angeles, Calif.....	UPWA	\$1. 450	\$1. 510	\$1. 550
Cambridge, Mass.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	North Portland, Oreg....	MCBW	1. 400	1. 460	1. 500
Chicago, Ill.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	South San Francisco, Calif.....	MCBW	1. 490	1. 550	1. 590
Chicago, Ill. (Hammond Plant).....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Spokane, Wash.....	UPWA	1. 400	1. 460	1. 500
Chicago, Ill. (Omaha Packing Co.).....	NBPW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Evansville, Ind.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450
Cleveland, Ohio.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Marshalltown, Iowa....	NBPW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450
Columbus, Ohio.....	MCBW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Ogden, Utah.....	MCBW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450
Denver, Colo.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Perry, Iowa.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450
Des Moines, Iowa.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Scottsbluff, Nebr.....	MCBW	1. 325	1. 385	1. 450
Hallstead, Pa.....	UPWA	1. 225	1. 325	1. 365	Watertown, S. Dak.....	MCBW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450
Harrisburg, Pa.....	NBPW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Winona, Minn.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450
Harrison-Kearny, N. J.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Dallas, Tex.....	UPWA	1. 325	1. 385	1. 450
Jersey City, N. J.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Fort Worth, Tex.....	NBPW	1. 325	1. 385	1. 450
Kansas City, Kans.....	NBPW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Atlanta, Ga.....	UPWA	1. 290	1. 350	1. 425
Milwaukee, Wis.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Lake Charles, La.....	MCBW	1. 215	1. 275	1. 350
National City, Ill.....	MCBW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Montgomery, Ala.....	MCBW	1. 235	1. 295	1. 370
Newark, N. J.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Moultrie, Ga.....	UPWA	1. 235	1. 295	1. 370
New Haven, Conn.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Nashville, Tenn.....	MCBW	1. 290	1. 350	1. 425
New York, N. Y.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	Ocala, Fla.....	MCBW	1. 200	1. 260	1. 335
Omaha, Nebr.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450	San Antonio, Tex.....	NBPW	1. 265	1. 325	1. 400
St. Louis, Mo.....	NBPW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450					
St. Paul, Minn.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450					
Sioux City, Iowa.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450					
Somerville, Mass.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450					
South St. Joseph, Mo....	NBPW	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450					
Springfield, Mass.....	UPWA	1. 350	1. 410	1. 450					

¹ Rate increased to \$1.41, effective Jan. 14, 1952. Approved by WSB on March 20, 1952.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Guaranteed Time</i>		
Oct. 27, 1952.....		4 hours of nonworked holiday to be credited against 36-hour guarantee. Previously entire 8 hours was charged.
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Oct. 27, 1952.....	Increased to 9 cents an hour.....	
<i>Premium Pay for Saturday Work</i>		
Jan. 5, 1953.....	Time and one-half paid for work on Saturday as such.	Not applicable to continuous shift operations.
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Jan. 1, 1953.....		Method of computing vacation pay changed. Based on average earnings in 12 weeks preceding vacation (excluding holiday and other weeks in which employee did not work all scheduled hours).

C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Jury Duty</i>		
Feb. 2, 1952-----	Employees with 6 or more months' service paid difference between jury service pay and amount that would have been earned on the job.	Company policy included in agreement for first time.

Wage Chronology No. 9: General Motors Corp.

Supplement No. 2

THE 5-year collective-bargaining agreement¹ between the General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO) was amended on May 22, 1953. A step toward amending the basic agreement was taken early in September 1952. At that time, the union's National General Motors Council adopted a resolution calling for a 5-cent limit on the cost-of-living allowance, with amounts over this allowance to be incorporated in basic rates; an increase in the annual-improvement-factor adjustment from 4 to 5 cents an hour; increases in pension payments; elimination of compulsory retirement; and substantial wage increases for employees in skilled occupations.² The union argued that long-term agreements could not remain static in a rapidly changing economy and that the situation had changed sufficiently since the adoption of the contract to require its revision.

The 1950 agreement provided that "the continuance of the cost-of-living allowance is dependent upon the availability of the official monthly BLS Consumers' Price Index in its present form and calculated on the same basis as the Index for April 1950, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties."

The "Old Series" Consumer Price Index, on which the cost-of-living allowance was based, was scheduled to be discontinued by the Bureau of

Labor Statistics after December 1952. In order to provide additional time for parties using the Old Series index in their contracts to negotiate on the matter, the President of the United States, in January 1953, ordered continuation of that index through June.

In February, the company made an offer which the union considered inadequate. The offer provided for inclusion of 14 cents of the 25-cent cost-of-living allowance in basic wage rates, an increase of 5 cents an hour for skilled workers, and a method of conversion to the Revised Consumer Price Index. Later in the month, at its international convention, the UAW-CIO adopted 5 basic demands, 4 of which were substantially similar to the original council resolutions. The fifth related to conversion to the revised index and called for protection of the workers' "full equity" in the transition from the "Old Series" CPI.

On May 22, the new agreement was reached. It provided for (1) incorporation of all but 5 cents of the cost-of-living allowance into the basic rates, (2) an increase in the annual improvement adjustment to 5 cents, (3) conversion to the Revised Consumer Price Index in determining cost-of-living adjustments, and (4) additional increases to workers in specified skilled occupations. Under the new escalator provisions, adjustments above the present 5-cent allowance take place at the rate of 1 cent for each 0.6-point change; adjustments below an index of 113.6 (the lower limit of the 5-cent allowance) will take place at the rate of 1 cent for each 0.68-point change in the index. The

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1949 (p. 259) and April 1951 (p. 405), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 9.

² Similar action was taken by the presidents of the Chrysler local unions and by the National Ford Council.

different rate of adjustment below the 113.6 index level was adopted to allow any changes below the present cost-of-living allowance of 5 cents to occur at the rate at which the allowance was originally determined under the Old Series index.³ [The new ratio (1 cent for each 0.6-point change) provides roughly a 1 percent change in hourly pay for each 1 percent change in the price index.] The first adjustment based on the new index was made effective with the payroll period beginning June 1, and was related to the decline in the official index between December and April instead of the greater decline in the "Old Series" index between January and April.⁴ By this provision, the agreement prevented General Motors workers from taking a 2-cent wage cut that would have been due under the old index on June 1. Movements of the index do not affect basic wage rates.

Shortly after the culmination of negotiations with General Motors, the UAW signed similar agreements with Ford and Chrysler. In addition, these agreements liberalized pensions and provided further increases in basic rates of pay for patternmakers and die sinkers. Subsequently, General Motors and the UAW signed other supplementary contracts increasing benefits under the existing pension plan and giving the additional increase to these skilled workers. All the supplementary agreements, like the Ford and Chrysler settlements, also liberalized vacation eligibility provisions for workers automatically retired or retired by disability.

³ The following memorandum, released by the company, outlines the method used to convert from the "Old Series" index to the "Revised" index:

Step One—Memorandum of understanding formula:

A. Compute the difference between the "Old Series" index, plus 0.8 rent bias, for December 15, 1952, and the "Interim Adjusted" index for the same date:

"Old Series" Index plus 0.8=	191.8
"Interim Adjusted" Index=	190.7
Difference	= 1.1

B. 191.8 falls in the 24¢ bracket in the present cost-of-living allowance table. Therefore, adjust the lower limit of the 24¢ bracket by the amount of the disparity between the two December 15, 1952, indexes:

Lower limit 24¢ bracket (present table)=	191.0
Minus disparity in Dec. 15, 1952, indexes=	1.1
Adjusted 24¢ bracket	= 189.9

Step Two—Conversion to 1947-49 base period:

A. Convert the lower limit of the adjusted 24¢ bracket from the 1935-39 to the 1947-49 base, using the BLS "conversion factor" of 167.2:

$$189.9 \div 167.2 \times 100 = 113.6$$

B. Convert the 1.14 "interval" from the 1935-39 to the 1947-49 base, using the BLS "conversion factor" of 167.2:

$$1.14 \div 167.2 \times 100 = 0.68$$

C. Convert an "interval" of 1.00 from the 1935-39 to the 1947-49 base, using the BLS "conversion factor" of 167.2:

$$1.00 \div 167.2 \times 100 = 0.6$$

Step Three—Construction of cost-of-living allowance table on 1947-49 base:

A. Build the table on a 1947-49 base below the 24¢ bracket by subtracting .68 from 113.6 thus:

		Lower limit	Cost-of-living allowance
113.6	=	113.6	= 24¢
— .68			
112.92	=	112.9	= 23¢
— .68			
112.24	=	112.2	= 22¢

B. Build the table on a 1947-49 base above the 24¢ bracket by adding .6 to 113.6 thus:

		Lower limit	Cost-of-living allowance
113.6	=	113.6	= 24¢
+ .6			
114.2	=	114.2	= 25¢
+ .6			
114.8	=	114.8	= 26¢

Step Four—Adjust table to compensate for 19¢ of cost-of-living allowance added to base rates:

Old cost-of-living allowance	New cost-of-living allowance	New table (1947-49=100)	Old cost-of-living allowance	New cost-of-living allowance	New table (1947-49=100)
17¢	-----	-----	24¢	5¢	113.6-114.1
18¢	-----	-----	25¢	6¢	114.2-114.7
19¢	None	110.8 or less	26¢	7¢	114.8-115.3
20¢	1¢	110.9-111.5	27¢	8¢	115.4-115.9
21¢	2¢	111.6-112.1	28¢	9¢	116.0-116.5
22¢	3¢	112.2-112.8	29¢	10¢	116.6-117.1
23¢	4¢	112.9-113.5			

Summary of conversion of General Motors' cost-of-living allowance table based on December 15, 1952, indexes

Old cost-of-living allowance	Lower limits of brackets [1935-39 base]		New "table" after shifting to 1947-49 base and adding 19¢ to base rates	New cost-of-living allowance
	Old "table"	After deducting 1.1 (Memo of Understanding formula)		
17¢	183.0	181.9	-----	-----
18¢	184.1	183.0	-----	-----
19¢	185.3	184.2	110.8 or less	None
20¢	186.4	185.3	110.9-111.5	1¢
21¢	187.5	186.4	111.6-112.1	2¢
22¢	188.7	187.6	112.2-112.8	3¢
23¢	189.8	188.7	112.9-113.5	4¢
24¢	191.0	189.9	113.6-114.1	5¢
25¢	192.1	191.0	114.2-114.7	6¢
26¢	193.2	192.1	114.8-115.3	7¢
27¢	194.4	193.3	115.4-115.9	8¢
28¢	195.5	194.4	116.0-116.5	9¢
29¢	196.7	195.6	116.6-117.1	10¢

[and so forth, with 1¢ adjustment for each 0.6 change in the Revised Consumer Price Index]

⁴ In other words, the conversion from the Old to the Official Index was effectuated in December rather than at a later month.

A—General Wage Changes ¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
May 29, 1952 ² -----	4 cents an hour increase-----	Annual-improvement-factor adjustment.
June 2, 1952-----	1 cent an hour decrease-----	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Sept. 1, 1952-----	3 cents an hour increase-----	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Dec. 1, 1952-----	1 cent an hour decrease-----	Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Apr. 13, 1953-----	1 cent an hour decrease-----	Adjustment made at this date because of late release of Old Series CPI.
May 29, 1953 (by supplemental agreement of May 22, 1953).	5 cents an hour increase-----	The new agreement increased the annual-improvement-factor adjustment by 1 cent an hour.
June 1, 1953 (by agreement of above date).	No change in cost-of-living allowance.	The new agreement incorporated 19 cents of the previous 24 cents into the basic wage structure, provided for quarterly adjustments of the cost-of-living allowance in accordance with the movement of the Revised CPI. When the CPI falls below 110.9 the cost-of-living allowance will be 0. ³
June 1, 1953 (by supplemental agreement of May 28).	-----	Skilled occupations (including patternmakers and die sinkers) in the maintenance, tool and die, pattern, and engineering departments received an additional 10 cents an hour. Patternmakers and die sinkers received an additional 10 cents an hour (total additional increases, 20 cents).

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 (automatic progression, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in classification or incentive rates) that do not have an immediate effect on the general plant wage level.

The changes listed above were the major adjustments in wage rates made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in earnings occasioned by nongeneral changes, incentive earnings, 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.

² Cost-of-living allowances and annual-improvement-factor adjustments from May 29, 1951, through Mar. 3, 1952, were not published in the Monthly Labor Review but were included in Supplement No. 1, Series 4, No. 9. They were: May 29, 1951, 4 cents; June 4, 1951, 3 cents; Sept. 3, 1951, 1 cent; Dec. 3, 1951, 1 cent; and Mar. 3, 1952, 3 cents.

³ The new agreement provided that future cost-of-living adjustments be based on the Revised Series Consumer Price Index (1947-49=100), as indicated in the table at end of footnote 3, preceding page.

B—Hiring and Minimum Job Rates (Automobile Plants in Michigan) ¹

Effective date	Hiring rate ²	Minimum job rate ²	Effective date	Hiring rate ²	Minimum job rate ²
Mar. 3, 1952-----	\$1. 50	\$1. 60	Dec. 1, 1952-----	\$1. 55	\$1. 65
May 29, 1952-----	1. 54	1. 64	Apr. 13, 1953-----	1. 54	1. 64
June 2, 1952-----	1. 53	1. 63	May 29, 1953-----	1. 59	1. 69
Sept. 1, 1952-----	1. 56	1. 66	June 1, 1953-----	1. 59	1. 69

¹ Applicable to the lowest-paid classification in all General Motors plants in Detroit and in the company's automobile manufacturing plants elsewhere in Michigan.

² Includes cost-of-living allowance.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Pension Plan</i>		
June 1, 1953 (by agreement of May 28, 1953).	Changed to: Company pension—\$1.75 a month for each year of service up to 30 years—to be supplemented by Federal Social Security benefits. Maximum pension \$137.50 a month including primary Federal benefits. Minimum monthly pension, including primary Federal benefits, remains at \$4 for each year to a maximum of 25. Changes apply to workers already retired.	Blue Cross and Blue Shield insurance available to retired employees at group rates.

Wage Chronology No. 22: Pacific Gas & Electric Co.¹

Supplement No. 1

THE WAGE AGREEMENT between the Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL), in effect since January 1951, expired on March 31, 1952. The agreement covering working conditions, effective September 1, 1950, expired August 31, 1952.

Prior to expiration of the latter agreement, a tentative "basis of settlement" was signed on August 15, 1952. This understanding provided the basic conditions of the new agreement, which was signed on November 17, 1952, after extended

negotiations as to wording. Its terms provided for general wage increases retroactive to April 1 and September 1, 1952, as well as for higher shift differentials, holiday pay, meal allowances, and other changes.

The contract permitted a reopening 30 days before March 1, 1953, for negotiating wage adjustments equal to any change in the cost of living from September 1, 1952, to March 1, 1953. However, since there was only a slight decrease in the Consumer Price Index during the specified period, no changes in basic rates of pay were made.

The 1943-51 wage chronology is made current by the following additions.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, May 1952 (p. 534), or Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 22. However, the supplement contains minor differences from data originally published.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Apr. 1, 1952 (by agreement of Nov. 17, 1952).	9 cents an hours increase-----	} The average of the April and July increases, over the entire unit, was 12 cents an hour. In lieu of retroactivity covering the period Apr. 1 to Aug. 31, the parties agreed to a lump-sum payment of \$95.46 for each employee affected.
July 1, 1952 (by agreement of Nov. 17, 1952).	1.5 percent increase-----	

B—Weekly Rates for Selected Occupations at Specified Dates, 1951-52

Department and job title ¹	Effective date, minimum and maximum rates and progression schedules ²				Department and job title ¹	Effective date, minimum and maximum rates and progression schedules ²			
	April 1, 1951		July 1, 1952			April 1, 1951		July 1, 1952	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
<i>Operation, maintenance, and construction</i>					<i>Operation, maintenance, and construction—Continued</i>				
Cable splicers-----		³ \$90.31		³ \$95.32	Linemen; metermen, senior-----	³ \$ 84.75			³ \$89.68
Cable splicers, apprentice-----	³ \$66.72	² \$85.08	³ \$71.37	² \$90.01	Machinists-----	³ \$ 82.83			³ \$ 87.73
Carpenters, finish-----		³ \$ 80.12		³ \$ 84.98	Machinists, apprentice-----	³ \$66.72	³ \$80.12	³ \$71.37	² \$84.98
Clerks, field (water collection)-----	60.99	⁴ \$ 80.96	65.56	⁴ \$ 85.83	Maintenance men (street light)-----	69.31	² \$171.89	74.00	² \$176.62
Collectors (collector and meter readers)-----	73.33	² \$79.09		(⁵)	Mechanics (electric maintenance department)-----		³ \$ 77.32		³ \$ 82.13
Communications men B-----	71.89	⁴ \$ 77.32		(⁶)	Mechanics (gas street department)-----		³ \$ 80.12		³ \$ 84.98
Communications men C-----	61.50	⁴ \$ 69.31		(⁶)	Mechanics, service (gas service department)-----				
Communication station-attendant-servicemen-----	75.89	⁷ \$ 89.04			Metermen (electric department)-----	78.70	² \$80.12	83.53	² \$84.98
Electricians-----		³ \$ 84.75		³ \$ 89.68	Metermen, apprentice; engineers, building-----	66.72	² \$ 74.75	71.37	² \$79.34
Electricians, apprentice; linemen, apprentice-----	66.72	² \$80.12	71.37	² \$ 84.98	Meter readers-----	61.83	² \$72.83		(⁵)
Electrical technicians (communications men A)-----	80.12	⁴ \$ 84.75	91.96	⁸ \$ 94.50	Operators, auxiliary-----	73.38	² \$176.17	78.13	² \$180.97
Firemen; gas makers-----		³ \$ 74.57		³ \$ 79.34	Operators, elevator, general office-----	57.03	² \$62.26	61.54	² \$66.85
Fitters-----		³ \$ 75.62		³ \$ 80.41	Operators, first: East Bay Division—				
Fitters, apprentice-----	68.04	² \$72.94	72.71	² \$77.69	Station C and Newark-----		³ \$ 86.13		³ \$ 91.08
Fitters, pipe-----		³ \$ 75.62		³ \$ 80.41	Station G-----		³ \$ 82.83		³ \$ 87.73
Groundmen, helper-----	62.76	² \$66.72	67.36	² \$71.37	Contra Costa and 8 other stations-----		³ \$ 81.72		³ \$ 86.60
Instrument men-----		³ \$ 80.12		(⁵)	5 other stations-----		³ \$ 80.12		³ \$ 84.98
Laborers-----		³ \$ 61.50		³ \$ 66.08					

See footnotes at end of table.

B—Weekly Rates for Selected Occupations at Specified Dates, 1951-52—Continued

Department and job title ¹	Effective date, minimum and maximum rates and progression schedules ²				Department and job title ¹	Effective date, minimum and maximum rates and progression schedules ²			
	April 1, 1951		July 1, 1952			April 1, 1951		July 1, 1952	
	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum		Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum
<i>Operation, maintenance, and construction—Continued</i>					<i>Operation, maintenance, and construction—Continued</i>				
Operators, first—Continued					Operators, first assistant (East Bay and San Francisco Divisions)				
North Bay Division—					Patrolmen (electric department).....	\$67.71	11 83.93	\$72.38	11 88.84
Cordelia, Fulton, Mendocino,					Repairmen, appliance.....	69.31	2 77.32	74.00	2 82.13
Ignacio.....	\$80.12		\$84.98		Repairmen, boiler (L. P. steam plants)	75.62	2 178.92	80.41	2 183.76
Petaluma, Santa Rosa.....	73.47		78.23		Repairmen, meter (gas department)...	73.76	2 675.62	78.52	2 680.41
San Francisco Division—					Service men (gas department).....		3 77.32		3 82.13
Station A.....		\$86.13		\$91.08	Service men (water department).....	69.31	2 c74.57	74.00	2 c79.34
Other stations:					Service men, senior (electric department).....		3 87.34		3 92.30
Group 1.....		\$82.83		\$87.73	Tenders, turbine ¹²	78.92	2 181.72	83.76	2 186.60
Group 2.....		\$81.72		\$86.60	Testers, pump, junior.....	65.34	4 72.83	69.97	4 77.58
Group 3.....		\$80.12		\$84.98	Troublemen.....		3 87.23		3 92.19
Group 4.....		\$76.17		\$80.97	Welders.....	77.32	2 f81.72	82.13	2 f86.60
San Jose Division—					Welders, certified.....		3 82.83		3 87.73
Station B.....		\$81.72		\$86.60	<i>Gas Supply and Control Department</i>				
Station A.....		\$80.12		\$84.98	Electricians.....		3 84.75		3 89.68
Davenport.....		\$73.47		\$78.23	Engineers, compressor.....	78.70	2 g85.57	82.53	2 g90.51
Steam plants—					Inspectors, meter.....	76.99	2 f81.72	81.80	2 f86.60
Sacramento, Station B.....		\$82.83		\$87.73	Inspectors, meter, apprentice.....	66.11	2 g75.62	70.76	2 g80.41
Humboldt, Donbass III.....	\$82.83	2 186.13	\$87.73	2 191.08	Janitors.....	62.76	2 164.08	67.36	2 168.70
Humboldt, Station B.....	86.13	2 191.13	91.08	2 196.15	Maintenance men.....	71.89	2 f77.32	76.62	2 f82.13
Three-shift hydro plants and three-shift substations ¹⁰ —					Mechanics-welders.....		3 81.72		3 86.60
Schedule I.....		\$81.72		\$86.60	Repairmen, line.....	68.04	2 f71.89	72.71	2 f76.62
Schedule II.....		\$80.12		\$84.98	Repairmen, plant (A).....	68.04	2 f71.89	72.71	2 f76.62
Schedule III.....		\$76.17		\$80.97					
Schedule IV.....		\$73.44		\$78.20					

¹ All job titles and department assignments are as of Sept. 1, 1950, and Jan. 1, 1951, wage schedules.

² Progression from the minimum to the maximum follows the schedules listed below as shown in basic chronology, except that those not applicable are excluded:

- (c) 1 year, 2 years.
- (d) 6 months, 1 year, 18 months, 2 years.
- (e) end of 1 year.
- (f) 6 months, 1 year.
- (g) 6 months, 1 year, 18 months.
- (i) end of 6 months.
- (j) 6 months, 1 year, 18 months, 2 years, 30 months.
- (k) 6 months, 1 year, 18 months, 2 years, 30 months, 3 years.

³ Single rate established, nonprogression.

⁴ Range, nonprogression schedule.

⁵ On Jan. 30, 1952, the NLRB ruled that "collectors and meter readers" were clerical employees. Workers in these occupations therefore were transferred to the clerical unit.

⁶ Employees in these occupations were reclassified to "electricians" and "electricians, apprentice."

⁷ Spread, nonprogression. Workers received the designated station rate plus a percentage of the difference between the rate of the station and the maximum of the spread. When 50 percent or more of time during the previous year was spent on service work, employees received maximum of spread.

⁸ Classification "Communications men A" abolished Nov. 21, 1951; employees reclassified in occupation shown.

⁹ Reclassified in accordance with Mar. 29, 1952, ruling by NLRB that these workers in gas plants were professional employees. On Sept. 1, 1952, steam plant instrument men were transferred to the professional category.

¹⁰ Schedules are applicable to various localities as follows:

Schedule I—Big Bend, Drum, Electra, Pits No. 1, 3, 5, Stanislaus, Tiger Creek, Bakersfield, Brighton, Herndon, Midway, Salinas, Santa Maria, Shasta, Stockton-Station A, Vaca-Dixon.

Schedule II—Balch, Bucks Creek, Caribou, Coleman, Cresta, De Sable, El Dorado, Kerckhoff, Rock Creek, Spaulding, Salt Springs, A. G. Wishon, Wise, Bellota, California Avenue, Chico, Davis, Marysville, Wilson, Panoche.

Schedule III—American River, Centerville, Folsom, Kern Canyon, San Joaquin 1-A, 2, 3, and Crane Valley, Volta, Ashlan Avenue, Kern Oil, Tesla, Piedra, Sanger.

Schedule IV—Alta, Angels, Inskip, Kilarc, Lime Saddle, Melones, Murphys, Corcoran, Fresno-Station "O," Merced, San Luis Obispo, Weedpatch.

¹¹ Spread rate paid at particular location based on percentage of time on work in various classifications but not less than \$2.50 a week above minimum after 1 year's continuous service. The maximum rate was paid if 50 percent of time was spent on higher classification work.

¹² Stations A, C, and Oleum.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
Sept. 1, 1952.....	Changed to: 6 cents an hour for second shift; 9 cents for 3d shift.	
<i>Overtime Pay</i>		
Sept. 1, 1952.....	Added: Time and one-half for work outside of regular hours on work-days.	The agreement now also provides time and one-half for work (1) in excess of 40 hours a week, (2) in excess of 8 hours a day, and (3) on nonworkdays. ¹

See footnotes at end of table.

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C—Related Wage Practices—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Holiday Pay</i>		
Sept. 1, 1952-----	Added: In addition to holiday pay, employees paid time and $\frac{1}{2}$ for all prearranged or emergency work on holidays falling on workdays when employees were not scheduled to work.	<i>Shift employees</i> ² allowed holiday off with pay at discretion of company. <i>Dual classification:</i> ³ Holiday rate of employee on predetermined schedule based on rate of work assigned. Rate for employee not on predetermined schedule based on classification held on day preceding holiday.
<i>Vacation Pay</i>		
Sept. 1, 1952-----	-----	Holiday falling on workday in vacation period not counted as vacation. Holiday paid for as such and company could either permit employee to take an additional day or pay for the day.
<i>Paid Sick Leave</i>		
Sept. 1, 1952-----	-----	<i>Dual classification:</i> ³ Pay of employee on predetermined recurring schedule based on rate received on day preceding absence of 1 day; if absence extended over 2 or more days, pay based on average straight-time earnings for preceding 4 calendar weeks. Holiday falling on a workday during sick leave not counted as leave but paid for as a holiday.
<i>Reporting Time Pay</i>		
Sept. 1, 1952-----	-----	<i>Dual classification:</i> ³ Employee not required to work because of weather paid (a) regular rate if on predetermined recurring schedule or (b) rate paid day prior to absence if not on predetermined recurring schedule unless classification of work was determined prior to inclement weather, in which case that rate would be paid. Employee instructed to report for prearranged work on nonworkday or holiday guaranteed minimum of 2 hours' pay, including travel time, at time and one-half, if given less than 19 hours' notice not to report.
<i>Meals and Mealtime Pay</i>		
Sept. 1, 1952-----	Added: Time and one-half during regular lunch period and time to eat meal provided employees required to advance or delay regular lunch period for more than 1 hour.	Applicable only under specified conditions. <i>Shift employees:</i> Paid up to \$1.50 when not practical for company to provide meals.

¹ The first 3 provisions have been included in the parties' agreements since 1944 or even earlier. In the basic chronology the item entered as effective May 26, 1944, should have been noted as an addition rather than a change.

² Shift employees on continuous operations are assigned to duty on one or

more 8-hour work schedules. Such employees include watch engineers, operators, and guards.

³ Dual classification employees are those regularly assigned to two or more classifications.

Wage Chronology No. 36: A. T. & T.—Long Lines Department, 1940–52

THE Long Lines Department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. is a separate operating unit of the Bell System, which, together with 21 associated Bell Cos. and several thousand independent telephone companies, furnishes telephone service throughout the United States and to foreign countries and ships at sea. It operates toll lines and related equipment for communication between and through the territories of the associated and independent companies. In addition to long distance telephone service, it furnishes various other communication services, including teletypewriter exchange service, private line telephone and telegraph service, radio and television program transmission service, and other special services.

To operate this network, Long Lines employs approximately 23,000 workers in about 390 localities in the United States. Approximately 100 gangs are maintained to construct and repair long distance telephone lines. Despite this wide dispersal, about one-third of the Department's employees are concentrated in the New York metropolitan area, the site of its headquarters.

Long Lines operations are allocated among functional groups, i. e., accounting, commercial, engineering, legal, personnel, plant, publicity, traffic, and treasury. Traffic employees who operate the equipment necessary to establish connections between various localities, and plant employees who construct, install and maintain the operating facilities, are the most important numerically. Clerical employees, who also constitute a large group, are assigned throughout the various functional groups.

Employees assigned to various departments are not only classified by occupation, which determines rate range of pay, but also by group, which determines how related wage practices are applied. With certain exceptions, all employees are classified as Group A or B depending on their function.¹ In essence, Group A encompasses the employees engaged in construction, maintenance, and switchboard operation, and Group B includes those employees performing administrative office and

house-service work. All administrative office employees, composed of clerks and employees performing desk work, are classified in the B group. Plant central office employees are classified in both groups; craftsmen, such as equipment maintainers and testboardmen, are in Group A, while caretakers and report clerks are in Group B. All plant outside maintenance men are classed A and plant gang employees are A or B, depending on occupation. Traffic central office employees, composed almost entirely of operators and service assistants, are in group A.

Salary rates and progression from the minimum or starting rate are governed by well-defined schedules. These schedules explicitly set forth the amount of time required to move from one step in the progression to another as well as the weekly salary increase accompanying each step upward. Movement up the scale is practically automatic. Salary rates vary by locality.

Working practices vary among and within departments by occupational group and length of service. These practices, which were established departmentally before and for some time after the first collective-bargaining agreement, are also highly detailed. In some cases, working practices, such as holidays observed, also vary by locality.

Since 1919, the year in which the Association of Employees of the Long Lines Department was formed, Long Lines employees have been represented by a number of labor organizations. The Association of Employees of the Long Lines Department, functioning through an employee representation plan, became an independent labor organization in 1935. In 1939, the employees organized the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers which was renamed American Union of Telephone Workers in 1946. During the various phases of its existence, the union was unaffiliated, affiliated with the National Federation of Telephone Workers,² and affiliated with the Telephone Workers Organizing Committee (CIO). The National Federation of Telephone Workers was renamed Communications Workers of America in 1947 and voted to affiliate with the CIO in 1949, at which time the Long Lines section of TWOC (CIO) was made Division No. 10 of the national

¹ Classification of employees into groups had its origin prior to the enactment of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Group A employees, during that period, received overtime pay; Group B employees did not.

² An independent confederation of autonomous local unions organized in 1935.

union. In April 1951, the organizational structure of CWA was changed to the two-level form of locals and international, and in May of that year, CWA-CIO was substituted for Division No. 10 as the bargaining agent for Long Lines employees.

The first collective-bargaining contract between the Long Lines Department and the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers became effective in October 1940. By its terms, the existing wage schedules and working practices were made a part of the agreement. Provisions reported under that date do not, therefore, necessarily indicate changes in prior conditions of employment. This chronology traces changes affecting full-time employees since 1940 as provided by collective-bargaining

agreements and by directive orders of the National War Labor Board. The chronology deals with changes affecting traffic, plant, and clerical employees. Practices relating solely to employees in the commercial, engineering, accounting, legal, personnel, publicity, and treasury departments are not reported. The working practices for these employees, however, closely follow those governing administrative office employees.

The 1952 agreement between the company and the CWA-CIO contained no wage reopening. It went into effect on July 5, 1952, and was terminated on July 5, 1953, upon the required 60 days' notice. Negotiations for a new agreement were in progress during July 1953.

A—General Wage Changes ¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters																					
Oct. 23, 1940.....	No general wage change.....	First rate progression schedules adopted for plant craftsmen, to become effective Jan. 1, 1941. Eligible craftsmen to be placed on schedule by that date and granted increases as required to reach the proper rates for the employees' period of service.																					
Jan. 1, 1941, to Oct. 8, 1942.	Increases ranging from \$0 to \$7 a week, depending upon location and position on applicable schedule. Starting rates increased up to \$3.	Minimum and maximum weekly rates increased and the progressions for some job classifications were accelerated. The rate ranges were increased as follows, depending upon location: <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><i>Weekly rates</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Minimum</i></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>Maximum</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plant central office craftsmen.....</td> <td>\$0 to \$2</td> <td>\$2 to \$7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic operators.....</td> <td>\$0 to \$3</td> <td>\$2 to \$3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Weekly rates</i>			<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>		Plant central office craftsmen.....	\$0 to \$2	\$2 to \$7	Traffic operators.....	\$0 to \$3	\$2 to \$3									
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Plant central office craftsmen.....	\$0 to \$2	\$2 to \$7																					
Traffic operators.....	\$0 to \$3	\$2 to \$3																					
Oct. 9, 1942.....	Increases ranging from \$2 to \$7 a week, depending upon location and position on applicable schedule.	Adoption of wage-rate schedules for outside plant construction forces during this period resulted in increases for these employees up to \$2 a week. Acceleration of rate of progression permitted increases for operators up to \$4 a week. Retroactive directive orders of the National War Labor Board, dated July 2 and Oct. 6, 1943. Minimum and maximum weekly wage rates were raised and some progression wage schedules were shortened. The rate ranges were increased as follows, depending upon location: <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><i>Weekly rates</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Minimum</i></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>Maximum</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plant central office craftsmen.....</td> <td>\$2 to \$3</td> <td>\$1 to \$5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic operators.....</td> <td>\$2 to \$6</td> <td>\$2 to \$4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant construction forces.....</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Weekly rates</i>			<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>		Plant central office craftsmen.....	\$2 to \$3	\$1 to \$5	Traffic operators.....	\$2 to \$6	\$2 to \$4	Plant construction forces.....	\$0	\$2						
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Plant central office craftsmen.....	\$2 to \$3	\$1 to \$5																					
Traffic operators.....	\$2 to \$6	\$2 to \$4																					
Plant construction forces.....	\$0	\$2																					
Oct. 10, 1942, to Sept. 6, 1945.	Increases ranging from \$2 to \$11 a week, depending upon location and position on applicable schedule.	All plant construction force employees on the payroll received an increase of \$2 a week. Acceleration of rate of progression permitted increases up to \$7. Minimum and maximum weekly wage rates were raised and some progression schedules for job classifications were shortened. The rate ranges of these employees were increased as follows, depending upon location: <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><i>Weekly rates</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Minimum</i></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>Maximum</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plant central office craftsmen ².....</td> <td>\$2 to \$6</td> <td>\$2 to \$8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic operators ³.....</td> <td>\$3 to \$7</td> <td>\$3 to \$8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant construction forces.....</td> <td>\$0</td> <td>\$0 to \$3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outside maintenance forces.....</td> <td>\$2 to \$6</td> <td>\$2 to \$11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clerical forces ⁴.....</td> <td>\$2 to \$7</td> <td>\$2 to \$7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Weekly rates</i>			<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>		Plant central office craftsmen ²	\$2 to \$6	\$2 to \$8	Traffic operators ³	\$3 to \$7	\$3 to \$8	Plant construction forces.....	\$0	\$0 to \$3	Outside maintenance forces.....	\$2 to \$6	\$2 to \$11	Clerical forces ⁴	\$2 to \$7	\$2 to \$7
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Sept. 7, 1945.....		Rate progression schedule adopted Aug. 4, 1944, for outside maintenance forces and clerical employees with increases retroactive to 1943 for employees at many locations. The effect of these increases was reflected in increases in minimum and maximum rates shown above. Plant construction forces received a minimum increase of \$2 a week, except that resulting rate did not exceed applicable maximums. Increases ranging from \$3 to \$5 a week to New York traffic department employees. Increases were as follows: <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" style="text-align: center;"><i>Weekly rates</i></th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;"><i>Minimum</i></th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><i>Maximum</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Traffic operators.....</td> <td>\$5</td> <td>\$5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clerical forces.....</td> <td>\$3</td> <td>\$3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Weekly rates</i>			<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>		Traffic operators.....	\$5	\$5	Clerical forces.....	\$3	\$3									
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Clerical forces.....	\$3	\$3																					

See footnotes at end of table.

A—General Wage Changes ¹—Continued

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters																					
Feb. 1, 1946.....	Increases ranging from \$5 to \$9 a week, depending upon location and position on applicable schedule.	<p>Minimum and maximum weekly rates were raised and some progression schedules for job classifications were shortened. The rate ranges of these employees were increased as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Weekly rates</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plant central office craftsmen.....</td> <td>\$5 to \$9</td> <td>\$8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic operators.....</td> <td>\$5 to \$6</td> <td>\$7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant construction forces.....</td> <td>\$5</td> <td>\$6 to \$8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outside maintenance forces.....</td> <td>\$5 to \$7</td> <td>\$7 to \$8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clerical forces.....</td> <td>\$5 to \$7</td> <td>\$5 to \$7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>New York traffic operators and clerical employees received increases which, when added to increases previously given on Sept. 7, 1945, conformed to the above pattern. Acceleration of rate of progression permitted increases up to \$15 a week.</p>		Weekly rates			Minimum	Maximum	Plant central office craftsmen.....	\$5 to \$9	\$8	Traffic operators.....	\$5 to \$6	\$7	Plant construction forces.....	\$5	\$6 to \$8	Outside maintenance forces.....	\$5 to \$7	\$7 to \$8	Clerical forces.....	\$5 to \$7	\$5 to \$7
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Plant construction forces.....	\$5	\$6 to \$8																					
Outside maintenance forces.....	\$5 to \$7	\$7 to \$8																					
Clerical forces.....	\$5 to \$7	\$5 to \$7																					
May 9, 1947.....	Increases ranging from \$2 to \$5 a week, depending upon location and position on applicable schedule.	<p>The rate ranges of employees covered by wage schedules were increased as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Weekly rates</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plant central office craftsmen.....</td> <td>\$2 to \$4</td> <td>\$3 to \$5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic operators.....</td> <td>\$2 to \$4</td> <td>\$4 to \$5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant construction forces.....</td> <td>\$4</td> <td>\$4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outside maintenance forces.....</td> <td>\$2 to \$4</td> <td>\$3 to \$4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clerical forces.....</td> <td>\$2 to \$4</td> <td>\$2 to \$4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Weekly rates			Minimum	Maximum	Plant central office craftsmen.....	\$2 to \$4	\$3 to \$5	Traffic operators.....	\$2 to \$4	\$4 to \$5	Plant construction forces.....	\$4	\$4	Outside maintenance forces.....	\$2 to \$4	\$3 to \$4	Clerical forces.....	\$2 to \$4	\$2 to \$4
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Plant construction forces.....	\$4	\$4																					
Outside maintenance forces.....	\$2 to \$4	\$3 to \$4																					
Clerical forces.....	\$2 to \$4	\$2 to \$4																					
June 2, 1948.....		Increases ranging up to \$4 were made at certain points. The increases affected about 5 percent of the employees. Traffic operators were not involved.																					
Oct. 15, 1948.....	Increases ranging from \$0 to \$7 a week, depending upon location and position on applicable schedule.	<p>The rate ranges of employees covered by wage schedules were increased as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Weekly rates</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plant central office craftsmen.....</td> <td>\$1 to \$3</td> <td>\$2 to \$7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic operators.....</td> <td>\$1 to \$4</td> <td>\$3 to \$4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant construction forces.....</td> <td>\$2</td> <td>\$2 to \$4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outside maintenance forces.....</td> <td>\$1 to \$4</td> <td>\$1 to \$7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clerical forces.....</td> <td>\$0 to \$4</td> <td>\$1 to \$6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Weekly rates			Minimum	Maximum	Plant central office craftsmen.....	\$1 to \$3	\$2 to \$7	Traffic operators.....	\$1 to \$4	\$3 to \$4	Plant construction forces.....	\$2	\$2 to \$4	Outside maintenance forces.....	\$1 to \$4	\$1 to \$7	Clerical forces.....	\$0 to \$4	\$1 to \$6
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Outside maintenance forces.....	\$1 to \$4	\$1 to \$7																					
Clerical forces.....	\$0 to \$4	\$1 to \$6																					
July 5, 1950.....		<p>Reclassification of approximately 100 towns in addition to the adjustment of specific wage schedules in some areas. Schedules were reduced to 6½ years. Prior to this, most employees had been assigned to 8-year wage schedules and a few employees had been assigned to 7-year wage schedules. Increases affected about 50 percent of the employees and ranged up to \$11 a week.</p>																					
July 5, 1951.....	Increases ranging from \$3 to \$13 a week, depending upon location and position on applicable schedule.	<p>The rate ranges of employees covered by wage schedules were increased as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Weekly rates</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plant central office craftsmen.....</td> <td>\$3 to \$5</td> <td>\$6 to \$11½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic operators.....</td> <td>\$3 to \$5</td> <td>\$4½ to \$5½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant construction forces.....</td> <td>\$3 to \$3½</td> <td>\$5 to \$7½</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outside maintenance forces.....</td> <td>\$3 to \$6</td> <td>\$5½ to \$13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clerical forces.....</td> <td>\$3 to \$5½</td> <td>\$3 to \$9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Weekly rates			Minimum	Maximum	Plant central office craftsmen.....	\$3 to \$5	\$6 to \$11½	Traffic operators.....	\$3 to \$5	\$4½ to \$5½	Plant construction forces.....	\$3 to \$3½	\$5 to \$7½	Outside maintenance forces.....	\$3 to \$6	\$5½ to \$13	Clerical forces.....	\$3 to \$5½	\$3 to \$9
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July 5, 1952.....	Increases ranging from \$2.50 to \$10 a week, depending upon location and position on applicable schedule.	<p>The rate ranges of employees covered by wage schedules were increased as follows:</p> <table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="2">Weekly rates</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th>Minimum</th> <th>Maximum</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Plant central office craftsmen.....</td> <td>\$3 to \$5</td> <td>\$4 to \$10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Traffic operators.....</td> <td>\$2½ to \$4</td> <td>\$3 to \$4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Plant construction forces.....</td> <td>\$3½ to \$4</td> <td>\$4½ to \$5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Outside maintenance forces.....</td> <td>\$3 to \$7</td> <td>\$3½ to \$9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clerical forces.....</td> <td>\$2½ to \$5</td> <td>\$2½ to \$6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Weekly rates			Minimum	Maximum	Plant central office craftsmen.....	\$3 to \$5	\$4 to \$10	Traffic operators.....	\$2½ to \$4	\$3 to \$4	Plant construction forces.....	\$3½ to \$4	\$4½ to \$5	Outside maintenance forces.....	\$3 to \$7	\$3½ to \$9	Clerical forces.....	\$2½ to \$5	\$2½ to \$6
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Traffic operators.....	\$2½ to \$4	\$3 to \$4																					
Plant construction forces.....	\$3½ to \$4	\$4½ to \$5																					
Outside maintenance forces.....	\$3 to \$7	\$3½ to \$9																					
Clerical forces.....	\$2½ to \$5	\$2½ to \$6																					

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

The general changes listed above were the major changes affecting salary rates during the period covered by this chronology. Because of the omission of nongeneral changes, the payment of premium and special rates and other factors, the total of the general wage changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the movement of straight-time average hourly earnings.

² Included was an increase of \$4 in the minimum and \$2 in the maximum rate of the schedule for plant central office craftsmen in New York City, by NWL B directive order, effective Dec. 26, 1944.

³ Included was an increase of \$3 in the minimum and maximum rates of traffic operators' schedules in New York City, \$5 in Louisville, Ky., and \$5 in Memphis, Tenn., effective Jan. 10, 1944, by NWL B directive order.

⁴ Included was an increase of \$3 in the minimum rate and \$2 in the maximum rate of the schedules for certain traffic clerical employees in New York City, Louisville, Ky., and Memphis, Tenn., effective Jan. 10, 1944, by NWL B directive order. Included also in this period was an increase of \$3 in minimum and \$2 in maximum rates of the schedule for certain plant clerical employees of New York City, effective Dec. 26, 1944, by NWL B directive order.

⁵ Included was an increase of \$3 in the minimum and maximum rates of traffic operators' schedules and \$3 in clerical schedules in Detroit, effective Mar. 28, 1943, by NWL B directive order.

B—Related Wage Practices ¹
I—TRAFFIC AND PLANT EMPLOYEES

Effective date	Provisions		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Traffic	Plant	
<i>Overtime Pay</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940-----	<p><i>Group A:</i> Time and one-half for work—</p> <p>(1) In excess of a normal tour or a basic work-week.</p> <p>(2) In excess of scheduled half tour.</p> <p>(3) On nonscheduled days-----</p> <p>(4) On second assigned tour if interval between tours was less than 10 hours.</p> <p><i>Group B:</i> If work time was 40 hours or less in a calendar week, compensatory time off or straight-time pay for work—</p> <p>(1) In excess of an assigned tour.</p> <p>(2) In excess of a basic workweek.</p> <p>(3) On a nonscheduled day.</p> <p>Time and one-half for hours in excess of 40 in a calendar week.</p>	<p><i>Central office, Group A:</i> Time and one-half for work—</p> <p>(1) On a scheduled day outside of scheduled or shifted normal tour or half tour</p> <p>(2) On a nonscheduled day-----</p> <p>(3) On a second scheduled tour if interval worked since previous scheduled or shifted tour was less than 8 hours.</p> <p>(4) On a scheduled tour if required to work 16 continuous hours immediately preceding start of tour.</p> <p><i>Outside maintenance and gang, Group A:</i></p> <p>Time and one-half for work—</p> <p>(1) In excess of 8 hours on a scheduled day--</p> <p>(2) On a nonscheduled day.</p>	<p><i>Traffic, Group A:</i> Applicable evening and night differentials included in computing overtime rate after 40 hours.</p> <p><i>Plant, Group A:</i> Overtime rate included night differentials.</p>
May 9, 1947-----		<p>Changed to—</p> <p><i>Central Office, Group A:</i> Time and one-half paid for time worked on a second scheduled tour if interval worked since previous scheduled or shifted tour was less than 10 hours.</p>	
July 5, 1950-----		<p>Changed back to 8 hours-----</p>	
<i>Night Premium Pay</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940-----	<p><i>Group A:</i> Specified differentials, ranging from \$0.85 to \$3 a week, paid for work after 7 p. m. Time and one-half for scheduled tour starting or ending between 2 a. m. and 6 a. m. provided there was no night differential or other premium.</p>	<p><i>Central office, Group A:</i> Differentials ranging from \$2 to \$5 paid employees on regular night tour. Time and one-half for scheduled tour starting or ending between 2 a. m. and 6 a. m. provided there was no night differential or other premium.</p> <p><i>Outside maintenance and gang, Group A:</i> Specified differential paid employees on regular night tour, otherwise time and one-half for hours worked between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m.</p>	
Apr. 6, 1941-----			<p><i>Traffic, Group A, Chicago:</i> Increased night differential from \$2.50 to \$3.</p>
May 18, 1941-----			<p><i>Traffic, Group A, Cincinnati:</i> Increased night differential from \$2 to \$2.50.</p>
Jan. 30, 1942-----		<p>Added—</p> <p><i>Group A:</i> Night differential of \$6 a week paid employees with basic weekly rates of \$60 or more.</p>	<p><i>Plant, Group A:</i> Night differential included in dismissal pay for night-tour employees.</p>
Dec. 5, 1943-----	<p><i>Group A:</i> Night differential \$3 a week for 7-hour tours, \$4 a week for 8-hour tours.</p>		<p><i>Traffic, Group A:</i> \$3 for 8-hour tour at Philadelphia which includes additional 60-minute paid relief.</p>
Jan. 1, 1946-----		<p>Added—</p> <p><i>Group A:</i> Night differential of \$7 a week paid employees with basic weekly rates of \$70 or more.</p>	
Apr. 7, 1946-----	<p>Uniform evening and night differentials established, ranging from \$2 to \$4 a week, depending on tour worked.</p>		

See footnotes on p. 860.

B—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued
I—TRAFFIC AND PLANT EMPLOYEES—Continued

Effective date	Provisions		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Traffic	Plant	
<i>Night Premium Pay—Continued</i>			
June 2, 1948.....		Added— <i>Group A:</i> Night differential of \$8 a week paid employees with basic weekly rates of \$80 or more.	
July 5, 1950.....	Added— <i>Group B:</i> Evening and night differential for Traffic Control Bureau clerical employees.	Added— <i>Group B:</i> Night differential for cleaners at New York City and cleaners and janitors at Philadelphia.	Added— <i>Group B, Administrative:</i> Weekly differentials for Treasury Department night teller at New York City.
June 27, 1951.....		Added— Night differential of \$9 a week paid eligible employees with basic weekly rates of \$90 or more.	
July 5, 1952.....			<i>Traffic, Group A:</i> At Detroit night differential increased to \$5 a week.
<i>Premium Pay for Sunday and Saturday Work</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940.....	<i>Group A:</i> One-half time extra for scheduled Sunday work. Time and one-half for non-scheduled Sunday work. No premium pay for Saturday as such. <i>Group B:</i> No premium pay for Sunday or Saturday as such.		<i>Traffic, Group A:</i> In New York and Chicago, straight time extra paid for scheduled Sundays worked at the request of management if a previous Sunday had been worked in same calendar month.
<i>Holiday Pay</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940.....	6 or more authorized holidays in most States on which employees could be scheduled and excused with regular pay. <i>Group A:</i> If worked, double time for time within normal tour. Time and one-half for work in excess of normal tour on holidays. <i>Group B:</i> If worked, compensatory time off or time extra pay for time worked. <i>Group A:</i> Special payment of \$2 for working evening or night tours on Dec. 24 and Dec. 31 under specified combinations of Christmas and New Year's assignments.		6 states had only the 5 holidays listed below. Holidays were: New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and at least 1 other. ²
Mar. 30, 1941.....		<i>Group A:</i> Minimum of 3 hours paid when called to work on excused holiday.	<i>Traffic, Group A, Minneapolis:</i> Special \$2 payment replaced by double time for work on Dec. 24 and Dec. 31 after 7 p. m. to end of latest ending evening tour.
Jan. 30, 1942.....			At least 1 holiday added in 14 States, including the 6 formerly having only 5 holidays. At subsequent dates 8 States added 1 more holiday. ²
Jan. 1, 1945.....	<i>Group B:</i> Saturday holiday included in scheduled workweek when employee had worked on 3 of preceding 8 Saturdays.		
May 18, 1945.....			<i>Traffic, Group A, except Minneapolis:</i> Special payment for work on Dec. 24 and Dec. 31 changed to \$2 for nightwork starting at 10 p. m. or later and evening work ending after 7 p. m. but not later than 10 p. m.; \$3 for nightwork starting before 10 p. m. and evening work ending after 10 p. m.
May 9, 1947.....	<i>Traffic, Group A, and Plant central office, Group A:</i> Double time for work in excess of a normal tour on a holiday. <i>Group A:</i> Double-time payment plan at Minneapolis for evening and night work on Dec. 24 and Dec. 31 extended to all offices.		
June 2, 1948.....		<i>Group A:</i> Minimum of half-day's worktime paid when called to work on excused holiday. <i>Group A, Outside maintenance and gangs:</i> Double time for work in excess of a normal tour on a holiday.	

See footnotes on p. 860.

B—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

I—TRAFFIC AND PLANT EMPLOYEES—Continued

Effective date	Provisions		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Traffic	Plant	
<i>Vacation Pay</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940.....	1 week for 1 year, 2 weeks for 2 years, 3 weeks for 15 years of credited service.....		Evening and night differentials included in vacation pay. <i>Traffic:</i> Special vacation provisions for first year's service were applicable in certain Traffic cities as follows: Memphis and Louisville—1 week's pay after 8 months' service; Boston—2 weeks' pay after 6 months' service.
Oct. 29, 1944.....	Added:— Employee to receive 1 extra day's pay if 12 or more full tours were worked in excess of the established workweeks during first 17 of 18 weeks immediately preceding vacation, one-half day's pay if 6 but less than 12 full tours were worked.		
May 9, 1947.....	Additional day off with pay allowed for scheduled holiday occurring during vacation.....		
<i>Severance Pay (Lay-Offs)</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940.....	1 week's severance pay for each completed year of net credited service up to and including 7 years, plus 2 weeks' pay for each completed year of net credited service for 8 but less than 15 years, plus 3 weeks' pay for each completed year of net credited service for 15 or more years.		Pay computed at regular weekly rate in effect at date of lay-off. Reengaged employee to repay excess received over that which would have been earned at straight-time rates if retained. Payment to employee reengaged and laid off reduced by any previous severance pay. Laid-off employees also receive vacation payments due.
May 9, 1947.....	Changed to:— 1 week's severance pay for each completed year of net credited service up to and including 4 years, plus 2 weeks' pay for each completed year of net credited service for 5 but less than 9 years, plus 4 weeks' pay for each completed year of net credited service for 9 or more years.		
<i>Termination Pay (Dismissals)</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940.....	1 week's termination pay in lieu of notice to employees with less than 1 year's service, 2 weeks' pay for 1 or more years' service.		Employees not entitled to payment if dismissed (1) at expiration of leave of absence or period of disability payments, (2) because of becoming ineligible for employment under company rules, or (3) for misconduct. A dismissed employee was defined as one terminated for any reason other than transfer, resignation, layoff, retirement, or death. Dismissed employees received vacation payments due.
<i>In-Charge Pay</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940.....	No provision for in-charge pay.....		<i>Central office, Group A:</i> \$3 a week paid employees assigned limited responsibility for directing the work of 1 or more employees, or office responsibility for 4 hours in each of 3 or more of 5 daily tours, or when assigned duties of supervisor for 1 week or more. <i>Central office, Group A:</i> Changed to \$1.40 a day for any day assigned in-charge responsibilities for 4 hours or more.
May 9, 1947.....	<i>Group A:</i> \$1.40 a day paid employees assigned to duties of absent supervisor for 4 or more hours during a tour.		

See footnotes on p. 860.

B—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

I—TRAFFIC AND PLANT EMPLOYEES—Continued

Effective date	Provisions		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Traffic	Plant	
<i>Travel-Time Pay</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940.....	Applicable rate (straight time or time and one-half) paid for travel time on company business. Except for Plant gang employees, time spent outside of normal working day not paid for if sleeping car or other first class accommodations were provided.		<p><i>Plant, gang employees:</i> Time traveling in excess of ½ hour to and ½ hour from the job, and time traveling in the course of the day's work considered travel time on company business.</p> <p><i>Plant, outside maintenance employees:</i> Time traveling from the storeroom to the job, from one part of the job to another and from the job to the storeroom considered travel time on company business.</p> <p><i>Plant, gang employees:</i> Changed to—Time traveling from the reporting place to the job, from one part of the job to another and from the job back to the reporting place considered travel time on company business.</p>
May 9, 1947.....	<p><i>Gang employees:</i> Straight-time rate paid up to 8 hours for travel time between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. on scheduled days. Straight-time rate paid for all travel time between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. on nonscheduled days, Sundays, and holidays. Time spent outside of 6 a. m. to 6 p. m. not paid for if sleeping car accommodations were provided.</p>		
<i>Jury Duty or Summons Pay</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940.....	Leave with full pay granted employees serving on juries or appearing in court as witnesses in compliance with subpoena.		
<i>Voting Pay</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940.....	Employee whose tour did not give opportunity to vote excused with pay for reasonable period.	No provision for voting pay.	
June 2, 1948.....	Employee eligible to vote and requesting leave excused with pay for reasonable period. Company to specify period of leave.		
<i>Meal Allowance</i>			
Oct. 20, 1940.....	Reasonable meal expense paid if time worked in excess of a normal tour extended over a meal period. No pay for meal period.		Not applicable to Traffic, Group A, outside maintenance and gang employees. 2 hours in excess of a normal tour defined as work beyond normal meal period.
June 25, 1944.....	<i>Group B:</i> Reasonable meal expense paid on nonscheduled workdays if employee was compensated for such work by equivalent time off.		
<i>Pensions</i>			
1940 (plan established Jan. 1, 1913).	<p>Pension provided for employees as follows: (1) men at 60 and women at 55, with at least 20 years' service; (2) men 55 to 59 and women 50 to 54, with 25 years' service; (3) any employee with 30 years' service not meeting above age requirements; and (4) any employee with 15 years' service who became totally disabled in the course of employment. Pensions payable monthly with annual amount equal to 1 percent of average annual pay during 10 years preceding retirement or the 10 consecutive years during which employee received highest wages, multiplied by years of service. Financed entirely by company.</p> <p>Minimum pensions established at \$30 a month except in case of retirement for disability with less than 20 years' service.</p>		<p>Retirement in each case (except men at age 60 and over, women at age 55 and over, with 20 years' service) could be at the discretion of the committee administering the plan.</p> <p>Pension amounts might be reduced where a related pension was payable under the law. In the case of primary insurance amount under Social Security the deduction was one-half the primary insurance amount or as explained under revision for Nov. 16, 1949. Not covered by union agreement.</p>

See footnotes on p. 860.

B—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

I—TRAFFIC AND PLANT EMPLOYEES—Continued

Effective date	Provisions		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Traffic	Plant	
<i>Pensions—Continued</i>			
Jan. 1, 1946.....	Minimum pension increased to \$50 a month less one-half of primary Social Security benefits.		Contract with the union to the effect that company would not make changes in plan that would reduce or diminish benefits or privileges without consent of union.
May 9, 1947.....			
Nov. 16, 1949.....	Minimum pension, including primary insurance benefits of Federal Social Security, increased to \$100 a month after age 65 and \$75 a month before that age.		The benefit involved would be fixed by the current law for those in retirement as of Aug. 31, 1952, and by the law in effect at time of retirement for those retiring after that date.
Sept. 1, 1952.....	Minimum pensions of \$100 per month for retired persons 65 years of age or over to include only ½ the primary insurance amount of Federal Social Security instead of the full primary insurance amount.		
<i>Accident, Sickness, and Death Benefits</i>			
1940 (plan established Jan. 1, 1913).	<p>Company to provide the following benefits:</p> <p><i>Accident benefits:</i> Employees physically disabled by reason of accidental injury to receive (1) total disability—full pay for 13 weeks, half pay for the remainder of the disability but not more than \$20 a week after 6 years, (2) partial disability—100 percent of loss in earning capacity for 13 weeks, 50 percent for remainder of disability. Employees with 15 or more years' service to receive full pay for periods specified under sickness benefits for employees with like years of service;</p> <p><i>Sickness benefits:</i> Employees disabled because of sickness, including injuries not arising in the course of employment, to receive, beginning eighth day, (1) 2 and under 5 years' service—full pay for 4 weeks, half pay for 9 weeks; (2) 5 and under 10 years' service—full pay for 13 weeks, half pay for 13 weeks; (3) 10 and under 15 years' service—full pay for 13 weeks, half pay for 39 weeks; (4) 15 and under 20 years' service—full pay for 26 weeks, half pay for 26 weeks; (5) 20 and under 25 years' service—full pay for 39 weeks, half pay for 13 weeks; (6) 25 years' service or more—full pay for 52 weeks;</p> <p><i>Death benefits:</i> (Payable to qualified beneficiaries.) In event of death resulting from accident arising out of and occurring in course of employment, 3 years' wages, but not to exceed \$5,000, or amount of benefit payable if death resulted from sickness when greater, plus \$250 burial expense. In event of death resulting from sickness, 4 months' pay for employees with 2 to 3 years' service and an additional month's pay for each added year of service, up to 10; minimum benefit, \$250;</p> <p><i>Benefits in case of death of pensioner:</i> Not to exceed amount which could have been paid under sickness-death benefits. Payments at discretion of company.</p>		<p>Amount of payment might be changed if disability changed from total to partial or from partial to total. No payments for partial disability to be made after 6 years of disability payments. Not covered by union agreement.</p> <p>All benefit payments to be reduced where a law required payment of related benefits.</p>
Jan. 1, 1946.....	<p>Changed to—</p> <p><i>Death benefits:</i> Maximum of \$5,000 where applicable increased to \$10,000 in event of death resulting from accident occurring in course of employment;</p> <p><i>Benefits in case of death of pensioner:</i> Mandatory payments to qualified beneficiaries (1) if death occurred within 1 year of retirement—maximum sickness-death benefit possible if pensioner had died on last day of active service, (2) if death occurred more than 1 year after retirement—not less than maximum sickness-death benefits reduced by either 10 percent for each full year elapsed since retirement or not less than the amount of annual pension, whichever was greater. Could be supplemented at company discretion with amounts not to exceed payments under (1). If no qualified beneficiaries, payments at company discretion to extent necessary for \$250 burial expense plus cost of last illness.</p>		
May 9, 1947.....			Contract with union to the effect that company would not make changes in plan that would reduce or diminish benefits or privileges without consent of union.

See footnotes on p. 860.

B—Related Wage Practices ¹—Continued

II—TRAFFIC EMPLOYEES ONLY

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Sick Leave</i>		
Oct. 20, 1940.....	Pay for scheduled days during the first 7 calendar days of the absence because of illness or quarantine. (Pay treatment for illness beyond 7th day provided under plan for accident, sickness, and death benefits.)	<i>Group A:</i> Employees with (1) 2 but less than 10 years' service—payment to start on 3d scheduled day of absence, (2) 10 or more years' service—payment to start on 1st day of absence. Regulations provided certain exceptions in Cleveland. <i>Group B:</i> Employees ordinarily paid for scheduled days during first 7 calendar days of an absence period.
Jan. 30, 1942.....		<i>Group A:</i> Pay formula not applicable to scheduled days in excess of 5 in a calendar week.
Jan. 1, 1945.....		<i>Group A:</i> Pay formula applicable to 6 scheduled days in a calendar week if 3 or more days in that week were worked.

Pay for Absence because of Death in Family

Oct. 20, 1940.....	Up to 5 paid days of absence allowed because of death in immediate family. Up to 3 paid days of absence allowed to attend funeral of distant relative or close friend.	Immediate family defined as parents, husband, wife, children, brothers, sisters, or any relative living in same house with employee.
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Absence Pay

Oct. 20, 1940.....	<i>Group A:</i> Employee absent from work after reporting for duty paid for ½ tour if part of a session is worked. If such absence was due to personal illness or injury on the job paid for the full tour. <i>Group B:</i> Employee ordinarily paid for full tour if part of full tour is worked.	Provisions not applicable for absence occasioned by union activity unless meeting with management.
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III—PLANT EMPLOYEES ONLY

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Minimum Call-Out Pay</i>		
Oct. 20, 1940.....	<i>Group A:</i> 3 hours' minimum pay guaranteed for each period of work during nonscheduled periods not continuous with any other period of work time or during an excused holiday.	When more than one period of call-out time was involved and where the interval between periods of call-out time was less than 3 hours, total compensation for all such periods not to exceed that which the employee would have received had the employee worked continuously from start of first to end of last such period as a single call-out.
May 9, 1947.....	<i>Central office, Group A:</i> Changed to one-half tour minimum pay for the first call to work on nonscheduled days or excused holidays. 3-hour minimum at all other times.	
June 2, 1948.....	<i>Outside maintenance and gang, Group A:</i> ½ tour minimum pay for the first call to work on nonscheduled days or excused holidays. 3-hour minimum at all other times.	

See footnotes on p. 860.

B—Related Wage Practices—Continued ¹

III—PLANT EMPLOYEES ONLY—Continued

Effective date	Provisions	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shifted Tour Pay</i>		
Oct. 20, 1940.....	<i>Central office, Group A:</i> Time and one-half paid for hours worked up to a normal tour, when employee's tour was shifted without adequate notice to start 4 hours before or after starting time of his scheduled tour, or when the employee worked a scheduled tour which started 4 or more hours before or after the starting time of his basic tour.	
<i>Board and Lodging</i>		
Oct. 20, 1940.....	<i>Nonlocated gang employees:</i> Board and lodging normally furnished by company. Amounts ranging from \$7 to \$13 a week, depending upon the employees' weekly basic rate, considered as the equivalent of board and lodging and paid to employee when board and lodging was not furnished.	Nonlocated employees were workers normally working at different locations as required by company.
Jan. 30, 1942.....	Changed to: Employee's basic rates adjusted to include a wage equivalent for board and lodging and a \$7-a-week deduction for board and lodging was made from the employee's basic rate when board and lodging was furnished by the company.	

¹ The last entry under each item represents the most recent change.
² Additional holidays authorized are as follows:

Area	Holidays in effect July 5, 1952					Area	Holidays in effect July 5, 1952				
	Washing- ton's Birth- day	Me- mo- rial Day	Co- lum- bus Day	Ar- mi- stice Day	Other		Washing- ton's Birth- day	Me- mo- rial Day	Co- lum- bus Day	Ar- mi- stice Day	Other
Alabama.....		x				Nebraska.....	x	x			
Arizona.....	x	x		x		Nevada.....	x	x			
Arkansas.....		x		x		New Hampshire.....	x	x	x	x	Fast and Election Days.
California.....	x	x			Admission Day.	New Jersey.....	x	x	x		Lincoln's Birthday and Election Day.
Colorado.....	x	x		x	Good Friday.	New Mexico.....	x	x		x	
Connecticut.....	x	x			Inauguration Day.	New York.....	x	x	x	x	Lincoln's Birthday and Election Day.
Delaware.....	x	x				North Carolina.....		x			
District of Columbia.....	x	x		x		North Dakota.....	x	x			
Florida.....		x				Ohio.....	x	x			
Georgia.....		x				Oklahoma.....		x		x	
Idaho.....	x	x		x		Oregon.....	x	x			
Illinois.....	x	x				Pennsylvania.....	x	x		x	
Indiana.....	x	x				Rhode Island.....	x	x	x	x	Victory Day.
Iowa.....	x	x				South Carolina.....		x		x	
Kansas.....	x	x		x		South Dakota.....		x			
Kentucky.....		x				Tennessee.....		x			
6 counties.....	x					Texas.....		x		x	
Louisiana:						El Paso County only.....	x				
Except New Orleans and Lafayette.					Jefferson Davis' Birthday.	Utah.....		x		x	Pioneer Day.
New Orleans and Lafayette.					Mardi Gras.	Vermont.....	x	x	x	x	Battle of Benning ton Day.
Maine.....	x	x		x	Patriots' Day.	Virginia.....	x	x		x	
Maryland.....	x	x		x	Patriots' Day.	Washington.....	x	x			
Massachusetts.....	x	x	x	x		West Virginia.....	x	x		x	
Michigan.....		x				Wisconsin.....		x			
Minnesota.....	x	x				Wyoming.....	x	x		x	
Mississippi.....		x									
Missouri.....	x	x		x							
Montana.....		x									

C—Weekly Salary Rates for Plant Central Office Craftsmen, Selected Dates

City ¹	Jan. 1941		July 1946		July 1952		City ¹	Jan. 1941		July 1946		July 1952	
	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum		Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum
Boston.....	\$18.00	\$58.00	\$28.00	\$76.00	\$42.00	\$99.50	Louisville.....	\$17.00	\$50.00	\$28.00	\$67.00	\$40.00	\$89.50
Buffalo.....	18.00	54.00	29.00	72.00	44.00	96.00	Memphis.....	17.00	50.00	28.00	67.00	40.00	89.50
Chicago.....	18.00	58.00	30.00	75.00	43.50	100.00	Minneapolis.....	16.00	49.00	30.00	70.00	43.00	93.50
Cincinnati.....	17.00	50.00	31.00	69.00	44.00	93.00	New York.....	18.00	63.00	29.00	80.00	44.00	104.00
Cleveland.....	17.00	52.00	31.00	73.00	45.00	96.00	Philadelphia.....	18.00	58.00	28.00	75.00	41.00	98.50
Detroit.....	17.00	54.00	31.00	76.00	44.00	99.00	Pittsburgh.....	18.00	58.00	28.00	75.00	41.00	98.50
Kansas City.....	17.00	50.00	31.00	68.00	44.00	95.00	St. Louis.....	17.00	53.00	31.00	71.00	44.00	95.00

¹ Table covers 14 of a total of 236 cities. The cities shown are the Long Lines operating centers.

D—Weekly Salary Rates for Traffic Central Office Operating Employees, Selected Dates

City	Operator						Junior Service Assistant			Service Assistant			Service Observer ¹		
	Jan. 1941		July 1946		July 1952		Jan. 1941	July 1946	July 1952	Jan. 1941	July 1946	July 1952	Jan. 1941	July 1946	July 1952
	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Maximum			Maximum			Maximum		
Boston.....	\$13.00	\$25.00	\$27.00	\$41.00	\$37.50	\$57.50	\$26.00	\$43.00	\$59.50	\$30.00	\$50.00	\$66.50	\$30.00	\$47.00	\$65.50
Buffalo.....	15.00	25.00	28.00	41.00	41.00	58.50	26.00	42.00	60.50	30.00	49.00	67.50	30.00	46.00	67.50
Chicago.....	15.00	26.00	30.00	44.00	42.00	60.00	27.00	45.00	62.00	31.00	53.00	69.00	31.00	51.00	69.00
Cincinnati.....	13.00	24.00	27.50	41.50	39.00	58.00	25.00	42.50	60.00	29.00	49.50	67.00	29.00	46.50	66.00
Cleveland.....	14.00	25.00	29.00	42.50	43.00	58.50	26.00	44.50	60.50	31.00	51.50	67.50	31.00	48.50	66.50
Detroit.....	15.00	25.00	31.00	45.00	44.00	61.50	26.00	46.00	63.50	30.00	54.00	70.50	30.00	51.00	69.50
Kansas City.....	13.00	22.00	27.00	39.00	40.00	56.50	-----	-----	58.50	27.00	47.00	65.50	27.00	45.00	64.50
Louisville.....	12.00	20.00	27.00	39.00	36.50	55.00	21.00	41.00	57.00	25.00	47.00	64.00	25.00	45.00	64.00
Memphis.....	12.00	20.00	27.00	39.00	36.50	55.00	21.00	41.00	57.00	25.00	47.00	64.00	25.00	45.00	64.00
Minneapolis.....	14.00	23.00	27.00	40.00	39.00	56.50	24.00	41.00	58.50	28.00	48.00	65.50	28.00	46.00	64.50
New York.....	16.00	29.00	28.00	44.00	42.00	60.50	31.00	46.00	62.50	35.00	53.00	69.50	35.00	50.00	69.50
Philadelphia.....	14.00	25.00	28.00	41.00	40.00	57.00	27.00	43.00	59.00	31.00	50.00	66.00	31.00	47.00	65.00
Pittsburgh.....	14.00	25.00	28.00	41.00	40.00	57.00	27.00	43.00	59.00	31.00	50.00	66.00	31.00	47.00	65.00
St. Louis.....	13.00	23.00	27.00	40.00	40.00	56.50	-----	-----	58.50	28.00	48.00	65.50	28.00	46.00	64.50

E—Weekly Salary Rates for Clerical Employees, Selected Dates, Groups and Cities

City	Group 3 ¹						Group 4 ¹					
	Aug. 1944 ²		July 1946 ²		July 1952		Aug. 1944 ²		July 1946		July 1952	
	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	Mini- mum	Maxi- mum
Chicago.....	\$20.00	\$33.00	\$30.00	\$44.00	\$43.00	\$61.50	\$20.00	\$38.00	\$30.00	\$49.00	\$43.00	\$67.00
Cincinnati.....	20.00	29.00	28.50	39.50	39.00	53.50	20.00	33.00	28.50	43.50	39.00	60.00
Cleveland.....	21.00	32.00	29.00	41.00	43.00	57.00	21.00	36.00	29.00	45.00	43.00	61.50
Kansas City.....	18.00	27.00	27.00	38.00	40.00	53.00	18.00	33.00	27.00	44.00	40.00	60.50
New York.....	20.00	34.00	28.00	43.00	42.00	58.00	20.00	40.00	28.00	49.00	42.00	65.50
Philadelphia.....	19.00	33.00	28.00	42.00	40.00	56.00	19.00	39.00	28.00	48.00	40.00	62.50
St. Louis.....	18.00	28.00	27.00	39.00	40.00	53.00	18.00	34.00	27.00	45.00	40.00	60.50

¹ Each clerical group is composed of a number of occupations requiring approximately the same skill or degree of responsibility. Group 3 has 6 occupations among which are file clerk, and typist. Group 4 has 18 occupations among which are calculating machine operator, junior draftsman, payroll clerk, and stenographer.

² Initial schedules; employees at many locations received retroactive increases as a result of the establishment of these schedules.

F—Salary Progression Schedule for Operators by City ¹

City	Effective date and number of years' service required to reach maximum rates							City	Effective date and number of years' service required to reach maximum rates						
	De- cem- ber 1940	Octo- ber 1942	1943 ²	1944 ²	Jan- uary 1945	Feb- ruary 1946	July 1950		De- cem- ber 1940	Octo- ber 1942	1943 ²	1944 ²	Jan- uary 1945	Feb- ruary 1946	July 1950
Boston.....	13	12	-----	-----	9	8	6½	Louisville.....	11	-----	-----	9	-----	8	6½
Buffalo.....	13	12	-----	8	-----	-----	6½	Memphis.....	11	-----	-----	9	-----	8	6½
Chicago.....	13	12	9	-----	-----	8	6½	Minneapolis.....	³ 13	12	-----	-----	⁴ 8	-----	6½
Cincinnati.....	13	12	-----	10	-----	8	6½	New York.....	13	12	-----	8	-----	-----	6½
Cleveland.....	10	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	6½	Philadelphia.....	13	12	10	-----	9	8	6½
Detroit.....	13	12	9	8	-----	-----	6½	Pittsburgh.....	13	12	10	-----	9	8	6½
Kansas City.....	12	-----	-----	10	-----	8	6½	St. Louis.....	13	12	-----	10	-----	8	6½

¹ Other groups followed the same general pattern as operators. At present the longest schedule for any Long Lines employees is 6½ years.

² Various months during the year indicated.

³ Effective March 1941.

⁴ Effective Mar. 2, 1945, the wage schedule was reduced to 10 years and effective Mar. 16, it was reduced to 8 years.

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Consumer Cooperatives, 1941 to 1951

Retail Trade

FARM ASSOCIATIONS do the major part of cooperatives' retail business. Although feed, fertilizer, and farm supplies comprise three-fifths of the farm cooperatives' sales, they also do a large proportion of cooperative retail business in gas, oil, and consumer-goods (including groceries and appliances). In 1950-51, retail sales by farm cooperatives totaled \$1.644 billion, of which 60 percent was farm supplies, 22 percent was petroleum products (of which over half is used on the farm), and 18 percent was for groceries, hardware, building materials, and other consumer goods.

The 1950-51 farm data are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years.¹ There are, however, indications that the farm associations have been steadily expanding their volume of supply-purchasing business. No estimate of the position for farm and nonfarm cooperatives combined is available for 1951.

The total volume of goods sold by cooperatives (farm and nonfarm) to patrons at retail in 1948 (the latest year for which comprehensive Census data are available) was slightly over \$1 billion. Of each \$1,000 spent in retail stores, cooperatives

took \$8.17. The proportion for various commodities ranged from 30 cents for furniture, furnishings, and appliances to \$224.75 for feed, farm, and garden supplies. Cooperative sales in food amounted to \$4.52 per \$1,000 (table 1). Two-thirds of cooperative retail trade was accounted for by feed, farm, and garden supplies, and only 18 percent by items that were clearly consumer goods.

Data published by the Farm Credit Administration for retail sales of farm cooperatives make it appear probable that the Census understated the total volume of cooperative retail trade in 1948. However, it is not known whether the under-reporting affected mainly farm or nonfarm cooperatives, or both equally.

¹ Statistics of Farmers' Marketing, Purchasing, and Service Cooperatives, 1950-51. Farm Credit Administration (Miscellaneous Report 169, March 1953).

Beginning with the crop year 1950-51, the Farm Credit Administration revised its method of compiling and tabulating data. For the first time, data were published for all farm cooperatives engaged in supplying their members (7,335). Formerly, only those associations whose main business was supply were shown. Also in 1950-51, supplies sold to members were shown with a commodity breakdown for the first time.

In view of the greater detail now obtained in Farm Credit Administration schedules on commodities sold by farm cooperatives to their patrons, it seems advisable to give these data for all farm cooperatives in the same form as reported. The present totals are not comparable with earlier series for farm cooperatives published by Farm Credit Administration and Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The BLS series for nonfarm associations has been discontinued because of the present impossibility of obtaining both a satisfactory benchmark figure for the total number of nonfarm cooperatives in a given year and an accurate measure of year-to-year turnover

Wholesale Trade

Cooperative wholesales serving mainly local farm supply associations have prospered and expanded their business in the period 1941-51, according to reports recently issued by the Farm Credit Administration.² In 1951, the 21 largest cooperative farm wholesales had sales totaling \$802.2 million, of which 66 percent was producer goods (feed, fertilizer, seed, insecticides, farm machinery and equipment, packaging materials, and steel products); 27 percent was petroleum products and automobile accessories; 3 percent lumber, paint, and maintenance materials; and 4 percent miscellaneous. The last category, which had declined from 7.4 percent in 1941, includes consumer goods—electrical equipment, groceries, coal, and other items. In the meantime, the total volume of goods sold by these farm wholesales much more than doubled. The volume of the miscellaneous goods sold was somewhat larger in 1951 than in 1941, even though they were less important in the total business of the farm wholesales.

In addition to these farm cooperative wholesales, three regional wholesale cooperatives³ distribute mainly consumer goods to cooperatives with predominantly nonfarm memberships, and a national manufacturing and distributing cooperative,⁴ serves both farm and consumer needs. These 4 associations made sales valued at \$8.2 million in 1951, earning a net of \$283,000 or 3.4 percent of sales. This return compares with 5.5 percent for the 21 major farm wholesales. A comparison of the operations of both farm and nonfarm wholesale cooperatives are shown for the years 1941 to 1951 in table 2.

Over the 11-year period, the farm wholesale cooperatives had combined net earnings in every year, which varied between \$3.10 and \$6.72 per \$100 dollars of sales (the highest rate occurring in 1944). The experience of the 4 nonfarm wholesales contrasted sharply with that of the farm wholesales: 1 nonfarm cooperative suffered losses in 5 of the 11 years, 2 in 4 years, and 1 in 2 years.

The war years were on the whole profitable

TABLE 1.—Retail sales: All stores and cooperative stores, United States, 1948

Type of operation	Retail sales (in thousands)		Cooperative sales per \$1,000 of all sales
	All stores	Cooperatives	
All types.....	\$130,520,548	\$1,066,841	\$8.17
Grocery stores and other food stores.....	30,965,674	139,863	4.52
Eating and drinking places.....	10,683,324	7,862	.74
General stores and general merchandise group.....	17,134,718	37,001	2.16
Furniture, furnishings, and appliance group.....	6,914,179	2,024	.30
Automotive group.....	20,104,054	7,724	.38
Gasoline service stations.....	6,483,301	107,941	16.67
Fuel, fuel oil, and ice.....	2,424,397	6,348	2.62
Lumber, building and hardware group (including farm machinery).....	11,151,470	44,414	4.00
Feed, farm, and garden supplies.....	3,146,859	707,264	224.75
All other retail.....	21,512,572	6,400	.30

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census: Retail Trade, 1948 (Bull. No. 1-R-O).

for the nonfarm wholesales, and volume of sales increased rapidly, even when adjusted for changes in the retail price level, patronage dividends were paid, and some reserves were built up. These successes were modest. Nevertheless, these organizations made plans for and carried out major expansions in 1945 and 1946.

Business volume of the 4 organizations doubled between 1945 and 1946 and for the 3 years 1946-48 averaged 75 percent above 1945. Even when sales are deflated for price changes, the rise was 33 percent. Each of the nonfarm organizations expanded both its commercial and noncommercial activities, taking on new lines or departments, assuming educational and publishing functions, or undertaking to pay the costs previously borne by other organizations. Deficits began to pile up almost at once, reaching a cumulative total of more than \$700,000 in 1949. (In none of the "good" war years had combined net earnings reached even \$100,000.) These cooperatives seemed less able than the farm group to adjust to the down-turn in food prices which occurred in 1949.

The situation forced drastic curtailment of operations, reorganizations, and liquidation of uneconomic activities. By 1950, the phase of paring down, consolidation, and simplification had been carried through; three organizations moved into the black in that year, the fourth in 1951. Balance sheets for 1951 and for 1952 continued to show encouraging gains. However, the accumulated deficits have not yet in all cases been wiped out.

² Operations of Major Regional Purchasing Cooperatives, Farm Credit Administration (Circular C-148, December 1952).

³ Associated Cooperatives, California; Central States Cooperatives, Illinois; Eastern Cooperatives, Inc., New Jersey.

⁴ National Cooperatives, Chicago. Its departments in 1951 were groceries and other commodities, and milking machines; the cereal products division was liquidated in 1950.

It is too early (mid-1953) to assume permanence in the apparent recovery from the decline which followed postwar overexpansion of the major cooperative wholesales serving nonfarm consumer societies. The cycle reveals a dilemma: on the one hand, larger sales volume is necessary to successful operation; on the other hand, more credit is required to carry on a large volume of trade. Urban cooperatives do not have access, as the farm cooperatives have, to the Cooperative Banks in the Farm Credit Administration. In 1951, farm cooperatives borrowed \$510 million for purchasing supplies—a 37-percent increase over 1950—while volume of purchasing rose only 16 percent, indicating increased reliance on these banks. In 1952, \$600 million was borrowed to finance supply purchases.

When credit difficulties are overcome and means are found to finance expansion at the wholesale level, the anticipated demand sometimes fails to materialize at the urban cooperative retail level. Such failure was an important factor in the case of 2 nonfarm cooperative wholesales. Education in cooperative principles is often proposed as the remedy, but such programs (including publications) cost money too and have helped to roll up the large postwar deficits.

Attempts to diversify by adding consumer durable goods lines tended to create complex problems. However, in urban markets, cooperatives recognize that it is increasingly difficult to attract trade unless stocks handled are both full and varied.

In spite of the marked prosperity of the large farm cooperative wholesales as a group, individual organizations have experienced some of the same problems as have the nonfarm organizations.

The managements of certain regional wholesale cooperatives—both farm and urban—are urging integration of stores of local associations into large systematized operations with bulk purchasing and unified store policies, and reduction or separation of nonproductive, nonpaying activities. These moves appear to be in conflict with the basic philosophy of the cooperative movement which, in the United States, has long taken great pride in its educational activities and in independent voluntary neighborhood groups forming and financing their own societies to meet local needs. However, such groups are becoming less rather than more common, as immigrant groups lose their cohesiveness and as general prosperity and mobility increase. As family incomes rise, consumers insist on wider choice and the attraction of small patronage dividends diminishes. Even in rural communities, a recent University of Minnesota study found, "the opportunity for the cooperative society to hold patronage has lessened."⁵ The study cited concludes that a new type of consumer cooperative may emerge "very different in ideals and principles from the so-called traditional organization." Another possibility is that cooperatives may concentrate more on other fields than retail trade.

⁵ Consumer Cooperatives in Minnesota, by Professor Helen G. Canoyer, (In Business News Notes, University of Minnesota School of Business Administration, November 1952).

TABLE 2.—Operations of farm and nonfarm wholesale cooperatives, 1941-51

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941
Major regional farm supply cooperatives:											
Number of associations ¹	21	21	20	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	17
Sales, in thousands.....	\$802,203	\$693,608	\$636,200	\$647,442	\$544,727	\$423,963	\$360,755	\$348,759	\$276,379	\$220,902	\$169,831
Net earnings.....	\$44,057	\$30,822	\$19,819	\$38,320	\$29,032	\$21,095	\$17,811	\$23,433	\$17,742	\$13,527	\$9,548
Nonfarm wholesales:											
Number of associations ²	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Sales, in thousands.....	\$8,209	\$15,680	\$17,015	\$21,267	\$19,575	\$24,815	\$12,466	\$11,635	\$8,047	\$3,250	\$2,530
Net earnings or loss (-), in thousands.....	\$283	\$52	-\$234	-\$486	\$124	-\$19	\$94	\$72	\$17	\$70	\$50
Net earnings or loss (-) per \$100 of sales:											
Farm associations.....	\$5.49	\$4.44	\$3.10	\$5.92	\$5.33	\$4.97	\$4.94	\$6.72	\$6.42	\$6.12	\$5.62
Nonfarm associations.....	\$3.37	\$0.33	-\$1.38	-\$2.29	\$0.63	-\$0.08	\$0.75	\$0.62	\$0.21	\$2.15	\$1.98
	Index numbers (1945=100)										
Unadjusted sales volume:											
Farm associations.....	222.4	192.3	176.3	179.2	150.1	117.5	100.0	96.7	76.6	61.2	47.1
Nonfarm associations.....	65.9	125.8	136.5	170.6	157.0	199.1	100.0	93.3	64.6	26.1	20.3
Sales in constant (1945) prices:											
Farm associations ³	153.4	143.5	133.6	125.3	112.9	104.9	100.0	95.7	79.8	69.5	62.8
Nonfarm associations ⁴	40.3	85.6	94.1	112.9	112.8	173.6	100.0	95.4	65.2	29.3	26.8

¹ From 1941 to 1946, associations having an annual farm supply business of at least \$2 million each were included; in 1947, the minimum volume of business was raised to \$5 million.

² All known cooperative wholesales outside the farm field are included. In 1943, National Cooperatives was first included. Prior to that time it operated as a brokerage agency.

³ Adjusted by means of a specially computed wholesale price index weighted

in accordance with the types of goods sold by the cooperative wholesales in 1945.

⁴ Adjusted by means of CPI food component, since food is major item of business.

Sources: Operations of Major Regional Purchasing Cooperatives 1941-51, Farm Credit Administration (Circular C-148, December 1952), and Bureau of Labor Statistics files.

Successful cooperative retail operations are, of course, possible where favorable social and economic conditions are combined with good management and a convenient source of funds. For example, the large cooperative shopping center opened in Akron in May 1952, with vigorous labor-union participation, has completed a highly successful first year. However, longer experience is necessary before this venture can be hailed as a lasting cooperative achievement.

Outside of the distributive field, cooperatives

have continued the progress of earlier years, in the field of consumer credit (credit unions), in electric light and power distribution, in providing medical care, and to a limited extent in housing.⁶ The few State legislatures meeting in 1952 did not enact any important cooperative legislation.

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⁶ See Operations of Credit Unions in 1951 (Monthly Labor Review, February 1953, pp. 155-158). A more complete report on the subject of consumer cooperatives will appear in a forthcoming publication.

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, First Quarter 1953

THE INJURY-FREQUENCY RATE¹ for all manufacturing during the first quarter of 1953 was the lowest first-quarter rate on record, according to preliminary reports received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. There were, however, some indications that it may be moving to higher levels.

The all-manufacturing average, 13.0 injuries per million man-hours worked during the first quarter of 1953, was 4 percent below the rate for the same period in 1952. It was, however, 4 percent above the average of 12.5 for the fourth quarter of 1952. The occurrence of this rise from the level of the last quarter of the previous year is not unusual. In the past, it has been a fair indication of the relative level of the final annual average. During the period 1943-51, the first-quarter average in 5 years was higher than that of the fourth quarter of the preceding year. With one exception (1944), the increases in the first quarter were followed by increases in the final annual averages. The 4 years showing decreases in the first quarter compared with the fourth quarter of the preceding year were years of generally declining injury rates.

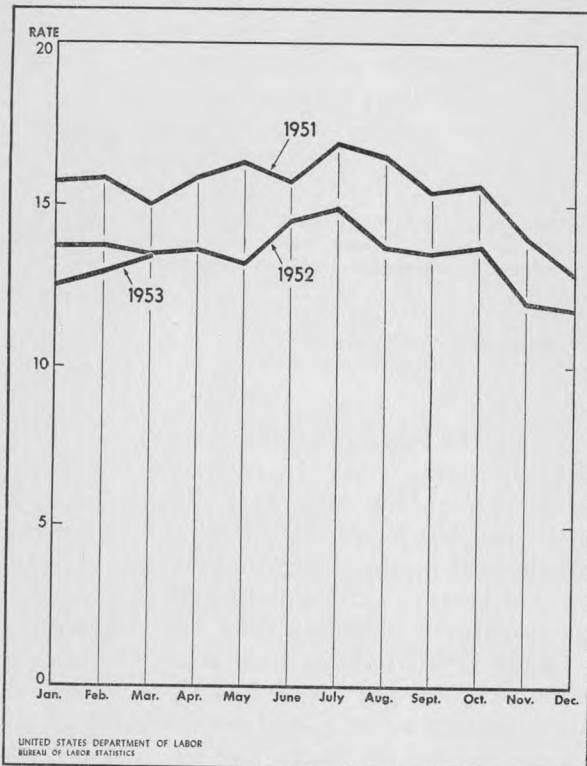
Monthly figures for the 1953 first quarter showed a more pronounced upturn, moving progressively higher in January, February, and March; but in most of the years for which data are

available, the rates for these months had been relatively stable. The January 1953 all-manufacturing frequency rate of 12.5 was 9 percent lower than that for January 1952, but was 6 percent above December 1952. In February, the rate rose 3 percent, to 12.9, and although this was still 6 percent below February 1952, the year-to-year favorable differential was diminishing. In March, the rate rose another 4 percent, to 13.4, which was only 1 percent below the March 1952 level. In contrast, the records for the past 10 years indicate an average increase between January and February of only a little more than 1 percent, with a compensating decrease in March which usually brings the rate back to the January level. The upward movement shown in the first quarter of 1953 has so far been of too short duration to be accepted as a trend, but it does indicate a strong possibility that the rates for subsequent months of 1953 may be higher than in 1952.

Frequency rates for the separate industry classifications presented a mixed picture. First-quarter 1953 averages, compared with those of the last quarter of 1952, showed increases for 46

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift, on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational diseases.

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1951, 1952, and 1953



industries and decreases for 31. But a comparison of the first-quarter rates for both years indicated that the 1953 rates were higher for 42 industries and lower for 47. A more significant comparison is that between the January and March 1953 rates which showed an upward movement for 50 industries and a decrease in only 25 industries;

the rates for 34 industries showed no distinctive differences. The greatest concentration of January to March increases was among the machinery manufacturing and metal-fabricating industries.

The most outstanding changes in individual industry frequency rates were as follows:

Increases	Injury-frequency rates		
	First quarter, 1953	Fourth quarter, 1952	First quarter, 1952
Leather tanning and finishing.....	32.6	26.7	24.4
Canning and preserving.....	23.1	18.4	15.0
Scientific instruments.....	8.3	5.4	2.9
Structural clay products.....	31.7	29.2	26.7
Metal household furniture.....	25.3	18.8	29.4
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	16.5	11.5	15.0
Decreases			
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	27.4	36.3	38.7
Logging.....	84.0	86.5	94.6
Boiler-shop products.....	21.7	24.8	27.2
Grain-mill products.....	18.6	24.0	15.8

As usual, the synthetic fibers industry led the list of low-rate industries—with a frequency rate of less than 1 injury per million man-hours worked during the first quarter of 1953. Other industries with outstandingly low rates were synthetic rubber, 2.7; rubber footwear, 2.8; aircraft, 3.0; miscellaneous communication equipment, 3.2; electric lamps (bulbs), 3.4; radio tubes, 3.4; tires and inner tubes, 4.1; knit goods, 4.8; motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers, 4.8; ophthalmic goods, 4.8; and miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals, 4.9.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1953

Industry	1953				1952		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	First quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Annual average
All manufacturing.....	12.5	12.9	13.4	13.0	13.7	12.5	13.5
Food and kindred products:							
Meat products.....	17.3	17.3	19.5	18.0	18.7	18.9	20.1
Dairy products.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	16.6	14.6	18.1	17.8
Canning and preserving.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.1	15.0	18.4	22.4
Grain-mill products.....	18.0	21.0	17.0	18.6	15.8	24.0	20.9
Bakery products.....	15.3	13.1	15.0	14.5	12.7	14.9	14.3
Cane sugar.....	25.8	20.1	16.5	20.7	16.4	17.8	19.9
Beet sugar.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	45.7
Confectionery and related products.....	10.4	14.4	11.4	12.0	11.1	8.1	9.5
Bottled soft drinks.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.4	25.0	24.5	28.8
Malt and malt liquors.....	13.3	17.9	22.0	17.8	19.0	18.4	22.0
Wines.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.7
Distilled liquors.....	7.8	5.5	7.9	7.1	7.7	5.9	7.1
Miscellaneous food products.....	16.3	14.3	20.5	17.1	14.1	16.8	15.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, first quarter, 1953—Continued

Industry	1953				1952		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	First quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Annual average
Textile-mill products:							
Cotton yarn and textiles	9.1	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.7
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	9.4	7.1	8.1	8.2	7.2	10.0	8.8
Woolen and worsted textiles	15.5	14.8	17.7	16.0	15.7	13.9	16.4
Knit goods	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	15.3	18.3	10.3	14.5	14.7	13.2	13.9
Miscellaneous textile goods	15.6	15.9	18.3	16.6	15.0	14.9	14.8
Apparel and other finished textile products:							
Clothing, men's and boys'	6.6	7.8	9.0	7.8	7.8	7.2	8.0
Clothing, women's and children's	4.4	5.0	5.7	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.8
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.3	13.7	11.1	14.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):							
Logging	84.6	86.3	80.5	84.0	94.6	86.5	89.5
Planing mills	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	40.2
Sawmills	(1)	(1)	(1)	55.6	57.3	52.9	54.6
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated	40.8	44.5	45.6	43.6	47.0	43.4	47.6
Veneer mills	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	36.5
Millwork and structural wood products	24.1	23.6	27.5	25.1	21.6	25.4	23.8
Plywood mills	27.3	27.3	26.7	27.1	26.5	30.0	30.5
Wooden containers	31.7	31.0	32.3	31.7	35.2	29.4	34.4
Miscellaneous wood products	27.4	30.5	29.2	29.0	32.9	30.8	32.8
Furniture and fixtures:							
Household furniture, nonmetal	18.1	19.7	21.8	19.9	16.4	16.2	18.3
Metal household furniture	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.3	29.4	18.8	24.5
Mattresses and bedsprings	20.0	17.1	25.5	20.9	16.4	19.9	18.5
Office furniture	15.4	21.7	16.5	17.8	20.1	14.3	16.7
Public-building and professional furniture	(1)	(1)	(1)	18.5	17.2	15.4	20.6
Partitions and fixtures	16.7	15.7	13.0	15.2	16.9	18.7	19.3
Screens, shades, and blinds	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.9
Paper and allied products:							
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	13.3	12.7	12.7	12.9	15.4	12.8	14.3
Paperboard containers and boxes	16.9	17.1	16.7	16.9	13.7	15.9	15.1
Miscellaneous paper and allied products	14.4	12.8	17.8	15.1	15.4	13.1	15.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:							
Newspapers and periodicals	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.2	9.4	10.8	9.4
Bookbinding and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.7	(1)	(1)	10.1
Miscellaneous printing and publishing	8.9	6.7	7.9	7.9	6.0	8.7	7.5
Chemicals and allied products:							
Industrial inorganic chemicals	6.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	7.5	7.0	7.7
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.5	6.5	7.2	6.0
Synthetic rubber	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.7	4.6	3.2	3.7
Synthetic fibers	(1)	(1)	(1)	.8	1.2	1.1	1.4
Explosives	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	3.9	3.7	3.6
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.9	6.7	6.4	6.3
Drugs and medicines	9.2	7.6	7.7	8.2	8.1	6.5	7.7
Soap and related products	8.8	7.1	10.5	8.8	6.3	9.8	8.8
Paints, pigments, and related products	11.1	8.0	9.9	9.7	11.2	13.9	11.7
Fertilizers	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.6	16.4	15.1	17.5
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.3	19.6	25.5	21.4
Compressed and liquefied gases	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.8	11.0	11.2	10.3
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.7	22.3	18.8	21.1
Rubber products:							
Tires and inner tubes	3.7	4.5	4.0	4.1	5.6	4.0	5.0
Rubber footwear	2.3	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.2
Miscellaneous rubber products	9.5	12.9	12.2	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.2
Leather and leather products:							
Leather tanning and finishing	38.4	36.4	23.6	32.6	24.4	26.7	27.1
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.5
Footwear (except rubber)	9.7	8.7	8.1	8.8	9.7	8.4	9.7
Miscellaneous leather products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.4
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Glass and glass products	8.7	10.8	9.1	9.5	10.6	11.0	11.0
Structural clay products	31.5	29.7	33.7	31.7	26.7	29.2	33.0
Pottery and related products	15.8	11.7	12.6	13.4	10.9	15.3	15.2
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.1	19.4	24.1	23.3
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	19.1	16.5	18.8	18.1	15.3	17.5	15.7
Primary metal industries:							
Blast furnaces and steel mills	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.3	5.8	6.1
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	28.8	30.4	26.6	28.6	31.8	30.3	31.7
Steel foundries	20.9	23.4	23.2	22.5	27.4	20.7	25.3
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	14.4	14.3	16.2	15.0	13.5	14.2	15.3
Nonferrous foundries	21.6	20.1	21.5	21.1	20.1	23.9	21.9
Iron and steel forgings	18.3	25.2	23.2	22.2	25.2	20.0	22.6
Wire drawing	9.1	12.0	16.5	12.6	15.0	10.0	13.6
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	24.4	15.5	16.8	18.9	22.9	16.7	20.2
Cold-finished steel	13.0	17.8	9.1	13.2	12.8	12.0	12.9

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry	1953				1952		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	First quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Annual average
Fabricated metal products:							
Tin cans and other tinware.....							
Cutlery and edge tools.....	6.2	9.7	17.5	11.4	11.0	10.8	11.7
Hand tools, files, and saws.....	20.4	15.4	23.3	19.8	15.8	16.7	14.4
Hardware.....	20.2	17.8	20.5	19.6	18.0	20.3	18.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	10.6	11.7	10.9	11.1	10.1	11.0	10.2
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	13.8	12.9	17.8	14.9	13.4	14.9	13.4
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	19.2	19.9	23.5	20.9	22.2	20.9	22.0
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	21.0	24.2	22.1	22.4	22.0	18.9	21.2
Boiler-shop products.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.4	38.7	36.3	41.4
Sheet-metal work.....	20.1	20.6	24.3	21.7	27.2	24.8	26.3
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	23.7	19.5	30.5	24.8	24.0	25.6	25.8
Metal coating and engraving.....	14.3	16.7	16.8	15.9	13.4	13.4	13.3
Fabricated wire products.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.5	28.6	26.8	28.6
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	18.5	19.8	23.3	20.6	17.6	16.5	17.6
Steel springs.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.8	9.6	7.9	9.3
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	23.0	19.5	25.1	22.6	20.2	21.8	22.0
Screw-machine products.....	14.4	19.1	16.3	16.5	15.0	11.5	14.3
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	15.8	15.0	12.4	14.4	12.5	14.3	13.9
	12.1	11.3	16.5	13.4	9.2	11.2	10.7
Machinery (except electrical):							
Engines and turbines.....							
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	11.8	9.6	8.8	10.1	9.1	8.1	8.8
Construction and mining machinery.....	13.1	12.3	16.0	13.8	14.3	10.6	12.7
Metalworking machinery.....	18.1	19.6	21.6	19.8	23.7	16.4	20.6
Food-products machinery.....	11.5	11.9	12.5	12.0	13.9	11.4	13.1
Textile machinery.....	16.7	20.3	14.1	17.0	13.8	13.5	14.4
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	12.6	14.1	15.9	14.2	11.9	17.3	13.5
Pumps and compressors.....	13.9	16.9	18.6	16.5	16.4	16.6	17.0
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	14.7	15.8	16.2	15.5	17.0	16.9	16.5
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	17.2	12.7	13.3	14.4	17.6	17.3	16.1
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	12.7	9.9	14.6	12.5	14.1	11.9	13.1
Commercial and household machinery.....	16.4	16.2	15.2	15.9	16.6	16.5	16.7
Valves and fittings.....	7.0	7.0	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.9
Ball and roller bearings.....	13.5	11.8	15.3	13.6	17.2	14.6	16.7
Machine shops, general.....	16.2	11.9	11.5	13.3	11.7	9.9	11.4
	11.7	12.1	13.9	12.6	16.0	12.4	14.8
Electrical machinery:							
Electrical industrial apparatus.....							
Electrical appliances.....	5.8	7.4	8.9	7.4	8.0	6.8	7.3
Insulated wire and cable.....	8.1	7.7	8.7	8.2	8.3	6.1	6.9
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	10.7	12.4	15.4	12.9	14.8	13.9	14.0
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	5.7	5.3	6.1	5.7	7.1	6.3	6.5
Radio tubes.....	3.8	5.1	1.4	3.4	2.8	4.9	3.6
Radios and related products.....	5.2	5.4	5.9	5.5	5.4	5.7	5.6
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	3.0	3.9	3.3	3.4	4.0	4.3	4.5
Batteries.....	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.0	2.4	3.1
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	5.8	10.1	10.9	8.9	10.6	13.8	13.6
	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.4	6.0	8.0	7.4
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....							
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	5.1	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.5	4.9
Aircraft.....	6.6	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.3	7.3	7.1
Aircraft parts.....	2.9	3.5	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.4	3.6
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	7.1	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.3	7.5	7.0
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	19.6	22.0	23.8	21.8	21.5	22.1	23.4
Railroad equipment.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.9
	9.1	7.0	8.0	8.0	9.3	7.6	8.8
Instruments and related products:							
Scientific instruments.....							
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	9.1	8.5	7.2	8.3	2.9	5.4	5.1
Optical instruments and lenses.....	7.2	6.9	5.3	6.5	8.5	5.6	7.0
Medical instruments and supplies.....	6.5	9.5	5.7	7.2	6.4	3.7	6.0
Ophthalmic goods.....	8.7	6.9	8.5	8.1	9.2	10.8	9.7
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.8	(1)	4.7	2.3
Watches and clocks.....	5.1	4.9	5.8	5.3	7.4	4.8	6.5
	5.9	10.2	7.5	7.8	9.0	6.3	7.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:							
Paving and roofing materials.....							
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.0
Fabricated plastics products.....	6.3	9.2	6.3	7.2	9.2	5.8	8.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	12.8	11.1	15.0	13.0	14.1	13.5	14.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	12.1	15.1	17.1	14.8	12.5	10.7	12.0
	7.5	8.4	8.1	8.0	7.8	6.5	6.8

¹ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE.—The monthly and quarterly injury-frequency rates presented in this table were derived from a sample of about 13,200 establishments, covering approximately one-third of the employees engaged in manufacturing. They were adjusted to be comparable with the final annual averages for 1951,

which were based on a more comprehensive survey covering approximately 60 percent of all employees engaged in manufacturing. All rates shown are preliminary and are subject to revision when 1952 final annual averages become available. See Monthly Labor Review, December 1952 (p. 644), for comparable quarterly rates for 1951 and the first 6 months of 1952.

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Labor Relations

Ordinance Regulating Loud Speakers Constitutional. A United States court of appeals held² that a county ordinance requiring permits for the use of loud speakers on vehicles upon the highways is constitutional, and does not abridge the rights of free speech and assembly. The action was brought by the secretary of the California State Federation of Labor on behalf of picketing unions.

The court said that it is the privilege of all persons to use the public highways, and that the right of free speech thereon cannot be denied. It stated, however, that the use of such highways may be regulated and controlled in order to assure the safety and convenience of the traveling public. In the present instance, the loud speakers were used to transmit sounds sufficient to reach homes of farmers situated on large tracts of land in the rural districts. The court held that such use could be regulated by county ordinance when such activity created an unwarranted obstruction to the orderly movement of traffic on the highways.

Discrimination Charge Unsubstantiated. A National Labor Relations Board decision held³ that the Labor Management Relations Act was not violated when nonunion employees were paid for time not worked during a strike, although employees represented by a different union (AFL) from the one representing the striking employees (CIO) were denied such payment.

The Board pointed out that the employees represented by the AFL union had a no-strike clause in their contract and for that reason were not paid for time not worked during a strike of employees represented by the CIO. The employer was justified, the Board stated, in relying on his contract with the AFL union. The striking CIO employees of course were not paid for time not worked during the strike.

Unemployment Compensation

Availability of Retired Worker. The Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court held⁴ that a retired industrial insurance agent, 67 years of age, who was willing to take any selling job or clerical work paying \$40 a week, was not available for work. The claimant had been retired involuntarily, in accordance with company policy, at age 65. He first looked for work at \$50 a week, but reduced his demand to \$45 and, later, to \$40 a week. The court affirmed the appeal board's determination that claimant's restrictions kept him aloof from the labor market. His wage requirement, the referee had found, was not reasonable because all the claimant could reasonably expect to receive would be the usual rate paid to inexperienced workers.

The court stated that age alone does not necessarily result in nonavailability, but age, coupled with restrictions which cut down greatly the possibility of employment, may fairly result in a finding of nonavailability.

Libel Action. The New York Supreme Court held⁵ that an employer's letter to the State industrial commissioner, giving the reason for a worker's discharge, could not constitute the basis for a libel action. The employer's letter was written in compliance with a commission regulation requiring employers to furnish such information. The court stated that such communications, while not absolutely privileged, are given a statutory privilege.

Misconduct. A New Mexico district court held⁶ that a bus driver, who had been discharged for alleged misconduct, was not disqualified for unemployment benefits. Misbehavior alleged by

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 *Haggerty v. County of Kings* (Calif. D. C. of App., 4th Dist., Apr. 28, 1953).

³ *In re Wagner Electric Corp.* (105 NLRB No. 3, May 26, 1953).

⁴ *In re Bourne* (N. Y. Supr. Ct., Appell. Div., 3d Dept., May 13, 1953).

⁵ *Coyne v. O'Connor* (N. Y. Supr. Ct., Nassau Co., Apr. 20, 1953).

⁶ *Albuquerque Bus Co. v. Miera* (N. Mex. D. C., County of Bernalillo, May 22, 1953).

the employer consisted of the driver's failure on one occasion to stop at one of two bus stops at the same intersection, his advice to another driver to pass up the same bus stop, and minor grievances in connection with passengers' complaints over a period of years which, after investigation by the employer, had resulted in no disciplinary action.

The court stated that misconduct, as used in the unemployment compensation statute, "means conduct committed in willful disregard or heedless indifference for the employee's duties and the interest of the employer, as distinguished from conduct resulting from lack of skill, experience or understanding, or occasional lack of care; and from mistake or trivial or harmless mischief." The court also stated that the statute must be construed strictly, both against infliction of a penalty or forfeiture (disqualification from benefits) and against special relief of the employer from experience-rating charges such as would have resulted if discharge for misconduct had been proved.

Religious Objections Good Cause for Refusing Work. An Ohio court of appeals held ⁷ that refusal of a job which required a half day's work on Saturdays was for "good cause," when, if the worker had accepted, she would have been subject to expulsion from her church, which teaches that Saturday is the Sabbath and performance of secular work on that day violates the law of God. The court found that the legislature, in providing for consideration of risk to a claimant's morals in determining suitability of a job offer, intended to override a previous case,⁸ which held "unavailable for work" a Seventh Day Adventist who refused to work on Saturdays.

Termination and Vacation Pay. The Indiana Appellate Court held ⁹ that termination and vacation payments equal to 21 weeks' wages, paid in a lump sum to an employee who was separated from service, were made "for" and "in respect to" the period of 21 weeks immediately

following the lay off. A pro rata portion of such payment consequently had to be deducted from any unemployment benefit to which the claimant was otherwise entitled for any week during the 21-week period. The court based its opinion on the fact that the termination payment, though voluntary, was made in accordance with the employer's standard practice (as set forth in a bulletin) of making a termination payment of 1 week's wages for every year of service. It was also a practice not to reemploy a former employee within the period covered by such payments unless he returned that portion of the lump-sum payment which would otherwise be duplicated by subsequent salary payments.

Union Rule Not "Good Cause" for Quitting Job. The New York Court of Appeals held ¹⁰ that the mere existence of a union rule requiring a claimant to quit his job is not "good cause" for such action, and would not entitle the claimant to unemployment benefits. Claimant, a seaman, left his ship after completing a 75-day voyage, in compliance with the applicable union rule that he could remain in continuous employment only for one round trip, or 60 days, whichever was longer. The court remanded the case for a determination whether the union rule was reasonable, in light of the nature of the industry, the state of the labor market, and other relevant considerations.

Workman's Compensation

Notification of Employer or Agent Concerning Injury. In applying section 12 of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, a United States court of appeals ruled ¹¹ that knowledge of an injury on the part of a gang foreman on a particular job is not sufficient to meet the requirement of bringing knowledge of an injury to the employer or his agent in charge of the business at the place where the injury occurred. Therefore, failure to give written notice cannot be excused by the fact that such foreman had knowledge of the injury.

This foreman, the court found, was not the agent or representative in charge and was not even a regular employee. His only connection with the stevedores was that of walking foreman or gang pusher—and union representative—on the particular job.

⁷ *Tary v. Board of Review* (Ct. of App., Lucas Co., Ohio, June 1, 1953).

⁸ *Kul v. Albers Super Markets* (146 Ohio St. 522, 66 N. E. 2d 643, Supr. Ct. Ohio, 1946).

⁹ *Schenley Distillers, Inc. v. Review Board of the Indiana Employment Security Div.* (Ind. Appell. Ct., May 18, 1953).

¹⁰ *In re Fiol* (N. Y. Ct. of App., Apr. 24, 1953).

¹¹ *Voris v. Eitel et al.* (200 F. 2d 724; U. S. C. A., 5th Cir., Dec. 17, 1952).

Ruling that the claim was barred for failure to give notice or show good cause for such failure, the court said that the act did not give the deputy commissioner unlimited discretion to excuse or refuse to excuse such failure, but set up a standard to which the deputy commissioner's decision must reasonably conform. Excuse of the failure to file written notice, largely because of knowledge on the part of the aforementioned gang pusher, was not in conformity, the court stated, with the standard set by the statute.

One judge dissented, primarily on the ground that, regardless of duration of employment, the foreman having knowledge of the injury was at that time an employee of the stevedoring company and was the injured man's immediate supervisor. The foreman paid off the stevedores and was the only representative of the employer known to the claimant, an illiterate and inexperienced longshoreman. In addition, the testimony brought out the fact that the employer placed a duty upon this foreman to report injuries to his superior or to the timekeeper. Consequently, the foreman's failure to fulfill his obligation should be visited upon the employer rather than on the claimant-employee.

The dissenting judge pointed out that the majority ruling would have the effect either of striking out the alternative of knowledge on the part of an employer's agent or of requiring that knowledge be acquired first hand by the employer as an eye witness. This, he indicated, would create a serious dilemma, as most employers of longshoremen are large corporations which must act and acquire knowledge through agents. He dissented also on the ground that the majority opinion would have the effect of narrowing the discretion of the deputy commissioner, which was assigned to him in broad terms by Congress.

The United States Supreme Court has granted petition for a writ of certiorari in this case.

Subcontractor's Employee Injured in Prime Contractor's Truck. A United States court of appeals held¹² that an employee of a subcontractor on

an Alaskan construction job might properly be awarded compensation for injuries sustained while returning to camp from a recreational trip in a truck owned and operated by the prime contractor.

A steam fitter, Cecil Vogel, working on a construction job at Fort Richardson, Alaska, went on Labor Day, 1950, to Palmer, about 40 miles away, for recreational purposes. Before his return trip, he met an employee of the prime contractor and accepted an invitation to ride back to camp in a truck owned by the prime contractor, which had been checked out for a recreational trip. When they were within the confines of the military reservation but still 2 or 3 miles from the labor housing camp, an accident occurred on the main highway, and Vogel was injured. Upon finding that the injuries arose out of and in the course of Vogel's employment, the deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Employees' Compensation made an award of compensation under the provisions of the Defense Bases Act (an extension of the Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act).

In reviewing the action taken by the deputy commissioner, the court noted that the two contractors were inter-related, that their employees were jointly quartered in the labor camp, that the prime contractor provided transportation as needed on the job, and that it was customary for his employees to give rides to employees of the subcontractor. The deputy commissioner, the court stated, had the "exclusive and unreviewable right to draw inferences from the unique character and isolated place of the employment . . . ; its remoteness from available recreation . . . ; the benefit . . . of recreation as an economic factor in industrial relations." Circumstances and substantial factors, the court held, "adequately in law justified the deputy commissioner in finding . . . that Vogel's injuries arose out of and in the course of his employment."

¹² *Hastorf-Nettles, Inc. v. Pillsbury* (U. S. C. A., 9th Cir., Apr. 16, 1953).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

June 1, 1953

MEMBERS of the International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (IUE-CIO) ratified a contract with the General Electric Co., which ended an 8-week strike of 7,000 production and maintenance workers in two Syracuse, N. Y., plants. It provided for a 4½-cent increase in the automatic progression schedule and some seniority and apprenticeship adjustments. On June 16, the GE Conference Board of the IUE approved a new national contract with the company which affected 76,000 employees, including IUE members in the Syracuse plants. The 1-year agreement provides for a general wage increase of 3.15 percent, or an average of approximately 5 cents an hour, as well as an additional increase of 1 to 8 cents an hour for certain skilled workers. Comparable increases for salaried workers, increases in incentive earnings, severance pay on plant abandonment, and other improvements are also provided. (Source: IUE-CIO News, June 8, 1953; IUE-CIO press release, June 16, 1953.)

MERGER of the 4,100-member Canadian Brotherhood of Express Employees with the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees (AFL) became effective. (Source: Bulletin, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, June 1953.)

LOCAL 102, United Automobile Workers (AFL), engaged in organizing taxicab drivers in New York City since October 1950, notified its members that it was going out of business. The AFL executive council, on February 4, 1953, had ordered the parent auto union to revoke the local's charter under penalty of having its own charter recommended for suspension at the next AFL convention. The ultimatum was based partly on jurisdictional grounds and partly on the character of the local's leadership. (Source: New York Times, June 2, 1953.)

June 2

THE AFL and CIO unity committees agreed on the essentials of a "no-raiding" pact as the first step in the proposed organic unity of the two federations (see Chron. item for Apr. 7, 1953, MLR, May 1953). After ratification by the federations' respective executive bodies, conventions, and constituent unions, the 2-year agreement will become effective January 1, 1954. Individual unions are banned from transferring a recognized unit of employees from one

federation to the other if the first union has a contract with the employer or is certified as bargaining agency by the National Labor Relations Board. Provision is made for appointment of an impartial umpire, with power of final and binding decision, in cases of unresolved disputes involving interpretation and application of the agreement. (Source: AFL News-Reporter, June 4, 1953; and CIO News, June 8, 1953.)

THE NLRB ruled that an employer had illegally refused to bargain by insisting, for reasons other than national security, that all union representatives file non-Communist affidavits with the company. The case in question was the *Square D Co., Los Angeles, Calif., v. United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (UE), Local 1421 (Ind.)*. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, June 15, 1953: 32 LRRM, p. 1245.)

June 3

THE International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) and the Pacific Maritime Association extended their current contract to June 15, 1955, subject to reopening on June 15, 1954. A dispute over wage increases and changes in the welfare program was submitted to arbitration. (Source: New York Times, June 4, 1953.)

June 8

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator, acting under the Fair Labor Standards Act, approved a new minimum wage rate of 75 cents an hour (formerly 65 cents) for employees in the cement industry in Puerto Rico, effective July 13, 1953. On June 10, he approved a new 75-cent minimum (formerly 58 cents) for employees in the banking, insurance, and finance industries in Puerto Rico, also effective July 13. On June 15, the Administrator set a new minimum of 37 cents an hour (formerly 25 cents) for employees in the straw, hair, and related products division of the rubber, straw, hair, and related products industry in Puerto Rico, effective July 20. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 18, No. 114, June 12, 1953, p. 3366; No. 115, June 13, 1953, p. 3411; and No. 120, June 20, 1953, p. 3565.)

THE NLRB held, in the case of *Jersey Coast News Co., Inc., Asbury Park, N. J., and Ralph Ruggiero*, that the employer discriminatorily encouraged union membership by making certain wage and other payments to union members, in accordance with their contracts, while refusing such payments to nonunion members who also were covered by the agreements. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, June 22, 1953: 32 LRRM, p. 1278.)

June 11

THE United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the International Association of Machinists (AFL) jointly announced renewal of their 4-year "no-raiding-of-membership" agreement (see also Chron. item for Jan. 7, 1944, MLR, June 1944). The scope of the agreement was

expanded to provide for cooperation in collective bargaining with companies having multiple plants already organized by both unions, and for strike support when an employer deals with both unions. (Source: New York Times, June 12, 1953.)

June 12

THE United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and the United States Steel Corp. signed an agreement, under a contract wage reopening, which was immediately followed by similar contracts with other major basic steel producers. It provides for an immediate general wage increase of 8½ cents an hour, together with the elimination of the North-South wage differential of 5 cents an hour by July 1, 1954. The company also agreed to set up joint committees to study improvements for pension and insurance programs, but rejected the union's proposal for a joint study on the guaranteed annual wage. (Source: New York Times, June 13, 1953.)

THE Insurance Workers Union became a full-fledged industrial affiliate of the CIO at a 3-day founding convention in Cleveland, Ohio. Chartered as a successor to the temporary Insurance and Allied Workers Organizing Committee (CIO), the new union will organize all members of the insurance industry, including agents and clerical workers. It replaces the United Office and Professional Workers, expelled from the CIO in 1950 as Communist-dominated (see Chron. item for Feb. 15, 1950, MLR, Apr. 1950). (Source: Journal of Commerce, June 16, 1953; and CIO News, June 22, 1953.)

June 15

THE Supreme Court of the United States, 4 to 3, reversed the lower court and dismissed a Government attempt to revoke the citizenship of Harry R. Bridges, president of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (Ind.). The high court remanded the case (*Bridges et al v. U. S.*) to the District Court and ordered it to dismiss a 1949 indictment which charged Bridges and two other union officers with perjury and conspiracy in connection with Bridges' naturalization proceedings in 1945 (see Chron. item for Apr. 11, 1953, in MLR, June 1953). Its ruling was based on the ground that the general 3-year statute of limitations applied in this case and that it had run out at the time of the 1949 indictment. (Source: U. S. Law Week, June 16, 1953; 21 LW, p. 4457.)

THE Supreme Court of the United States denied review in the case of *Jack Smith Beverages, Inc., Ypsilanti, Mich., v. The National Labor Relations Board*, thereby upholding the lower court in enforcing a Board order which directed the disestablishment of an AFL Teamster's local. The decision had upheld the Board's findings that the employer was in interstate commerce and that he had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by influencing his driver-salesmen to repudiate their membership in a CIO union and by encouraging membership in an AFL union. (Source: U. S. Law Week, June 15, 1953; 21 LW, p. 3315.)

THE Supreme Court of the United States denied review in the case of *Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co. v. Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks* (AFL), thereby upholding an injunction requiring the railroad to bargain in good faith under the Railway Labor Act. After the union's certification by the National Mediation Board, the company took the position that the working conditions of white-collar employees (a segment in the bargaining unit) could be determined unilaterally. (Source: U. S. Law Week, June 15, 1953; 21 LR, p. 3315.)

June 19

AFTER a 4-day tieup, the National Maritime Union (CIO) reached a 2-year agreement with the Committee for Companies and Agents, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, for leading tanker companies. It provided for a sliding-scale wage increase of 2 to 6 percent, increased overtime, and other fringe benefits. On June 20, the NMU signed a similar 1-year contract for dry-cargo and passenger ships. At the same time, the American Radio Association (CIO) won a 6-percent wage raise and increases in overtime and penalty rates, as well as additional jurisdiction on ships. On June 26, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association, the third of the CIO marine unions having similar contract-expiration dates, signed a 1-year contract with East and Gulf Coast shippers, which provided for a 6-percent increase in base pay and overtime rates. (Source: New York Times, June 20-22, 24, 27, 1953.)

June 23

HAWAII members of the International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) ended a 4-day protest walkout which paralyzed the Islands' docks, sugar and pineapple plantations, and held up military supplies for Korea. The unauthorized strike (involving 24,000 workers) began June 19, immediately after a Federal grand jury convicted James W. Hall, Hawaii director of the ILWU, and 6 other persons in a Communist-conspiracy case. The union also doubled its demand for a wage increase. (Source: New York Times, June 23, 1953; and Journal of Commerce, June 24, 1953.)

June 26

SETTLEMENT of a wage-review dispute between the Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America (CIO) and the Bethlehem Steel Co. was announced by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. An over-all wage increase of 7 cents an hour was granted to the 25,000 workers represented by the union in the company's 8 East Coast shipyards; the union had demanded 12 cents. All other conditions of the present 2-year contract remain in force through June 23, 1954. (Source: New York Times, June 27, 1953.)

June 27

THE International Labor Organization ended its 36th annual conference, begun June 4, at Geneva, Switzerland.

Senator Irving M. Ives, a United States Government delegate, was elected conference president. National labor departments, productivity, holidays with pay, workers' health, and minimum age for coal mine workers were among the agenda items considered. The UN-ILO committee study on Forced Labor, released on June 23, was subsequently submitted to the Governing Body of the ILO and the UN Economic and Social Council. (Source: ILO News, June 1953 and ILO News Service, June 23, 1953; and New York Times, June 5, 1953.)

June 29

AMALGAMATION of two AFL unions—Boilermakers and Blacksmiths—was officially consummated at a consolidated convention of the two organizations. The name of the amalgamated union is International Brotherhoods of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers & Helpers. (Source: Labor, June 27 and July 4, 1953.)

J. P. SHIELDS, aged 64, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.) died of a heart attack on the eve of the union's triennial convention, scheduled to open in Cleveland on July 6. (Source: Labor, July 4, 1953.)

June 30

THE Governors of New York and New Jersey approved identical legislation, passed by their respective legislatures, to regulate the activities of employers and employees in the Port of New York. Establishment of a bi-State commission of control is authorized, subject to Con-

gressional approval, and provision is made for registration of longshoremen, licensing of pier superintendents, hiring agents, port watchmen, and stevedores, and for abolition of the shapeup and public loading. This legislation is the outgrowth of a 19-month investigation by the New York State Crime Commission, made at the New York Governor's request. (Source: New York Times, July 1, 1953.)

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER signed last-minute legislative amendments to continue limited defense controls for 2 years and liberalized provisions of the National Housing Act and related programs for 1 year. Under the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1953 (see Chron. item for June 30, 1952, MLR, Aug. 1952), authority is continued to grant priorities, allocations, stockpiling, and loans to expand production in the defense program. The Housing Amendments of 1953 extends several Federal housing loan-guarantee and mortgage-insurance programs. (Source: Public Laws 94, 95, and 98, 83d Cong., 1st sess.)

THE Federal District Court in Portland, Oreg., in the case of *Montgomery, Ward & Co., Inc., v. Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon et al.*, ruled that railroad and trucking companies which refused to cross a picket line and service Ward's strike-bound establishment at Portland during a labor dispute in 1941 were guilty of a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and were therefore liable for damages. The court held that the common-law duty of a carrier to serve shippers is lessened neither by labor contracts nor by labor policy as expressed in Federal laws. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, July 20, 1953: 32 LRRM, p. 2386, and Analysis, p. 45.)

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

THE CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENTS in the basic steel industry and the end of prolonged union discussion with General Electric were among the important settlements during June 1953. New wage contracts were also signed with principal East and Gulf Coast deep-sea shippers following a 4-day work stoppage by the National Maritime Union. Within the labor movement itself, continued unity talks between AFL and CIO leaders resulted in a no-raiding pact designed to reduce the costly organizational campaigns of competing AFL and CIO affiliates for the same groups of workers. The IAM-AFL and UAW-CIO renewed and strengthened their previous no-raiding pact. Elsewhere, a number of AFL and CIO unions engaged in generally similar discussions amid speculation over certain possible mergers.

Significant Settlements and Negotiations

Steel. Following relatively brief negotiations, the U. S. Steel Corp. and the United Steelworkers (CIO)² reached an agreement June 12—well within the reopening period³—on a general hourly wage increase of 8½ cents, effective immediately. Other major steel companies agreed to the same settlement shortly thereafter. The speed with which these discussions were concluded contrasted with the more extended bargaining that had marked earlier postwar contract reopenings and renegotiations in the industry. The agreements with U. S. Steel and Republic also provided for elimination of the 5-cent North-South wage differential in two steps: 2½ cents, effective January 1, 1954; and 2½ cents, 6 months later. In addition, U. S. Steel acceded to the union's request for establishment of a joint committee to study improvements in pension and social insurance benefits. However, it rejected a proposal for a joint study on the feasibility of a guaranteed annual wage for

steelworkers.² Subsequently, U. S. Steel Corp. and other major companies announced price increases for certain steel products.

Electrical Products. The General Electric Conference Board of the Electrical Workers (IUE-CIO) approved the company's offer of a 1-year contract providing for a general wage increase of 3.15 percent—averaging about 5 cents an hour—and additional hourly increases ranging from 1 to 8 cents for some skilled classifications. Other contract changes included severance pay for workers laid off as a result of permanent plant shutdowns, retention of service credits for employees rehired after furloughs not exceeding 3 years (formerly 1 year), and certain revisions in incentive pay provisions. The agreement extends from June 1, but wages and related provisions were effective June 10.³ Similar wage adjustments were accepted by the United Electrical Workers (Ind.).

A proposal by the UE for joint action on the company's offer was rejected by IUE. Previously, a smaller wage offer made by GE under the March 1953 wage reopening provisions of the former contracts had been rejected by both unions.⁴ The smaller increase had been accepted by other unions representing GE employees; the company, at that time, indicated that contracts with these unions would be adjusted to conform with any settlement accepted later by IUE.

Shipbuilding. A wage dispute between Bethlehem Steel Corp. and the CIO Marine and Shipbuilding Workers was settled June 26 with agreement on a general hourly wage increase of 7 cents, affecting about 25,000 workers at 8 East Coast shipyards.² Previously, members of the union had voted to strike in support of a proposal for a 12-cent hourly increase. On the same day, Todd Shipyards Corp., under a reopening clause, agreed to a similar wage increase.

Farm Equipment. Negotiations between the International Harvester Co. and Local 6 of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) were sus-

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

² See July 1953 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 637).

³ See June 1953 issue of the Monthly Labor Review (p. 763).

⁴ See May 1953 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 530).

pending following rejection of the union's proposal for interim wage and pension improvements similar to those granted by leading automobile manufacturers. Rejecting the concept that contracts are "living documents",² the company stated: "We disagree with the theory that a contract is subject to change whenever one of the parties wants further concessions. Such a document is not a contract—it is only a temporary memorandum. The only known reason for having a contract is to settle the issues for a specified time." The company asserted its willingness, however, to negotiate a method of converting the contractual cost-of-living escalator clause to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Revised Consumer Price Index.⁵ Earlier, International Harvester and Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Co. had announced a 2-cent hourly wage reduction, effective June 1, as a result of the decline in the "Old Series" CPI over the quarter ended April 15.

Railroads. The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen (Ind.) announced that, in forthcoming contract negotiations with the Nation's railroads, it would propose: (1) a "substantial" wage increase; (2) improvements in working conditions, to include liberalized vacation benefits; and (3) inclusion in the basic wage rates of increases received under contractual cost-of-living escalator provisions. Agreements between the parties extend until October 1. The union's general chairmen were scheduled to meet September 21 to formulate a detailed bargaining program and to decide whether to negotiate with the carriers on an individual or national basis. Fifteen nonoperating railroad unions, which had served demands late last month for liberalized vacations, paid holidays, and a health and insurance program, were presented by some carriers with counter-proposals involving rules changes.²

Contract rules and their interpretation also concerned representatives of the Nation's carriers and officials of the Trainmen and other operating railroad unions—Engineers, Firemen, Conductors, and Switchmen. They met in mid-month to discuss procedures for reducing a large backlog of unsettled grievances, generally involving interpretation of existing contracts. Rail-

road officials had expressed concern regarding frequent strike occurrences over these matters. BLE president J. P. Shields⁶ stated that no commitments were made or agreements reached at the meeting but that the discussions were "helpful". Subsequently, the unions demanded retraction of reported statements by railroad executives that they would seek restrictive legislation unless agreement were reached on a no-strike policy in connection with disputes involving grievances.

Maritime. Members of the National Maritime Union (CIO) ratified a 1-year contract concluded June 19 with major East and Gulf Coast dry cargo and passenger ship companies, thus ending a 4-day strike.² It provided for increases in monthly base pay, on a sliding scale basis: 6 percent for seamen earning more than \$341; 4 percent for those receiving between \$298 and \$341; and 2 percent for employees earning less than \$298. Overtime pay rates were also liberalized. Other contract terms included improvement in medical provisions, liberalization of transportation pay for crewmen who leave ship for medical treatment, inauguration of a system of seniority based on previous employment, and adjustment of ship stewards' working hours. In addition, the employers agreed to expand the list of seaman classifications subject to hiring hall provisions; however, "management" personnel such as chief stewards and bartenders were exempted. The settlement, which provided for a wage reopening on December 15, 1953, was reached shortly after leading oil tanker companies agreed to a 2-year contract with virtually identical provisions.

A 6-percent increase in base pay, overtime, and penalty rates was provided in 1-year agreements concluded June 20 between the American Radio Association (CIO) and East Coast passenger, freighter, and collier shipowners. Tanker companies, on the same day, agreed to a 2-year contract providing for similar adjustments. The settlements also called for higher subsistence rates and improved vacation provisions for tanker and collier employees, increased pension and welfare benefits, and medical provisions similar to those contained in the NMU contract. Subsequently, the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO) and East and Gulf Coast shippers negotiated a 1-year contract providing for a 6 percent increase in base pay and overtime rates.

⁵ See March 1953 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 290).

⁶ Mr. Shields died of a heart attack on June 29, 1953.

Textile Machinery. An unusual development was a retroactive wage decrease which stemmed from an arbitrator's decision on May 19. The award ordered a 5-cent-an-hour wage cut for about 2,700 employees of the Saco-Lowell Shops in Maine, but did not specify the effective date. The company, which manufactures textile machinery, announced the decrease would be made retroactive to March 16, the wage reopening date. When the Textile Workers (CIO) protested that it should be made effective on the date of the decision, the company offered to apply the retroactive portion of the cut against a 4-cent-an-hour improvement factor due workers in September. This offer was rejected by the union. In June, the question of the date was submitted to arbitration and the arbitrator accepted the March date.

Waterfront Developments

About 5,000 members of the International Longshoremen's Association (AFL) held a 1-day demonstration on June 8 in protest of recommendations by the New York State Crime Commission for reform of waterfront conditions. The stoppage was called by insurgent union leaders as New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey opened public hearings on the Commission's report.² Testifying at the hearings, AFL president, George Meany, voiced approval of most of the Commission's recommendations as well as strong criticism of the ILA. He stated that he could find "nothing resembling legitimate trade union activity" in the ILA's record and indicated that the union could not satisfy the AFL's directive to completely reform its operations unless present ILA leaders were expelled. He objected to three of the Commission's key proposals on the ground that they would deprive longshoremen of personal rights or would penalize all unions for the malpractices of the ILA. The recommendations concerned registration of dock workers at State hiring offices, prohibition of "public loaders" or hiring bosses from membership in the same union as longshoremen, and establishment of regulations concerning the internal administration of all unions.

Subsequently, the New York and New Jersey State Legislatures approved identical bills establishing a bi-State commission subject to Congressional approval, in order to regulate waterfront activities. The legislation was based largely on

recommendations by the Crime Commission but incorporated certain modifications urged by labor representatives and State officials. It prohibits labor organizations from collecting dues or assessments from members if any officer or agent is a convicted felon who has not been pardoned. Other requirements include licensing of stevedores, port watchmen, pier superintendents, and hiring agents; registration of all longshoremen; outlawing of public loaders; and substitution of State-operated employment information centers for the the shapeup hiring system.

Other developments affecting the East Coast waterfront situation included announcement by the ILA of a plan to replace the shapeup hiring system in the Port of New York with 12 hiring centers. The centers would be administered jointly by the union and employers, but financed solely by employer contributions. It was stated that the plan would be submitted for consideration to the New York State Legislature, the AFL, and shipping and stevedoring firms represented by the New York Shipping Association.

In an effort to forestall possible action by the AFL to establish a rival union in the Port of New York, the ILA reportedly indicated willingness to surrender full authority over its affairs to an administrator who would be appointed by the Federation. AFL president, George Meany, indicated approval of the proposal. However, he stipulated that all members of the ILA executive council should sign a petition requesting appointment of the administrator to supervise ILA locals in the New York area, and agree to transfer all constitutional powers to the administrator for at least 1 year.

On the West Coast, the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) and the Pacific Maritime Association extended their coastwise contract until June 15, 1955, but agreed to a wage reopening on June 15, 1954. A dispute over the union's proposals for increased wages and a revised welfare plan was submitted to arbitration. Meanwhile, the ILWU warehouse local in the San Francisco area negotiated a contract with the Distributors' Association of Northern California providing for an hourly wage increase of 6½ cents and a union shop. The previous union security provision required only 75 percent of the employees to maintain their membership. The ILWU's leader, Harry Bridges, won a U. S.

Supreme Court decision dismissing an indictment which charged him and two co-defendants with perjury and conspiracy in connection with his naturalization proceedings. The court held that the indictment "came too late to be effective" under the applicable 3-year statute of limitations.

Other Developments

AFL Unions Act to Bar Criminals. As an aftermath of the New York State Crime Commission's investigation into the waterfront crime situation, certain AFL unions took action designed to combat racketeering elements in the labor movement.

The Jewelry Workers, in convention, unanimously voted to amend their constitution to provide that each international and local union representative, and candidate for such offices, must sign an affidavit stating "whether he has ever been convicted of any crime," and, if so, the nature of the crime and the sentence received. The Hatters recommended establishment, within the AFL, of a "department of justice" to receive and investigate complaints of evils in unions and "go after malefactors on the AFL's own findings." The AFL Auto Workers' New York Local 102 was dissolved. The 2-year old taxicab local had been formed by a convicted extortionist, subsequently indicted on charges of State income tax irregularities. AFL's executive council previously had threatened to recommend expulsion of the parent union from the Federation if it failed to revoke the local's charter.⁷ Following the recent convention² of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, its president, David Dubinsky, appointed a full-time investigator to help safeguard the organization against intrusion by corrupt elements.

Non-Communist Affidavit. An employer's refusal to conclude a contract unless the union's international and local officials signed non-Communist affidavits constitutes a refusal to bargain in good faith, according to a unanimous decision by the National Labor Relations Board in a case involving the Square D Co., Los Angeles, and the United Electrical Workers (Ind.). The union was in compliance with Taft-Hartley non-Communist-oath filing requirements at the time of the employer's request. After reviewing the past bar-

gaining relationship between the parties, the Board concluded: "Due consideration of these facts can lead only to the conclusion that the company was not actually motivated by any bona fide concern over the union's left-wing reputation. . . . It was motivated by a desire never to reach agreement with the union, rather than by what we would agree would be a commendable desire to combat subversive influences."

The Board pointed out, however, that it might well be more sympathetic to an employer's demand for additional affidavits for bona fide reasons of national security or defense regulations.

Labor Unity and Cooperation

There were increasing signs during the month of efforts toward amalgamation and cooperation within the labor movement.^{3,2} Progress in these directions was accomplished in discussions between the two major labor federations and between several affiliated unions.

Leaders of the AFL and the CIO on June 2 took a basic step toward the goal of organic unity by agreeing on the general purposes and machinery of a 2-year no-raiding pact.³ The accord received prompt approval by the CIO executive board and will be considered by the AFL executive council at its next quarterly meeting. It will become effective January 1, 1954, following ratification at the autumn conventions of the AFL and CIO and by their affiliates.

The agreement bars organizational raids between AFL and CIO affiliates in any plant where either has a contract with the employer or has been certified by the NLRB as the collective bargaining agent. Jurisdictional conflicts involving the right to perform certain work, as well as strictly intra-federation disputes, were excluded from the scope of the agreement. Within the CIO, a voluntary arbitration system for eliminating raiding between its affiliates had been established over a year ago, and an AFL committee was appointed recently to inquire into raiding within the federation. Disputes over interpretation and application of the AFL-CIO agreement were made subject to final and binding decision by an arbitrator, but no formal disciplinary measures were provided for noncompliance. The pact was concluded after a detailed study of statistics on

⁷ See April 1953 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 418).

raiding by affiliated unions showed that only minor net organizational gains had resulted.

In a similar direction, the CIO Auto Workers and the AFL Machinists agreed to extend indefinitely their 4-year-old no-raiding pact, and in addition, to broaden it to include "close cooperation" in collective bargaining and strikes. The two large unions agreed that, in bargaining with employers having multiple plants organized by the Machinists and the Auto Workers, they will exchange information concerning "plants, locations, contracts and wage rates, and related information"; call joint conferences between the unions' representatives; and conduct joint negotiations whenever such action is considered to be desirable. Moreover, it was agreed that whenever one union strikes a company with which the other union also bargains, each will assist the other by providing joint economic aid, observing authorized picket lines, and rejecting any settlement that would "undermine or weaken" the position of the striking union. These provisions were expected to have the greatest impact on the aircraft industry, where the majority of the workers are represented by either the IAM or the UAW. In this industry, it was agreed to establish a joint committee to coordinate collective bargaining procedures and relationships. Similar coordinating groups will be established in other industries where both unions have organized a substantial number of workers.

The IAM-UAW no-raiding agreement prohibits attempts by one union to win bargaining rights from the other, but does not bar competition in organizing nonunion plants. As extended, however, it provides that when one union has contracts covering 50 percent or more of a multi-plant company's production and maintenance employees, and the other has no contract with the company, the latter union will not attempt to organize the company's workers.

Another expression of inter-union amity occurred in an exchange of letters between Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union (CIO), and Harry Lundeborg, secretary-treasurer of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific (AFL). The correspondence which was published in the *Pilot*, official publication of the NMU, furnished information requested by the SUP president concerning operation of the NMU vacation plan. Mr. Curran's reply also indicated a willingness to

cooperate fully with the SUP in contract negotiations.

There were reports, too, of merger discussions between the AFL Teamsters and the CIO Brewery Workers and between the AFL Electrical Workers and the CIO Utility Workers. Commenting on these discussions, as well as on recent reports of merger meetings involving the AFL Meatcutters and the CIO Packinghouse Workers,³ CIO executive vice president, John Riffe, stated that the talks merely reflected efforts by CIO affiliates to explore the "possibility of reaching no-raid agreements with AFL unions in the same field." He added: "The purpose of all these discussions has been to create organizational stability and to free a maximum of organizational personnel to the number one need of the American labor movement, the organizing of the unorganized. To suggest, on the basis of these no-raid conversations, that a series of mergers is imminent is to sensationalize the facts, draw false conclusions, and cause great confusion in the ranks of organized labor."

With regard to these reported mergers, CIO president, Walter P. Reuther, stated that the discussions concerned the "implementation of the no-raiding agreement between the CIO and AFL." In addition, he categorically denied that a recent meeting between the presidents of the CIO Steelworkers and the United Mine Workers (Ind.) concerned a possible merger of the two organizations.

Within the AFL, two old and outstanding craft unions—Boilermakers and Blacksmiths—held a consolidated convention, beginning in late June, to fix the future policy of the organization and adopt a consolidated constitution. In June 1951, the combined International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers, and Helpers announced that the amalgamation of the 2 unions had been legally and properly completed, and provided in detail for implementation of the amalgamation for the next 2 years. AFL building trades unions also have made progress in resolving jurisdictional controversies, according to a report by John T. Dunlop, chairman of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Building and Construction Industry. Although such conflicts continue, he stated that specific procedures established by the board for their settlement had reduced their duration and probably their number.

Publications of Labor Interest

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

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

Special Reviews

The Continuous Contract—New Basis for Labor Relations.
By John W. Teele. (In *Harvard Business Review*,
Boston, May-June 1953, pp. 103-112. \$2.)

To those beset by the seemingly endless frustrations of the bargaining table, Mr. Teele's article echoes an ever-present fervent hope—there *must* be a better way. His contribution to this better way is an analysis of what he calls the "faulty mechanics" of present-day collective bargaining and some provocative suggestions for improvement. His proposals are predicated on the assumption that "something is badly askew in our labor relations picture." Conceding that there may be many reasons for this condition, he emphasizes that the status of the contract itself is a significant contributing if not controlling factor. The contract to him is a "truce point" which serves the prime function of permitting the parties a certain period between battles during which all energies are directed toward preparing for the next one. The continuous contract would eliminate this circumstance and would have, as its distinguishing feature, recourse to continuous discussion and negotiation rather than to interruption and spasmodic renewal of labor-management relationships. It would provide for shorter, simpler, and clearer contracts than are now the norm.

In discussing what is wrong now, the author concedes that bargaining has improved, that the parties have become more mature, and that the processes have become more professional. He cites as one of the disturbing factors the increasing participation of legal representatives in collective bargaining, to whom he imputes a desire for legal-sounding language. The net result is a decrease in the flexibility and informality which, to Mr. Teele, are highly desirable in collective bargaining. He suggests that the relationship between labor and management in the periods between the negotiations of contracts is becoming increasingly formal and unnatural. During this period, the parties are apt to be blind to suggestions made to each other.

Following his indictment of present practices as he sees them, Mr. Teele provides his own answer to his question,

"Aren't there suitable alternatives to the traditional mechanics of collective bargaining?" He eliminates immediately, as being mainly ineffective, the use of third parties, which he identifies in most cases as governmental forcible intercession; the present emphasis on human relations; and the use of compensation formulas of which the escalator clause is projected as the best example. Superior to these alternatives is a new approach whose essential features are described as (1) bringing people together, (2) keeping them together, and (3) creating an atmosphere favorable to the growth of understanding. Modifications of the ordinary contract, necessary to effectuate the procedures described above, would require the elimination of all reference to termination in the collective agreement. In its place, there would be substituted a 90-day cancellation clause and a proviso that modification of the agreement can take place at any time on "matters of joint concern." Within this framework, the parties would be in discussion and negotiation on a continuous basis with complete freedom to take up anything.

Thereafter, the author attempts to meet possible objections to his proposals. Most of these objections he anticipates would be based on the excessive time demands implicit in his proposal, the possibility of too many amendments to the contract, the effect of management prerogatives, and the vitiating of the effectiveness of no-strike clauses. With reference to the effect on management and union prerogatives, he notes that "management can still say 'no' to any union demands if it is willing, as at present, to take the consequences. The unions can still strike if they want to in order to enforce their demands. In these and other matters, both parties would have as much discretion as ever."

The language quoted above provides perhaps the greatest insight into the weaknesses of the author's proposal. He states categorically that recourse to tests of economic strength would be as available to the parties under his plan as they are now. (It is manifest that from a chronological standpoint the recourse would be even more available.) If, as he states, the use of economic strength would be as permissive as it has been, then his case must rest on the premise that the parties will be less inclined to resort to it.

Preliminary to an evaluation of the author's specific proposal, a critical examination of his two basic assumptions is obviously warranted. First, he attributes to the collective agreement a greater significance in the day-to-day relationships between labor and management than can be supported by experience. Second, he assumes that the type of continuous cooperative discussion between management and labor which is the keystone of his plan does not and cannot exist under present practices as they apply to contract duration and negotiations.

His first assumption presupposes that the contract creates the relationships between the parties. Most practitioners will agree that the administration of the contract reflects the relationships. While the author's general thesis that labor-management relationships are bad may, in itself, be subject to dispute, it is manifest to anyone

identified with the collective-bargaining process that, in individual situations, the degree of harmonious and cooperative relationships varies greatly. This wide variation would tend to negate any assumption that the term of the average contract of today is controlling or even significant in the determination of these relationships. To the extent that the duration of most contracts follows the pattern which the author decries, there can be little basis for the conclusion that the duration itself is significant in the type of day-to-day relationships that exist.

The second assumption, that continuous discussion does not exist and is impracticable under the present form of contract, is inconsistent with recent developments in labor relations. Despite the tendency toward the expansion of contracts (which incidentally is attributable in part to the growing complexity of labor relations rather than to any innate propensity for verbiage, legal or otherwise), the need for frequent consultation between management and labor has been receiving increasing recognition by both parties. The contract by its very nature becomes less and less a self-operating instrument regardless of the strictness of construction that the parties may apply to it. Newly negotiated health and welfare programs and pension plans are typical contract provisions making it increasingly necessary that there be joint consideration of mutual problems.

Finally, the author makes no mention of the affirmative value of the present-day one-year or longer contract in providing periods of stability for both management and labor which are devoted to activities other than preparation for the coming battle. The search for more constructive devices in labor-management relations must be an ever-continuing one, but it is not advanced much by categorical assumptions. It is apparent, by this time, that there are no short cuts.

—LEO KOTIN.

A Policy for Scientific and Professional Manpower. By National Manpower Council. New York, Columbia University Press, 1953. 263 pp., bibliography, charts. \$4.50.

This second report of the National Manpower Council has been described as the first comprehensive survey of problems and policies in the field of scientific and professional manpower.

The National Manpower Council is composed of leaders in industry, labor, education, and public service from all sections of the country. It was established at Columbia University in the spring of 1951, under a grant from the Ford Foundation, to study important manpower problems in the emergency period and contribute to the better development and utilization of the country's manpower resources.

The Council's book has two parts. The first is a statement by the Council presenting recommendations to the Nation for achieving the following broad objectives: (1) To develop more reliable knowledge about our human resources; (2) to strengthen the institutions which educate and train our scientists and professionals; (3) to maintain a continuous, large flow of students through our colleges and universities; (4) to expand the opportunities for

capable young persons to secure a higher education; and (5) to improve the utilization of the available supply of scientific and professional personnel. The second part, prepared by the Council's research staff in consultation with many specialists in professional fields, reviews the facts and issues underlying the recommendations.

The recommendations constitute a broad and coordinated program for action by Government agencies, private business, educational institutions, foundations, and professional societies. The following examples indicate the wide scope of these recommendations. Both Government and private agencies are called on to intensify their efforts to collect and analyze information about scientific manpower. The President is asked to appoint a commission to study the effect of Government research contracts on "the primary responsibilities of the colleges and universities to advance fundamental knowledge and train tomorrow's scholars and scientists." Continued public support of the program of deferment for qualified college students is recommended. It is also suggested that the President initiate a review of the laws and procedures governing the call-up of reservists, so as to "provide for civilian participation in determining the distribution of scientific and professional personnel required to meet military and civilian needs," and that management make intensified efforts to determine the most effective balance between professional and other types of manpower. In many respects the Council's recommendations parallel and thus give support to the policies outlined in Defense Manpower Policy Number 8, Training and Utilization of Scientific and Engineering Manpower, issued by the Office of Defense Mobilization in 1952.

The 12 chapters which make up the second part of the book cover such topics as the growth of the professions, the potential for higher education, the growth and extent of research and development activity in the United States, the use of highly trained manpower by the Armed Forces, and the nature of manpower shortages. Separate chapters are devoted to the supply-and-demand situation in engineering, physics, teaching, and the medical profession, respectively. The difficulties encountered in attempting to apply the usual tools of economic analysis in a discussion of manpower shortages are briefly considered. The causes of and possible remedies for both short-run and long-run personnel shortages are considered at length.

Altogether, the book is an able and concise presentation of the most significant problems regarding scientific and specialized personnel. It is especially noteworthy as the first systematic discussion of the "large-scale concerted effort" on many fronts which will be required to ensure an adequate supply.

—HELEN WOOD.

Child and Youth Employment

Child Labor—A Summary of New Jersey and Federal Laws. New Brunswick, N. J., Rutgers University, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, 1952. 25 pp.; processed. (Bull. 2.) Free to New Jersey residents, 10 cents to nonresidents.

Child Fruit and Vegetable Pickers, New York State, 1952. New York, Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1953. 32 pp.; processed. (Special Labor News Memorandum 38.)

Young Workers in the Seasonal Farm Labor Force, Madison and Oneida Counties, New York, 1951. New York, Department of Labor, Division of Industrial Relations, Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, and Division of Research and Statistics, 1953. 39 pp.; processed. (Publication B-66.)

The ILO and Youth. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1952. 16 pp., illus. Free. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Job Supervision of Young Workers: A Report of Discussions of the Technical Committee on Supervision of Young Workers, September 30-October 1, 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1953. 23 pp.; processed. Free.

School Attendance and Labor Force Status of Children 10 to 13 Years of Age [in Puerto Rico], October 1952. San Juan, Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 5 pp.; processed. (Special Report on the Labor Force, 7.)

Education and Training

Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education to the Office of Education, Division of Vocational Education, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1953. 43 pp., charts.

Guide to Films in Economic Education. Washington, National Education Association, Department of Audio-Visual Instruction, [1952?]. 50 pp. \$1.
Films on various labor subjects are included.

How to Train Supervisors—Manual and Outlines for Determinate Discussion. By R. O. Beckman. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1952. 335 pp., bibliography, forms. 4th rev. ed. \$4.

Inter-American Seminar on Vocational Education, [held at University of Maryland, August 3-September 6, 1952]: Vocational Education Textbooks—Exhibit Catalog. Washington, Pan American Union, 1953. 57 pp.; processed. (Inter-American Seminar on Education, 4.) Free.

Employment

Conditions of Full Employment. By Karl Gruber; translated into English by Jean Meyer. London, William Hodge and Co., Ltd., 1952. 141 pp., bibliography. 12s. 6d. net. (Also available from British Book Centre, 122 East 55th Street, New York 22; \$2.75.)

Causes and effects of cyclical crises in terms of the problems involved in maintaining full employment are dealt with by an economist of the Austrian school.

The United Nations and Full Employment. By A. A. P. Dawson. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, May 1953, pp. 401-433. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Stabilization of Employment is Good Management. By Charles C. Gibbons. Kalamazoo, Mich., W. E. Upjohn Institute for Community Research, 1953. 13 pp., bibliography.

Paper presented at Personnel Conference of American Management Association, Chicago, February 17, 1953.

California Aircraft Employment, 1940-1952. San Francisco, State Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1953. 5 pp., chart; processed.

Handicapped

Adjustment to Physical Handicap and Illness: A Survey of the Social Psychology of Physique and Disability. By Roger G. Barker and others. New York, Social Science Research Council, 1953. 440 pp., bibliographies. (Bull. 55, revised.) \$2.

Employment of the disabled is discussed in a 27-page chapter, and references to published material on the subject make up nearly 6 pages of the volume's 49-page bibliography.

Characteristics of Recipients of Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, Mid-1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Bureau of Public Assistance, 1953. 99 pp., charts; processed. (Public Assistance Report 22.)

Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped. By Henry H. Kessler. New York, Columbia University Press, 1953. 275 pp. Rev. ed. \$4.

Rehabilitation of the Severely Disabled: UMWA [United Mine Workers of America] Welfare and Retirement Fund Experience. By Kenneth E. Pohlmann. (In *American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health*, New York, April 1953, pp. 445-451. \$1.)

Selected Sources of Free and Inexpensive Information Concerning Vocational Rehabilitation—A Bibliography. Compiled by Lynn L. and Lillian L. Ralya. Santa Monica, Calif., the compilers, 1953. 8 pp. 25 cents.

Income

Shares of Upper Income Groups in Income and Savings. By Simon Kuznets. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1953. xli, 725 pp., charts. (Publication 55.) \$9.

Makes use of data from the Bureau of Internal Revenue and other Federal Government agencies and from private individuals to provide extensive coverage of characteristics of upper income groups, of the level of and changes in income shares and savings, and of techniques of deriving estimates. Part V contains 185 pages of basic reference tables.

Studies in Income and Wealth, Volume 14. By Conference on Research in Income and Wealth. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., [1952?]. 268 pp., charts. \$3.50.

This is the second of the volumes on income and wealth devoted entirely to national wealth. The approach in this volume involves consideration of the asset holdings of individuals and business enterprises in a general economic framework. Included are a new set of national wealth estimates by Raymond W. Goldsmith, covering more than 50 years, and several papers by other writers dealing with the distribution of wealth.

Volume 15 (1953, 227 pp., \$3.50) of the series on income and wealth deals with problems of the size distribution of income, such as comparisons among the several income groups, between farm and nonfarm families, and by geographic region.

Bibliography on Income and Wealth, Volume II, 1948-1949. Edited by Phyllis Deane. Cambridge, England: Bowes & Bowes Publishers, Ltd. (for International Association for Research in Income and Wealth), 1953. 109 pp. 37s. 6d.

An annotated international bibliography.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Injury Rate Variations in the Boilershop-Products Industry, 1951—A Detailed Analysis of Injury Rates by Product, Plant Size, Region, and Operating Department. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 15 pp.; processed. (BLS Report 28.) Free.

Industrial Safety. Edited by Roland P. Blake. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1953. 474 pp., bibliography diagrams, forms, illus. 2d. ed. \$7.90.

In this new volume, certain chapters of the 1943 edition have been revised and two new chapters added. One of the new chapters contains what the preface refers to as a "down-to-earth" discussion of three theories of accident occurrence, and the other presents essential elements of a safety program.

Safety Standards for Federal Installations: Construction, Maintenance, Repairs, and Demolition. By Federal Safety Council. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1953. 98 pp., illus. Free.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, [Great Britain], for the Year 1951. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1953. 232 pp. (Cmd. 8772.) 6s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

In addition to the usual data on industrial accidents and diseases, the report contains a review of changes in industrial processes and in measures for worker protection and welfare in Great Britain during the past 50 years, and a section on radiological developments in industry and protection of workers from radiation.

Safety and Health in the Cane-Sugar Industry in Cuba. By I. T. Cabrera. (In Occupational Safety and Health, International Labor Office, Geneva, October-December 1952, pp. 174-181, illus.; January-March 1953, pp. 13-18, illus. 75 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Industrial Hygiene

The Greater Industrial Health: Transactions of 17th Annual Meeting of Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, November 20, 1952. Pittsburgh, Pa., Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, Inc., 1953. 94 pp., charts, illus. (Transactions Bull. 22.)

Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Industrial Vision, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. [Trenton, N. J., Dr. Andrew W. Fischer, 162 West State Street, (1953?)] 48 pp., bibliography, charts, diagrams, illus. 50 cents.

Industrial Noise and Hearing Conservation Programs. By Meyer S. Fox, M.D. (In Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, April 1953, pp. 161-164, bibliography, charts. 75 cents.)

Properties and Essential Information for Safe Handling and Use of Ethyl Chloride. Washington, Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1953. 15 pp. (Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-50.) 25 cents.

Protection Against Radiant Heat. By A. M. Wallach. (In National Safety News, Chicago, June 1953, pp. 30-31, 130-132, illus. 75 cents to nonmembers of National Safety Council.)

Describes a protective face shield and shows its effectiveness.

Industrial Relations

Collective Bargaining and the Emergency Dispute. By Cyrus S. Ching. (In Temple Law Quarterly, Philadelphia, Pa., Spring 1953, pp. 363-367. \$1.25.)

Three other articles in this issue of Temple Law Quarterly deal with emergency disputes: Public Opinion and the Emergency Dispute, by Louis Stark; The Role of Government in Emergency Disputes, by David L. Cole; The Public Emergency Dispute: Its Various Aspects and Some Possible Solutions, by M. Herbert Syme.

Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Meeting, Industrial Relations Research Association, Chicago, Ill., December 28-29, 1952. Edited by L. Reed Tripp. Madison, Wis. (Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, Park and University, Temp. 3, Room 5), 1953. 254 pp. \$3.

Among the topics covered were effective utilization of the labor force, factors influencing managerial decisions in industrial relations, role of public opinion in industrial disputes, and development of pension programs under collective bargaining.

Psychology of Industrial Relations. By C. H. Lawshe and others. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1953. 350 pp., bibliographies, charts.

Outlines the major contributions of industrial psychology useful to managerial personnel.

Codetermination in German Industry. By Frieda Wunderlich. (In *Social Research*, New York, Spring 1953, pp. 75-90. \$1.)

Deals with labor-management cooperation in West German industry, as provided by the Works Council Law of 1952.

Labor Legislation and Court Decisions

The Impact of the Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 Upon the Jurisdiction of State Courts Over Union Activities. By Sidney G. Handler. (In *Temple Law Quarterly*, Philadelphia, Pa., Fall 1952, pp. 111-127. \$1.25.)

Labor Laws of Indiana, 1951-52 Edition: A Compilation of Indiana Laws Relating to Employment (Including Industrial Codes Relating to Health and Safety Adopted by the Commissioner of Labor). Indianapolis, Indiana Division of Labor, [1952?]. 208 pp.

Labor Laws of Ohio, 1952. Columbus, Ohio Chamber of Commerce, Industrial Relations Department, 1952. 253 pp. \$5.50 to members.

Digest of Virginia Labor Legislation. By Merlyn Nelson Trued. Charlottesville, University of Virginia, Bureau of Population and Economic Research, 1953. 53 pp.

A Summary and Critique of the Law of Peaceful Picketing in New York. By Emil Schlesinger. (In *Fordham Law Review*, New York, March 1953, pp. 20-74. 75 cents.)

Review of court interpretations of New York and Federal laws.

Legislation Relating to Employment Security Service, [Japan]. [Tokyo], Ministry of Labor, Employment Security Bureau, 1952. 112 pp.

Labor Organizations

Democracy in Labor Unions. By Joel Seidman. (In *Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, June 1953, pp. 221-231. \$1.50.)

Democracy in Labor Unions. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, May 1953. 4 pp. (Selected References, 51.) 20 cents.

Jewish Labor in U. S. A.—An Industrial, Political, and Cultural History of the Jewish Labor Movement, 1914-1952. By Melech Epstein. New York (22 West 38th Street), Trade Union Sponsoring Committee, 1953. 466 pp., bibliography. \$5.50.

I, The Union: Being the Personalized Trade Union Story of the Hebrew Butcher Workers of America. By Joseph Belsky. New York, Raddock & Brothers, Ltd., 1952. xxi, 197 pp., illus. \$3.85.

This is LO [Landsorganisationen i Sverige]. Stockholm, Landsorganisationen i Sverige, 1952. 23 pp., illus. Describes the organization, functions, and procedures of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions.

Minority Groups

Check List of State Anti-Discrimination and Anti-Bias Laws. New York, American Jewish Congress, Commission on Law and Social Action, 1953. 27 pp. Rev. ed. 50 cents.

Minority Group Integration by Labor and Management. By Henry G. Stetler. Hartford, Conn., Commission on Civil Rights, 1953. 67 pp., map.

A study of the employment practices of the larger employers, and the membership practices of the larger labor unions, with respect to race, religion, and national origin, in Connecticut in 1951.

Employment Practices in Pennsylvania: Report of the Governor's Commission on Industrial Race Relations. Harrisburg, 1953. 58 pp., chart.

Report of an investigation of discriminatory employment practices because of race, creed, color, national origin, or citizenship of the worker. The survey covered 1,229 firms with almost 900,000 employees.

Report on a Survey of Employment Policies and Practices Involving Minority Groups in Somerset County, New Jersey. Newark, Department of Education, Division Against Discrimination, 1953. 13 pp.; processed.

One of a series of studies, in 13 New Jersey counties, of employment policies and practices as they affect racial and cultural minorities.

"We Believe in Employment on Merit, But . . ." By Wilfred C. Leland, Jr. (In *Minnesota Law Review*, Minneapolis, March 1953, pp. 246-267. \$1.75.)

Deals primarily with the procedures and experience of the Minneapolis Fair Employment Practice Commission, of which the author is executive director, in administering the city ordinance prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry of an applicant.

Personnel Management

Building Better Employee Relations Through Recreation: Proceedings of the 7th Annual Industrial Recreation Conference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., October 19-21, 1952. Edited by Jackson M. Anderson. Lafayette, Ind., Purdue University, Division of Education and Applied Psychology and Division of Adult Education, 1952. 46 pp.; processed.

Plant-Centered Recreation for Defense Workers—Organization and Administration. New York, National Recreation Association, Inc., 1952. 39 pp., bibliography.

Employee Magazines and Newspapers. By Geneva Seybold. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1953. 68 pp., forms, illus. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 136.)

A Survey of Bank and Department Store Employee Handbooks. By William R. Spriegel and E. Lanham. Austin, University of Texas, Bureau of Business Research, 1952. 117 pp., bibliography, diagrams. (Personnel Study 4.) \$1.

How to Improve Productivity Through Better Selection [of workers]. By Robert N. McMurry. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, Research Division, 1952. 14 pp.; processed. (Management Report 147.) \$1.

Lincoln Incentive Management. By James F. Lincoln. Berkeley, California Personnel Management Association, Research Division, 1952. 16 pp.; processed. (Management Report 142.) \$1.

Suggestion Systems. By Herbert R. Northrup. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1953. 55 pp., diagrams, forms, illus. (Studies in Personnel Policy, 135.)

Production and Productivity of Labor

Case Study Data on Productivity and Factory Performance: Fractional Horsepower Motors (Based on Reports Submitted by Six Selected Plants). Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1953. 170 pp., charts, forms, illus.; processed. (BLS Report 23.) Free.

The Index of Industrial Production. London, Central Statistical Office, 1952. 54 pp. (Studies in Official Statistics, 2.) 2s. 6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Deals with the revision of the interim index, first published in 1948, reflecting changes in the volume of industrial production in Great Britain.

Labor Productivity in the Soviet Union. By Irving H. Siegel. (In *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Washington, March 1953, pp. 65-78.)

Discusses available Soviet productivity data. Shows that Soviet productivity claims are inflated, and concludes that "there can be no doubt that USSR lags far behind U. S. in productivity."

Unemployment Insurance

Financing Unemployment Compensation. New York, Tax Foundation, Inc., 1953. 40 pp., bibliography. (Project Note 32.)

Unemployment Compensation Financing in New Hampshire By Newell Brown and others. Concord, [Department of Labor], Division of Employment Security, 1953. 243 pp.; processed.

Report of New York State Advisory Council on Employment and Unemployment Insurance for the Year 1952. New York (1440 Broadway), 1953. 86 pp.; processed.

Annual Report on Benefit Years Established and Terminated Under the [Canadian] Unemployment Insurance Act, Calendar Year 1951. Ottawa, Department of Trade and Commerce, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 1953. 52 pp. 40 cents.

Beretning om [Direktoratet for] Arbejdsanvisningen og Arbejdsløshedsforsikringen, [Denmark], m. m. for Regnskabsåret 1951-52. Copenhagen, 1953. 96 pp.

Report on employment service activities and unemployment insurance in Denmark in 1951-52.

Miscellaneous

The Economics of Defense: A Primer of American Mobilization. By Richard V. Clemence. Harrisburg, Pa., Stackpole Co., 1953. 138 pp., bibliography, diagrams. \$2.95.

Economics of Mobilization and War. Edited by W. Glenn Campbell. Homewood, Ill., Richard D. Irwin, Inc., 1952. 196 pp., bibliographies. \$2.60.

Government's Role in Economic Life. By George A. Steiner. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1953. 440 pp., bibliographies, charts. \$6.

The Origins and Development of the American Economy—An Introduction to Economics. By E. A. J. Johnson and Herman E. Krooss. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1953. 420 pp. \$6.65.

Democracy in France—the Third and Fourth Republics. By David Thomson. London, New York, etc., Oxford University Press, 1952. 300 pp., bibliography. 2d ed. \$3.

Issued under auspices of Royal Institute of International Affairs (London).

Public Health and Welfare in Japan—Final Summary, 1951-52. [Tokyo], Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, General Headquarters, Medical Section, Public Health and Welfare Division, [1952]. 136 pp., charts.

Labor and Tin Mining in Malaya. By Nim Chee Siew. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, Department of Far Eastern Studies, 1953. 48 pp., map, illus.; processed. (Data Paper 7.)

Five Years of Pakistan (August 1947-August 1952). Karachi, Pakistan Publications, [1953?]. 301 pp., charts, maps, illus. Rs. 3.

Among subjects covered are various labor matters, refugee rehabilitation, education, and public health.

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

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- 898 Table B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover
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- 917 Table C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars
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- 918 Table C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries
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¹ This table is included in the March, June, September, and December issues of the Review.

NOTE.—Beginning with the May 1953 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, and C-4 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In subsequent issues of the Review, technical notes will describe these revisions.

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A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated total labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex

Labor force ³	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹ (in thousands)												
	1953						1952						
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force.....	(3)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	66,309	67,047	66,566	67,166	67,419	67,642	67,884
Civilian labor force.....	64,734	62,964	62,810	63,134	62,712	62,416	62,921	63,646	63,146	63,695	63,958	64,176	64,390
Unemployment.....	1,562	1,306	1,582	1,674	1,788	1,892	1,412	1,418	1,284	1,438	1,604	1,942	1,818
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,042	656	818	812	930	1,018	822	850	704	830	872	1,174	1,240
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	212	326	376	394	480	456	280	302	312	286	422	476	288
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	96	116	146	188	132	150	102	104	86	110	130	116	78
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	124	150	166	184	160	176	109	108	104	152	122	106	146
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	88	58	76	96	86	92	97	54	78	60	58	70	66
Employment.....	63,172	61,658	61,228	61,460	60,924	60,524	61,509	62,228	61,862	62,264	62,354	62,234	62,572
Nonagricultural.....	55,246	55,268	55,158	55,740	55,558	55,072	55,812	55,454	54,588	54,712	55,390	54,636	54,402
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,304	45,988	45,478	46,030	44,992	45,244	47,037	45,950	45,688	45,538	43,824	42,112	44,144
Worked 15-34 hours.....	4,924	5,608	5,660	5,712	6,368	5,776	5,331	5,934	5,220	5,214	4,924	5,016	5,180
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	1,468	1,926	2,074	2,326	2,172	1,992	1,968	2,002	1,844	1,576	1,480	1,512	1,642
With a job but not at work ⁵	2,550	1,746	1,946	1,672	2,026	2,060	1,476	1,568	1,836	2,384	5,162	5,996	3,436
Agricultural.....	7,926	6,390	6,070	5,720	5,366	5,452	5,697	6,774	7,274	7,548	6,964	7,598	8,170
Worked 35 hours or more.....	6,334	4,346	4,334	3,822	3,516	3,404	3,877	5,254	5,080	5,774	5,030	5,654	6,482
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,346	1,578	1,320	1,324	1,260	1,532	1,323	1,198	1,868	1,380	1,560	1,610	1,408
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	178	230	194	250	254	218	248	194	218	212	194	174	184
With a job but not at work ⁵	68	236	222	324	336	298	249	128	108	182	180	160	96
	Males												
Total labor force.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	46,580	46,571	46,568	46,890	47,811	48,141	47,913
Civilian labor force.....	44,862	43,848	43,898	43,892	43,692	43,334	43,240	43,218	43,196	43,468	44,396	44,720	44,464
Unemployment.....	1,024	898	1,104	1,108	1,244	1,360	965	814	714	864	1,004	1,244	1,138
Employment.....	43,838	42,950	42,794	42,784	42,448	41,974	42,275	42,404	42,482	42,604	43,392	43,476	43,326
Nonagricultural.....	37,626	37,470	37,498	37,758	37,646	37,166	37,373	36,916	36,662	36,766	37,582	37,316	37,050
Worked 35 hours or more.....	33,166	32,582	32,382	32,686	32,066	32,046	33,215	32,376	32,336	32,316	31,362	30,286	31,734
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,258	2,822	2,918	3,048	3,250	2,918	2,430	2,858	2,444	2,366	2,622	2,682	2,490
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	634	854	904	934	984	810	767	698	658	542	494	562	628
With a job but not at work ⁵	1,568	1,212	1,294	1,090	1,346	1,392	961	984	1,224	1,542	3,104	3,786	2,198
Agricultural.....	6,212	5,480	5,296	5,026	4,802	4,808	4,902	5,488	5,820	5,838	5,810	6,160	6,276
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,458	4,134	4,130	3,610	3,374	3,248	3,615	4,616	4,560	4,800	4,656	5,114	5,450
Worked 15-34 hours.....	568	960	846	946	930	1,128	866	642	1,012	706	870	778	596
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	122	184	140	188	204	178	200	112	152	154	152	134	140
With a job but not at work ⁵	64	202	180	282	294	254	221	118	96	178	132	134	90
	Females												
Total labor force.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	19,729	20,476	19,998	20,276	19,608	19,501	19,971
Civilian labor force.....	19,872	19,116	18,912	19,242	19,020	19,082	19,681	20,428	19,950	20,230	19,562	19,456	19,926
Unemployment.....	538	408	478	566	544	532	447	604	570	574	600	698	680
Employment.....	19,334	18,708	18,434	18,676	18,476	18,550	19,234	19,824	19,380	19,656	18,962	18,758	19,246
Nonagricultural.....	17,620	17,798	17,660	17,982	17,912	17,906	18,439	18,538	17,926	17,946	17,808	17,320	17,352
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,138	13,406	13,096	13,344	12,926	13,198	13,822	13,574	13,352	13,222	12,462	11,826	12,410
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,666	2,786	2,742	2,664	3,118	2,858	2,901	3,076	2,776	2,848	2,302	2,334	2,690
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	834	1,072	1,170	1,392	1,188	1,182	1,201	1,304	1,186	1,134	986	950	1,014
With a job but not at work ⁵	982	534	652	582	680	668	515	584	612	842	2,058	2,210	1,238
Agricultural.....	1,714	910	774	694	564	644	795	1,286	1,454	1,710	1,154	1,438	1,894
Worked 35 hours or more.....	876	212	204	212	142	156	262	638	520	974	374	540	1,032
Worked 15-34 hours.....	778	618	474	378	330	404	457	556	856	674	690	832	812
Worked 1-14 hours ⁴	56	46	54	62	50	40	48	82	66	58	42	40	44
With a job but not at work ⁵	4	34	42	42	42	44	28	10	12	4	48	26	6

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 1953, figures are not entirely comparable with those for previous months as a result of the introduction of materials from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure used in deriving current labor force estimates. However, the differences are minor in most respects. For explanation, see Census Bureau's Current Population Reports, Series P-57, No. 127, Monthly Report on the Labor Force: January 1953.

³ Total labor force, which consists of the civilian labor force and the Armed Forces, is not shown for the most recent months because of security restrictions.

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

⁵ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute, or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. 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	1953						1952						Annual average		
	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1952	1951
Total employees.....	49,361	49,042	48,854	48,685	48,369	48,382	50,140	49,310	49,095	48,892	48,158	47,078	47,418	47,993	47,202
Mining	835	829	833	846	856	866	870	871	871	886	893	784	816	872	913
Metal.....	100.5	99.3	99.3	100.2	101.3	101.7	101.9	101.3	98.8	99.8	102.5	69.0	72.1	96.4	100.2
Iron.....		39.7	38.7	38.0	37.9	38.4	38.8	38.9	39.0	39.8	40.0	6.9	8.0	33.3	37.7
Copper.....		27.0	27.4	27.7	27.5	27.2	27.0	26.5	24.6	24.6	26.4	25.1	26.3	25.9	25.7
Lead and zinc.....		17.3	17.8	18.4	19.2	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.3	19.3	19.8	20.3	21.3	20.8	20.4
Anthracite.....		56.7	51.1	57.4	59.7	60.5	62.0	62.3	62.5	62.8	63.1	61.1	65.3	63.4	69.1
Bituminous-coal.....	299.5	299.6	309.2	318.4	325.4	330.7	331.2	330.7	330.4	338.7	339.6	267.2	294.2	333.8	372.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		271.0	271.8	270.9	272.0	275.0	273.4	271.8	273.6	279.5	281.2	283.3	281.0	276.0	269.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	105.4	102.7	101.7	99.2	97.8	97.6	101.6	104.8	105.6	105.6	106.2	103.6	102.9	102.3	102.0
Contract construction	2,579	2,485	2,410	2,301	2,280	2,303	2,497	2,648	2,728	2,794	2,812	2,751	2,690	2,572	2,588
Nonbuilding construction.....		491	452	410	403	402	460	524	569	584	589	562	548	501	490
Highway and street.....		213.0	183.0	155.2	150.3	147.4	176.5	222.3	250.3	259.0	262.6	249.1	241.4	207.9	201.3
Other nonbuilding construction.....		278.2	269.4	255.0	252.4	254.6	283.9	301.2	318.7	324.7	326.7	313.3	306.5	293.3	289.0
Building construction.....		1,994	1,958	1,891	1,877	1,901	2,037	2,124	2,159	2,210	2,223	2,189	2,142	2,071	2,098
General contractors.....		880.0	862.1	823.2	813.2	824.1	888.6	940.4	960.9	986.2	1,003.2	988.0	965.7	919.6	950.2
Special-trade contractors.....		1,113.6	1,095.8	1,068.1	1,063.5	1,076.6	1,148.8	1,183.8	1,198.0	1,223.3	1,220.1	1,200.9	1,175.8	1,151.3	1,147.3
Plumbing and heating.....		277.7	278.3	277.5	279.6	282.5	291.5	296.8	296.0	295.4	292.0	284.4	286.3	286.9	286.9
Painting and decorating.....		147.4	141.0	133.3	128.9	128.7	148.3	162.6	166.3	178.2	173.9	173.1	164.0	156.5	155.7
Electrical work.....		148.8	147.5	147.2	148.8	150.3	154.3	153.2	154.6	157.3	156.2	156.2	151.8	151.3	139.5
Other special trade-contractors.....		539.7	529.0	510.1	506.2	515.1	554.7	571.2	580.3	591.7	593.5	579.6	575.6	557.3	565.3
Manufacturing	17,179	17,054	17,081	17,135	17,013	16,884	16,952	16,874	16,778	16,680	16,280	15,402	15,624	16,209	16,082
Durable goods ²	10,160	10,108	10,116	10,103	9,989	9,880	9,856	9,750	9,594	9,440	9,142	8,530	8,833	9,262	9,071
Nondurable goods ³	7,019	6,946	6,965	7,032	7,024	7,004	7,096	7,124	7,184	7,240	7,138	6,872	6,791	6,946	7,011
Ordnance and accessories.....	205.3	200.1	193.8	190.5	184.1	181.0	178.6	176.6	176.2	176.0	173.6	169.9	168.3	166.4	77.0
Food and kindred products.....	1,505.1	1,470.0	1,438.3	1,436.5	1,442.0	1,455.7	1,504.7	1,554.8	1,636.4	1,727.0	1,693.3	1,622.0	1,530.8	1,538.5	1,544.1
Meat products.....		295.4	294.1	299.2	303.0	312.5	321.0	317.9	308.6	310.2	305.8	307.8	302.7	309.8	306.1
Dairy products.....		127.3	122.5	118.2	116.0	114.4	115.9	117.5	121.1	126.0	133.3	136.3	133.9	123.4	125.2
Canning and preserving.....		171.8	160.4	150.3	156.3	159.8	171.0	199.7	280.8	377.3	339.2	263.6	205.6	217.1	230.3
Grain-mill products.....		122.3	120.8	122.9	123.9	125.5	126.5	123.8	126.3	127.2	127.8	127.8	125.9	124.8	121.2
Bakery products.....		285.2	282.9	284.2	283.6	282.5	287.2	290.5	290.5	289.0	290.5	291.4	280.8	284.6	281.2
Sugar.....		27.4	27.2	27.8	28.1	30.3	39.2	50.9	49.3	32.1	29.4	29.0	29.0	33.4	34.9
Confectionery and related products.....		77.7	79.1	84.0	86.3	86.8	92.0	94.4	94.4	91.5	84.0	77.9	79.7	86.2	87.9
Beverages.....		223.8	216.5	213.6	208.4	210.4	215.7	219.6	221.7	228.2	239.0	243.0	231.7	220.8	217.6
Miscellaneous food products.....		139.1	134.8	136.3	136.4	133.5	136.2	140.7	143.7	145.5	144.3	145.2	141.5	138.5	139.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	93.6	93.7	94.2	96.4	102.6	110.0	117.6	117.8	125.9	126.6	117.7	93.9	93.5	107.0	104.4
Cigarettes.....		31.7	31.8	31.4	30.9	31.2	31.2	31.2	30.9	31.4	31.2	30.3	30.3	30.4	29.0
Cigars.....		41.4	41.3	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.2	42.8	42.8	42.8	41.9	41.9	41.8	41.8	40.9
Tobacco and snuff.....		8.9	8.9	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		11.7	12.2	14.0	20.9	27.9	35.1	34.6	43.0	43.2	35.5	12.8	12.3	25.5	25.1
Textile-mill products.....	1,220.3	1,212.3	1,218.5	1,231.8	1,231.3	1,227.9	1,243.0	1,242.8	1,230.2	1,221.6	1,199.7	1,161.6	1,162.2	1,201.7	1,272.7
Scouring and combing plants.....		6.7	6.6	6.5	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.8
Yarn and thread mills.....		152.2	153.5	156.6	156.1	156.8	157.7	158.1	157.6	157.4	156.2	149.0	151.0	154.2	165.2
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		522.8	523.5	528.2	531.2	531.5	537.9	535.7	532.5	530.4	527.3	517.6	514.9	527.9	576.1
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		35.2	34.4	35.4	35.3	35.1	35.2	35.4	34.9	34.1	33.1	32.0	32.4	33.2	34.7
Knitting mills.....		254.2	255.0	257.0	253.8	251.4	257.7	260.3	257.1	253.6	249.2	236.4	240.2	244.5	244.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		93.8	95.7	97.0	97.7	97.2	97.8	98.1	96.9	96.0	94.5	90.0	90.4	94.2	94.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		56.4	58.2	58.5	58.4	57.8	58.5	58.3	55.4	57.0	48.7	47.8	44.5	54.5	59.6
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		18.4	18.3	19.2	19.1	18.6	18.5	18.0	17.6	16.7	16.6	15.9	16.4	17.1	17.7
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		72.6	73.3	73.4	72.8	72.6	72.8	72.2	71.4	69.6	67.3	66.6	66.2	69.6	73.5
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,191.8	1,191.8	1,218.8	1,266.1	1,264.4	1,234.5	1,239.4	1,232.1	1,229.5	1,231.3	1,211.6	1,140.3	1,130.1	1,190.8	1,187.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		137.8	137.0	139.8	137.8	132.6	134.1	135.4	136.8	137.6	135.6	125.5	127.7	132.5	142.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		311.2	311.6	310.9	306.6	300.9	302.4	301.8	300.4	297.1	292.5	280.4	281.2	286.1	283.4
Women's outerwear.....		342.4	363.6	396.8	402.2	391.8	388.1	372.7	370.9	379.6	378.2	350.1	335.1	371.7	366.5
Women's, children's undergarments.....		111.2	113.5	113.5	112.1	109.7	112.2	114.7	113.5	110.0	106.4	100.2	103.4	106.4	101.5
Millinery.....		18.0	21.7	27.2	27.5	25.8	22.8	20.6	22.8	24.2	24.0	20.8	17.9	23.2	22.6
Children's outerwear.....		64.8	63.9	67.5	68.6	66.7	65.1	65.7	66.4	66.3	66.5	65.0	64.9	64.9	61.4
Fur goods.....		9.8	8.0	8.7	9.0	10.7	12.4	14.0	12.3	14.4	13.4	14.2	14.2	12.0	13.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		65.1	65.2	65.4	64.5	62.7	66.9	70.5	70.6	69.2	66.4	64.8	62.3	65.1	68.7
Other fabricated textile products.....		131.5	134.3	136.3	136.1	133.6	135.4	136.7	135.8	132.9	128.6	121.5	123.4	129.0	127.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group ¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953						1952						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	794.8	779.5	767.6	757.1	745.8	744.3	771.6	798.4	795.0	818.6	828.1	813.5	795.5	782.0	834.4
Logging camps and contractors.....	82.8	75.2	72.6	65.2	63.6	63.6	74.7	88.1	78.4	92.0	98.5	98.9	84.3	84.0	101.4
Sawmills and planing mills.....	455.0	448.9	441.2	437.5	438.1	452.5	466.2	472.7	481.1	484.7	473.6	469.6	457.8	477.4	477.4
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	121.1	122.6	120.9	121.0	121.3	121.3	122.0	123.0	124.8	125.7	125.5	122.1	120.1	118.9	126.4
Wooden containers.....	61.2	60.9	61.2	61.0	61.1	62.1	61.0	58.7	59.6	59.5	59.6	61.2	61.0	61.0	65.8
Miscellaneous wood products.....	59.4	60.0	61.2	61.1	60.2	60.3	60.1	60.4	60.2	59.9	59.3	60.3	60.4	60.4	63.4
Furniture and fixtures.....	371.8	376.4	383.2	387.1	385.5	382.6	382.8	381.7	375.4	368.5	359.0	347.2	349.6	361.0	361.3
Household furniture.....	270.1	276.1	279.8	278.1	275.2	275.0	274.3	269.4	263.4	256.4	248.0	246.5	257.1	257.1	257.1
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	39.5	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.1	40.3	40.2	40.1	40.3	39.7	38.6	39.4	39.9	40.7	40.7
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	35.7	35.8	35.9	36.4	36.6	36.3	35.9	35.3	34.7	33.9	31.9	33.9	34.1	34.4	34.4
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	31.1	31.2	31.3	30.9	30.7	31.2	31.3	30.6	30.1	29.0	28.7	29.8	29.9	29.1	29.1
Paper and allied products.....	534.7	528.8	527.6	527.3	523.2	522.1	526.6	520.7	516.7	508.3	507.8	494.7	502.0	505.6	511.5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	261.3	260.6	261.6	261.5	261.4	262.4	257.4	256.8	254.4	259.3	252.3	258.0	257.1	258.7	258.7
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	141.2	141.2	140.8	138.9	138.6	141.0	140.5	138.1	133.3	130.0	124.8	126.2	129.6	131.9	131.9
Other paper and allied products.....	126.3	125.8	124.9	122.8	122.1	123.2	122.8	121.8	120.6	118.5	117.6	117.8	119.0	121.0	121.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	781.4	775.4	774.3	774.3	771.8	772.5	780.6	779.5	774.5	765.3	758.0	756.9	759.7	762.9	755.5
Newspapers.....	292.7	291.5	290.5	289.2	288.4	291.6	290.8	289.4	287.9	287.1	287.2	287.2	286.8	282.2	282.2
Periodicals.....	65.1	65.5	66.3	66.7	66.6	67.4	67.3	65.5	64.8	63.5	62.9	62.8	64.1	61.1	61.1
Books.....	46.8	47.0	47.4	47.0	46.5	46.1	45.8	46.1	45.7	44.9	44.4	44.4	45.1	45.2	45.1
Commercial printing.....	193.5	193.7	194.0	194.1	195.8	196.7	195.3	194.7	191.5	190.3	190.8	192.5	192.8	193.4	193.4
Lithographing.....	53.6	53.4	53.2	52.7	52.8	54.9	55.1	54.5	53.9	52.0	51.4	51.7	52.9	53.5	53.5
Greeting cards.....	17.5	17.1	17.5	17.6	17.7	19.3	21.2	20.3	18.9	18.5	18.3	18.0	18.2	18.5	18.5
Bookbinding and related industries.....	44.5	44.2	43.9	43.4	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.2	42.8	42.4	42.8	42.9	42.7	42.7
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	61.7	61.9	61.5	61.1	60.7	60.5	60.0	60.3	59.4	58.9	59.5	59.6	59.9	59.0	59.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	750.8	752.8	761.8	761.3	752.2	749.0	750.6	749.1	748.7	741.8	733.2	729.3	728.5	741.7	742.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	83.5	82.9	83.0	82.3	81.7	81.5	81.2	81.0	81.3	82.0	82.3	82.2	81.9	81.5	81.5
Industrial organic chemicals.....	273.9	272.1	270.6	267.9	267.6	267.1	264.4	262.6	261.1	261.2	258.1	253.3	259.0	259.3	259.3
Drugs and medicines.....	94.1	95.0	95.3	95.3	98.2	98.4	98.1	97.9	97.5	99.0	98.8	98.9	98.4	95.6	95.6
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	49.6	50.3	50.5	50.1	49.4	49.6	49.5	49.9	49.8	49.2	48.9	49.4	49.8	49.8	51.6
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	75.6	75.5	75.0	74.3	73.7	73.4	73.6	73.5	72.4	72.5	73.3	72.9	73.1	73.6	73.6
Gum and wood chemicals.....	7.6	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.3
Fertilizers.....	38.2	45.8	44.4	39.2	34.8	33.0	32.7	33.9	34.4	31.5	30.9	32.9	35.8	35.8	35.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	38.0	39.8	42.6	44.2	45.8	48.0	49.2	49.5	45.4	38.5	37.8	38.3	44.2	46.8	46.8
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	92.3	92.5	92.1	91.3	90.2	91.9	92.7	92.7	92.1	91.7	91.4	92.7	91.7	90.3	90.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	264.6	261.2	260.4	259.0	258.2	258.3	260.7	261.5	262.8	263.4	264.9	249.2	247.1	253.9	252.7
Petroleum refining.....	207.0	207.1	206.3	206.0	206.6	206.6	207.6	207.1	207.6	208.6	210.1	207.0	201.5	202.1	198.6
Coke and other petroleum and coal products.....	54.2	53.3	52.7	52.2	51.7	53.1	54.4	55.2	54.8	54.8	42.2	45.6	51.8	54.1	54.1
Rubber products.....	276.9	276.0	276.0	274.8	275.1	274.6	272.2	267.5	263.0	258.1	248.1	260.6	262.3	263.3	263.3
Tires and inner tubes.....	118.6	117.8	117.5	116.9	117.3	117.6	116.9	116.1	115.9	114.5	115.5	117.1	116.1	111.2	111.2
Rubber footwear.....	28.9	29.4	29.8	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.2	29.8	28.9	28.2	23.3	27.9	28.3	29.2	29.2
Other rubber products.....	128.5	128.8	129.1	128.1	127.7	126.3	125.1	121.6	118.2	115.4	109.3	115.6	117.9	123.0	123.0
Leather and leather products.....	389.8	383.9	394.6	402.5	403.1	398.7	397.8	393.7	391.8	391.5	393.5	375.7	376.0	381.9	376.9
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	46.9	46.9	47.4	47.8	48.3	48.3	48.7	48.4	47.7	47.4	47.0	46.1	46.0	48.0	48.0
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	17.0	18.3	18.8	19.3	19.2	18.9	18.0	17.4	17.2	17.7	17.3	17.2	17.5	16.8	16.8
Footwear (except rubber).....	250.3	256.2	261.7	261.9	259.9	256.1	249.6	248.9	252.6	256.5	243.5	246.2	246.7	241.0	241.0
Luggage.....	19.0	19.1	18.4	18.5	18.1	18.9	19.1	19.0	18.3	18.0	17.4	17.1	17.8	15.9	15.9
Handbags and small leather goods.....	26.4	29.7	32.2	32.1	30.1	29.7	31.7	32.0	29.6	28.3	26.8	25.4	29.0	29.4	29.4
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	18.6	18.6	18.3	17.9	17.5	20.0	21.5	21.6	21.3	20.9	19.7	19.2	19.4	20.3	20.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	546.8	543.8	545.4	541.2	533.9	531.3	538.9	541.6	539.9	534.6	530.7	513.9	527.9	527.9	551.2
Flat glass.....	34.9	35.1	35.4	35.6	35.7	35.7	35.7	35.1	34.3	33.5	32.7	32.2	31.5	32.6	33.2
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	105.1	105.1	103.6	101.1	99.9	100.6	101.4	100.3	100.4	95.9	92.6	96.1	96.2	98.0	98.0
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	16.9	17.7	17.5	17.0	17.2	17.3	17.3	16.7	16.1	15.7	15.7	15.7	16.2	16.7	16.7
Cement, hydraulic.....	41.0	40.9	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.7	40.5	41.0	40.5	41.0	37.3	37.8	39.9	40.6	40.6
Structural clay products.....	78.0	77.5	76.9	75.4	75.6	79.1	80.6	81.4	81.4	83.0	82.2	83.6	80.9	85.2	85.2
Pottery and related products.....	55.5	56.4	57.0	56.6	56.5	57.0	57.2	57.3	56.2	56.3	54.1	57.1	57.2	63.0	63.0
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	104.6	104.3	101.6	100.1	99.2	101.9	103.2	103.1	103.7	104.2	103.2	103.6	100.7	101.5	101.5
Cut-stone and stone products.....	17.9	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.9	18.2	18.4	18.4	16.7	16.7	16.5	16.5	17.5	18.9	18.9
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	89.9	90.1	90.3	89.4	88.7	88.4	87.9	87.4	86.1	85.2	80.9	85.2	86.9	94.2	94.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953						1952						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,341.8	1,337.5	1,343.6	1,343.6	1,338.9	1,335.8	1,330.5	1,317.6	1,306.8	1,299.3	1,257.8	822.9	861.1	1,227.4	1,313.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		654.2	655.6	656.5	654.4	653.0	649.7	645.1	643.3	642.2	615.9	207.3	227.8	570.7	643.5
Iron and steel foundries		252.3	254.0	253.2	253.7	255.3	255.8	254.7	251.4	250.9	245.6	240.1	250.9	253.0	266.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		52.3	51.5	51.2	50.8	49.8	49.5	49.9	49.9	50.5	51.4	50.9	50.9	50.6	50.3
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		12.9	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.0	11.6	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.3	13.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals		122.8	123.0	122.0	119.9	118.5	117.8	116.1	114.3	112.3	109.7	104.5	108.5	111.3	110.8
Nonferrous foundries		94.5	97.2	98.2	98.3	97.8	97.5	94.8	91.8	89.1	87.4	87.5	88.1	89.8	87.0
Miscellaneous primary metal industries		148.5	149.4	149.8	149.1	148.8	147.6	144.8	144.1	142.7	135.7	120.3	122.5	139.8	142.2
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,165.8	1,161.3	1,159.0	1,159.3	1,149.6	1,135.2	1,125.7	1,104.6	1,088.1	1,059.0	1,017.1	962.9	1,002.5	1,045.6	1,059.7
Tin cans and other tinware		57.7	57.0	56.9	56.7	56.5	55.6	55.4	58.5	61.9	59.9	57.9	58.0	56.6	58.1
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		165.4	163.9	164.9	163.2	160.8	158.3	154.3	150.9	147.3	140.1	138.3	147.2	149.8	162.8
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		154.6	155.5	154.1	154.2	152.6	154.6	153.8	154.0	150.4	143.5	135.1	137.6	142.8	144.1
Fabricated structural metal products		273.6	270.7	272.7	272.0	270.5	272.2	268.0	262.9	257.4	254.2	229.9	233.5	253.8	241.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		241.3	241.3	240.8	237.5	231.3	223.8	215.2	209.3	198.0	184.7	177.5	192.7	196.7	202.0
Lighting fixtures		50.2	50.8	50.8	49.6	48.3	47.9	47.4	46.5	45.2	43.0	43.1	44.5	45.6	48.2
Fabricated wire products		72.7	73.5	73.2	71.7	71.3	70.3	69.1	67.0	64.4	61.2	54.9	60.0	63.9	66.1
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products		145.8	146.3	145.9	144.7	143.9	143.0	141.4	139.0	134.4	130.5	126.2	129.0	136.5	137.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,697.8	1,702.4	1,719.2	1,727.8	1,713.4	1,702.1	1,687.5	1,643.8	1,607.2	1,588.8	1,578.0	1,599.0	1,657.4	1,642.4	1,601.3
Engines and turbines		95.6	95.8	96.5	95.7	95.8	96.5	94.2	86.3	86.1	83.5	86.7	91.3	88.9	81.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors		187.1	193.5	195.8	193.3	190.4	188.8	169.7	156.2	149.1	157.8	180.3	203.1	185.1	198.4
Construction and mining machinery		131.2	131.8	134.2	133.9	133.2	132.9	132.1	130.5	130.2	130.0	131.0	132.1	132.2	120.5
Metalworking machinery		285.2	286.3	285.4	283.3	283.9	282.8	279.4	278.5	279.3	277.6	275.9	281.7	280.3	262.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		190.4	191.0	191.9	192.0	191.2	190.8	190.2	185.6	185.0	189.0	186.8	192.2	190.9	196.0
General industrial machinery		233.8	234.5	234.5	232.3	232.0	231.4	227.2	225.8	226.4	228.8	227.5	230.6	230.7	224.4
Office and store machines and devices		112.6	112.3	112.3	111.5	111.7	111.7	110.7	110.4	109.5	108.9	106.3	109.8	109.8	106.3
Service-industry and household machines		218.9	224.8	227.5	223.7	217.0	208.1	200.6	193.5	186.8	179.8	174.9	176.8	186.5	182.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts		247.6	249.2	249.7	247.7	246.9	245.5	239.7	240.4	236.4	222.6	229.6	239.8	238.0	229.8
Electrical machinery	1,200.3	1,204.1	1,206.6	1,204.0	1,192.4	1,173.5	1,166.6	1,142.3	1,118.6	1,089.1	1,047.2	1,016.5	1,034.4	1,068.4	1,005.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus		394.3	392.8	390.5	386.1	381.5	378.4	374.3	369.9	363.5	354.5	350.6	361.4	364.8	354.9
Electrical appliances		70.4	70.2	69.3	67.9	65.5	64.9	63.2	60.6	56.5	53.1	51.0	52.4	56.2	59.5
Insulated wire and cable		35.5	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.1	34.6	33.1	32.8	32.3	31.2	29.7	30.0	31.5	29.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles		90.9	91.1	90.5	88.2	84.5	82.2	79.9	80.5	77.7	73.2	75.5	80.1	79.2	78.6
Electric lamps		27.0	26.7	26.3	25.8	25.3	25.0	23.5	23.3	23.3	23.4	23.9	24.5	25.2	31.0
Communication equipment		538.7	543.2	546.0	543.1	535.3	533.8	518.8	501.2	485.4	463.6	439.1	441.2	464.9	405.8
Miscellaneous electrical products		47.3	47.0	45.9	45.9	46.3	47.7	49.5	50.3	50.4	48.2	46.7	44.8	46.6	46.5
Transportation equipment	1,995.4	1,972.4	1,968.9	1,965.7	1,930.0	1,891.5	1,862.6	1,825.0	1,779.3	1,719.2	1,585.1	1,548.1	1,691.1	1,674.9	1,510.3
Automobiles		995.1	989.6	983.2	957.0	924.6	904.0	887.9	850.0	820.3	672.5	661.7	810.3	793.5	844.5
Aircraft and parts		728.8	726.3	735.0	729.2	721.4	711.4	694.5	684.3	654.9	669.1	652.0	634.7	641.6	463.6
Aircraft		446.7	447.2	449.2	448.1	447.8	444.5	434.0	430.2	408.7	432.9	423.2	412.9	413.9	313.3
Aircraft engines and parts		161.4	158.5	165.6	163.7	158.1	153.9	150.2	147.5	143.2	137.9	134.6	131.5	134.7	90.8
Aircraft propellers and parts		16.4	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.3	15.7	15.2	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.9	14.0	10.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment		104.3	104.1	103.7	100.8	99.2	97.3	95.1	91.8	88.5	84.1	80.3	76.4	79.1	48.8
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing		156.1	160.4	155.1	155.7	158.1	158.8	155.9	155.3	156.2	155.2	154.9	155.4	151.0	116.0
Shipbuilding and repairing		129.2	133.8	129.7	131.0	134.1	135.3	133.5	134.3	135.3	134.0	133.5	134.1	131.2	101.6
Boatbuilding and repairing		26.9	26.6	25.4	24.7	24.0	23.5	22.4	21.0	20.9	21.2	21.4	21.3	19.8	14.4
Railroad equipment		79.0	79.3	79.2	74.8	74.3	74.1	72.1	75.3	73.9	75.0	66.8	78.3	75.8	73.7
Other transportation equipment		13.4	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.1	14.3	14.6	14.4	13.9	13.3	12.7	12.4	12.9	12.6
Instruments and related products	336.0	333.4	333.2	332.5	328.5	327.5	326.3	322.8	318.7	313.7	310.6	302.8	304.7	310.2	292.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments		53.3	53.4	53.5	53.0	52.8	52.5	51.8	51.1	50.3	49.6	49.1	48.4	48.9	39.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		82.3	82.2	81.9	80.9	80.2	79.6	78.3	77.0	75.0	73.6	70.5	70.9	74.1	71.8
Optical instruments and lenses		1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments		41.1	41.1	40.9	40.4	40.8	40.9	40.6	40.0	39.3	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.6	40.0
Ophthalmic goods		28.7	28.9	29.2	28.9	28.9	28.5	27.8	27.5	27.2	27.3	27.6	28.0	28.1	29.0
Photographic apparatus		68.8	68.4	68.3	67.9	68.0	67.9	67.5	66.9	67.1	67.5	67.0	66.0	66.1	62.1
Watches and clocks		46.9	46.8	46.3	45.1	44.5	44.6	44.4	43.8	42.5	41.1	37.7	39.9	41.0	37.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	504.4	496.8	495.8	494.1	487.2	474.9	485.0	495.8	488.5	472.8	455.1	433.1	441.4	456.0	465.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware		54.0	54.5	55.0	53.6	52.8	53.8	54.2	53.9	52.2	49.1	47.1	48.2	50.5	54.7
Musical instruments and parts		17.9	18.1	18.3	18.1	17.8	17.5	17.4	17.0	16.7	16.5	15.8	15.8	16.3	16.6
Toys and sporting goods		86.7	84.5	81.3	77.8	73.7	79.8	87.2	87.9	85.1	81.0	74.4	74.5	75.4	74.0
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies		32.2	32.0	31.7	31.1	31.1	31.2	32.6	32.6	32.7	31.9	31.1	30.8	31.2	31.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		65.9	66.6	69.3	69.6	67.6	67.1	68.4	67.4	65.5	62.8	60.1	58.6	62.1	63.9
Fabricated plastic products		75.9	75.7	74.1	73.4	72.6	72.4	72.7	71.1	67.1	65.7	63.4	64.0	66.9	67.2
Other manufacturing industries		164.2	164.4	164.4	163.6	159.3	161.8	163.3	158.5	154.3	148.9	141.5	149.1	153.4	157.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group ¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1953						1952						1952	1951	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1952	1951
Transportation and public utilities	4,315	4,281	4,242	4,235	4,210	4,210	4,293	4,286	4,296	4,281	4,258	4,198	4,225	4,220	4,166
Transportation.....	2,988	2,967	2,946	2,928	2,909	2,914	2,995	2,992	2,999	2,980	2,946	2,892	2,935	2,941	2,921
Interstate railroads.....	1,388.6	1,374.9	1,360.5	1,356.4	1,356.4	1,367.5	1,406.0	1,412.5	1,423.2	1,410.9	1,394.1	1,352.5	1,396.0	1,399.8	1,449.3
Class I railroads.....	1,217.5	1,203.3	1,188.5	1,184.8	1,184.8	1,195.5	1,222.7	1,238.8	1,249.9	1,237.8	1,221.5	1,183.5	1,225.1	1,226.2	1,275.9
Local railways and bus lines.....	130.4	130.9	131.3	131.5	131.5	125.6	132.4	132.4	132.3	133.2	133.9	134.3	133.6	134.2	139.0
Trucking and warehousing.....	744.1	741.4	743.9	737.2	734.9	761.9	750.8	745.9	733.2	713.5	701.1	704.1	704.1	714.6	675.6
Other transportation and services.....	703.5	699.2	691.9	683.8	686.0	694.9	696.0	697.1	702.4	704.3	703.9	701.4	701.4	692.1	666.9
Bus lines, except local.....	51.6	51.7	51.4	51.5	51.9	52.5	52.5	52.9	54.0	54.8	55.0	53.9	53.9	52.4	53.0
Air transportation (common carrier).....	102.9	101.6	100.8	100.0	100.0	99.4	98.8	97.8	97.5	97.0	96.6	95.5	95.5	95.6	85.2
Communication.....	753	747	731	742	738	734	736	734	732	731	736	731	722	717	690
Telephone.....	697.4	682.4	693.5	689.2	684.9	684.9	686.5	684.4	682.4	681.9	688.1	682.1	673.7	672.7	638.9
Telegraph.....	48.9	48.1	47.9	48.3	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	49.1	48.3	47.6	48.4	47.4	48.6	50.1
Other public utilities.....	574	567	565	565	563	562	562	560	565	576	575	568	563	563	555
Gas and electric utilities.....	544.8	542.8	543.0	541.4	540.5	540.8	538.8	543.0	547.5	553.8	553.1	546.2	546.2	541.2	533.3
Electric light and power utilities.....	244.7	244.5	244.3	243.5	243.2	242.7	240.2	244.3	246.8	249.3	248.8	245.6	243.5	243.5	240.4
Gas utilities.....	127.4	125.8	126.5	126.1	125.6	126.6	127.0	127.2	127.7	129.5	129.6	128.4	128.4	126.4	123.8
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	172.7	172.5	172.2	171.8	171.7	171.5	171.6	171.5	173.0	175.0	174.7	172.2	171.3	169.1	161.7
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	21.8	22.0	22.0	21.7	21.7	21.5	21.4	21.7	22.1	22.4	22.2	21.7	21.5	21.7	
Wholesale and retail trade	10,378	10,332	10,308	10,284	10,214	10,283	11,218	10,650	10,442	10,295	10,110	10,108	10,144	10,251	10,013
Wholesale trade.....	2,732	2,708	2,711	2,730	2,743	2,747	2,787	2,780	2,752	2,730	2,722	2,709	2,700	2,721	2,655
Retail trade.....	7,646	7,624	7,597	7,554	7,471	7,536	8,431	7,870	7,690	7,565	7,388	7,399	7,444	7,530	7,359
General merchandise stores.....	1,389.2	1,396.6	1,392.8	1,396.4	1,355.0	1,406.5	2,013.2	1,626.3	1,604.8	1,423.8	1,324.6	1,332.4	1,369.6	1,453.2	1,429.3
Food and liquor stores.....	1,407.2	1,398.6	1,396.3	1,389.2	1,380.8	1,370.9	1,407.2	1,381.7	1,375.8	1,356.4	1,344.8	1,349.0	1,346.6	1,353.8	1,307.6
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	841.7	832.2	823.4	812.9	810.0	807.5	815.2	800.5	785.2	778.1	781.6	785.4	781.2	779.5	763.7
Apparel and accessories stores.....	589.7	594.1	592.1	585.7	558.2	573.6	705.6	617.7	601.9	579.8	529.7	541.7	580.9	584.0	575.4
Other retail trade.....	3,418.6	3,402.0	3,392.2	3,369.9	3,366.7	3,377.6	3,489.5	3,443.5	3,422.2	3,427.1	3,406.8	3,390.6	3,366.0	3,359.1	3,282.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate ⁴	2,048	2,026	2,015	1,993	1,977	1,969	1,978	1,973	1,973	1,976	2,000	1,997	1,972	1,957	1,861
Banks and trust companies ⁴	499.3	499.2	496.7	493.4	488.6	489.6	486.8	484.6	484.6	484.2	490.9	491.2	481.2	480.0	431.0
Security dealers and exchanges.....	64.5	64.6	64.9	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.7	65.7	65.6	65.6	64.5	64.5	63.7
Insurance carriers and agents.....	739.4	736.1	732.3	726.9	720.8	719.6	716.7	715.2	712.9	721.4	718.4	709.0	707.2	671.4	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	723.1	714.6	699.1	692.2	695.1	704.2	705.1	709.0	714.1	722.1	721.4	716.8	704.8	694.7	
Service and miscellaneous	5,413	5,366	5,312	5,225	5,194	5,192	5,237	5,266	5,303	5,364	5,378	5,382	5,360	5,280	5,207
Hotels and lodging places.....	480.4	480.4	469.4	456.0	450.5	442.7	446.8	446.1	456.3	494.1	545.6	546.2	501.1	476.9	476.5
Personal services:															
Laundries.....	347.0	342.1	340.4	340.0	341.7	342.0	342.3	343.7	344.1	348.8	350.7	349.0	342.7	342.7	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	184.4	181.2	175.0	171.9	172.4	172.5	175.3	176.9	173.8	169.4	174.3	178.9	172.7	166.8	
Motion pictures.....	231.9	234.3	232.0	229.4	229.6	228.5	232.6	237.2	239.8	238.9	238.9	239.2	236.2	244.4	
Government ⁴	6,614	6,669	6,653	6,666	6,625	6,675	7,095	6,742	6,704	6,616	6,427	6,456	6,587	6,633	6,3
Federal ⁴	2,261	2,282	2,304	2,324	2,343	2,350	2,765	2,363	2,363	2,368	2,387	2,400	2,399	2,403	2,261
State and local ⁴	4,353	4,387	4,349	4,342	4,282	4,325	4,330	4,379	4,341	4,248	4,040	4,056	4,188	4,230	4,112

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating firms. These reports 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. Because of this, persons who worked in more than 1 establishment during the reporting period will be counted more than once. In Federal establishments the data generally refer to persons who worked on, or received pay for, the last day of the month; in State and local government, to persons who received pay for any part of the pay period ending on, or immediately prior to, the last day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first quarter 1951 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 4 columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

These data differ in several respects from the nonagricultural employment data shown in the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1, civilian labor force), which is obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It

includes all persons with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

² Durable goods include: 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 Nondurable goods include: 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 See NOTE, table A-5.

⁵ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See NOTE on p. 886.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries ¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953						1952						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1952	1951
Mining:															
Metal.....	86.2	85.9	86.7	88.1	88.8	88.9	88.4	85.8	86.7	89.4	56.2	59.6	83.8	88.4	
Iron.....	35.1	34.1	33.5	33.5	34.1	34.4	34.6	34.7	35.6	35.6	2.8	3.9	29.1	33.8	
Copper.....	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.5	23.4	23.2	22.8	20.8	20.8	22.7	21.5	22.8	22.3	22.4	
Lead and zinc.....	14.7	15.3	15.8	16.6	17.0	17.0	16.9	16.7	16.6	17.1	17.5	18.6	18.1	17.8	
Anthracite.....	52.4	47.9	53.5	55.6	56.4	57.8	58.0	58.5	58.7	59.4	57.4	61.4	59.5	65.0	
Bituminous-coal.....	277.1	286.0	295.8	302.0	306.9	307.4	306.6	306.3	314.3	315.5	242.9	272.1	309.9	348.0	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....	127.6	127.4	126.5	125.9	126.4	126.5	126.3	126.7	128.4	132.8	133.4	131.2	127.9	124.8	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	88.2	87.6	85.0	83.8	83.6	87.5	90.6	91.6	91.4	92.1	89.5	89.0	88.6	89.2	
Manufacturing.....	13,820	13,718	13,762	13,831	13,733	13,619	13,699	13,634	13,560	13,477	13,069	12,229	12,476	13,044	13,135
Durable goods ²	8,237	8,193	8,212	8,211	8,115	8,020	8,010	7,916	7,774	7,634	7,332	6,748	7,065	7,481	7,459
Nondurable goods ²	5,583	5,525	5,550	5,620	5,618	5,599	5,689	5,718	5,786	5,843	5,737	5,481	5,411	5,564	5,676
Ordnance and accessories.....	157.3	154.1	148.9	146.5	141.8	139.0	136.5	134.0	132.0	131.8	129.2	126.0	126.9	125.7	61.5
Food and kindred products.....	1,074.6	1,047.8	1,021.7	1,024.8	1,032.6	1,044.7	1,092.8	1,142.0	1,223.4	1,309.0	1,269.3	1,199.4	1,116.4	1,127.1	1,142.4
Meat products.....	232.0	230.9	237.7	241.1	248.8	256.4	253.5	243.9	246.5	241.7	243.7	238.3	245.6	242.9	
Dairy products.....	87.2	83.4	79.7	78.1	76.4	77.9	82.5	86.8	93.3	96.1	94.8	85.1	87.3	85.1	
Canning and preserving.....	143.8	132.5	122.7	128.7	132.3	143.3	172.4	252.9	347.5	308.9	234.3	177.3	188.8	201.6	
Grain-mill products.....	89.2	87.4	89.3	90.6	92.3	93.4	92.3	95.1	96.3	97.3	97.3	96.4	94.0	91.6	
Bakery products.....	179.0	178.0	179.7	179.5	179.0	183.5	186.6	187.1	185.5	185.9	187.6	179.5	181.9	181.4	
Sugar.....	21.9	22.0	22.7	23.1	24.9	33.6	44.3	43.1	26.9	24.3	23.8	24.0	28.0	29.3	
Confectionery and related products.....	64.0	65.8	70.2	72.2	72.6	77.1	79.1	79.3	76.7	69.6	64.1	65.3	71.6	73.0	
Beverages.....	132.1	126.8	125.4	122.0	123.5	128.7	132.2	133.6	136.8	144.9	148.1	138.9	132.2	133.8	
Miscellaneous food products.....	98.6	94.9	97.4	97.3	94.9	98.9	102.1	105.9	106.0	103.4	104.4	101.9	99.8	101.5	
Tobacco manufactures.....	84.6	84.7	85.0	87.3	93.9	100.5	108.1	108.5	116.7	116.7	108.8	85.1	84.8	97.9	95.7
Cigarettes.....	28.5	28.6	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.3	28.2	27.5	27.4	27.5	26.3
Cigars.....	39.1	38.9	39.8	39.6	39.7	39.7	40.0	40.6	40.6	39.7	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	38.7
Tobacco and snuff.....	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.1
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	9.5	9.9	11.6	18.4	24.9	32.2	31.8	40.2	39.9	32.9	10.4	10.0	22.9	22.6	
Textile-mill products.....	1,124.6	1,116.3	1,122.7	1,134.3	1,134.0	1,131.7	1,146.1	1,145.8	1,134.9	1,126.5	1,104.5	1,066.7	1,067.8	1,105.8	1,175.8
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.9	6.3	
Yarn and thread mills.....	141.8	142.9	146.0	145.7	146.5	147.3	147.5	147.0	146.9	145.8	138.5	140.4	143.6	154.2	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	494.6	495.6	498.8	501.5	502.3	508.0	506.1	503.3	501.2	498.2	488.6	486.0	498.7	545.8	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	31.1	30.3	31.4	31.4	31.1	31.2	31.4	30.9	30.2	29.2	28.2	28.7	29.5	31.2	
Knitting mills.....	232.2	233.3	235.4	232.3	230.2	236.2	238.7	235.7	232.2	227.8	215.2	219.0	223.2	223.8	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	83.2	84.9	85.8	86.5	86.3	87.1	87.2	86.2	85.3	83.7	79.4	79.8	83.4	83.8	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	47.8	49.7	50.1	50.0	49.4	50.1	50.1	48.0	49.0	40.5	39.9	36.8	46.2	51.0	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	16.7	16.6	17.4	17.4	16.8	16.7	16.1	15.8	15.1	15.0	14.2	14.7	15.3	15.8	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	62.7	63.3	63.4	62.9	62.7	63.1	62.5	61.7	60.2	58.0	56.9	56.7	60.0	63.8	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,076.4	1,067.2	1,093.2	1,138.5	1,136.6	1,108.5	1,113.5	1,104.3	1,102.9	1,106.2	1,087.6	1,017.9	1,007.5	1,066.9	1,065.9
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	123.9	123.1	125.8	124.0	119.3	121.0	122.0	123.4	124.4	122.4	112.2	114.7	119.3	128.8	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	289.1	289.8	288.6	284.2	278.8	280.2	279.9	278.8	275.6	271.2	260.0	260.7	265.1	263.4	
Women's outerwear.....	302.1	322.6	355.5	360.3	351.1	346.6	330.9	330.0	339.5	339.0	311.1	295.3	331.2	326.4	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	99.4	101.4	101.5	100.2	98.2	100.6	101.6	97.9	94.3	88.5	92.0	95.0	91.1	91.1	
Millinery.....	15.8	19.4	24.5	24.8	23.2	20.3	18.1	20.4	21.7	21.3	18.2	15.4	20.6	19.9	
Children's outerwear.....	58.7	58.1	61.4	62.4	60.5	59.3	59.5	60.4	60.4	60.8	59.4	59.2	59.1	56.1	
Fur goods.....	7.6	5.8	6.5	6.8	8.2	9.8	11.3	9.6	11.6	10.7	11.9	11.4	9.4	10.7	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	58.6	58.7	58.0	57.3	55.3	59.4	62.8	63.3	62.0	59.0	54.8	54.8	57.8	61.0	
Other fabricated textile products.....	112.0	114.3	116.7	116.6	113.9	116.3	117.2	115.4	113.1	108.9	101.8	104.0	109.5	108.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	726.2	709.2	697.6	688.0	676.9	676.4	704.4	730.3	727.7	750.7	758.5	743.9	724.9	713.3	766.8
Logging camps and contractors.....	77.5	70.1	66.9	59.3	58.0	69.6	82.6	73.4	86.9	93.5	93.4	78.4	78.5	95.8	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	419.8	413.7	407.5	404.1	405.5	419.7	433.3	439.8	447.5	449.9	439.1	434.5	423.8	444.4	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	102.1	104.0	102.4	102.6	102.7	103.9	104.6	106.6	107.5	107.0	103.6	101.8	100.8	108.4	
Wooden containers.....	56.9	56.4	56.8	56.6	56.6	57.5	56.4	54.2	55.0	54.9	55.1	56.6	56.4	61.1	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	52.9	53.4	54.4	54.3	53.6	53.7	53.4	53.7	53.8	53.2	52.7	53.6	53.9	57.1	
Furniture and fixtures.....	318.2	322.3	328.4	332.7	331.9	329.2	330.0	328.5	322.1	315.6	306.9	295.6	297.9	309.1	310.6
Household furniture.....	237.6	243.0	247.0	245.9	242.9	243.1	242.1	237.2	231.2	224.6	216.5	215.0	225.5	226.0	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	32.5	33.0	33.1	33.2	33.3	33.5	33.4	33.2	33.4	33.0	31.7	32.5	33.0	33.8	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	27.3	27.4	27.7	28.3	28.7	28.6	28.2	27.6	27.2	26.5	24.8	26.6	26.6	27.0	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	24.9	25.0	24.9	24.5	24.3	24.8	24.8	24.1	23.8	22.8	22.6	23.8	23.9	23.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953						1952						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	446.3	440.7	439.8	439.3	436.8	435.6	441.0	434.7	431.9	424.9	424.6	411.1	419.0	422.5	434.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	222.1	221.5	222.6	222.6	222.8	222.9	224.3	218.8	217.0	221.5	214.5	214.5	220.6	219.4	223.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	116.5	116.6	116.2	115.0	115.0	114.9	117.7	117.3	115.1	110.8	107.4	102.7	103.9	107.4	111.7
Other paper and allied products.....	102.1	101.7	100.5	99.0	97.8	97.8	99.0	98.6	98.0	97.1	95.7	93.9	94.5	95.8	99.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	502.1	499.1	498.7	499.2	496.5	497.8	505.1	505.2	503.8	497.2	489.8	489.7	492.3	494.2	493.9
Newspapers.....	147.2	146.6	146.1	144.3	143.9	143.9	147.0	146.8	146.4	145.9	143.8	144.5	145.6	144.4	142.9
Periodicals.....	28.7	28.6	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.6	28.6	28.8	29.0	28.6	27.9	28.3	27.7	28.7	28.6
Books.....	27.5	27.7	27.8	27.7	27.7	27.3	27.3	27.2	27.5	27.2	26.9	26.5	27.3	27.1	27.3
Commercial printing.....	157.5	158.4	158.7	159.3	161.1	161.9	160.7	160.7	160.4	157.8	156.2	156.4	157.5	158.1	158.5
Lithographing.....	41.5	41.2	41.4	40.8	40.8	40.9	42.8	43.0	42.6	41.9	40.2	39.5	39.7	40.9	41.7
Greeting cards.....	13.2	12.7	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.2	14.7	16.4	16.6	14.5	14.3	14.1	13.7	13.8	14.1
Bookbinding and related industries.....	35.0	34.8	34.6	34.1	34.1	34.6	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.2	33.8	33.3	33.5	33.9	33.4
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	48.5	48.7	48.4	48.2	48.0	48.0	47.8	47.4	47.7	47.1	46.7	47.1	47.3	47.5	47.5
Chemicals and allied products.....	511.4	515.7	525.7	525.9	518.7	516.1	518.3	518.3	518.2	511.8	502.6	501.2	502.4	515.5	529.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	59.6	59.5	59.4	59.0	59.0	58.3	58.1	57.9	57.7	57.9	58.2	58.9	59.2	58.8	59.5
Industrial organic chemicals.....	192.4	190.8	190.4	189.2	189.2	189.7	189.2	187.8	186.6	184.9	185.3	183.6	180.8	185.5	192.0
Drugs and medicines.....	58.6	59.4	59.8	59.6	59.6	61.4	61.6	61.5	61.1	60.7	62.0	62.0	62.6	62.5	62.7
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	31.3	31.9	32.1	31.8	31.3	31.3	31.6	31.6	31.8	31.8	31.2	30.8	31.1	31.6	33.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	48.1	48.1	47.5	47.1	46.9	46.8	46.7	46.7	46.7	46.2	46.1	47.0	46.5	46.6	47.5
Gum and wood chemicals.....	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.3
Fertilizers.....	30.5	38.0	36.6	31.4	27.1	25.5	25.3	26.6	26.7	27.0	24.1	23.6	25.4	28.3	28.7
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	27.0	29.2	31.8	32.8	34.5	36.6	37.7	37.9	37.9	34.0	27.0	26.4	26.8	32.7	36.2
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	61.7	62.0	61.6	61.3	60.4	62.3	63.2	63.2	63.2	62.6	62.2	62.1	63.2	62.5	62.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	190.6	188.4	187.5	186.4	185.7	185.8	186.5	188.0	189.1	189.9	191.1	177.2	176.9	182.6	188.2
Petroleum refining.....	143.9	144.0	143.6	143.6	143.6	144.0	143.5	143.7	143.9	145.0	146.4	144.3	141.3	140.5	143.3
Coke and other petroleum and coke products.....	44.5	43.5	42.8	42.1	41.8	43.0	44.3	45.2	45.2	44.9	44.7	32.9	35.6	42.0	44.9
Rubber products.....	221.0	220.2	220.4	220.5	219.2	219.2	219.2	216.6	212.5	208.3	203.1	194.7	206.6	208.2	212.0
Tires and inner tubes.....	92.6	92.0	91.6	91.2	91.2	91.5	91.8	90.8	90.2	90.0	88.6	90.0	91.8	90.8	87.4
Rubber footwear.....	23.3	23.8	24.2	24.2	24.2	24.5	25.2	24.2	24.3	23.5	22.7	18.0	22.5	22.9	23.9
Other rubber products.....	104.3	104.6	104.7	103.8	103.8	103.2	101.1	98.0	98.0	94.8	91.8	86.7	92.3	94.6	100.7
Leather and leather products.....	350.9	344.7	355.3	363.3	363.5	359.0	358.6	354.7	352.2	352.4	355.2	337.8	337.4	343.1	338.7
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	42.2	42.2	42.8	43.1	43.6	44.0	43.7	43.0	42.7	42.3	41.4	41.3	41.8	41.8	43.3
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.8	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	15.0	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.3	17.0	16.1	15.5	15.4	15.9	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.0	
Footwear (except rubber).....	226.5	232.1	237.7	237.8	235.7	232.3	225.9	224.7	228.8	233.4	220.9	222.8	223.2	218.4	
Luggage.....	16.6	16.7	16.0	16.2	15.8	16.6	16.9	16.7	16.1	15.7	15.1	14.8	15.5	13.8	
Handbags and small leather goods.....	23.3	26.7	29.1	29.0	26.9	26.7	28.7	28.9	26.4	25.3	23.6	22.3	25.8	26.0	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	16.4	16.3	16.0	15.3	15.0	17.4	18.8	19.0	18.7	18.3	17.2	16.6	16.8	17.5	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	464.0	461.0	463.4	459.2	453.2	450.9	458.4	461.1	459.4	455.1	450.9	434.3	447.1	448.4	475.1
Flat glass.....	31.0	31.2	31.5	31.8	31.8	31.9	32.0	31.2	30.5	29.7	29.0	28.6	27.8	28.9	29.7
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	91.0	91.3	89.9	87.7	86.5	87.2	87.9	86.7	87.1	83.0	79.9	83.2	83.1	85.3	
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	14.6	15.5	15.3	14.7	14.9	14.9	15.0	14.3	13.8	13.4	12.6	13.3	13.9	14.5	
Cement, hydraulic.....	34.6	34.5	34.1	34.3	34.2	34.6	34.3	34.8	34.4	34.8	34.2	31.8	33.8	34.7	
Structural clay products.....	69.7	69.1	68.6	67.2	67.5	70.9	72.3	73.4	73.4	74.8	71.1	75.3	72.7	77.5	
Pottery and related products.....	49.2	50.0	50.8	50.6	50.7	51.0	51.2	51.3	50.2	50.3	47.9	50.9	51.1	56.9	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	86.1	85.7	83.0	81.6	80.7	83.0	84.6	84.2	85.4	85.6	84.5	84.9	82.3	84.7	
Cut-stone and stone products.....	15.6	16.2	16.2	16.0	15.8	16.1	16.4	16.2	14.5	14.5	14.3	14.3	15.3	16.6	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic products.....	69.2	69.9	69.8	69.3	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.2	68.0	66.6	65.5	61.2	65.6	67.3	75.1
Primary metal industries.....	1,143.0	1,138.3	1,143.6	1,144.8	1,141.8	1,139.0	1,137.0	1,125.8	1,115.6	1,108.5	1,068.2	643.3	680.8	1,039.7	1,132.1
Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills.....	561.7	562.9	563.6	563.1	561.8	561.8	560.8	557.0	556.6	555.7	530.4	131.6	152.9	486.5	560.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	222.8	224.2	224.2	224.2	225.7	225.7	226.3	225.6	221.9	221.5	216.0	210.8	221.1	223.4	237.1
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	43.4	42.4	42.2	41.9	40.9	40.7	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.7	42.6	42.1	42.3	42.0	42.3
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.1	9.3	9.2	10.2	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	100.2	100.4	99.4	97.7	96.5	96.1	94.5	92.6	90.8	88.6	83.5	86.8	90.1	90.8	
Nonferrous foundries.....	79.0	81.7	82.9	82.9	82.2	82.3	79.8	77.0	74.2	72.5	72.7	73.2	74.9	72.8	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	121.6	122.4	123.0	122.5	122.5	121.5	118.8	117.8	116.2	109.2	93.5	95.2	113.7	118.9	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	954.4	951.2	950.9	952.3	942.1	931.4	921.7	902.5	887.7	862.2	821.2	768.4	810.1	850.1	874.3
Tin cans and other tinware.....	50.9	50.4	50.1	50.0	49.8	48.8	48.6	48.7	51.9	55.2	53.2	50.9	51.1	49.7	50.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	137.3	136.3	137.4	135.8	133.8	131.3	127.3	124.3	120.9	113.8	111.7	120.7	123.2	136.7	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	123.9	124.9	123.7	123.7	122.4	124.8	124.5	124.2	121.2	114.8	106.5	109.2	113.8	116.3	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	210.2	208.4	210.7	210.0	209.6	211.1	207.3	203.3	198.8	195.7	172.5	177.3	196.0	188.1	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	204.5	204.7	204.9	201.2	196.3	188.5	180.4	174.6	164.3	150.9	144.6	160.7	164.2	172.5	
Lighting fixtures.....	41.4	41.9	41.9	40.6	39.4	39.0	38.6	37.8	36.5	34.7	34.4	35.6	36.9	39.8	
Fabricated wire products.....	61.5	62.4	62.1	60.6	60.4	59.4	58.2	56.2	53.8	50.5	44.7	49.5	53.3	55.8	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	121.5	121.9	121.5	120.2	119.7	119.0	117.5	115.4	111.5	107.6	103.1	106.0	113.1	114.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1953						1952						Annual average		
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	1952	1951
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,303.9	1,309.2	1,325.8	1,334.6	1,323.1	1,312.9	1,301.3	1,259.7	1,227.0	1,208.3	1,193.3	1,217.5	1,276.8	1,262.5	1,245.1
Engines and turbines.....	70.6	71.0	71.7	71.7	71.0	71.4	71.2	69.8	63.0	62.8	60.0	63.8	68.2	65.9	60.8
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	142.9	149.3	151.6	149.0	146.1	145.3	126.6	113.2	105.8	113.1	135.4	157.7	140.9	154.6	154.6
Construction and mining machinery.....	98.2	98.5	100.9	100.6	100.5	100.5	99.6	98.5	97.9	97.8	98.9	100.2	100.3	90.6	90.6
Metalworking machinery.....	227.5	229.0	228.1	226.7	226.3	225.7	222.8	222.7	223.8	221.6	219.1	225.9	224.4	209.6	209.6
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	140.8	141.0	142.1	142.2	141.2	141.0	140.8	136.9	136.1	140.1	138.8	143.9	142.6	150.1	150.1
General industrial machinery.....	166.0	166.6	167.0	165.6	165.7	165.1	161.4	159.9	159.5	160.9	159.6	163.9	164.3	163.2	163.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	92.1	91.8	91.5	91.0	91.5	91.7	90.8	90.5	89.4	88.8	86.3	89.6	90.0	88.8	88.8
Service-industry and household machines.....	171.6	177.8	180.1	177.3	171.8	163.3	156.4	149.5	144.0	137.2	133.4	135.9	144.3	142.6	142.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	199.5	200.8	201.6	199.7	198.4	197.5	192.8	189.0	173.8	182.2	191.5	189.9	189.9	184.7	184.7
Electrical machinery.....	912.3	920.3	925.6	924.7	915.7	898.6	892.8	872.1	850.6	823.7	782.2	755.4	774.7	806.9	768.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	287.8	286.4	285.1	280.7	277.4	274.8	271.3	267.6	261.8	252.5	249.2	260.5	264.3	261.8	261.8
Electrical appliances.....	58.5	58.6	57.9	56.7	54.2	53.8	52.3	50.0	45.8	42.8	40.9	42.3	45.7	47.7	47.7
Insulated wire and cable.....	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.3	28.8	27.6	27.4	27.0	25.9	24.4	24.8	26.2	24.0	24.0
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	75.8	76.3	75.5	73.0	69.1	66.6	64.3	64.9	62.3	57.6	60.0	63.9	63.5	64.3	64.3
Electric lamps.....	23.7	23.5	23.1	22.3	22.1	21.7	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.9	20.5	21.1	21.7	27.1	27.1
Communication equipment.....	408.5	415.2	418.3	418.1	411.0	410.2	398.0	381.4	367.3	346.1	324.4	327.4	349.5	307.1	307.1
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	36.4	36.0	35.2	35.3	35.5	36.9	38.5	39.4	39.6	37.4	36.0	34.7	36.1	36.8	36.8
Transportation equipment.....	1,592.2	1,571.0	1,571.7	1,573.6	1,543.4	1,508.6	1,483.9	1,450.1	1,410.8	1,355.3	1,220.9	1,189.9	1,339.5	1,320.5	1,219.8
Automobiles.....	828.4	824.9	820.6	798.0	769.3	749.9	734.8	701.2	673.5	523.6	515.3	663.3	647.1	707.9	707.9
Aircraft and parts.....	531.8	530.7	542.3	538.1	530.7	523.6	509.7	501.3	474.2	490.3	476.1	466.1	469.5	341.9	341.9
Aircraft.....	325.2	326.4	330.2	329.3	326.9	324.9	316.4	313.2	292.7	317.3	309.3	303.9	302.8	232.3	232.3
Aircraft engines and parts.....	114.0	111.5	119.1	118.4	115.0	111.7	108.6	106.5	103.0	98.4	95.5	93.4	95.9	63.7	63.7
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.1	11.6	11.1	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0	7.6	7.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	80.5	80.6	80.7	78.1	76.7	75.4	73.6	70.9	68.1	64.4	61.3	58.8	60.8	38.3	38.3
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing.....	137.4	142.2	136.8	137.2	139.0	139.7	136.9	136.7	138.0	136.8	137.3	137.6	133.2	100.9	100.9
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	113.3	118.3	114.0	115.0	117.5	118.5	116.8	118.0	119.3	117.9	118.1	118.3	115.4	88.2	88.2
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	24.1	23.9	22.8	22.2	21.5	21.2	20.1	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.2	19.3	17.8	12.8	12.8
Railroad equipment.....	61.9	62.6	62.7	58.8	58.4	58.4	56.2	59.3	57.8	58.9	50.5	62.1	59.8	58.5	58.5
Other transportation equipment.....	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.8	11.3	10.7	10.4	10.9	10.6	10.6
Instruments and related products.....	245.6	244.1	244.3	244.4	240.7	240.9	240.4	237.1	233.6	229.8	226.0	219.4	223.2	227.6	216.7
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	33.8	34.2	34.3	34.1	34.3	34.2	33.6	32.9	32.4	31.7	31.4	31.7	32.0	25.8	25.8
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	59.4	59.3	59.6	58.7	58.3	58.1	56.5	55.6	53.8	52.2	49.5	50.2	53.1	52.5	52.5
Optical instruments and lenses.....	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	29.4	29.4	29.4	28.9	29.3	29.5	28.7	28.2	28.2	28.1	27.7	28.3	28.6	29.2	29.2
Ophthalmic goods.....	23.1	23.3	23.6	23.4	23.2	22.9	22.3	22.1	21.9	22.0	22.3	22.6	22.7	23.7	23.7
Photographic apparatus.....	48.1	47.8	47.9	47.3	47.8	47.7	47.5	47.0	47.2	47.3	46.9	46.6	46.4	43.6	43.6
Watches and clocks.....	40.6	40.6	39.9	38.7	38.3	38.4	38.1	37.5	36.5	35.1	32.0	33.9	35.0	31.9	31.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	419.4	412.7	411.8	409.9	404.2	393.3	403.5	414.5	407.7	392.7	374.5	353.9	362.7	376.7	388.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	44.1	44.4	44.6	43.6	43.2	44.1	44.9	44.7	42.8	39.6	37.6	38.8	41.1	44.7	44.7
Musical instruments and parts.....	15.5	15.6	15.9	15.7	15.5	15.2	15.0	14.7	14.4	14.1	13.4	13.4	13.8	14.1	14.1
Toys and sporting goods.....	75.3	73.2	69.8	66.2	62.6	68.6	75.9	76.6	73.9	70.1	63.7	64.1	64.8	64.5	64.5
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies.....	24.3	24.3	23.9	23.3	23.3	24.8	25.0	25.0	24.3	23.4	23.0	23.6	24.0	24.8	24.8
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	55.3	56.0	58.3	58.7	56.7	56.3	57.2	56.2	54.6	51.8	49.8	48.3	51.6	53.7	53.7
Fabricated plastic products.....	63.7	63.6	62.4	62.1	61.2	61.2	61.4	59.9	56.0	54.6	52.2	53.1	55.8	57.0	57.0
Other manufacturing industries.....	134.5	134.7	135.0	134.6	130.8	133.3	135.1	130.6	126.7	120.9	114.2	121.4	125.6	129.5	129.5

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production and related workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, janitorial, watchman services, products development, auxiliary production for plant's

own use (e. g., power plant), and record-keeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

See NOTE on p. 886.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of production-worker employment and weekly payrolls in manufacturing industries ¹

[1947-49 average=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	1952: November.....	110.2	146.3
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7	December.....	110.8	150.9
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1951: Average.....	106.2	129.6	1953: January.....	110.1	148.4
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1952: Average.....	105.5	135.3	February.....	111.0	149.3
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0	1952: June.....	100.9	127.3	March.....	111.8	151.9
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	July.....	98.9	122.2	April.....	111.3	150.1
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	August.....	105.7	134.2	May.....	110.9	-----
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	September.....	109.0	143.3	June.....	111.7	-----
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	October.....	109.6	145.7			
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1						

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

See NOTE on p. 886.

TABLE A-5: Federal civilian employment by branch and agency group

[In thousands]

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Department of Defense	Post Office* Department	Other agencies		
Continental United States ²							
1951: Average.....	2,280	2,267.8	1,093.7	499.7	674.4	8.2	3.8
1952: Average.....	2,403	2,376.7	1,199.2	521.7	655.8	22.6	3.9
1952: May.....	2,372	2,345.4	1,194.5	487.0	663.9	22.4	3.9
June.....	2,399	2,372.9	1,216.3	489.1	667.5	22.5	3.9
July.....	2,400	2,373.6	1,217.8	490.2	665.6	22.5	3.8
August.....	2,387	2,360.7	1,212.2	490.2	658.3	22.5	3.8
September.....	2,368	2,341.6	1,205.5	490.3	645.8	22.6	3.8
October.....	2,363	2,337.1	1,206.0	490.7	640.4	22.5	3.8
November.....	2,363	2,336.3	1,205.7	492.5	638.1	22.5	3.8
December.....	2,765	2,738.6	1,206.0	897.5	635.1	22.6	3.9
1953: January.....	2,350	2,323.6	1,204.8	486.0	632.8	22.4	3.8
February.....	2,343	2,316.4	1,197.7	486.0	632.7	22.5	3.8
March.....	2,324	2,297.3	1,181.0	486.0	630.3	22.5	3.8
April.....	2,304	2,278.0	1,160.6	486.0	631.4	22.5	3.9
May.....	2,282	2,256.1	1,140.4	486.0	629.7	22.3	3.9
Washington, D. C. ³							
1951: Average.....	255.8	246.9	88.6	8.4	149.9	8.2	0.7
1952: Average.....	257.4	235.9	92.8	8.7	134.4	20.8	.7
1952: May.....	257.4	236.0	92.2	8.1	135.7	20.7	.7
June.....	260.8	239.3	94.3	8.1	136.9	20.8	.7
July.....	260.1	238.6	94.5	8.2	135.9	20.7	.8
August.....	257.0	235.5	93.7	8.1	133.7	20.7	.8
September.....	254.6	233.0	93.1	8.1	131.8	20.8	.8
October.....	254.2	232.7	93.2	8.2	131.3	20.7	.8
November.....	253.9	232.5	93.1	8.2	131.2	20.7	.7
December.....	259.9	238.5	93.1	14.7	130.7	20.7	.7
1953: January.....	252.6	231.4	93.5	8.1	129.8	20.5	.7
February.....	251.6	230.3	93.4	8.1	128.8	20.6	.7
March.....	249.4	228.0	92.8	8.1	127.1	20.7	.7
April.....	245.9	224.6	91.6	8.1	124.9	20.6	.7
May.....	242.7	221.6	90.2	8.1	123.3	20.4	.7

¹ Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.² Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.³ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

* Beginning with February 1953, data for the Post Office Department are not available. The figure for January 1953 will be used for subsequent months until the actual data are reported.

See NOTE on p. 886.

NOTE.—Beginning with January 1952, the data for Federal employment are not strictly comparable with those for prior years, primarily as a result of changes in definition. The following changes were made starting with that month: (1) data refer to the last day of the month rather than the first of the month; (2) employment of the Federal Reserve Banks and of the mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration transferred from the Federal total and the Executive Branch to the "Banks and Trust Companies" group of the "Finance, Insurance and Real Estate" division; (3) fourth-class postmasters formerly included in total for table A-5 only, now included in table A-2; (4) employment in the General Accounting Office and Government Printing Office excluded from the Executive Branch and included in the Legislative Branch; (5) the "Defense agencies" category replaced by one showing employment in the Department of Defense only.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State unemployment insurance programs,¹ by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1953					1952							1951	
	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	May
Continental United States.....	889.0	960.6	1,014.5	1,083.6	1,155.9	891.5	685.8	631.4	687.1	997.6	1,228.5	1,024.9	1,075.5	949.9
New England.....	74.6	79.6	76.3	81.4	88.2	71.1	60.4	60.8	72.5	95.5	116.7	118.3	131.5	122.2
Maine.....	9.9	11.6	8.1	8.9	9.7	7.9	5.8	4.3	4.1	5.0	5.6	7.4	12.4	12.5
New Hampshire.....	7.6	7.2	6.0	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.7	5.1	6.0	6.0	7.2	7.7	8.8	9.9
Vermont.....	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.9	2.8	1.5
Massachusetts.....	38.0	39.4	39.3	42.5	45.6	38.8	33.3	32.9	39.1	50.6	63.8	67.5	73.2	65.5
Rhode Island.....	11.2	11.7	12.9	13.4	14.0	10.1	8.3	9.4	11.2	14.7	18.9	18.0	19.8	19.9
Connecticut.....	6.8	8.3	8.4	9.3	10.9	7.7	6.9	7.6	10.0	16.4	18.1	13.8	14.5	12.9
Middle Atlantic.....	289.1	313.5	301.4	310.9	350.9	280.8	223.4	211.6	217.8	290.3	383.9	355.7	356.4	311.7
New York.....	163.4	164.3	157.8	165.5	185.9	158.0	122.6	108.4	107.4	136.4	190.3	185.2	199.0	190.4
New Jersey.....	45.5	48.6	43.7	45.1	54.6	40.4	32.4	32.1	31.8	42.8	51.5	41.7	50.6	48.8
Pennsylvania.....	80.2	100.6	99.9	100.3	110.4	82.4	68.4	71.1	78.6	111.1	142.1	128.8	106.8	72.5
East North Central.....	124.8	121.2	122.3	138.3	157.9	124.9	101.9	102.9	127.2	267.3	321.8	175.4	173.0	158.8
Ohio.....	26.6	24.5	26.9	30.6	32.7	25.6	20.9	19.9	23.6	39.1	57.4	36.0	35.6	27.0
Indiana.....	11.8	11.5	12.9	15.2	20.0	16.3	10.2	10.8	12.4	27.6	46.9	19.8	17.6	17.0
Illinois.....	57.0	55.8	45.1	50.9	60.2	45.7	38.8	40.9	52.3	78.2	84.3	81.6	76.1	78.3
Michigan.....	20.9	19.9	24.4	27.0	29.5	25.0	24.7	24.1	29.6	107.1	111.3	30.1	34.4	30.6
Wisconsin.....	8.5	9.5	13.0	14.6	15.5	12.3	7.3	7.2	9.3	15.3	21.9	7.9	9.3	5.9
West North Central.....	42.6	53.6	68.9	74.3	70.2	45.7	28.7	23.2	25.1	36.6	40.9	30.0	40.7	39.0
Minnesota.....	12.3	19.8	25.1	25.5	22.2	12.7	6.3	4.7	5.1	8.0	9.7	8.2	13.7	11.2
Iowa.....	4.6	5.8	8.0	8.9	7.8	4.5	2.8	3.0	6.0	7.3	4.5	3.8	4.5	3.5
Missouri.....	18.2	17.2	18.6	20.2	22.3	17.6	14.9	12.4	10.9	16.8	21.3	14.2	17.3	19.9
North Dakota.....	.9	2.3	4.2	4.4	3.8	2.2	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.5
South Dakota.....	.4	.9	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.0	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4
Nebraska.....	1.8	2.6	4.7	5.9	5.0	2.7	.8	.7	.7	.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1
Kansas.....	4.4	5.0	6.4	7.2	7.1	5.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.9	2.4
South Atlantic.....	103.5	101.0	104.1	105.6	111.7	84.6	71.3	70.9	79.3	105.3	128.5	113.6	110.1	90.9
Delaware.....	.9	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	.8	.6	.7	1.3	1.5	.8	1.0	1.1
Maryland.....	12.2	12.5	10.6	12.1	13.1	9.7	6.8	5.9	7.2	12.7	15.6	12.8	14.4	12.1
District of Columbia.....	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.6	3.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7
Virginia.....	11.3	7.5	9.3	9.4	10.3	6.9	5.3	4.9	6.0	10.2	14.5	16.0	12.3	9.1
West Virginia.....	15.3	16.6	17.6	17.3	17.6	13.3	12.2	11.4	11.9	18.4	24.8	20.2	16.3	10.6
North Carolina.....	27.3	28.2	28.3	27.0	26.7	20.0	16.7	15.2	17.1	20.2	26.9	27.1	30.4	24.8
South Carolina.....	10.6	10.3	10.8	10.6	11.4	8.1	6.8	6.4	6.9	8.7	10.8	9.6	10.7	8.0
Georgia.....	13.6	13.5	14.0	14.8	16.9	13.3	10.1	10.0	10.6	14.3	16.5	14.7	13.8	14.2
Florida.....	9.7	8.4	8.7	9.2	11.0	9.7	10.7	14.9	17.2	17.7	16.1	10.7	9.3	9.3
East South Central.....	66.2	69.3	71.3	75.0	75.7	61.0	51.9	50.2	54.2	69.4	83.2	72.4	71.8	60.0
Kentucky.....	19.5	20.2	20.0	19.6	17.8	14.9	14.2	14.8	14.8	19.8	24.8	21.7	20.8	17.9
Tennessee.....	21.6	23.0	22.9	26.0	27.3	21.7	18.1	16.7	19.1	21.0	25.2	22.8	26.1	22.6
Alabama.....	15.4	16.0	16.9	17.1	17.9	15.2	12.8	12.8	14.2	20.0	24.0	20.1	15.9	12.9
Mississippi.....	9.6	10.1	11.5	12.3	12.7	9.2	6.8	5.9	6.1	8.6	9.2	7.8	9.0	6.6
West South Central.....	48.0	51.0	58.2	61.2	57.2	44.6	32.6	27.0	29.6	39.1	41.4	39.7	46.4	42.7
Arkansas.....	8.9	10.8	12.9	14.5	13.6	10.5	6.8	4.4	4.4	6.4	6.9	5.8	7.4	7.1
Louisiana.....	12.9	13.2	15.6	16.7	16.3	12.2	9.2	8.7	10.2	13.9	15.1	15.4	17.4	17.6
Oklahoma.....	9.5	10.2	11.9	12.8	11.6	9.2	6.8	5.4	5.7	7.4	7.8	7.2	8.1	7.5
Texas.....	16.7	16.8	17.8	17.2	15.7	12.7	9.8	8.5	9.3	11.4	11.6	11.3	13.5	10.5
Mountain.....	15.1	21.1	29.1	33.5	30.7	19.4	9.6	6.2	6.1	7.7	9.9	10.0	11.4	11.3
Montana.....	2.2	3.9	6.3	6.9	5.9	3.3	1.2	.5	.4	.5	.7	.9	1.4	2.0
Idaho.....	2.2	4.0	6.1	8.1	7.9	5.2	1.9	.7	.7	.9	.9	.7	1.4	.9
Wyoming.....	.5	.7	1.4	1.7	1.4	.7	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4
Colorado.....	2.0	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	1.8	1.0	.6	.6	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.8
New Mexico.....	1.8	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.8	.9	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.2
Arizona.....	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.1
Utah.....	2.4	3.1	4.4	5.3	4.9	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9
Nevada.....	.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.9	1.0
Pacific.....	125.1	150.4	182.7	203.4	213.2	159.8	106.0	78.2	75.2	86.7	101.9	110.1	134.3	113.5
Washington.....	17.5	26.0	34.4	43.5	47.7	38.6	25.3	16.1	12.8	12.2	11.9	11.6	15.3	8.7
Oregon.....	11.6	16.6	24.2	31.2	33.3	24.4	14.9	10.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	5.4	7.9	5.0
California.....	96.0	107.8	124.1	128.7	132.2	96.8	65.8	52.1	55.5	67.9	82.8	93.1	111.1	99.8

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 Turnover

TABLE B-1: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in manufacturing industries, by class of turnover¹

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:†												
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	² 4.5							
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.5
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:												
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	² 2.7							
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7
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:												
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	2.4							
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
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
Layoff:												
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	² 1.1							
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.1
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:												
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	2.3							
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	² 4.0							
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3
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

¹ Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turnover 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 turnover 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 turnover 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.

† Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Measurement of Labor Turnover," which appeared in the May 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries ¹

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military			
	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing	4.5	4.3	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	4.0	4.3
Durable goods ²	4.9	4.6	2.8	2.9	.5	.5	1.3	.8	.3	.4	4.1	4.6
Nondurable goods ³	3.7	3.8	2.4	2.4	.3	.3	.8	.9	.2	.2	3.8	3.7
Ordnance and accessories	4.1	4.4	2.8	3.0	.9	1.0	(4)	.1	.3	.4	4.7	5.7
Food and kindred products	4.4	4.6	2.4	2.2	.4	.4	1.4	1.8	.2	.2	5.2	5.0
Meat products	4.8	5.1	1.8	1.7	.4	.3	2.3	2.8	.3	.4	5.0	4.1
Grain-mill products	3.7	3.9	2.6	2.4	.5	.5	.4	.6	.3	.5	3.4	3.2
Bakery products	4.6	5.2	3.3	2.8	.3	.4	.9	1.7	.1	.2	5.1	4.9
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	3.1	2.6	1.5	1.2	.5	.4	.9	.9	.2	.2	6.3	6.5
Tobacco manufactures	2.9	3.7	2.1	1.9	.4	.2	.3	1.5	.2	.2	4.0	2.8
Cigarettes	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.4	.5	.3	(4)	.6	.2	.1	2.9	2.6
Cigars	3.4	4.9	2.7	2.3	.3	.1	.4	2.4	(4)	.1	5.4	3.1
Tobacco and snuff	2.8	3.1	1.5	1.7	.4	.3	.5	.7	.4	.3	2.1	2.4
Textile-mill products	4.1	4.1	2.4	2.4	.3	.3	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	3.6	3.6
Yarn and thread mills	5.1	5.1	2.9	2.7	.2	.2	1.8	2.0	.2	.2	4.2	4.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.9	4.1	2.4	2.4	.3	.3	1.0	1.0	.3	.3	3.9	4.0
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.8	3.7	2.4	2.5	.3	.3	.7	.5	.3	.3	3.6	3.9
Woolen and worsted	5.9	8.4	1.5	1.8	.1	.2	4.0	6.2	.3	.2	7.1	4.7
Knitting mills	4.3	3.8	2.7	2.7	.1	.2	1.2	.8	.2	.1	3.1	3.4
Full-fashioned hosiery	4.7	2.9	2.5	2.1	.1	.1	2.0	.6	.1	.1	1.6	1.8
Seamless hosiery	3.5	4.4	2.3	2.7	.1	.1	.8	1.4	.2	.1	3.4	2.8
Knit underwear	4.0	4.1	3.3	3.5	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	.1	4.1	5.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles	3.2	3.3	1.1	1.2	.4	.4	1.5	1.4	.2	.3	1.7	2.0
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.2	3.0	1.5	1.5	.3	.3	1.0	.9	.4	.3	2.4	2.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.6	4.9	3.9	4.0	.2	.3	.4	.4	.1	.1	4.8	4.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.3	3.9	2.6	2.9	.2	.2	.4	.6	.1	.1	3.9	3.8
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	5.1	5.1	4.2	4.3	.2	.2	.5	.4	.1	.2	4.9	5.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.1	5.2	3.6	3.7	.3	.3	1.0	.9	.2	.2	5.5	5.6
Lumber camps and contractors	7.3	7.4	4.5	5.5	.1	.4	2.4	1.2	.2	.3	9.8	10.9
Sawmills and planing mills	5.0	4.5	3.6	3.5	.3	.4	.9	.4	.2	.2	5.2	5.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.8	5.4	2.8	3.7	.2	.2	.5	1.2	.4	.3	4.2	3.9
Furniture and fixtures	5.7	5.8	3.4	3.7	.6	.5	1.5	1.3	.2	.3	4.0	4.5
Household furniture	6.1	6.6	3.6	4.2	.6	.6	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	3.5	4.7
Other furniture and fixtures	4.8	4.0	2.7	2.6	.5	.3	1.3	.9	.3	.2	5.2	4.2
Paper and allied products	3.3	3.4	2.1	2.2	.4	.5	.5	.6	.2	.2	3.4	3.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.5	.2	.2	.3	.6	.2	.3	2.6	2.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.4	4.5	3.2	3.2	.7	.7	.3	.4	.2	.2	4.7	5.1
Chemicals and allied products	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	.5	.4	.2	.2	2.1	1.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.7	.5	.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	3.0	2.9
Industrial organic chemicals	1.5	1.6	.9	.9	.2	.2	.2	.4	.2	.2	1.8	1.6
Synthetic fibers	(5)	1.7	(5)	.7	(5)	.1	(5)	.7	(5)	.2	(5)	1.1
Drugs and medicines	1.3	1.3	.9	.9	.1	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	1.6	1.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.2	.5	.4	.3	.1	.3	.2	2.7	2.1
Products of petroleum and coal	1.6	1.1	1.2	.7	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	2.1	1.4
Petroleum refining	.8	.8	.4	.3	(4)	(4)	.1	.1	.2	.3	.9	.9
Rubber products	3.1	3.3	2.1	2.2	.3	.2	.5	.5	.3	.3	2.9	3.2
Tires and inner tubes	1.6	1.8	.9	1.1	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3	.3	2.0	2.0
Rubber footwear	3.7	4.3	2.9	3.5	.2	.2	.3	.2	.4	.4	3.0	3.1
Other rubber products	4.4	4.5	3.0	3.0	.4	.3	.7	.8	.3	.3	3.8	4.3
Leather and leather products	3.9	4.6	2.9	3.3	.3	.2	.5	.9	.2	.2	4.1	3.7
Leather	2.7	3.9	2.0	2.6	.2	.2	.3	1.0	.3	.2	2.9	3.6
Footwear (except rubber)	4.1	4.8	3.1	3.4	.3	.2	.5	.9	.2	.2	4.3	3.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	3.3	3.3	1.9	1.9	.3	.3	.9	.8	.3	.3	3.0	3.3
Glass and glass products	4.3	3.7	1.9	1.9	.3	.3	1.8	1.3	.3	.3	3.2	3.5
Cement, hydraulic	2.5	2.6	1.7	1.9	.4	.3	(4)	.1	.3	.3	2.6	3.0
Structural clay products	3.4	4.7	2.4	2.7	.3	.5	.5	1.1	.2	.4	4.0	4.7
Pottery and related products	2.8	3.0	1.7	1.9	.3	.4	.6	.6	.2	.2	1.6	2.6
Primary metal industries	3.2	3.5	2.1	2.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.3	.4	3.3	3.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	.1	.3	.4	.4	3.0	2.4
Iron and steel foundries	4.5	4.8	2.7	3.2	.6	.7	.9	.6	.2	.2	3.5	4.2
Gray-iron foundries	4.7	4.9	2.8	3.1	.6	.6	.9	1.0	.3	.2	3.7	4.6
Malleable-iron foundries	4.7	6.4	3.0	5.1	.7	.6	.9	.4	.2	.3	4.2	4.7
Steel foundries	4.2	4.2	2.5	2.8	.5	.7	1.0	.4	.2	.3	3.1	3.7
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2	.6	.4	.2	.4	.2	.2	3.0	2.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.9	.4	.4	.1	.1	.2	.3	2.6	3.4
Nonferrous foundries	5.4	7.5	3.0	3.6	.8	1.1	1.1	2.2	.5	.6	5.5	5.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	4.6	4.5	3.5	3.4	.5	.5	.1	.1	.5	.5	5.0	3.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates (per 100 employees) in selected groups and industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military		May 1953	Apr. 1953
	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953		
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	5.0	5.2	3.4	3.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.4	4.9	5.6
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	3.8	4.5	2.6	2.7	.3	.4	.6	1.0	.3	.4	3.6	4.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.5	4.9	2.3	1.2	.1	.2	.9	3.3	.1	.3	4.4	1.4
Hand tools.....	2.5	3.9	1.3	2.0	.3	.4	.7	1.2	.2	.4	2.2	2.9
Hardware.....	4.3	4.7	3.1	3.4	.3	.5	.6	.4	.3	.5	4.0	5.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	5.2	5.4	3.9	4.0	.6	.7	.5	.4	.2	.4	5.3	6.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	3.4	4.2	2.3	2.9	.5	.7	.3	.3	.2	.3	3.6	4.6
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	6.7	6.3	5.1	4.7	.7	.7	.6	.5	.3	.3	6.6	7.2
Fabricated structural metal products.....	4.3	4.0	2.7	2.6	.7	.6	.7	.4	.2	.3	4.2	4.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	7.3	8.1	5.3	5.1	.7	1.0	.8	1.4	.5	.6	7.2	8.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	4.3	3.8	2.2	2.2	.5	.4	1.3	.8	.3	.3	2.9	3.4
Engines and turbines.....	6.1	4.0	2.4	2.5	1.1	.5	2.5	.8	.2	.2	3.6	3.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(⁵)	4.5	(⁵)	2.5	(⁵)	.4	(⁵)	1.1	(⁵)	.4	(⁵)	3.1
Construction and mining machinery.....	4.5	3.2	2.5	2.1	.5	.5	1.2	.3	.2	.2	3.0	2.6
Metalworking machinery.....	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.0	.4	.4	.3	.2	.2	.2	2.6	2.8
Machine tools.....	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.7	.5	.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	2.1	2.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.6	3.0	2.0	2.3	.4	.5	.1	(⁴)	.2	.2	2.7	3.0
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.6	.4	.4	.1	.4	.4	.3	4.4	4.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	3.0	3.4	1.9	2.0	.3	.5	.5	.7	.2	.2	2.5	3.1
General industrial machinery.....	2.7	2.8	1.7	1.8	.5	.5	.3	.3	.2	.2	3.0	3.2
Office and store machines and devices.....	4.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	.2	.2	1.8	.2	.2	.3	2.5	3.1
Service-industry and household machines.....	8.7	7.1	3.2	3.4	.4	.4	4.7	2.7	.5	.6	4.7	5.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	4.0	3.6	2.4	2.3	.5	.6	.8	.5	.4	.3	2.7	3.4
Electrical machinery.....	3.3	3.6	2.3	2.5	.3	.3	.4	.5	.2	.3	3.2	3.8
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	.4	.2	.2	.2	2.4	2.6
Communication equipment.....	(⁵)	4.4	(⁵)	3.0	(⁵)	.4	(⁵)	.6	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	4.8
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	4.1	4.4	2.8	2.8	.6	.5	.5	.8	.2	.3	4.5	4.9
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	(⁵)	2.9	(⁵)	2.0	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	.6	(⁵)	3.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.4	4.2	2.4	3.0	.3	.4	.5	.4	.2	.3	3.4	4.5
Transportation equipment.....	8.3	6.2	3.6	3.7	.6	.6	3.4	1.3	.6	.6	5.6	6.3
Automobiles.....	11.2	6.9	4.1	4.6	.7	.7	5.5	.7	.9	.9	6.1	7.8
Aircraft and parts.....	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.6	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	4.0	3.6
Aircraft.....	3.9	3.6	3.0	2.6	.3	.3	.4	.5	.3	.3	3.8	3.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.8	4.0	2.8	2.6	.6	.5	.1	.4	.3	.5	4.4	3.6
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(⁵)	3.3	(⁵)	2.7	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	2.8
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.5	3.9	3.0	2.6	.7	.7	.6	.2	.3	.3	6.7	5.0
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing.....	(⁵)	13.6	(⁵)	3.8	(⁵)	.6	(⁵)	8.9	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	10.3
Railroad equipment.....	(⁵)	6.0	(⁵)	2.5	(⁵)	.6	(⁵)	1.9	(⁵)	1.1	(⁵)	5.2
Locomotives and parts.....	(⁵)	4.1	(⁵)	2.0	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	.6	(⁵)	1.3	(⁵)	4.0
Railroad and streetcars.....	7.2	8.5	3.3	3.1	1.4	1.1	1.9	.6	.5	.7	5.1	6.7
Other transportation equipment.....	2.4	3.9	1.7	2.0	.1	.2	.2	1.2	.5	.4	3.3	2.1
Instruments and related products.....	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.3	.1	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	2.3	2.5
Photographic apparatus.....	(⁵)	1.3	(⁵)	1.0	(⁵)	(⁴)	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	2.0
Watches and clocks.....	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.8	.2	.2	.3	.6	.2	.3	3.5	3.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	.1	.3	.4	.3	2.1	2.5
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.3	5.6	3.7	3.7	.5	.5	.8	1.0	.3	.3	5.2	6.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.1	3.9	2.4	3.1	.3	.3	.2	.4	.1	.2	3.8	5.3
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	5.7	5.0	4.6	3.6	.4	.5	.2	.6	.5	.4	5.5	5.3
Iron mining.....	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	.1	.3	.5	.2	2.6	5.1
Copper mining.....	6.2	5.9	5.2	4.7	.4	.6	.1	.1	.5	.5	8.1	3.9
Lead and zinc mining.....	4.9	5.2	3.5	3.5	.1	.4	.4	.7	.8	.5	3.9	3.5
Anthracite mining.....	6.3	2.2	1.6	1.7	(⁴)	(⁴)	4.3	.3	.3	.2	.8	.8
Bituminous-coal mining.....	2.0	3.8	1.0	1.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	.8	2.0	.1	.1	1.2	1.2
Communication.....												
Telephone.....	(⁵)	1.8	(⁵)	1.5	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	2.0
Telegraph.....	(⁵)	1.9	(⁵)	1.4	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	1.8

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.

⁴ Less than 0.05.

⁵ Not available.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹

Year and month	Mining																			
	Metal												Coal							
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1951: Average	\$74.56	43.6	\$1.71	\$72.68	42.5	\$1.71	\$78.54	46.2	\$1.70	\$76.11	43.0	\$1.77	\$66.66	30.3	\$2.20	\$77.79	35.2	\$2.21		
1952: Average	81.65	43.9	1.86	80.34	43.9	1.83	85.73	45.6	1.88	81.60	42.5	1.92	71.19	31.5	2.26	78.32	34.2	2.29		
May	80.81	44.4	1.82	78.02	45.1	1.73	83.62	45.2	1.85	82.64	42.6	1.94	74.59	33.3	2.24	70.28	31.8	2.21		
1952: November	85.26	43.5	1.96	88.15	43.0	2.05	85.69	45.1	1.90	80.98	42.4	1.91	80.91	35.8	2.26	86.27	35.5	2.43		
December	84.83	43.5	1.95	82.78	41.6	1.99	90.40	46.6	1.94	82.18	42.8	1.92	85.56	34.5	2.48	91.73	36.4	2.52		
1953: January	84.71	43.0	1.97	82.21	40.7	2.02	92.66	46.8	1.98	80.26	41.8	1.92	70.75	28.3	2.50	87.79	35.4	2.48		
February	84.08	42.9	1.96	83.42	41.5	2.01	88.14	45.2	1.95	80.64	42.0	1.92	86.75	34.7	2.50	81.42	32.7	2.49		
March	84.48	43.1	1.96	84.03	41.6	2.02	87.95	45.1	1.95	81.13	42.7	1.90	65.70	26.6	2.47	81.76	33.1	2.47		
April	84.28	43.0	1.96	84.45	41.6	2.03	88.73	45.5	1.95	79.57	42.1	1.89	62.72	25.6	2.45	79.36	32.0	2.48		
May	85.93	43.4	1.98	88.56	43.2	2.05	88.98	45.4	1.96	78.44	41.5	1.89	76.69	30.8	2.49	84.23	34.1	2.47		
Mining—Continued									Contract construction											
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production						Nonmetallic mining and quarrying						Total: Contract construction								
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)						Total: Nonbuilding construction						Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction					
1951: Average	\$79.76	40.9	\$1.95	\$67.05	45.0	\$1.49	\$81.49	37.9	\$2.15	\$80.78	40.8	\$1.98	\$74.62	41.0	\$1.82	\$85.26	40.6	\$2.10		
1952: Average	85.90	41.1	2.09	71.10	45.0	1.58	87.85	38.7	2.27	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.26	41.8	1.92	91.35	40.6	2.25		
May	82.01	40.6	2.02	70.84	45.7	1.55	85.31	38.6	2.21	84.46	41.2	2.05	78.73	42.1	1.87	88.91	40.6	2.19		
1952: November	90.47	41.5	2.18	73.14	44.6	1.64	88.13	37.5	2.35	85.02	39.0	2.18	78.41	39.6	1.98	89.71	38.5	2.33		
December	87.72	40.8	2.15	71.28	44.0	1.62	90.86	38.5	2.36	87.02	40.1	2.17	78.59	40.3	1.95	92.40	40.0	2.31		
1953: January	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.19	42.8	1.64	88.16	37.2	2.37	83.93	38.5	2.18	74.31	38.5	1.93	89.32	38.5	2.32		
February	88.29	40.5	2.18	70.85	43.2	1.64	89.01	37.4	2.38	85.19	38.9	2.19	77.22	39.2	1.97	90.02	38.8	2.32		
March	88.73	40.7	2.18	72.77	44.1	1.65	88.67	37.1	2.39	84.26	38.3	2.20	75.42	37.9	1.99	89.55	38.6	2.32		
April	87.91	40.7	2.16	74.04	44.6	1.66	88.54	37.2	2.38	84.80	38.9	2.18	77.62	39.6	1.96	89.71	38.5	2.33		
May	88.56	41.0	2.16	75.43	44.9	1.68	89.49	37.6	2.38	87.38	39.9	2.19	81.81	40.7	2.01	91.57	39.3	2.33		
Building construction																				
Total: Building construction						General contractors						Special-trade contractors								
												Total: Special-trade contractors		Plumbing and heating		Painting and decorating		Electrical work		
1951: Average	\$81.47	37.2	\$2.19	\$75.03	36.6	\$2.05	\$87.32	37.8	\$2.31	\$91.34	39.2	\$2.33	\$78.76	35.8	\$2.20	\$102.26	40.1	\$2.55		
1952: Average	88.01	38.1	2.31	82.78	38.5	2.15	91.99	37.7	2.44	94.92	38.9	2.44	82.72	35.2	2.35	110.30	40.7	2.71		
May	85.65	37.9	2.26	79.66	38.3	2.08	90.24	37.6	2.40	91.48	38.6	2.37	81.43	35.1	2.32	108.67	40.1	2.71		
1952: November	88.67	37.1	2.39	85.12	38.0	2.24	91.36	36.4	2.51	93.38	37.5	2.49	82.76	34.2	2.42	110.64	39.8	2.78		
December	91.68	38.2	2.40	88.37	39.1	2.26	94.50	37.5	2.52	98.50	39.4	2.50	84.46	34.9	2.42	114.11	40.9	2.79		
1953: January	88.93	36.9	2.41	86.26	38.0	2.27	91.33	36.1	2.53	96.25	38.5	2.50	81.41	33.5	2.43	111.50	40.4	2.76		
February	89.78	37.1	2.42	86.71	38.2	2.27	92.20	36.3	2.54	95.00	38.0	2.50	82.96	34.0	2.44	109.97	39.7	2.77		
March	89.79	36.8	2.42	85.79	37.3	2.30	92.82	36.4	2.55	96.39	38.1	2.53	84.18	34.5	2.44	110.21	39.5	2.79		
April	89.42	36.8	2.43	85.65	37.4	2.29	92.20	36.3	2.54	96.01	38.1	2.52	84.87	34.5	2.46	109.48	39.1	2.80		
May	90.15	37.1	2.43	85.79	37.3	2.30	93.73	36.9	2.54	96.65	38.2	2.53	86.35	35.1	2.46	110.37	39.0	2.83		
Other special-trade contractors ²						Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work		
1951: Average	\$83.62	37.0	\$2.26	\$78.05	35.0	\$2.23	\$89.69	34.9	\$2.57	\$73.24	35.9	\$2.04	\$70.95	36.2	\$1.96	\$81.93	39.2	\$2.09		
1952: Average	88.43	37.0	2.39	81.55	34.7	2.35	90.05	33.6	2.68	75.90	35.8	2.12	76.53	36.1	2.12	85.81	40.1	2.14		
May	87.42	37.2	2.35	80.85	35.0	2.31	89.18	34.3	2.60	72.67	35.8	2.03	74.73	36.1	2.07	83.42	40.3	2.07		
1952: November	87.93	35.6	2.47	82.90	33.7	2.46	91.04	32.4	2.81	77.63	34.5	2.25	78.68	35.6	2.21	85.03	38.3	2.22		
December	89.41	36.2	2.47	82.50	33.0	2.50	92.50	32.8	2.82	79.52	35.5	2.24	81.03	36.5	2.22	86.80	39.1	2.22		
January	85.16	34.2	2.49	77.25	30.9	2.50	89.80	31.4	2.86	71.78	31.9	2.25	73.93	33.3	2.22	82.72	37.6	2.20		
February	87.25	34.9	2.50	79.36	32.0	2.48	95.24	33.3	2.86	79.12	34.7	2.28	74.14	33.1	2.24	83.25	37.5	2.22		
March	88.10	35.1	2.51	81.50	32.6	2.50	95.99	33.1	2.90	78.30	34.8	2.25	75.94	33.9	2.24	83.78	37.4	2.24		
April	87.50	35.0	2.50	79.60	31.8	2.50	96.57	33.3	2.90	75.04	35.5	2.24	76.73	34.1	2.25	83.33	37.2	2.24		
May	89.41	36.2	2.47	84.07	33.9	2.48	98.02	33.8	2.90	75.65	34.7	2.18	79.70	35.9	2.22	86.24	39.2	2.20		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing																	
	Total: Manu- facturing			Durable goods ³			Nondurable goods ⁴			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products					
													Total: Food and kindred products			Meat products ²		
	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. earn- ings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earn- ings
1951: Average.....	\$64.71	40.7	\$1.59	\$69.47	41.6	\$1.67	\$58.46	39.5	\$1.48	\$74.12	43.6	\$1.70	\$59.92	41.9	\$1.43	\$65.78	41.9	\$1.57
1952: Average.....	67.97	40.7	1.67	73.04	41.5	1.76	60.98	39.6	1.54	77.22	42.9	1.80	63.23	41.6	1.52	70.30	41.6	1.69
May.....	66.33	40.2	1.65	71.51	41.1	1.74	59.52	38.9	1.53	78.22	43.7	1.79	62.78	41.3	1.52	68.54	40.8	1.68
1952: November.....	70.28	41.1	1.71	76.26	41.9	1.82	62.56	40.1	1.56	75.03	41.0	1.83	64.64	41.7	1.55	75.08	43.4	1.73
December.....	72.14	41.7	1.73	77.78	42.5	1.83	63.59	40.5	1.57	76.73	41.7	1.84	65.68	42.1	1.56	77.26	44.4	1.74
1953: January.....	71.34	41.0	1.74	76.91	41.8	1.84	62.88	39.8	1.58	75.85	41.0	1.85	65.35	41.1	1.59	74.23	41.7	1.78
February.....	71.17	40.9	1.74	77.15	41.7	1.85	62.88	39.8	1.58	77.38	41.6	1.86	64.71	40.7	1.59	70.00	40.0	1.75
March.....	71.93	41.1	1.75	77.52	41.9	1.85	63.60	40.0	1.59	77.46	41.2	1.88	65.28	40.8	1.60	71.33	40.3	1.77
April.....	71.40	40.8	1.75	76.96	41.6	1.85	62.81	39.5	1.59	76.70	40.8	1.88	64.48	40.3	1.60	70.62	39.9	1.77
May.....	71.63	40.7	1.76	77.19	41.5	1.86	63.20	39.5	1.60	78.66	41.4	1.90	65.85	40.9	1.61	71.91	40.4	1.78
Food and kindred products—Continued																		
Meatpacking, wholesale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ²			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving ²			
1951: Average.....	\$68.30	41.9	\$1.63	\$65.78	41.9	\$1.57	\$60.83	44.4	\$1.37	\$63.02	46.0	\$1.37	\$62.44	44.6	\$1.40	\$50.80	40.0	\$1.27
1952: Average.....	73.39	41.7	1.76	69.72	42.0	1.66	63.80	44.0	1.45	66.27	45.7	1.45	64.09	43.6	1.47	51.88	39.3	1.32
May.....	70.88	40.5	1.75	69.06	41.6	1.66	62.92	44.0	1.43	66.99	46.2	1.45	62.50	43.4	1.44	48.36	37.2	1.30
1952: November.....	78.66	43.7	1.80	73.44	43.2	1.70	65.25	43.5	1.60	66.59	45.3	1.47	64.72	42.3	1.53	48.51	36.2	1.34
December.....	81.54	45.3	1.80	72.68	42.5	1.71	65.84	43.6	1.51	67.49	45.6	1.48	65.60	42.6	1.54	51.65	37.7	1.37
1953: January.....	77.83	42.3	1.84	70.97	41.5	1.71	67.45	43.8	1.58	69.77	45.9	1.52	65.72	42.4	1.55	52.72	38.2	1.38
February.....	72.40	40.0	1.81	70.00	40.7	1.72	67.61	43.9	1.54	68.55	45.7	1.50	66.10	42.7	1.55	53.20	38.0	1.40
March.....	73.71	40.5	1.82	71.23	40.7	1.75	65.97	43.4	1.52	68.55	45.4	1.51	66.19	42.7	1.55	53.02	37.6	1.41
April.....	73.02	39.9	1.83	71.05	40.6	1.75	65.79	43.0	1.53	69.62	45.8	1.52	65.10	42.0	1.55	51.61	36.6	1.41
May.....	73.78	40.1	1.84	73.50	42.0	1.75	67.47	44.1	1.53	70.07	46.1	1.52	68.17	43.7	1.56	51.85	37.3	1.39
Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vege- tables, and soups			Grain-mill products ²			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products ²			
1951: Average.....	\$44.40	29.8	\$1.49	\$53.09	41.8	\$1.27	\$65.85	45.1	\$1.46	\$67.34	45.5	\$1.48	\$64.54	46.1	\$1.40	\$58.24	41.6	\$1.40
1952: Average.....	45.57	31.0	1.47	54.12	41.0	1.32	69.15	44.9	1.54	71.71	45.1	1.59	67.62	46.0	1.47	61.57	41.6	1.48
May.....	39.66	26.8	1.48	50.31	38.7	1.30	68.70	44.9	1.53	69.08	44.0	1.57	67.74	46.4	1.46	62.01	41.9	1.48
1952: November.....	38.81	25.7	1.51	51.48	39.0	1.32	68.95	44.2	1.56	73.71	45.5	1.62	67.95	45.3	1.50	62.67	41.5	1.51
December.....	44.70	30.0	1.49	54.51	39.5	1.38	69.26	44.4	1.56	72.58	44.8	1.62	68.10	45.4	1.50	62.78	41.3	1.52
1953: January.....	41.80	27.5	1.52	56.30	40.8	1.38	71.20	44.5	1.60	74.82	44.8	1.67	68.40	45.0	1.52	62.58	40.9	1.53
February.....	46.96	30.1	1.56	56.56	40.4	1.40	68.21	42.9	1.59	71.45	43.3	1.65	65.38	43.3	1.51	63.04	41.2	1.53
March.....	41.44	28.0	1.48	56.52	39.8	1.42	69.60	43.5	1.60	72.27	43.8	1.65	67.63	44.2	1.53	63.65	41.6	1.53
April.....	46.97	30.3	1.55	53.86	38.2	1.41	69.39	43.1	1.61	70.38	42.4	1.66	68.68	44.6	1.54	63.45	41.2	1.54
May.....	41.42	27.8	1.49	55.30	39.5	1.40	71.88	44.1	1.63	73.81	44.2	1.67	69.75	45.0	1.55	64.43	41.3	1.56
Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ²			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products ²			
1951: Average.....	\$59.63	41.7	\$1.43	\$53.41	41.4	\$1.29	\$60.15	41.2	\$1.46	\$63.14	41.0	\$1.54	\$61.24	41.1	\$1.49	\$49.97	40.3	\$1.24
1952: Average.....	63.38	41.7	1.52	56.17	41.3	1.36	64.41	42.1	1.53	66.58	41.1	1.62	65.94	42.0	1.57	52.27	39.9	1.31
May.....	63.57	42.1	1.51	55.76	41.0	1.36	61.78	39.1	1.58	64.80	40.0	1.62	60.26	37.2	1.62	51.48	39.3	1.31
1952: November.....	64.17	41.4	1.55	57.96	42.0	1.38	68.59	47.3	1.45	64.94	39.6	1.64	75.02	48.4	1.55	53.45	40.8	1.31
December.....	64.48	41.6	1.55	55.74	40.1	1.39	66.44	45.2	1.47	67.08	40.9	1.64	71.48	44.4	1.61	53.84	41.1	1.31
1953: January.....	63.80	40.9	1.56	56.99	41.0	1.39	64.80	40.0	1.62	68.80	41.2	1.67	61.77	34.9	1.77	51.87	39.0	1.33
February.....	64.37	41.0	1.57	58.66	41.9	1.40	67.32	40.8	1.65	69.03	39.9	1.73	69.42	39.0	1.78	52.54	39.5	1.33
March.....	64.68	41.2	1.57	60.19	43.3	1.39	74.63	43.9	1.70	79.57	44.7	1.78	68.71	38.6	1.78	52.66	39.3	1.34
April.....	64.94	41.1	1.58	57.96	41.4	1.40	71.55	41.6	1.72	77.29	42.7	1.81	66.50	38.0	1.75	51.05	38.1	1.34
May.....	65.67	41.3	1.59	58.65	41.3	1.42	71.48	41.8	1.71	77.15	43.1	1.79	65.49	37.0	1.77	52.77	38.8	1.36

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																			
	Food and kindred products—Continued																			
	Confectionery			Beverages ²			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products ²				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1951: Average.....	\$48.36	40.3	\$1.20	\$68.39	41.7	\$1.64	\$53.19	43.6	\$1.22	\$78.91	41.1	\$1.92	\$68.74	40.2	\$1.71	\$57.11	42.3	\$1.35		
1952: Average.....	50.67	39.9	1.27	71.14	41.6	1.71	55.73	43.2	1.29	82.20	41.1	2.00	70.88	39.6	1.79	59.78	42.1	1.42		
May.....	49.91	39.3	1.27	71.15	42.1	1.69	54.43	43.2	1.26	82.57	41.7	1.98	73.74	41.9	1.76	58.94	41.8	1.41		
1952: November.....	52.07	41.0	1.27	72.51	41.2	1.76	55.73	41.9	1.33	82.82	40.6	2.04	76.54	41.6	1.84	61.19	42.2	1.45		
December.....	52.45	41.3	1.27	71.98	40.9	1.76	58.36	42.6	1.37	82.62	40.5	2.04	69.50	38.4	1.81	60.47	41.7	1.45		
1953: January.....	50.18	38.9	1.29	70.93	40.3	1.76	56.71	41.7	1.36	80.79	39.8	2.03	70.67	38.2	1.85	61.27	41.4	1.48		
February.....	50.30	39.3	1.28	71.51	40.4	1.77	57.12	42.0	1.36	82.40	40.0	2.06	69.93	37.8	1.85	61.54	41.3	1.49		
March.....	50.83	39.1	1.30	71.96	40.2	1.79	58.23	42.5	1.37	82.95	39.5	2.10	69.01	37.3	1.85	61.27	41.4	1.48		
April.....	49.27	37.9	1.30	73.08	40.6	1.80	57.27	41.8	1.37	85.26	40.6	2.10	71.04	38.4	1.85	60.53	40.9	1.48		
May.....	50.82	38.5	1.32	75.71	41.6	1.82	60.20	43.0	1.40	87.14	41.3	2.11	72.15	39.0	1.85	60.98	41.2	1.48		
Year and month	Food and kindred products—Continued																			
	Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch						Manufactured ice			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		
	1951: Average.....	\$73.37	44.2	\$1.66	\$55.90	46.2	\$1.21	\$43.51	38.5	\$1.13	\$54.37	39.4	\$1.38	\$39.10	37.6	\$1.04	\$45.99	37.7	\$1.22	
1952: Average.....	77.00	43.5	1.77	59.80	46.0	1.30	44.93	38.4	1.17	56.45	39.2	1.44	40.13	37.5	1.07	47.87	37.4	1.28		
May.....	76.21	43.8	1.74	57.91	45.6	1.27	45.60	38.0	1.20	54.57	38.7	1.41	40.17	37.9	1.06	45.74	36.3	1.26		
1952: November.....	79.79	42.9	1.86	62.88	45.9	1.37	45.05	38.5	1.17	58.11	39.8	1.46	42.46	38.6	1.10	49.26	37.6	1.31		
December.....	75.12	42.2	1.78	61.16	45.3	1.35	46.26	39.2	1.18	59.98	40.8	1.47	41.80	38.0	1.10	50.18	38.9	1.29		
1953: January.....	75.95	41.5	1.83	61.61	45.3	1.36	46.59	38.5	1.21	57.67	39.5	1.46	41.51	37.4	1.11	49.91	38.1	1.31		
February.....	77.78	42.5	1.83	60.21	44.6	1.35	45.39	36.9	1.23	54.75	37.5	1.46	41.51	37.4	1.11	49.48	37.2	1.33		
March.....	76.74	42.4	1.81	60.48	44.8	1.35	47.63	37.8	1.26	57.04	38.8	1.47	41.66	37.2	1.12	47.88	36.0	1.33		
April.....	77.41	42.3	1.83	59.90	44.7	1.34	47.37	37.3	1.27	56.68	38.3	1.48	41.10	36.7	1.12	49.61	37.3	1.33		
May.....	74.66	40.8	1.83	60.97	45.5	1.34	46.99	37.0	1.27	52.75	35.4	1.49	43.05	38.1	1.13	50.65	37.8	1.34		
Year and month	Tobacco manufactures—Continued																			
	Textile-mill products																			
	Tobacco stemming and reddyng			Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ²			Yarn mills			Thread mills				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1951: Average.....	\$38.02	39.2	\$0.97	\$51.60	38.8	\$1.33	\$57.82	39.6	\$1.46	\$47.86	38.6	\$1.24	\$48.13	38.5	\$1.25	\$48.64	38.6	\$1.26		
1952: Average.....	38.91	39.3	.99	53.18	39.1	1.36	62.80	40.0	1.57	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.15	38.7	1.27	49.79	38.6	1.29		
May.....	41.85	37.7	1.11	50.90	37.7	1.35	62.40	40.0	1.56	47.24	37.2	1.27	47.50	37.4	1.27	46.59	36.4	1.28		
1952: November.....	36.00	37.5	.96	55.35	40.4	1.37	61.38	37.2	1.65	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.31	39.0	1.29		
December.....	39.50	39.5	1.00	55.90	40.8	1.37	65.25	41.3	1.58	51.20	40.0	1.28	51.33	40.1	1.28	52.22	40.8	1.28		
1953: January.....	40.58	39.4	1.03	54.94	40.1	1.37	64.71	40.7	1.59	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28		
February.....	37.80	35.0	1.08	54.94	40.1	1.37	63.02	40.4	1.56	50.18	39.2	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	52.78	40.6	1.30		
March.....	45.96	38.9	1.13	54.80	40.0	1.37	63.92	40.2	1.59	50.30	39.3	1.28	50.18	39.2	1.28	53.56	41.2	1.30		
April.....	45.29	37.0	1.17	53.70	39.2	1.37	61.30	38.8	1.58	49.15	38.4	1.28	48.77	38.1	1.28	50.29	39.6	1.27		
May.....	43.79	36.8	1.19	53.84	39.3	1.37	64.31	40.7	1.58	49.66	38.8	1.28	49.41	38.6	1.28	51.18	40.3	1.27		
Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued																			
	Broad-woven fabric mills ²			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted			Narrow fabrics and smallwares				
				United States			North			South										
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1951: Average.....	\$51.74	39.2	\$1.32	\$50.70	39.3	\$1.29	\$53.54	38.8	\$1.38	\$49.25	39.4	\$1.25	\$57.87	39.1	\$1.48	\$51.48	39.6	\$1.30		
1952: Average.....	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.79	38.6	1.29	55.25	38.1	1.45	48.76	38.7	1.26	62.56	40.1	1.56	54.14	40.1	1.35		
May.....	49.71	37.1	1.34	47.09	36.5	1.29	52.64	36.3	1.45	45.75	36.6	1.25	61.85	39.9	1.55	53.33	39.8	1.34		
1952: November.....	54.68	40.5	1.35	52.78	40.6	1.30	57.28	39.5	1.45	51.94	40.9	1.27	63.44	39.9	1.59	54.94	40.4	1.36		
December.....	55.35	41.0	1.35	53.17	40.9	1.30	58.75	40.8	1.44	51.94	40.9	1.27	65.83	41.4	1.59	56.03	41.2	1.36		
1953: January.....	54.54	40.4	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	58.06	40.6	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	64.53	41.1	1.57	55.62	40.9	1.35		
February.....	54.27	40.2	1.35	52.26	40.2	1.30	57.92	40.5	1.43	50.93	40.1	1.27	63.43	40.4	1.57	54.95	40.7	1.36		
March.....	53.60	40.0	1.34	52.13	40.1	1.30	57.23	40.3	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	61.93	39.7	1.56	55.22	40.6	1.36		
April.....	53.06	39.6	1.34	51.35	39.5	1.30	56.12	39.8	1.41	50.04	39.4	1.27	62.56	40.1	1.56	55.22	40.6	1.36		
May.....	53.73	40.1	1.34	52.00	40.0	1.30						63.49	40.7	1.56	55.34	40.1	1.38			

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Knitting mills ²			Full-fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery					
				United States			North			South			United States			North		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$47.10	36.8	\$1.28	\$56.94	36.5	\$1.56	\$58.16	35.9	\$1.62	\$55.80	37.2	\$1.50	\$37.17	35.4	\$1.05	\$41.20	37.8	\$1.09
1952: Average.....	49.02	38.3	1.28	57.61	37.9	1.52	57.00	37.5	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	40.39	37.4	1.08	43.62	38.6	1.13
May.....	47.36	37.0	1.28	55.48	36.5	1.52	54.75	36.5	1.50	55.69	36.4	1.53	38.88	36.0	1.08	42.94	38.0	1.13
1952: November.....	50.94	39.8	1.28	59.89	39.4	1.52	59.28	39.0	1.52	59.95	39.7	1.51	42.73	39.2	1.09	45.66	39.7	1.15
December.....	50.05	39.1	1.28	58.67	38.6	1.52	58.06	38.2	1.52	59.28	39.0	1.52	41.97	38.5	1.09	45.47	39.2	1.16
1953: January.....	49.02	38.0	1.29	57.38	37.5	1.53	57.29	37.2	1.54	57.68	37.7	1.53	40.77	37.4	1.09	44.23	37.8	1.17
February.....	50.05	38.5	1.30	59.44	38.6	1.54	58.45	38.2	1.53	59.91	38.9	1.54	41.25	37.5	1.10	44.81	38.3	1.17
March.....	50.31	38.7	1.30	59.36	38.8	1.53	58.60	38.3	1.53	60.13	39.3	1.53	41.25	37.5	1.10	45.28	38.7	1.17
April.....	48.49	37.3	1.30	56.36	36.6	1.54	56.36	36.6	1.54	56.36	36.6	1.54	39.63	35.7	1.11	44.81	38.3	1.17
May.....	47.86	37.1	1.29	55.29	35.9	1.54	55.29	35.9	1.54	55.29	35.9	1.54	39.38	35.8	1.10	44.81	38.3	1.17
	Seamless hosiery—Continued			Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles ³			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ³		
	South																	
1951: Average.....	\$36.09	34.7	\$1.04	\$47.23	38.4	\$1.23	\$42.78	37.2	\$1.15	\$56.77	39.7	\$1.43	\$56.23	39.6	\$1.42	\$63.44	39.9	\$1.59
1952: Average.....	39.33	37.1	1.06	49.14	39.0	1.26	45.55	38.6	1.18	62.58	42.0	1.49	62.16	42.0	1.48	68.23	41.1	1.66
May.....	37.63	35.5	1.06	47.25	37.8	1.25	43.76	37.4	1.17	59.83	40.7	1.47	59.68	40.6	1.47	66.83	40.5	1.65
1952: November.....	41.84	39.1	1.07	51.71	40.4	1.28	48.36	40.3	1.20	64.20	42.8	1.50	64.20	42.8	1.50	72.24	42.0	1.72
December.....	41.09	38.4	1.07	50.69	39.6	1.28	46.77	39.3	1.19	66.44	44.0	1.51	66.59	44.1	1.51	73.35	42.4	1.73
1953: January.....	39.91	37.3	1.07	49.02	38.3	1.28	46.32	38.6	1.20	64.78	42.9	1.51	64.93	43.0	1.51	72.93	42.4	1.72
February.....	40.28	37.3	1.08	49.79	38.3	1.30	47.19	39.0	1.21	64.90	42.7	1.52	64.33	42.6	1.51	75.25	43.0	1.75
March.....	40.18	37.2	1.08	50.57	38.9	1.30	46.80	39.0	1.20	63.12	41.8	1.51	62.40	41.6	1.50	72.83	42.1	1.73
April.....	38.26	35.1	1.09	50.44	38.8	1.30	45.72	38.1	1.20	61.65	41.1	1.50	61.24	41.1	1.49	72.04	41.4	1.74
May.....	38.26	35.1	1.09	50.57	38.9	1.30	45.72	38.1	1.20	60.94	40.9	1.49	60.53	40.9	1.48	68.85	39.8	1.73
	Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ³			Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods			Paddings and upholstery filling		
1951: Average.....	\$60.10	37.8	\$1.59	\$49.87	36.4	\$1.37	\$57.11	40.5	\$1.41	\$66.24	41.4	\$1.60	\$52.97	37.3	\$1.42	\$58.15	40.1	\$1.45
1952: Average.....	65.74	39.6	1.66	53.20	37.2	1.43	60.09	40.6	1.48	67.70	40.3	1.68	57.22	38.4	1.49	64.17	41.4	1.55
May.....	61.99	38.5	1.61	51.77	36.2	1.43	58.61	39.6	1.48	63.08	38.0	1.66	56.06	38.4	1.46	60.98	39.6	1.54
1952: November.....	72.21	41.5	1.74	54.60	37.4	1.46	62.10	41.4	1.50	70.62	41.3	1.71	57.76	38.0	1.52	68.10	43.1	1.58
December.....	71.93	41.1	1.75	56.70	39.1	1.45	64.02	42.4	1.51	71.72	41.7	1.72	59.89	39.4	1.52	71.10	45.0	1.58
1953: January.....	74.10	42.1	1.76	57.66	38.7	1.49	62.06	41.1	1.51	69.80	41.3	1.69	58.74	38.9	1.51	68.73	43.5	1.58
February.....	74.52	42.1	1.77	57.87	39.1	1.48	61.65	41.1	1.50	71.38	41.5	1.72	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.43	41.3	1.56
March.....	72.86	41.4	1.76	57.13	38.6	1.48	62.67	41.5	1.51	71.49	42.3	1.69	61.46	39.4	1.56	64.43	41.3	1.56
April.....	71.10	40.4	1.76	50.57	34.4	1.47	62.42	40.8	1.53	71.65	41.9	1.71	62.01	39.0	1.59	65.31	41.6	1.57
May.....	66.78	38.6	1.73	55.80	37.2	1.50	61.56	40.5	1.52	71.97	41.6	1.73	62.47	38.8	1.61	65.00	41.4	1.57
	Textile-mill products—Continued									Apparel and other finished textile products								
	Processed waste and recovered fibers			Artificial leather, oil-cloth, and other coated fabrics			Cordage and twine			Total: Apparel and other finished textile products			Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ³		
1951: Average.....	\$49.49	42.3	\$1.17	\$69.71	43.3	\$1.61	\$52.26	40.2	\$1.30	\$46.31	35.9	\$1.29	\$52.63	35.8	\$1.47	\$38.16	36.0	\$1.06
1952: Average.....	51.24	42.7	1.20	75.68	44.2	1.71	53.06	39.6	1.34	47.45	36.5	1.30	52.15	35.0	1.49	40.50	37.5	1.08
May.....	50.64	42.2	1.20	71.74	42.7	1.68	52.38	38.8	1.35	45.74	36.3	1.26	48.80	33.2	1.47	40.28	37.3	1.08
1952: November.....	51.79	42.8	1.21	80.89	45.7	1.77	53.47	39.9	1.34	48.36	37.2	1.30	53.70	35.8	1.50	42.29	38.8	1.09
December.....	53.68	44.0	1.22	82.69	46.4	1.78	55.62	41.2	1.35	48.86	37.3	1.31	54.83	36.8	1.49	41.47	38.4	1.08
1953: January.....	50.70	41.9	1.21	79.30	44.8	1.77	52.80	39.4	1.34	48.81	36.7	1.33	54.96	36.4	1.51	40.66	37.3	1.09
February.....	51.72	43.1	1.20	77.09	43.8	1.76	54.14	40.1	1.35	49.98	37.3	1.34	57.30	37.7	1.52	41.31	37.9	1.09
March.....	51.84	43.2	1.20	82.26	45.7	1.80	54.14	40.1	1.35	49.76	37.7	1.32	59.13	38.9	1.52	41.86	38.4	1.09
April.....	51.55	42.6	1.21	79.92	44.4	1.80	53.19	39.4	1.35	48.23	37.1	1.30	56.63	37.5	1.51	41.69	37.9	1.10
May.....	52.27	43.2	1.21	75.12	42.2	1.78	52.65	39.0	1.35	47.21	36.6	1.29	56.93	37.7	1.51	41.14	37.4	1.10

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
	Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ²			Women's dresses			Household apparel		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	\$38.09	35.6	\$1.07	\$40.32	36.0	\$1.12	\$33.20	35.7	\$0.93	\$51.16	34.8	\$1.47	\$50.54	35.1	\$1.44	\$38.01	36.9	\$1.03
1952: Average	39.96	37.0	1.08	42.86	37.6	1.14	35.15	37.8	.93	52.39	35.4	1.48	51.48	35.5	1.45	39.96	37.7	1.06
May	40.00	36.7	1.09	43.21	37.9	1.14	35.06	37.7	.93	49.76	35.8	1.39	52.35	36.1	1.45	41.20	38.5	1.07
1952: November	42.66	39.5	1.08	43.55	38.2	1.14	34.96	38.0	.92	51.74	35.2	1.47	51.10	35.0	1.46	41.42	38.0	1.09
December	41.80	38.7	1.08	43.89	38.5	1.14	34.68	37.7	.92	54.30	36.2	1.50	53.51	36.4	1.47	40.45	37.8	1.07
1953: January	40.33	37.0	1.09	44.39	38.6	1.15	33.76	36.3	.93	54.93	35.9	1.53	52.69	35.6	1.48	40.02	37.4	1.07
February	40.82	37.8	1.08	44.93	38.4	1.17	34.78	37.8	.92	55.69	36.4	1.53	53.34	35.8	1.49	40.34	37.7	1.07
March	41.36	38.3	1.08	46.10	39.4	1.17	35.22	38.7	.91	54.45	36.3	1.50	54.75	36.5	1.50	41.69	38.6	1.08
April	40.98	37.6	1.09	45.98	39.3	1.17	34.68	37.7	.92	51.98	36.1	1.44	56.39	37.1	1.52	40.45	37.8	1.07
May	40.22	36.9	1.09	45.05	38.5	1.17	34.32	37.3	.92	50.48	35.3	1.43	53.19	35.7	1.49	40.11	36.8	1.09
	Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ³			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			Children's outerwear		
1951: Average	\$63.83	32.9	\$1.94	\$41.22	36.8	\$1.12	\$39.74	36.8	\$1.08	\$43.79	36.8	\$1.19	\$57.60	36.0	\$1.60	\$41.38	36.3	\$1.14
1952: Average	64.94	33.3	1.95	43.62	37.6	1.16	40.92	37.2	1.10	47.24	38.1	1.24	58.60	36.4	1.61	43.52	37.2	1.17
May	54.38	30.9	1.76	43.15	37.2	1.16	39.93	36.3	1.10	47.99	38.7	1.24	50.46	33.2	1.52	42.49	37.6	1.13
1952: November	62.27	32.6	1.91	45.43	38.5	1.18	43.84	38.8	1.13	48.01	38.1	1.26	48.47	32.1	1.51	43.64	37.3	1.17
December	68.36	34.7	1.97	44.37	37.6	1.18	41.89	37.4	1.12	48.26	38.0	1.27	55.13	35.8	1.54	43.55	36.6	1.19
1953: January	71.10	35.2	2.02	43.66	37.0	1.18	41.10	36.7	1.12	48.13	37.6	1.28	61.29	37.6	1.63	44.40	37.0	1.20
February	71.15	35.4	2.01	44.63	37.5	1.19	42.00	37.5	1.12	48.88	37.6	1.30	67.77	40.1	1.69	45.50	37.6	1.21
March	63.77	32.7	1.95	44.86	37.7	1.19	42.22	37.7	1.12	49.52	37.8	1.31	66.66	40.4	1.65	44.51	37.4	1.19
April	54.58	29.5	1.85	44.39	37.3	1.19	41.33	36.9	1.12	49.27	37.9	1.30	53.59	34.8	1.54	42.46	36.6	1.16
May	55.06	29.6	1.86	44.04	36.7	1.20	40.66	36.3	1.12	48.86	37.3	1.31	45.30	30.0	1.51	43.06	36.8	1.17
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ¹			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products			Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
1951: Average	\$42.44	36.9	\$1.15	\$44.49	37.7	\$1.18	\$39.89	36.6	\$1.09	\$44.93	38.4	\$1.17	\$47.12	39.6	\$1.19	\$59.98	40.8	\$1.47
1952: Average	43.15	37.2	1.16	46.46	38.4	1.21	42.67	38.1	1.12	47.60	38.7	1.23	49.88	39.9	1.25	63.45	41.2	1.54
May	41.40	36.0	1.15	46.60	38.2	1.22	42.49	37.6	1.13	45.88	37.0	1.24	53.50	41.8	1.28	60.68	41.0	1.48
1952: November	45.90	38.9	1.18	49.23	39.7	1.24	44.97	39.8	1.13	49.39	39.2	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26	65.92	41.2	1.60
December	45.08	38.2	1.18	48.50	38.8	1.25	43.82	38.1	1.15	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.30	39.3	1.28	65.00	41.4	1.57
1953: January	43.52	37.2	1.17	48.26	38.0	1.27	42.55	37.0	1.15	49.53	39.0	1.27	50.05	38.8	1.29	63.09	40.7	1.55
February	44.13	37.4	1.18	47.63	37.8	1.26	42.90	37.3	1.15	48.01	37.8	1.27	51.22	38.8	1.32	63.96	41.0	1.56
March	44.72	37.9	1.18	48.64	38.3	1.27	43.82	38.1	1.15	48.13	37.6	1.28	49.67	38.5	1.29	64.21	40.9	1.57
April	44.01	37.3	1.18	48.01	37.8	1.27	43.04	37.1	1.16	48.13	37.6	1.28	50.57	38.9	1.30	65.35	41.1	1.59
May	44.03	37.0	1.19	47.88	37.7	1.27	41.72	36.6	1.14	50.44	38.5	1.31	51.33	40.1	1.28	66.42	41.0	1.62
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																	
	Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills ¹			Sawmills and planing mills, general									Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ²		
							United States			South			West					
1951: Average	\$71.53	39.3	\$1.82	\$59.13	40.5	\$1.46	\$59.54	40.5	\$1.47	\$41.36	42.2	\$0.98	\$76.04	38.6	\$1.97	\$64.02	42.4	\$1.51
1952: Average	77.68	41.1	1.89	63.24	40.8	1.55	63.65	40.8	1.56	43.03	42.6	1.01	81.51	39.0	2.09	66.94	42.1	1.59
May	67.60	39.3	1.72	60.94	40.9	1.49	61.61	40.8	1.51	43.00	43.0	1.00	78.52	38.3	2.05	64.90	41.6	1.56
1952: November	81.20	40.6	2.00	65.76	41.1	1.60	66.42	41.0	1.62	43.76	42.9	1.02	84.50	39.3	2.15	67.88	41.9	1.62
December	76.63	39.5	1.94	64.37	41.0	1.57	65.03	40.9	1.59	44.17	43.3	1.02	82.22	38.6	2.13	69.01	42.6	1.62
1953: January	76.19	40.1	1.90	62.47	40.3	1.55	63.11	40.2	1.57	42.42	42.0	1.01	80.77	38.1	2.12	67.65	41.5	1.63
February	77.74	40.7	1.91	63.34	40.6	1.56	63.99	40.5	1.58	42.84	42.0	1.02	82.26	38.8	2.12	69.21	42.2	1.64
March	77.18	40.2	1.92	63.43	40.4	1.57	64.08	40.3	1.59	42.53	41.7	1.02	82.47	38.9	2.12	69.63	42.2	1.65
April	79.40	39.5	2.01	64.46	40.8	1.58	65.28	40.8	1.60	43.76	42.9	1.02	82.64	38.8	2.13	69.63	42.2	1.65
May	80.57	39.3	2.05	66.10	40.8	1.62	66.91	40.8	1.64							69.89	42.1	1.66

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued															Furniture and fixtures		
	Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ¹			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			Total: Furniture and fixtures		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$61.89	42.1	\$1.47	\$68.10	43.1	\$1.58	\$48.85	41.4	\$1.18	\$49.37	42.2	\$1.17	\$51.24	42.0	\$1.22	\$57.27	41.2	\$1.39
1952: Average.....	65.83	42.2	1.56	70.62	42.8	1.65	50.39	41.3	1.22	50.82	42.0	1.21	53.63	41.9	1.28	60.59	41.5	1.46
May.....	64.53	41.9	1.54	67.20	42.0	1.60	49.56	41.3	1.20	50.28	41.9	1.20	53.63	41.9	1.28	59.16	40.8	1.45
1952: November.....	68.16	42.6	1.60	68.97	41.8	1.65	52.08	42.0	1.24	52.95	42.7	1.24	53.95	41.5	1.30	63.15	42.1	1.50
December.....	68.00	42.5	1.60	72.77	44.1	1.65	52.95	42.7	1.24	54.31	43.8	1.24	55.51	42.7	1.30	64.63	42.8	1.51
1953: January.....	67.30	41.8	1.61	70.95	43.0	1.65	51.05	41.5	1.23	51.85	42.5	1.22	54.21	41.7	1.30	62.51	41.4	1.51
February.....	68.36	42.2	1.62	73.65	44.1	1.67	51.41	41.8	1.23	51.97	42.6	1.22	54.60	42.0	1.30	62.67	41.5	1.51
March.....	68.36	42.2	1.62	73.68	43.6	1.69	51.96	41.9	1.24	53.20	42.9	1.24	54.89	41.9	1.31	63.65	41.6	1.53
April.....	68.69	42.4	1.62	73.08	43.5	1.68	52.67	41.8	1.26	53.93	42.8	1.26	55.02	42.0	1.31	63.04	41.2	1.53
May.....	68.79	42.2	1.63	73.18	43.3	1.69	52.63	42.1	1.25	53.75	43.0	1.25	55.44	42.0	1.32	62.58	40.9	1.53
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
	Household furniture ²			Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs			Office, public-building, and professional furniture ²			Wood office 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
1951: Average.....	\$55.08	40.8	\$1.35	\$50.80	41.3	\$1.23	\$58.11	39.8	\$1.46	\$60.45	40.3	\$1.50	\$66.53	43.2	\$1.54	\$62.34	43.9	\$1.42
1952: Average.....	58.93	41.5	1.42	53.38	41.7	1.28	64.58	41.4	1.56	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.36	42.2	1.62	60.86	41.4	1.47
May.....	56.84	40.6	1.40	51.82	40.8	1.27	61.81	40.4	1.53	62.64	39.9	1.57	67.20	42.0	1.60	61.01	41.5	1.47
1952: November.....	61.34	42.3	1.45	55.51	42.7	1.30	68.91	42.8	1.61	64.88	40.3	1.61	71.06	42.3	1.68	58.02	39.2	1.48
December.....	63.06	42.9	1.47	56.63	42.9	1.32	71.56	43.9	1.63	68.22	41.6	1.64	73.08	43.5	1.68	60.35	40.5	1.49
1953: January.....	60.30	41.3	1.46	54.50	41.6	1.31	64.87	40.8	1.59	68.64	41.1	1.67	71.15	42.1	1.69	60.75	40.5	1.50
February.....	61.01	41.5	1.47	55.04	41.7	1.32	66.08	41.3	1.60	68.39	41.2	1.66	70.22	41.8	1.68	62.10	41.4	1.50
March.....	61.57	41.6	1.48	56.28	42.0	1.34	66.98	41.6	1.61	67.23	40.5	1.66	71.40	42.0	1.70	62.51	41.4	1.51
April.....	60.94	40.9	1.49	55.49	41.1	1.35	66.10	40.8	1.62	66.66	40.4	1.65	71.40	42.0	1.70	61.95	41.3	1.50
May.....	59.68	40.6	1.47	55.34	41.3	1.34	63.92	39.7	1.61	64.78	39.5	1.64	70.38	41.4	1.70	61.95	41.3	1.50
Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
	Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills			Paperboard containers and boxes ²		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$69.14	41.9	\$1.65	\$69.06	41.6	\$1.66	\$53.43	41.1	\$1.30	\$65.51	43.1	\$1.52	\$71.04	44.4	\$1.60	\$60.19	41.8	\$1.44
1952: Average.....	72.80	41.6	1.75	71.17	40.9	1.74	57.69	41.5	1.39	68.91	42.8	1.61	73.68	43.6	1.69	64.45	42.4	1.52
May.....	71.38	41.5	1.72	71.17	40.9	1.74	56.68	41.0	1.38	66.46	41.8	1.59	71.14	42.6	1.67	61.65	41.1	1.50
1952: November.....	77.65	42.2	1.84	72.62	40.8	1.78	60.06	42.0	1.43	72.27	43.8	1.65	77.26	44.4	1.74	69.11	44.3	1.56
December.....	80.59	43.8	1.84	72.91	41.9	1.74	61.92	43.0	1.44	72.60	44.0	1.65	77.43	44.5	1.74	68.95	44.2	1.56
1953: January.....	77.15	41.7	1.85	72.34	41.1	1.76	61.05	42.1	1.45	71.55	43.1	1.66	77.00	44.0	1.75	66.41	42.3	1.57
February.....	75.58	41.3	1.83	73.03	40.8	1.79	60.90	42.0	1.45	71.81	43.0	1.67	77.26	43.9	1.76	66.83	42.3	1.58
March.....	76.59	41.4	1.85	73.16	41.1	1.78	61.59	41.9	1.47	72.31	43.3	1.67	77.44	44.0	1.76	68.37	43.0	1.59
April.....	76.18	41.4	1.84	73.87	41.5	1.78	63.34	42.8	1.48	71.81	43.0	1.67	77.44	44.0	1.76	67.10	42.2	1.59
May.....	74.21	39.9	1.86	73.39	41.0	1.79	62.60	42.3	1.48	72.07	42.9	1.68	77.88	44.0	1.77	67.36	42.1	1.60
Paper and allied products—Continued																		
	Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$59.92	41.9	\$1.43	\$64.84	41.3	\$1.57	\$59.77	41.8	\$1.43	\$77.21	38.8	\$1.99	\$83.45	36.6	\$2.28	\$79.20	39.8	\$1.99
1952: Average.....	64.18	42.5	1.51	65.44	40.9	1.60	62.40	41.6	1.50	81.48	38.8	2.10	87.12	36.3	2.40	83.60	40.0	2.09
May.....	61.39	41.2	1.49	62.80	40.0	1.57	60.53	40.9	1.48	81.27	38.7	2.10	87.60	36.5	2.40	81.97	39.6	2.07
1952: November.....	68.98	44.5	1.55	71.23	42.4	1.68	64.26	42.0	1.53	83.07	39.0	2.13	88.57	36.3	2.44	83.77	39.7	2.11
December.....	68.67	44.3	1.55	73.61	43.3	1.70	65.60	42.6	1.54	84.93	39.5	2.15	91.64	37.1	2.47	80.73	39.0	2.07
1953: January.....	65.99	42.3	1.56	70.47	42.2	1.67	65.36	41.9	1.56	83.21	38.7	2.15	86.38	35.4	2.44	83.13	39.4	2.11
February.....	66.41	42.3	1.57	71.32	42.2	1.69	64.90	41.6	1.56	83.76	38.6	2.17	87.82	35.7	2.46	86.80	40.0	2.17
March.....	67.94	43.0	1.58	72.50	42.4	1.71	65.68	42.1	1.56	85.24	39.1	2.18	89.28	36.0	2.48	87.64	40.2	2.18
April.....	66.68	42.2	1.58	71.74	42.2	1.70	65.31	41.6	1.57	84.97	38.8	2.19	91.36	36.4	2.51	82.89	39.1	2.12
May.....	67.10	42.2	1.59	69.46	41.1	1.69	65.31	41.6	1.57	85.58	38.9	2.20	92.48	36.7	2.52	82.04	38.7	2.12

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																	
	Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$67.32	39.6	\$1.70	\$75.20	40.0	\$1.88	\$75.79	40.1	\$1.89	\$43.47	37.8	\$1.15	\$62.24	39.9	\$1.56	\$91.42	38.9	\$2.35
1952: Average.....	71.24	39.8	1.79	80.00	40.2	1.99	81.61	40.2	2.03	45.84	38.2	1.20	62.33	39.2	1.59	98.25	39.3	2.60
May.....	70.74	39.3	1.80	80.00	40.0	2.00	79.60	39.6	2.01	46.22	38.2	1.21	61.53	38.7	1.59	96.82	39.2	2.47
1952: November.....	72.18	40.1	1.80	81.20	40.2	2.02	84.87	41.2	2.06	47.80	39.5	1.21	65.69	40.3	1.63	100.22	39.3	2.55
December.....	73.85	40.8	1.81	83.64	40.8	2.05	83.64	40.8	2.05	47.09	38.6	1.22	66.26	40.4	1.64	102.61	40.2	2.55
1953: January.....	73.05	39.7	1.84	82.42	40.4	2.04	82.37	39.6	2.08	47.50	38.0	1.25	65.93	40.2	1.64	102.03	39.7	2.57
February.....	71.92	39.3	1.83	82.19	39.9	2.06	84.44	40.4	2.09	46.62	37.0	1.26	65.11	39.7	1.64	103.36	39.6	2.61
March.....	74.77	40.2	1.86	83.84	40.5	2.07	84.24	40.5	2.08	48.51	38.2	1.27	65.76	40.1	1.64	106.37	40.6	2.62
April.....	73.66	39.6	1.86	83.60	40.0	2.09	84.85	40.6	2.09	48.63	37.7	1.29	65.74	39.6	1.66	102.68	39.8	2.58
May.....	74.80	40.0	1.87	83.39	39.9	2.09	84.65	40.5	2.09	48.50	37.6	1.29	66.63	39.9	1.67	102.17	39.6	2.58
Chemicals and allied products																		
	Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ²			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ²			Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber		
1951: Average.....	\$67.81	41.6	\$1.63	\$74.88	41.6	\$1.80	\$74.93	41.4	\$1.81	\$71.98	40.9	\$1.76	\$72.66	42.0	\$1.73	\$78.31	41.0	\$1.91
1952: Average.....	70.45	41.2	1.71	77.08	41.0	1.88	76.52	40.7	1.88	75.11	40.6	1.85	76.31	41.7	1.83	80.20	40.3	1.99
May.....	69.53	40.9	1.70	76.07	40.9	1.86	76.07	40.9	1.86	74.34	40.4	1.84	73.71	40.5	1.82	76.83	39.2	1.96
1952: November.....	72.56	41.7	1.74	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.04	41.6	1.90	78.06	41.3	1.89	82.40	43.6	1.89	83.03	40.5	2.05
December.....	72.98	41.7	1.75	79.87	41.6	1.92	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.28	41.2	1.90	81.22	43.2	1.88	85.08	41.1	2.07
1953: January.....	72.51	41.2	1.76	79.54	41.0	1.94	79.27	41.5	1.91	77.33	40.7	1.90	80.94	42.6	1.90	84.04	40.6	2.07
February.....	73.10	41.3	1.77	80.36	41.0	1.96	79.71	41.3	1.93	77.38	40.3	1.92	81.13	42.7	1.90	85.68	40.8	2.10
March.....	73.87	41.5	1.78	80.56	41.1	1.96	79.90	41.4	1.93	79.15	40.8	1.94	81.56	42.7	1.91	85.86	40.5	2.12
April.....	74.29	41.5	1.79	81.34	41.5	1.96	81.51	41.8	1.95	79.56	40.8	1.95	81.18	42.5	1.91	86.69	40.7	2.13
May.....	74.93	41.4	1.81	81.56	41.4	1.97	80.95	41.3	1.96	79.76	40.9	1.95	82.64	42.6	1.94	86.67	40.5	2.14
	Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ²			Soap and glycerin			Paints, pigments, and fillers ²		
1951: Average.....	\$62.65	39.4	\$1.59	\$67.77	40.1	\$1.69	\$62.47	41.1	\$1.52	\$70.89	41.7	\$1.70	\$77.19	41.5	\$1.86	\$68.55	41.8	\$1.64
1952: Average.....	66.47	39.8	1.67	70.09	39.6	1.77	63.44	39.9	1.59	73.93	41.3	1.79	81.14	41.4	1.96	71.38	41.5	1.72
May.....	65.90	39.7	1.66	67.77	39.4	1.72	62.49	39.3	1.59	71.63	40.7	1.76	78.34	40.8	1.92	72.07	41.9	1.72
1952: November.....	67.43	39.9	1.69	72.58	40.1	1.81	64.06	39.3	1.63	76.68	41.9	1.83	84.00	42.0	2.00	73.39	41.7	1.76
December.....	67.43	39.9	1.69	73.12	40.4	1.81	64.62	39.4	1.64	78.07	42.2	1.85	85.06	41.9	2.03	74.27	42.2	1.76
1953: January.....	67.32	39.6	1.70	71.37	39.0	1.83	64.12	39.1	1.64	77.93	41.9	1.86	85.27	41.8	2.04	73.57	41.8	1.76
February.....	66.69	39.0	1.71	71.00	38.8	1.83	68.39	41.2	1.66	78.35	41.9	1.87	85.28	41.6	2.05	74.64	41.7	1.79
March.....	68.85	39.8	1.73	73.47	39.5	1.86	68.06	41.0	1.66	78.81	41.7	1.89	86.11	41.4	2.08	75.42	41.9	1.80
April.....	69.08	39.7	1.74	73.88	39.3	1.88	68.06	41.0	1.66	77.49	41.0	1.89	85.28	41.0	2.08	76.02	42.0	1.81
May.....	69.60	40.0	1.74	74.07	39.4	1.88	68.47	41.0	1.67	76.89	40.9	1.88	84.04	40.6	2.07	77.71	42.7	1.82
	Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ²			Vegetable oils			Animal oils and fats		
1951: Average.....	\$67.72	41.8	\$1.62	\$56.55	42.2	\$1.34	\$52.33	42.2	\$1.24	\$59.34	46.0	\$1.29	\$55.22	46.4	\$1.19	\$68.40	45.0	\$1.52
1952: Average.....	70.47	41.7	1.69	59.36	42.1	1.41	56.23	42.6	1.32	61.51	45.9	1.34	57.07	46.4	1.23	70.34	44.8	1.57
May.....	70.81	41.9	1.69	59.64	42.6	1.40	56.53	42.5	1.33	61.90	43.9	1.41	57.51	43.9	1.31	70.40	44.0	1.60
1952: November.....	72.49	41.9	1.73	59.92	41.9	1.43	56.15	41.9	1.34	62.27	47.9	1.30	58.19	48.9	1.19	73.80	45.0	1.64
December.....	73.18	42.3	1.73	59.86	41.0	1.46	57.53	42.3	1.36	61.57	47.0	1.31	56.88	47.4	1.20	73.76	46.1	1.60
1953: January.....	72.91	41.9	1.74	62.25	41.5	1.50	57.12	42.0	1.36	61.18	46.0	1.33	56.73	46.5	1.22	71.84	44.9	1.60
February.....	73.57	41.8	1.76	61.09	41.0	1.49	57.24	42.4	1.35	61.74	45.4	1.36	56.75	45.4	1.25	73.39	45.3	1.62
March.....	74.76	42.0	1.78	61.80	41.2	1.50	59.00	43.7	1.35	62.83	45.2	1.39	58.11	45.4	1.28	73.02	44.8	1.63
April.....	75.12	42.2	1.78	61.80	41.2	1.50	60.01	43.8	1.37	63.49	44.4	1.43	57.77	44.1	1.31	73.19	44.9	1.63
May.....	77.04	42.8	1.80	64.53	41.9	1.54	59.50	41.9	1.42	66.16	44.4	1.49	59.75	43.3	1.38	75.90	46.0	1.65

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Miscellaneous chemicals ²			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and other petroleum and coal 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
1951: Average	\$63.50	41.5	\$1.53	\$51.74	38.9	\$1.33	\$72.42	42.6	\$1.70	\$80.98	40.9	\$1.98	\$84.66	40.7	\$2.08	\$69.39	41.8	\$1.66
1952: Average	65.35	41.1	1.59	54.49	39.2	1.39	73.92	42.0	1.76	84.85	40.6	2.09	88.44	40.2	2.20	73.74	41.9	1.76
May	65.10	41.2	1.58	55.18	39.7	1.39	72.21	41.5	1.74	75.35	37.3	2.02	76.76	35.7	2.15	71.45	41.3	1.73
1952: November	67.48	41.4	1.63	56.37	39.7	1.42	76.14	42.3	1.80	87.94	40.9	2.15	91.98	40.7	2.26	75.89	41.7	1.82
December	68.06	41.5	1.64	56.09	39.5	1.42	77.11	42.6	1.81	88.10	40.6	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	74.62	41.0	1.82
1953: January	68.39	41.2	1.66	56.12	38.7	1.45	76.62	42.1	1.82	88.10	40.6	2.17	91.94	40.5	2.27	75.44	41.0	1.84
February	68.88	41.0	1.68	55.54	38.3	1.45	80.65	42.9	1.88	87.45	40.3	2.17	91.03	40.1	2.27	75.62	41.1	1.84
March	69.38	41.3	1.68	57.18	38.9	1.47	79.95	42.3	1.89	87.89	40.5	2.17	91.71	40.4	2.27	75.30	41.7	1.85
April	69.29	41.0	1.69	56.98	38.5	1.48	79.57	42.1	1.89	88.29	40.5	2.18	91.66	40.2	2.28	77.56	41.7	1.86
May	69.12	40.9	1.69	56.92	38.2	1.49	78.91	42.2	1.87	89.16	40.9	2.18	91.88	40.3	2.28	79.98	43.0	1.86
	Rubber products									Leather and leather products								
	Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products			Leather: tanned, cured, and finished		
1951: Average	\$68.61	40.6	\$1.69	\$78.01	39.6	\$1.97	\$57.81	41.0	\$1.41	\$63.19	41.3	\$1.53	\$46.86	36.9	\$1.27	\$60.61	39.1	\$1.55
1952: Average	74.48	40.7	1.83	85.65	40.4	2.12	62.22	40.4	1.54	66.58	41.1	1.62	50.69	38.4	1.32	64.48	39.8	1.62
May	73.31	40.5	1.81	84.84	40.4	2.10	60.65	39.9	1.52	65.28	40.8	1.60	48.86	37.3	1.31	62.17	39.1	1.59
1952: November	76.86	41.1	1.87	87.23	40.2	2.17	68.30	41.9	1.63	69.81	41.8	1.67	50.76	37.6	1.35	67.80	40.6	1.67
December	79.19	41.9	1.89	90.42	41.1	2.20	66.49	41.3	1.61	72.33	42.8	1.69	53.46	39.6	1.35	69.22	41.2	1.68
1953: January	78.09	41.1	1.90	89.24	40.2	2.22	64.96	40.1	1.62	71.74	42.2	1.70	53.06	39.3	1.35	67.70	40.3	1.68
February	79.30	41.3	1.92	91.80	40.8	2.25	67.57	41.2	1.64	71.06	41.8	1.70	53.19	39.4	1.35	67.70	40.3	1.68
March	80.29	41.6	1.93	93.83	41.7	2.25	67.57	41.2	1.64	71.72	41.7	1.72	53.84	39.3	1.37	67.03	39.9	1.68
April	79.71	41.3	1.93	91.39	40.8	2.24	67.82	41.1	1.65	71.72	41.7	1.72	51.92	37.9	1.37	67.43	39.9	1.69
May	78.57	40.5	1.94	91.76	40.6	2.26	60.52	36.9	1.64	70.86	41.2	1.72	51.61	37.4	1.38	69.19	40.7	1.70
	Leather and leather products—Continued																	
	Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods		
1951: Average	\$64.50	43.0	\$1.50	\$46.25	37.6	\$1.23	\$44.28	36.0	\$1.23	\$53.72	39.5	\$1.36	\$43.59	37.9	\$1.15	\$42.67	37.1	\$1.15
1952: Average	64.12	41.1	1.56	49.40	38.9	1.27	48.26	38.0	1.27	56.84	40.6	1.40	45.08	38.2	1.18	44.15	37.1	1.19
May	62.47	40.3	1.55	47.75	37.6	1.27	46.74	36.8	1.27	54.94	40.1	1.37	44.15	37.1	1.19	43.44	36.5	1.19
1952: November	64.43	41.3	1.56	47.97	36.9	1.30	47.19	36.3	1.30	62.75	42.4	1.48	48.12	40.1	1.20	45.60	38.0	1.20
December	67.31	42.6	1.58	51.73	40.1	1.29	51.09	39.3	1.30	61.17	41.9	1.46	46.05	38.7	1.19	45.01	37.2	1.21
1953: January	69.23	43.0	1.61	51.35	39.5	1.30	51.48	39.3	1.31	57.34	40.1	1.43	45.36	37.8	1.20	43.92	36.3	1.21
February	70.09	43.0	1.63	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.61	39.4	1.31	56.16	39.0	1.44	48.09	39.1	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20
March	71.94	43.6	1.65	51.35	39.2	1.31	52.00	39.1	1.33	59.28	40.6	1.46	48.31	39.6	1.22	44.03	37.0	1.19
April	68.81	41.7	1.65	50.30	38.4	1.31	49.61	37.3	1.33	58.90	40.9	1.44	45.99	37.7	1.22	44.52	37.1	1.20
May	68.04	42.0	1.62	49.37	37.4	1.32	48.81	36.7	1.33	58.29	40.2	1.45	44.04	36.4	1.21	44.28	36.9	1.20
	Stone, clay, and glass products																	
	Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ²			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			Glass products made of purchased glass		
1951: Average	\$63.91	41.5	\$1.54	\$33.85	40.9	\$2.05	\$59.20	40.0	\$1.48	\$60.55	40.1	\$1.51	\$57.46	39.9	\$1.44	\$53.19	40.6	\$1.31
1952: Average	66.17	41.1	1.61	86.05	40.4	2.13	62.09	39.8	1.56	63.12	39.7	1.59	60.89	39.8	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38
May	64.94	41.1	1.58	83.23	41.0	2.03	60.98	39.6	1.54	61.86	39.4	1.57	60.25	39.9	1.51	55.49	40.5	1.37
1952: November	68.97	41.3	1.67	97.81	41.8	2.34	64.64	39.9	1.62	65.61	40.5	1.62	63.67	39.3	1.62	60.91	42.3	1.44
December	69.31	41.5	1.67	95.71	40.9	2.34	65.53	40.7	1.61	67.08	40.9	1.64	63.59	40.5	1.57	63.22	43.9	1.44
1953: January	68.21	40.6	1.68	99.53	41.3	2.41	64.15	39.6	1.62	65.34	39.6	1.65	62.41	39.5	1.58	60.06	42.0	1.43
February	69.29	41.0	1.69	98.18	41.6	2.36	66.23	39.9	1.66	66.63	39.9	1.67	65.27	39.8	1.64	60.20	42.1	1.43
March	70.21	41.3	1.70	98.47	41.9	2.35	67.80	40.6	1.67	69.05	41.1	1.68	66.40	40.0	1.66	61.17	41.9	1.46
April	70.45	41.2	1.71	98.51	42.1	2.34	68.17	40.1	1.70	70.99	40.8	1.74	64.68	39.2	1.65	59.86	41.0	1.46
May	70.86	41.2	1.72	102.67	42.6	2.41	68.57	40.1	1.71	71.51	41.1	1.74	64.96	38.9	1.67	58.92	41.2	1.43

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ²			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			Clay refractories		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	\$65.21	41.8	\$1.56	\$60.03	41.4	\$1.45	\$57.92	42.9	\$1.35	\$60.25	39.9	\$1.51	\$58.15	40.1	\$1.45	\$63.76	40.1	\$1.59
1952: Average	67.72	41.8	1.62	60.09	40.6	1.48	58.51	42.4	1.38	62.64	39.9	1.57	59.98	39.2	1.53	61.60	38.5	1.60
May	66.14	41.6	1.59	58.98	40.4	1.46	58.34	42.9	1.36	62.87	40.3	1.56	53.04	35.6	1.49	60.83	38.5	1.58
1952: November	71.23	41.9	1.70	61.51	40.2	1.53	59.36	42.1	1.41	63.68	39.8	1.60	62.09	39.3	1.58	63.41	37.3	1.70
December	71.23	41.9	1.70	61.81	40.4	1.53	58.80	42.0	1.40	64.87	39.8	1.63	63.04	39.9	1.58	64.64	37.8	1.71
1953: January	70.97	41.5	1.71	60.28	39.4	1.53	56.30	40.8	1.38	65.20	40.0	1.63	59.59	38.2	1.56	63.41	37.3	1.70
February	70.55	41.5	1.70	61.05	39.9	1.53	57.13	41.4	1.38	65.44	39.9	1.64	60.68	38.9	1.56	64.43	37.9	1.70
March	71.40	42.0	1.70	62.37	40.5	1.54	59.50	42.2	1.41	66.33	40.2	1.65	62.81	39.5	1.59	65.32	38.2	1.71
April	71.65	41.9	1.71	62.93	40.6	1.55	60.49	42.3	1.43	65.90	39.7	1.66	64.24	40.4	1.59	64.60	38.0	1.70
May	72.56	41.7	1.74	63.40	40.9	1.55	60.35	42.2	1.43	66.63	39.9	1.67	65.45	40.4	1.62	66.13	38.9	1.70
	Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ²			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ¹			Abrasive products		
1951: Average	\$57.91	38.1	\$1.52	\$68.25	45.2	\$1.51	\$67.50	45.0	\$1.50	\$58.93	41.5	\$1.42	\$68.46	42.0	\$1.63	\$72.28	41.3	\$1.75
1952: Average	61.15	38.7	1.58	70.65	45.0	1.57	70.22	45.3	1.55	60.01	41.1	1.46	69.83	40.6	1.72	73.45	39.7	1.85
May	60.92	38.8	1.57	69.91	45.1	1.55	70.07	45.5	1.54	58.79	41.4	1.42	68.85	40.5	1.70	72.29	39.5	1.83
1952: November	63.52	39.7	1.60	71.32	44.3	1.61	70.31	44.5	1.58	62.88	41.1	1.53	72.39	40.9	1.77	79.07	41.4	1.91
December	63.11	39.2	1.61	72.45	45.0	1.61	71.87	45.2	1.59	62.02	40.8	1.52	72.92	41.2	1.77	81.67	42.1	1.94
1953: January	62.65	38.2	1.64	69.12	43.2	1.60	67.82	43.2	1.57	60.85	40.3	1.51	73.16	41.1	1.78	81.06	42.0	1.93
February	63.96	39.0	1.64	70.79	43.7	1.62	69.64	43.8	1.59	62.17	40.9	1.52	73.62	40.9	1.80	80.54	41.3	1.95
March	64.35	39.0	1.65	70.63	43.6	1.62	69.64	43.8	1.59	62.27	40.7	1.53	74.29	41.5	1.79	82.88	42.5	1.95
April	63.03	38.2	1.65	72.00	43.9	1.64	70.84	44.0	1.61	62.88	41.1	1.53	74.39	41.1	1.81	81.51	41.8	1.95
May	62.25	37.5	1.66	70.96	43.8	1.62	70.08	43.8	1.60	65.31	41.6	1.57	75.12	41.5	1.81	82.32	42.0	1.96
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Con.						Primary metal industries											
	Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills ²			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products			Electrometallurgical products		
1951: Average	\$69.44	43.4	\$1.60	\$66.78	38.6	\$1.73	\$75.12	41.5	\$1.81	\$77.30	40.9	\$1.89	\$77.30	40.9	\$1.89	\$74.46	41.6	\$1.79
1952: Average	71.57	42.6	1.68	65.70	36.3	1.81	77.33	40.7	1.90	79.60	40.0	1.99	79.60	40.0	1.99	76.04	41.1	1.85
May	71.48	42.8	1.67	65.15	36.6	1.78	71.94	39.1	1.84	70.31	37.4	1.88	70.12	37.3	1.88	78.44	42.4	1.85
1952: November	74.99	43.6	1.72	66.05	34.4	1.92	82.80	41.4	2.00	86.31	41.1	2.10	86.31	41.1	2.10	79.07	41.4	1.91
December	74.21	43.4	1.71	69.91	36.6	1.91	84.02	41.8	2.01	86.51	41.0	2.11	86.51	41.0	2.11	79.87	41.6	1.92
1953: January	72.58	42.2	1.72	71.96	36.9	1.95	84.65	41.7	2.03	89.01	41.4	2.15	89.01	41.4	2.15	80.29	41.6	1.93
February	72.91	41.9	1.74	74.65	37.7	1.98	83.21	41.4	2.01	85.89	40.9	2.10	85.89	40.9	2.10	80.51	41.5	1.94
March	75.08	42.9	1.75	71.20	36.7	1.94	84.23	41.7	2.02	85.89	40.9	2.10	85.89	40.9	2.10	79.30	41.3	1.92
April	76.72	43.1	1.78	72.74	37.3	1.95	83.43	41.3	2.02	84.65	40.5	2.09	84.65	40.5	2.09	79.49	41.4	1.92
May	77.33	43.2	1.79	73.14	37.7	1.94	83.83	41.5	2.02	86.94	41.4	2.10	86.94	41.4	2.10	80.73	41.4	1.95
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Iron and steel foundries ²			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals ²			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc		
1951: Average	\$71.66	42.4	\$1.69	\$70.05	42.2	\$1.66	\$72.07	41.9	\$1.72	\$75.86	43.1	\$1.76	\$69.97	41.4	\$1.69	\$69.38	41.3	\$1.68
1952: Average	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73	70.56	39.2	1.80	77.70	42.0	1.85	75.48	41.7	1.81	75.06	41.7	1.80
May	71.23	40.7	1.75	68.40	40.0	1.71	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.93	42.5	1.81	74.58	41.9	1.78	74.23	41.7	1.78
1952: November	74.30	40.6	1.83	71.91	40.4	1.78	75.17	40.2	1.87	79.10	41.2	1.92	77.79	41.6	1.87	76.86	42.0	1.83
December	76.96	41.6	1.85	73.75	41.2	1.79	76.63	41.2	1.86	83.10	42.4	1.96	78.58	41.8	1.88	77.89	42.1	1.85
1953: January	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.32	40.4	1.79	75.70	40.7	1.86	79.52	41.2	1.93	79.61	41.9	1.90	78.54	42.0	1.87
February	76.63	41.2	1.86	73.49	40.6	1.81	80.79	42.3	1.91	81.29	41.9	1.94	79.65	41.7	1.91	79.15	42.1	1.88
March	78.96	42.0	1.88	76.49	41.8	1.83	81.60	42.5	1.92	82.29	42.2	1.95	79.65	41.7	1.91	79.15	42.1	1.88
April	78.62	41.6	1.89	76.96	41.6	1.85	78.50	41.1	1.91	81.73	41.7	1.96	79.07	41.4	1.91	77.98	41.7	1.87
May	77.08	41.0	1.88	75.26	40.9	1.84	78.25	41.4	1.89	80.16	40.9	1.96	79.46	41.6	1.91	78.35	41.9	1.87

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals ²			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous 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
1951: Average.....	\$70.97	41.5	\$1.71	\$64.94	41.1	\$1.58	\$68.78	40.7	\$1.69	\$70.76	40.9	\$1.73	\$64.22	39.4	\$1.63	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76
1952: Average.....	76.08	41.8	1.82	68.15	41.3	1.65	74.88	41.6	1.80	76.49	41.8	1.83	69.95	40.2	1.74	77.79	41.6	1.87
May.....	74.55	42.6	1.75	67.40	41.1	1.64	70.64	40.6	1.74	71.56	40.2	1.78	66.73	40.2	1.66	74.89	40.7	1.84
1952: November....	81.18	41.0	1.98	73.44	43.2	1.70	80.28	42.7	1.88	83.14	43.3	1.92	75.48	40.8	1.85	81.87	42.2	1.94
December.....	80.32	41.4	1.94	75.60	43.7	1.73	82.51	43.2	1.91	86.00	44.1	1.95	75.67	40.9	1.85	84.00	43.3	1.94
1953: January.....	81.56	41.4	1.97	71.72	41.7	1.72	82.75	43.1	1.92	85.22	43.7	1.95	77.61	41.5	1.87	82.84	42.7	1.94
February.....	80.98	40.9	1.98	72.91	41.9	1.74	82.75	43.1	1.92	85.50	43.4	1.97	78.68	42.3	1.86	82.10	42.1	1.95
March.....	79.38	40.5	1.96	74.62	42.4	1.76	83.57	43.3	1.93	86.09	43.7	1.97	79.26	42.4	1.87	82.71	42.2	1.96
April.....	80.59	40.7	1.98	74.20	42.4	1.75	83.96	43.5	1.93	87.91	44.4	1.98	77.98	41.7	1.87	80.75	41.2	1.96
May.....	80.78	40.8	1.98	73.74	41.9	1.76	84.83	43.5	1.95	91.25	45.4	2.01	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.56	41.1	1.96
	Primary metal industries—Continued												Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)					
	Miscellaneous primary metal industries ³			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-ripped pipe			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware		
1951: Average.....	\$80.65	42.9	\$1.88	\$84.87	43.3	\$1.96	\$80.41	43.0	\$1.87	\$75.07	40.8	\$1.84	\$68.81	41.7	\$1.65	\$66.49	41.3	\$1.61
1952: Average.....	82.15	41.7	1.97	86.09	42.2	2.04	80.54	41.3	1.95	81.14	41.4	1.96	72.38	41.6	1.74	69.72	41.5	1.68
May.....	78.72	41.0	1.92	85.24	42.2	2.02	75.17	40.2	1.87	76.02	39.8	1.91	70.45	41.2	1.71	66.83	40.5	1.65
1952: November....	87.55	42.5	2.06	89.25	42.5	2.10	86.51	42.2	2.05	87.55	42.5	2.06	75.90	42.4	1.79	71.45	41.3	1.73
December.....	90.06	43.3	2.08	95.47	44.2	2.16	86.50	42.4	2.04	87.55	42.5	2.06	78.37	43.3	1.81	74.52	42.1	1.77
1953: January.....	89.87	43.0	2.09	94.83	43.5	2.18	87.55	42.5	2.06	85.90	41.7	2.06	76.74	42.4	1.81	73.51	41.3	1.78
February.....	89.03	42.6	2.09	93.96	43.3	2.17	84.87	41.4	2.05	86.73	42.1	2.06	76.80	42.2	1.82	73.39	41.0	1.79
March.....	90.09	42.9	2.10	94.61	43.2	2.19	86.93	42.2	2.06	87.36	42.0	2.08	77.59	42.4	1.83	73.21	40.9	1.79
April.....	88.41	42.3	2.09	92.01	42.4	2.17	86.52	42.0	2.06	85.91	41.5	2.07	77.23	42.2	1.83	73.39	41.0	1.79
May.....	86.53	41.6	2.08	90.29	41.8	2.16	85.49	41.5	2.06	82.21	40.3	2.04	76.86	42.0	1.83	74.16	41.2	1.80
	Fabricated metal products—Continued																	
	Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware ²			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ²			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies		
1951: Average.....	\$66.30	41.7	\$1.59	\$60.74	41.6	\$1.46	\$69.70	42.5	\$1.64	\$66.49	41.3	\$1.61	\$68.71	40.9	\$1.68	\$75.24	41.8	\$1.80
1952: Average.....	69.05	41.1	1.68	63.55	41.0	1.55	69.38	41.3	1.68	70.69	41.1	1.72	70.99	40.8	1.74	73.60	40.0	1.84
May.....	67.40	40.6	1.66	61.97	40.5	1.53	69.55	41.4	1.68	68.11	40.3	1.69	69.55	40.2	1.73	71.71	39.4	1.82
1952: November....	73.60	42.3	1.74	67.84	42.4	1.60	72.38	41.6	1.74	76.25	42.6	1.79	73.34	41.2	1.78	76.30	40.8	1.87
December.....	75.25	43.0	1.75	68.75	42.7	1.61	73.43	42.2	1.74	78.30	43.5	1.80	75.78	42.1	1.80	78.62	41.6	1.89
1953: January.....	74.80	42.5	1.76	66.40	41.5	1.60	74.10	42.1	1.76	77.83	43.0	1.81	72.90	40.5	1.80	75.39	40.1	1.88
February.....	74.69	42.2	1.77	66.49	41.3	1.61	74.58	41.9	1.78	77.11	42.6	1.81	74.21	41.0	1.81	76.73	40.6	1.89
March.....	74.69	42.2	1.77	66.40	41.5	1.60	75.78	42.1	1.80	76.93	42.5	1.81	74.21	41.0	1.81	76.76	40.4	1.90
April.....	75.47	42.4	1.78	66.65	41.4	1.61	75.18	42.0	1.79	78.08	42.9	1.82	73.89	40.6	1.82	77.38	40.3	1.92
May.....	75.29	42.3	1.78	66.56	41.6	1.60	74.64	41.7	1.79	78.32	42.8	1.83	73.31	40.5	1.81	76.19	40.1	1.90
	Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ²			Structural steel and ornamental metal-work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work		
1951: Average.....	\$66.18	40.6	\$1.63	\$71.49	42.3	\$1.69	\$71.49	42.3	\$1.69	\$71.57	42.1	\$1.70	\$71.90	42.8	\$1.68	\$70.39	41.9	\$1.68
1952: Average.....	69.87	41.1	1.70	74.87	42.3	1.77	75.05	42.4	1.77	72.63	41.7	1.78	74.80	42.5	1.76	75.18	42.0	1.79
May.....	68.61	40.6	1.69	73.43	42.2	1.74	73.01	42.2	1.73	72.03	41.5	1.75	74.47	42.8	1.74	73.15	41.8	1.75
1952: November....	72.45	41.4	1.75	78.14	42.7	1.83	77.90	42.8	1.82	80.14	42.4	1.89	76.99	42.3	1.82	80.11	43.3	1.85
December.....	74.87	42.3	1.77	79.92	43.2	1.85	78.51	42.9	1.83	81.89	43.1	1.90	80.04	43.5	1.84	80.35	43.2	1.86
1953: January.....	72.04	40.7	1.77	78.38	42.6	1.84	78.94	42.9	1.84	78.40	41.7	1.88	78.38	42.6	1.84	78.20	42.5	1.84
February.....	73.16	41.1	1.78	79.24	42.6	1.86	79.18	42.8	1.85	77.49	41.0	1.89	79.79	42.9	1.86	79.29	42.4	1.87
March.....	73.34	41.2	1.78	79.79	42.9	1.86	79.92	43.2	1.85	80.56	42.4	1.90	79.55	43.0	1.85	79.38	42.3	1.87
April.....	72.45	40.7	1.78	80.04	42.8	1.87	79.74	43.1	1.85	78.44	41.5	1.89	79.98	43.0	1.86	81.13	42.7	1.90
May.....	72.27	40.6	1.78	80.46	42.8	1.88	81.16	43.4	1.87	79.34	42.2	1.88	80.46	42.8	1.88	80.41	42.1	1.91

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																							
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																							
	Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ²			Vitreous-enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ³								
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
1951: Average	\$68.38	40.7	\$1.68	\$52.92	37.8	\$1.40	\$70.58	40.8	\$1.73	\$64.64	40.4	\$1.60	\$65.03	40.9	\$1.59	\$72.11	43.7	\$1.65						
1952: Average	74.29	41.5	1.79	53.86	37.4	1.44	77.33	41.8	1.85	68.00	40.0	1.70	68.30	40.9	1.67	73.02	42.7	1.71						
May	72.57	41.0	1.77	49.48	34.6	1.43	74.98	41.2	1.82	66.30	39.0	1.70	67.06	40.4	1.66	72.25	42.5	1.70						
1952: November	79.00	42.7	1.85	56.79	38.9	1.46	81.70	43.0	1.90	70.93	41.0	1.73	72.56	41.7	1.74	77.79	43.7	1.78						
December	82.91	44.1	1.88	60.35	40.5	1.49	85.69	44.4	1.93	76.36	42.9	1.78	75.43	43.1	1.75	79.83	44.6	1.79						
1953: January	80.22	42.9	1.87	59.49	39.4	1.51	83.52	43.5	1.92	75.24	41.8	1.80	73.50	42.0	1.75	78.84	43.8	1.80						
February	79.10	42.3	1.87	58.89	39.0	1.51	82.18	42.8	1.92	75.12	41.5	1.81	73.22	41.6	1.76	79.10	43.7	1.81						
March	79.52	42.3	1.88	59.49	39.4	1.51	82.41	42.7	1.93	74.40	41.8	1.78	73.63	41.6	1.77	80.44	44.2	1.82						
April	79.29	42.4	1.87	56.78	37.6	1.51	82.37	42.9	1.92	69.08	39.7	1.74	72.16	41.0	1.76	80.08	44.0	1.82						
May	78.35	41.9	1.87	57.23	37.9	1.51	81.22	42.3	1.92	69.30	39.6	1.75	72.75	41.1	1.77	79.90	43.9	1.82						
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																							
	Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails									Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)			Engines and turbines ²		
1951: Average	\$71.91	42.3	\$1.70	\$73.43	42.2	\$1.74	\$74.02	43.8	\$1.69	\$74.75	45.3	\$1.65	\$76.38	43.4	\$1.76	\$79.12	43.0	\$1.84						
1952: Average	79.61	43.5	1.83	74.26	40.8	1.82	72.83	42.1	1.73	76.37	44.4	1.72	79.61	42.8	1.86	82.26	42.4	1.94						
May	80.36	44.4	1.81	73.21	40.9	1.79	70.72	41.6	1.70	75.41	44.1	1.71	78.75	42.8	1.84	79.65	41.7	1.91						
1952: November	84.63	43.4	1.95	80.79	42.3	1.91	77.33	43.2	1.79	80.36	45.4	1.77	80.94	42.6	1.90	84.18	42.3	1.99						
December	84.48	43.1	1.96	80.44	44.1	1.96	79.82	44.1	1.81	82.24	46.2	1.78	83.52	43.5	1.92	87.06	43.1	2.02						
1953: January	80.93	41.5	1.95	85.41	43.8	1.95	79.17	43.5	1.82	81.45	45.5	1.79	82.99	43.0	1.93	83.62	41.6	2.01						
February	80.10	41.5	1.93	85.65	43.7	1.96	79.17	43.5	1.82	82.17	45.4	1.81	83.03	42.8	1.94	84.23	41.7	2.02						
March	80.10	41.5	1.93	85.89	43.6	1.97	81.70	44.4	1.84	84.18	46.0	1.83	84.05	43.1	1.95	83.42	41.5	2.01						
April	81.25	42.1	1.93	84.28	43.0	1.96	80.59	43.8	1.84	83.36	45.8	1.82	83.46	42.8	1.95	83.43	41.3	2.02						
May	83.61	43.1	1.94	83.73	42.5	1.97	81.14	44.1	1.84	82.26	45.2	1.82	82.88	42.5	1.95	84.87	41.4	2.05						
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																							
	Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors ²			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery ³								
1951: Average	\$83.27	42.7	\$1.95	\$78.26	43.0	\$1.82	\$73.26	40.7	\$1.80	\$75.67	40.9	\$1.85	\$70.88	40.5	\$1.75	\$75.82	44.6	\$1.70						
1952: Average	89.02	42.8	2.08	80.37	42.3	1.90	75.41	39.9	1.89	77.02	39.7	1.94	73.97	40.2	1.84	77.61	43.6	1.78						
May	79.60	40.2	1.98	79.38	42.0	1.89	77.74	40.7	1.91	79.18	40.4	1.96	76.26	41.0	1.86	77.97	44.3	1.76						
1952: November	93.31	43.4	2.15	81.90	42.0	1.95	72.94	38.8	1.88	74.88	39.0	1.92	71.21	38.7	1.84	78.51	42.9	1.83						
December	96.36	44.2	2.18	84.94	42.9	1.98	77.20	40.0	1.93	79.40	39.9	1.99	74.77	40.2	1.86	80.11	43.3	1.85						
1953: January	97.01	43.5	2.23	80.34	41.2	1.95	77.41	39.9	1.94	79.40	39.7	2.00	74.99	40.1	1.87	79.98	43.0	1.86						
February	96.78	43.4	2.23	81.36	41.3	1.97	78.59	40.3	1.95	80.80	40.0	2.02	76.73	40.6	1.89	79.71	42.4	1.88						
March	86.90	40.8	2.13	82.57	41.7	1.98	78.78	40.4	1.95	80.60	39.9	2.02	77.11	40.8	1.89	81.65	43.2	1.89						
April	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.19	41.3	1.99	79.38	40.5	1.96	80.20	39.9	2.01	78.31	41.0	1.91	79.90	42.5	1.88						
May	100.55	44.1	2.28	81.19	40.8	1.99	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.20	39.1	2.00	76.36	40.4	1.89	80.51	42.6	1.89						
	Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields																							
	Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery ²			Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories								
1951: Average	\$75.04	44.4	\$1.69	\$77.29	45.2	\$1.71	\$85.74	46.6	\$1.84	\$84.85	47.4	\$1.79	\$82.26	45.2	\$1.82	\$87.98	46.8	\$1.88						
1952: Average	76.64	43.3	1.77	79.48	44.4	1.79	91.87	46.4	1.98	89.96	47.1	1.91	86.14	45.1	1.91	95.53	46.6	2.05						
May	77.62	44.1	1.76	79.65	45.0	1.77	90.48	46.4	1.95	88.64	46.9	1.89	84.52	45.2	1.87	94.60	46.6	2.03						
1952: November	77.90	42.8	1.82	79.74	43.1	1.85	94.92	46.3	2.05	92.00	46.7	1.97	89.60	44.8	2.00	99.22	46.8	2.12						
December	79.74	43.1	1.85	81.65	43.9	1.86	97.85	47.5	2.06	94.84	47.9	1.98	92.26	45.9	2.01	102.24	48.0	2.13						
1953: January	79.18	42.8	1.85	81.53	43.6	1.87	97.70	47.2	2.07	94.92	47.7	1.99	90.45	45.0	2.01	102.29	47.8	2.14						
February	79.15	42.1	1.88	80.97	43.3	1.87	96.67	46.7	2.07	94.74	46.9	2.02	90.45	45.0	2.01	100.75	47.3	2.13						
March	81.46	43.1	1.89	82.40	43.6	1.89	98.23	47.0	2.09	96.02	47.3	2.03	90.65	45.1	2.01	102.56	47.7	2.15						
April	80.14	42.4	1.89	79.61	42.8	1.86	97.19	46.5	2.09	95.47	46.8	2.04	91.76	45.2	2.03	100.84	46.9	2.15						
May	80.56	42.4	1.90	80.60	43.1	1.87	97.44	46.4	2.10	94.45	46.3	2.04	92.16	45.4	2.03	101.52	47.0	2.16						

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) ²			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery			Printing-trades machinery and equipment			General industrial machinery ²		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average.....	\$74.73	43.7	\$1.71	\$74.56	43.1	\$1.73	\$68.79	42.2	\$1.63	\$80.07	47.1	\$1.70	\$82.09	43.9	\$1.87	\$77.08	44.3	\$1.74
1952: Average.....	77.40	43.0	1.80	77.96	42.6	1.83	68.54	40.8	1.68	82.08	45.6	1.80	87.36	43.9	1.99	79.24	43.3	1.83
May.....	76.36	42.9	1.78	77.71	42.7	1.82	66.97	40.1	1.67	79.65	45.0	1.77	84.15	43.6	1.93	78.44	43.1	1.82
1952: November.....	78.94	42.9	1.84	78.68	42.3	1.86	70.28	41.1	1.71	81.88	44.5	1.84	91.67	44.5	2.06	80.60	43.1	1.87
December.....	81.65	43.9	1.86	81.27	43.0	1.89	73.18	42.3	1.73	86.12	46.3	1.86	94.71	45.1	2.10	83.98	44.2	1.90
1953: January.....	80.54	43.3	1.86	80.04	42.8	1.87	73.08	42.0	1.74	82.98	45.1	1.84	95.85	45.0	2.13	82.46	43.4	1.90
February.....	81.78	43.5	1.88	79.71	42.4	1.88	73.60	42.3	1.74	82.70	44.7	1.85	94.55	44.6	2.12	82.51	43.2	1.91
March.....	82.16	43.7	1.88	82.08	43.2	1.90	73.08	42.0	1.74	83.62	45.2	1.85	96.06	45.1	2.13	84.53	43.8	1.93
April.....	82.03	43.4	1.89	81.51	42.9	1.90	72.21	41.5	1.74	83.78	44.8	1.87	95.64	44.9	2.13	83.96	43.5	1.93
May.....	81.03	43.1	1.88	82.46	43.4	1.90	72.80	41.6	1.75	82.58	44.4	1.86	93.05	44.1	2.11	83.38	43.2	1.93
	<i>Pumps, air and gas compressors</i>			<i>Conveyors and conveying equipment</i>			<i>Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans</i>			<i>Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.</i>			<i>Mechanical power-transmission equipment</i>			<i>Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens</i>		
1951: Average.....	\$76.88	44.7	\$1.72	\$77.35	43.7	\$1.77	\$71.64	42.9	\$1.67	\$80.28	45.1	\$1.78	\$79.12	44.7	\$1.77	\$72.58	43.2	\$1.68
1952: Average.....	78.66	43.7	1.80	79.79	42.9	1.86	74.47	42.8	1.74	81.22	43.2	1.88	80.17	43.1	1.86	76.97	43.0	1.79
May.....	78.50	44.1	1.78	76.54	41.6	1.84	73.25	42.1	1.74	80.11	43.3	1.85	79.30	43.1	1.84	75.15	42.7	1.76
1952: November.....	79.67	43.3	1.84	81.51	42.9	1.90	75.86	43.1	1.76	83.61	43.1	1.94	83.33	43.4	1.92	76.13	41.6	1.83
December.....	82.09	43.9	1.87	85.75	44.2	1.94	76.36	42.0	1.78	86.78	44.5	1.95	86.14	44.4	1.94	79.92	43.2	1.85
1953: January.....	81.16	43.4	1.87	83.57	43.3	1.93	75.58	42.7	1.77	83.42	43.0	1.94	85.61	43.9	1.95	79.18	42.8	1.85
February.....	81.22	43.2	1.88	82.75	43.1	1.92	75.23	42.5	1.77	82.41	42.7	1.93	86.68	44.0	1.97	79.34	42.2	1.88
March.....	83.47	43.7	1.91	85.55	44.1	1.94	76.11	43.0	1.77	85.22	43.7	1.95	87.47	44.4	1.97	82.32	43.1	1.91
April.....	83.33	43.4	1.92	85.41	43.8	1.95	75.83	42.6	1.78	84.63	43.4	1.95	86.44	44.1	1.96	80.46	42.8	1.88
May.....	81.94	42.9	1.91	85.36	44.0	1.94	76.25	42.6	1.79	84.83	43.5	1.95	85.65	43.7	1.96	80.94	42.6	1.90
	<i>Office and store machines and devices²</i>			<i>Computing machines and cash registers</i>			<i>Typewriters</i>			<i>Service-industry and household machines²</i>			<i>Domestic laundry equipment</i>			<i>Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines</i>		
1951: Average.....	\$73.33	41.9	\$1.75	\$78.85	41.5	\$1.90	\$68.16	42.6	\$1.60	\$70.64	40.6	\$1.74	\$69.32	40.3	\$1.72	\$75.37	44.6	\$1.69
1952: Average.....	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.80	40.9	2.00	68.84	41.0	1.68	75.81	41.2	1.84	75.07	40.8	1.84	76.65	43.8	1.75
May.....	74.30	40.6	1.83	80.20	40.3	1.99	67.13	40.2	1.67	73.89	40.6	1.82	73.35	40.3	1.82	76.21	43.8	1.74
1952: November.....	76.11	40.7	1.87	83.84	41.1	2.04	69.53	40.9	1.70	77.46	41.2	1.88	79.99	42.1	1.90	77.07	43.3	1.78
December.....	76.86	41.1	1.87	83.84	41.1	2.04	70.28	41.1	1.71	81.18	42.5	1.91	78.77	41.9	1.88	80.91	44.7	1.81
1953: January.....	76.92	40.7	1.89	84.46	41.2	2.05	69.37	40.1	1.73	80.79	42.3	1.91	81.75	42.8	1.91	78.04	43.6	1.79
February.....	76.14	40.5	1.88	82.42	40.4	2.04	69.89	40.4	1.73	80.26	41.8	1.92	83.42	43.0	1.94	76.43	42.7	1.79
March.....	76.55	40.5	1.89	82.62	40.3	2.05	69.55	40.2	1.73	81.45	42.2	1.93	80.06	41.7	1.92	75.47	42.4	1.78
April.....	76.95	40.5	1.90	82.82	40.4	2.05	68.85	39.8	1.73	80.51	41.5	1.94	75.46	39.1	1.93	75.36	42.1	1.79
May.....	75.79	40.1	1.89	81.40	39.9	2.04	67.64	39.1	1.73	79.30	41.3	1.92	77.01	39.9	1.93	74.76	42.0	1.78
	<i>Sewing machines</i>			<i>Refrigerators and air-conditioning units</i>			<i>Miscellaneous machinery parts²</i>			<i>Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves</i>			<i>Ball and roller bearings</i>			<i>Machine shops (job and repair)</i>		
1951: Average.....	\$79.42	43.4	\$1.83	\$69.65	39.8	\$1.75	\$74.30	43.2	\$1.72	\$71.81	43.0	\$1.67	\$76.82	43.4	\$1.77	\$74.30	43.2	\$1.72
1952: Average.....	76.73	40.6	1.89	76.04	41.1	1.85	75.36	42.1	1.79	73.39	41.7	1.76	74.57	41.2	1.81	78.55	43.4	1.81
May.....	76.76	40.4	1.90	72.98	40.1	1.82	74.69	42.2	1.77	72.49	41.9	1.73	73.16	41.1	1.78	78.92	43.6	1.81
1952: November.....	78.09	41.1	1.90	77.68	41.1	1.89	77.28	42.0	1.84	76.13	41.6	1.83	76.45	41.1	1.86	79.86	43.4	1.84
December.....	79.68	41.5	1.92	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.61	42.8	1.86	77.75	41.8	1.86	79.29	42.4	1.87	81.96	44.3	1.85
1953: January.....	76.38	40.2	1.90	82.22	42.6	1.93	77.33	41.8	1.85	75.67	40.9	1.85	77.98	41.7	1.87	79.30	43.1	1.84
February.....	76.57	40.3	1.90	81.29	41.9	1.94	78.35	41.9	1.87	75.89	40.8	1.86	79.19	41.9	1.89	80.29	43.4	1.85
March.....	77.38	40.3	1.92	83.50	42.6	1.96	79.52	42.3	1.88	77.23	41.3	1.87	80.18	42.2	1.90	80.91	43.5	1.86
April.....	77.81	39.9	1.95	82.32	42.0	1.96	78.77	41.9	1.88	77.27	41.1	1.88	79.00	41.8	1.89	80.60	43.1	1.87
May.....	75.07	39.1	1.92	80.90	41.7	1.94	77.04	41.2	1.87	76.52	40.7	1.88	76.70	40.8	1.88	78.68	42.3	1.86

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery																	
	Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ²			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	\$64.84	41.3	\$1.57	\$70.31	42.1	\$1.67	\$63.15	42.1	\$1.50	\$69.43	40.6	\$1.71	\$69.44	42.6	\$1.63	\$75.36	42.1	\$1.79
1952: Average	68.64	41.1	1.67	73.99	41.8	1.77	64.78	41.0	1.58	75.58	41.3	1.83	71.48	41.8	1.71	80.22	42.0	1.91
May	67.23	40.5	1.66	71.75	41.0	1.75	63.59	40.5	1.57	75.44	41.0	1.84	70.97	41.5	1.71	76.52	40.7	1.88
1952: November	70.72	41.6	1.70	75.78	42.1	1.80	66.33	41.2	1.61	77.46	42.1	1.84	73.43	42.2	1.74	82.84	42.7	1.94
December	71.57	42.1	1.70	77.47	42.8	1.81	68.04	42.0	1.62	79.24	42.6	1.86	73.70	42.6	1.73	84.05	43.1	1.95
1953: January	71.72	41.7	1.72	76.86	42.0	1.83	66.91	41.3	1.62	78.77	41.9	1.88	73.39	41.7	1.76	83.95	42.4	1.98
February	71.28	41.2	1.73	76.91	41.8	1.84	67.40	41.1	1.64	78.91	42.2	1.87	74.11	41.4	1.79	84.40	42.2	2.00
March	72.21	41.5	1.74	77.89	42.1	1.85	67.90	41.4	1.64	78.96	42.0	1.88	74.11	41.4	1.79	85.20	42.6	2.00
April	71.69	41.2	1.74	77.70	42.0	1.85	68.72	41.4	1.66	78.21	41.6	1.88	72.57	41.0	1.77	84.80	42.4	2.00
May	70.82	40.7	1.74	76.96	41.6	1.85	68.39	41.2	1.66	77.64	41.3	1.88	72.62	40.8	1.78	82.98	41.7	1.99
	Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable			Electrical equipment for vehicles		
1951: Average	\$68.95	40.8	\$1.69	\$69.28	42.5	\$1.63	\$84.18	45.5	\$1.85	\$67.32	39.6	\$1.70	\$64.87	42.4	\$1.53	\$69.08	40.4	\$1.71
1952: Average	72.04	40.7	1.77	72.16	42.2	1.71	91.28	46.1	1.98	72.32	40.4	1.79	72.11	43.7	1.65	72.98	40.1	1.82
May	71.10	40.4	1.76	69.97	41.4	1.69	91.08	46.0	1.98	70.84	39.8	1.78	68.48	42.8	1.60	69.63	38.9	1.79
1952: November	73.12	40.4	1.81	73.60	42.3	1.74	93.32	46.2	2.02	75.35	41.4	1.82	76.91	44.2	1.74	73.26	39.6	1.85
December	75.48	41.7	1.81	74.99	43.1	1.74	93.12	46.1	2.02	75.95	41.5	1.83	76.78	44.9	1.71	78.91	42.2	1.87
1953: January	75.62	41.1	1.84	73.85	42.2	1.75	89.04	44.3	2.01	78.73	42.1	1.87	75.51	43.9	1.72	77.15	41.7	1.85
February	75.48	40.8	1.85	74.34	42.0	1.77	87.84	43.7	2.01	78.25	41.4	1.89	73.70	43.1	1.71	79.15	42.1	1.88
March	77.42	41.4	1.87	75.29	42.3	1.78	89.04	44.3	2.01	78.58	41.8	1.88	73.78	43.4	1.70	77.93	41.9	1.86
April	76.82	41.3	1.86	76.08	42.5	1.79	87.72	43.0	2.04	77.71	40.9	1.90	72.85	42.6	1.71	78.77	41.9	1.88
May	77.61	41.5	1.87	74.76	42.0	1.78	86.86	43.0	2.02	76.14	40.5	1.88	72.93	42.9	1.70	77.19	41.5	1.86
	Electric lamps			Communication equipment ²			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Miscellaneous electrical products ²		
1951: Average	\$58.20	40.7	\$1.43	\$60.27	41.0	\$1.47	\$58.32	40.5	\$1.44	\$55.06	41.4	\$1.33	\$77.33	43.2	\$1.79	\$60.60	40.4	\$1.50
1952: Average	58.89	39.0	1.51	64.21	40.9	1.57	62.12	40.6	1.53	57.49	40.2	1.43	82.03	43.4	1.89	65.93	40.7	1.62
May	58.37	38.4	1.52	63.18	40.5	1.56	61.41	40.4	1.52	54.00	38.3	1.41	81.97	43.6	1.88	65.12	40.2	1.62
1952: November	62.37	40.5	1.54	65.99	41.5	1.59	63.71	41.1	1.55	61.27	41.4	1.48	83.96	43.5	1.93	67.08	40.9	1.64
December	63.45	41.2	1.54	66.72	41.7	1.60	64.12	41.1	1.56	63.33	42.5	1.49	85.55	44.1	1.94	66.42	40.5	1.64
1953: January	65.99	41.5	1.69	66.65	41.4	1.61	63.99	40.5	1.58	64.82	43.8	1.48	83.85	43.0	1.95	67.13	40.2	1.67
February	67.39	41.6	1.62	65.77	40.6	1.62	63.92	40.2	1.59	62.51	41.4	1.51	82.26	42.4	1.94	67.03	39.9	1.68
March	66.49	41.3	1.61	66.67	40.9	1.63	64.24	40.4	1.59	63.69	41.9	1.52	82.88	42.5	1.95	67.03	39.9	1.68
April	67.07	41.4	1.62	66.02	40.5	1.63	63.68	39.8	1.60	62.70	41.8	1.50	82.49	42.3	1.95	67.54	40.2	1.68
May	65.53	40.7	1.61	65.04	39.9	1.63	62.56	39.1	1.60	62.67	41.5	1.51	82.71	42.2	1.96	67.87	40.4	1.68
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles ²			Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories		
1951: Average	\$66.17	40.1	\$1.65	\$53.99	39.7	\$1.36	\$74.58	45.2	\$1.65	\$75.67	40.9	\$1.85	\$75.45	39.5	\$1.91	\$76.04	39.4	\$1.93
1952: Average	73.16	41.1	1.78	56.66	39.9	1.42	72.93	42.9	1.70	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.03	40.5	2.05	83.84	40.5	2.07
May	70.58	40.1	1.76	56.66	39.9	1.42	72.76	42.8	1.70	79.93	41.2	1.94	80.20	40.1	2.00	81.00	40.1	2.02
1952: November	75.71	41.6	1.82	57.17	39.7	1.44	72.24	42.0	1.72	85.48	41.9	2.04	89.25	41.9	2.13	90.30	42.0	2.15
December	73.80	41.0	1.80	56.91	39.8	1.43	74.65	42.9	1.74	87.11	42.7	2.04	90.31	42.4	2.13	91.38	42.5	2.15
1953: January	73.31	40.5	1.81	58.00	40.0	1.45	73.57	41.8	1.76	85.06	41.9	2.03	86.94	41.4	2.10	87.77	41.4	2.12
February	73.35	40.3	1.82	58.40	40.0	1.46	73.39	41.0	1.79	85.69	41.8	2.05	87.99	41.7	2.11	89.03	41.8	2.13
March	74.30	40.6	1.83	58.69	40.2	1.46	72.14	40.3	1.79	85.49	41.7	2.05	88.20	41.8	2.11	89.25	41.9	2.13
April	75.81	41.2	1.84	58.80	40.0	1.47	70.84	39.8	1.78	85.49	41.5	2.06	87.99	41.7	2.11	88.82	41.7	2.13
May	75.62	41.1	1.84	60.38	40.8	1.48	71.64	39.8	1.80	84.67	41.3	2.05	86.73	41.3	2.10	87.35	41.4	2.11

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ²			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers 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
1951: Average	\$66.50	40.8	\$1.63	\$65.19	41.0	\$1.59	\$78.40	43.8	\$1.79	\$75.78	43.3	\$1.75	\$85.81	45.4	\$1.99	\$89.17	46.2	\$1.93
1952: Average	70.18	40.8	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	81.70	43.0	1.90	79.66	42.6	1.87	86.92	43.9	1.98	92.25	45.0	2.05
May	68.00	40.0	1.70	71.21	41.4	1.72	80.46	42.8	1.88	78.63	42.5	1.85	85.46	43.6	1.96	92.70	45.0	2.06
1952: November	71.64	39.8	1.80	70.64	40.6	1.74	84.48	43.1	1.96	82.60	42.8	1.93	88.94	43.6	2.04	95.10	45.5	2.09
December	72.45	40.7	1.78	74.52	42.1	1.77	86.04	43.9	1.96	84.00	43.3	1.94	92.16	45.4	2.03	94.02	45.2	2.08
1953: January	71.56	40.2	1.78	73.21	40.9	1.79	85.73	43.3	1.98	83.50	42.6	1.96	92.00	45.1	2.04	92.08	44.7	2.06
February	73.03	40.8	1.79	72.90	40.5	1.80	85.14	43.0	1.98	82.91	42.3	1.96	89.49	44.3	2.02	91.08	44.0	2.07
March	75.21	41.1	1.83	72.72	40.4	1.80	84.18	42.3	1.99	82.17	41.5	1.98	87.84	43.7	2.01	93.82	41.7	2.01
April	74.26	40.8	1.82	74.98	41.2	1.82	83.58	42.0	1.99	81.97	41.4	1.98	85.60	42.8	2.00	93.84	41.3	2.03
May	72.18	40.1	1.80	73.93	40.4	1.83	82.76	41.8	1.98	80.97	41.1	1.97	86.63	43.1	2.01	93.43	41.3	2.02
	Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing ²			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment ²			Locomotives and parts		
1951: Average	\$78.66	43.7	\$1.80	\$69.83	39.9	\$1.75	\$71.42	39.9	\$1.79	\$60.95	40.1	\$1.52	\$76.48	40.9	\$1.87	\$81.12	41.6	\$1.95
1952: Average	81.22	43.2	1.88	75.17	40.2	1.87	76.78	40.2	1.91	66.23	39.9	1.66	77.74	40.7	1.91	81.14	41.4	1.95
May	81.03	43.1	1.88	75.44	41.0	1.84	77.08	41.0	1.88	66.17	41.1	1.61	77.11	40.8	1.89	81.32	41.7	1.95
1952: November	83.33	43.4	1.92	72.95	37.8	1.93	73.70	37.6	1.96	67.47	39.0	1.73	76.80	40.0	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93
December	85.94	44.3	1.94	77.99	40.2	1.94	79.60	40.2	1.98	69.77	40.1	1.74	81.12	41.6	1.95	81.09	41.8	1.94
1953: January	84.63	43.4	1.95	76.03	39.6	1.92	77.62	39.6	1.96	68.46	39.8	1.72	79.37	40.7	1.95	78.94	40.9	1.93
February	85.65	43.7	1.96	76.60	38.3	2.00	78.11	38.1	2.05	68.11	39.6	1.72	79.98	40.6	1.97	79.56	40.8	1.95
March	86.29	43.8	1.97	78.79	39.2	2.01	80.73	39.0	2.07	69.49	40.4	1.72	81.41	40.5	2.01	84.46	41.4	2.04
April	85.73	43.3	1.98	80.00	39.8	2.01	81.77	39.5	2.07	71.86	41.3	1.74	81.40	40.1	2.03	84.86	40.8	2.08
May	84.94	42.9	1.98	80.19	39.7	2.02	81.74	39.3	2.08	72.28	41.3	1.75	79.98	39.4	2.03	80.32	38.8	2.07
	Transportation equipment—Continued						Instruments and related products											
	Railroad and streetcar			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses		
1951: Average	\$70.40	40.0	\$1.76	\$68.53	42.3	\$1.62	\$68.20	42.1	\$1.62	\$36.85	45.0	\$1.93	\$68.69	42.4	\$1.62	\$72.07	42.9	\$1.68
1952: Average	74.00	40.0	1.85	73.02	42.7	1.71	72.07	41.9	1.72	93.11	45.2	2.06	71.66	42.4	1.69	76.50	42.5	1.80
May	72.25	39.7	1.82	71.32	42.2	1.69	70.89	41.7	1.70	92.25	45.0	2.05	69.30	42.0	1.65	75.12	42.2	1.78
1952: November	74.87	39.2	1.91	80.28	44.6	1.80	74.88	42.5	1.75	96.64	45.8	2.11	74.73	42.7	1.75	80.22	43.6	1.84
December	80.93	41.5	1.95	75.68	43.0	1.76	75.76	42.8	1.77	97.52	46.0	2.12	76.46	43.2	1.77	81.72	43.7	1.87
1953: January	79.98	40.6	1.97	71.23	40.7	1.75	73.57	41.8	1.76	93.66	44.6	2.10	73.74	41.9	1.76	80.29	43.4	1.85
February	80.40	40.4	1.99	72.04	40.7	1.77	73.39	41.7	1.76	92.82	44.2	2.10	74.34	42.0	1.77	80.29	43.4	1.85
March	78.41	39.6	1.98	72.39	40.9	1.77	73.74	41.9	1.76	92.19	43.9	2.10	74.16	41.9	1.77	80.11	43.3	1.85
April	77.81	39.3	1.98	72.57	41.0	1.77	71.93	41.1	1.75	80.16	39.1	2.05	74.23	41.7	1.78	82.09	43.9	1.87
May	79.40	40.1	1.98	75.30	41.6	1.81	73.63	41.6	1.77	90.93	43.3	2.10	73.69	41.4	1.78	81.84	44.0	1.86
	Instruments and related products—Continued									Miscellaneous manufacturing industries								
	Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ²		
1951: Average	\$60.86	41.4	\$1.47	\$55.49	40.8	\$1.36	\$73.08	42.0	\$1.74	\$59.57	40.8	\$1.46	\$57.67	40.9	\$1.41	\$61.30	41.7	\$1.47
1952: Average	64.68	41.2	1.57	56.63	39.6	1.43	76.73	41.7	1.84	60.55	40.1	1.51	61.50	41.0	1.50	65.99	42.3	1.56
May	63.55	41.0	1.55	57.89	40.2	1.44	76.54	41.6	1.84	59.60	40.0	1.49	60.05	40.3	1.49	62.52	40.6	1.54
1952: November	66.08	41.3	1.60	59.18	41.1	1.44	79.29	42.4	1.87	62.73	41.0	1.53	64.26	42.0	1.53	71.84	44.9	1.60
December	66.56	41.6	1.60	59.74	41.2	1.45	80.09	42.6	1.88	63.86	41.2	1.55	65.57	42.3	1.55	72.32	45.2	1.60
1953: January	66.56	41.6	1.60	58.32	40.5	1.44	75.33	40.5	1.86	65.16	41.5	1.57	64.17	41.4	1.55	68.41	43.3	1.58
February	66.33	41.2	1.61	57.89	40.2	1.44	74.59	40.1	1.86	66.14	41.6	1.59	64.12	41.1	1.56	68.48	42.8	1.60
March	67.72	41.8	1.62	58.18	40.4	1.44	76.11	40.7	1.87	67.10	42.2	1.59	64.74	41.5	1.56	69.28	43.3	1.60
April	66.82	41.5	1.61	58.18	40.4	1.44	76.30	40.8	1.87	67.20	42.0	1.60	64.58	41.4	1.56	69.01	42.6	1.62
May	65.92	41.2	1.60	58.18	40.4	1.44	75.92	40.6	1.87	67.78	42.1	1.61	64.37	41.0	1.57	68.62	42.1	1.63

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Manufacturing—Continued																			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																			
Year and month	Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ²			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles			Sporting and athletic goods			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average.....	\$53.38	41.7	\$1.40	\$65.73	41.6	\$1.58	\$63.65	40.8	\$1.56	\$53.60	39.7	\$1.35	\$53.72	39.5	\$1.36	\$53.33	39.8	\$1.34	
1952: Average.....	63.33	42.5	1.49	70.98	42.0	1.69	68.64	41.1	1.67	58.73	40.5	1.45	58.84	40.3	1.46	58.90	40.9	1.44	
May.....	60.68	41.0	1.48	65.84	39.9	1.65	66.42	40.5	1.64	57.37	40.4	1.42	57.20	40.0	1.43	58.09	41.2	1.41	
1952: November.....	67.79	44.6	1.52	80.08	45.5	1.76	72.58	42.2	1.72	61.27	41.4	1.48	61.27	41.4	1.48	61.12	41.3	1.48	
December.....	68.70	45.2	1.52	79.28	45.3	1.75	72.93	42.4	1.72	62.06	41.1	1.51	61.41	40.4	1.52	63.15	42.1	1.60	
1953: January.....	66.73	43.9	1.52	71.74	42.2	1.70	71.28	41.2	1.73	60.15	40.1	1.50	59.04	39.1	1.51	61.69	41.4	1.49	
February.....	65.91	42.8	1.54	73.44	42.7	1.72	72.21	41.5	1.74	61.00	40.4	1.51	60.04	39.5	1.52	61.98	41.6	1.49	
March.....	66.10	43.2	1.53	75.69	43.5	1.74	72.73	41.8	1.74	62.06	41.1	1.51	61.81	40.4	1.53	62.58	42.0	1.49	
April.....	64.83	42.1	1.54	76.30	43.6	1.75	72.28	41.3	1.75	61.61	40.8	1.51	61.97	40.5	1.53	61.54	41.3	1.49	
May.....	64.48	41.6	1.55	75.68	43.0	1.76	70.64	40.6	1.74	61.91	41.0	1.51	62.17	40.9	1.52	61.39	41.2	1.49	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																			
Year and month	Pens, pencils, and other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads ⁵			Local railways and bus lines ⁶			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average.....	\$54.91	41.6	\$1.32	\$53.73	40.1	\$1.34	\$60.59	41.5	\$1.46	\$59.18	41.1	\$1.44	\$70.93	41.0	\$1.73	\$72.23	46.3	\$1.56	
1952: Average.....	57.26	40.9	1.40	55.74	40.1	1.39	64.79	41.8	1.55	62.02	40.8	1.52	74.30	40.6	1.83	76.56	46.4	1.65	
May.....	56.70	40.5	1.40	54.77	39.4	1.39	62.58	40.9	1.53	61.10	40.2	1.52	71.82	39.9	1.80	75.98	46.9	1.62	
1952: November.....	58.79	41.4	1.42	59.74	41.2	1.45	67.62	42.8	1.58	64.06	41.6	1.54	74.29	39.1	1.90	77.81	45.5	1.71	
December.....	59.76	41.5	1.44	59.47	41.3	1.44	68.96	43.1	1.60	65.68	42.1	1.56	76.30	40.8	1.87	78.66	46.0	1.71	
1953: January.....	57.86	39.9	1.45	60.30	41.3	1.46	70.09	43.0	1.63	64.37	41.0	1.57	74.61	39.9	1.87	76.01	44.5	1.71	
February.....	57.57	39.7	1.45	60.01	41.1	1.46	69.21	42.2	1.64	63.90	40.7	1.57	76.95	40.5	1.90	76.61	44.8	1.71	
March.....	58.29	40.2	1.45	61.01	41.5	1.47	69.28	42.5	1.63	64.37	41.0	1.57	75.30	40.7	1.85	76.78	44.9	1.71	
April.....	59.02	40.7	1.45	60.56	41.2	1.47	68.46	42.0	1.63	64.12	41.1	1.56	76.82	41.3	1.86	77.29	45.2	1.71	
May.....	59.28	40.6	1.46	60.24	40.7	1.48	68.39	41.7	1.64	64.15	40.6	1.58	-----	-----	-----	78.60	45.7	1.72	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																			
Year and month	Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ⁷			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁸			Telegraph ⁹			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power 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	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1951: Average.....	\$58.26	39.1	\$1.49	\$49.39	37.7	\$1.31	\$81.32	42.8	\$1.90	\$68.24	44.6	\$1.53	\$71.65	41.9	\$1.71	\$72.91	41.9	\$1.74	
1952: Average.....	61.22	38.5	1.59	51.43	37.0	1.39	86.51	42.2	2.05	72.48	43.4	1.67	75.12	41.5	1.81	76.18	41.4	1.84	
May.....	60.76	38.7	1.57	52.26	37.6	1.39	84.20	42.1	2.00	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.34	41.2	1.78	74.21	41.0	1.81	
1952: November.....	64.57	38.9	1.66	55.35	37.4	1.48	90.31	42.6	2.12	73.74	41.9	1.76	78.77	41.9	1.88	80.45	41.9	1.92	
December.....	63.63	38.8	1.64	52.26	36.8	1.42	92.23	43.1	2.14	74.10	42.1	1.76	78.21	41.6	1.88	78.88	41.3	1.91	
1953: January.....	63.69	38.6	1.65	52.56	36.5	1.44	92.02	43.0	2.14	73.63	41.6	1.77	78.40	41.7	1.88	79.27	41.5	1.91	
February.....	63.58	38.3	1.66	53.07	36.6	1.45	89.25	41.9	2.13	73.46	41.5	1.77	77.40	41.2	1.88	78.50	41.1	1.91	
March.....	63.03	38.2	1.65	52.20	36.5	1.43	88.83	41.9	2.12	73.63	41.6	1.77	77.87	41.2	1.89	78.91	41.1	1.92	
April.....	63.20	38.3	1.65	52.05	36.4	1.43	89.46	42.0	2.13	73.63	41.6	1.77	78.69	41.2	1.91	79.10	41.2	1.92	
May.....	64.63	38.7	1.67	54.68	37.2	1.47	90.95	42.5	2.14	75.90	42.4	1.79	79.10	41.2	1.92	79.73	41.1	1.94	
Manufacturing—Continued																			
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																			
Year and month	Transportation and public utilities—Continued						Wholesale and retail trade												
	Other public utilities—Continued						Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)				General merchandise stores ²			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
Year and month	Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings													
1951: Average.....	\$68.97	41.8	\$1.65	\$72.49	41.9	\$1.73	\$64.31	40.7	\$1.58	\$50.65	40.2	\$1.26	\$37.75	36.3	\$1.04	\$44.23	37.8	\$1.17	
1952: Average.....	71.80	41.5	1.73	75.89	41.7	1.82	67.80	40.6	1.67	52.67	39.9	1.32	38.41	35.9	1.07	44.77	37.0	1.21	
May.....	70.04	41.2	1.70	74.70	41.5	1.80	66.66	40.4	1.65	52.40	39.7	1.32	38.66	35.8	1.08	44.89	37.1	1.21	
1952: November.....	75.78	42.1	1.80	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.19	40.7	1.70	52.65	39.0	1.35	37.15	34.4	1.08	43.19	35.4	1.22	
December.....	74.46	41.6	1.79	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.53	40.9	1.70	52.54	39.8	1.32	38.48	37.0	1.04	45.90	38.9	1.18	
1953: January.....	74.52	41.4	1.80	80.37	42.3	1.90	69.08	40.4	1.71	53.45	39.3	1.36	38.85	35.0	1.11	44.50	35.6	1.25	
February.....	74.21	41.0	1.81	78.85	41.5	1.90	69.66	40.5	1.72	53.70	39.2	1.37	38.17	34.7	1.10	43.77	35.3	1.24	
March.....	74.21	41.0	1.81	79.49	41.4	1.92	69.89	40.4	1.73	53.70	39.2	1.37	37.82	34.7	1.09	43.67	35.5	1.24	
April.....	75.85	41.0	1.85	80.32	41.4	1.94	70.12	40.3	1.74	53.96	39.1	1.38	38.06	34.6	1.10	43.90	35.4	1.23	
May.....	75.67	40.9	1.85	81.12	41.6	1.95	71.10	40.4	1.76	54.35	39.1	1.39	38.41	34.6	1.11	44.25	35.4	1.25	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees¹—Continued

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued									Other retail trade					
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1951: Average	\$54.54	40.1	\$1.36	\$66.28	45.4	\$1.46	\$42.24	36.1	\$1.17	\$59.48	43.1	\$1.38	\$58.86	43.6	\$1.35
1952: Average	56.52	39.8	1.42	69.61	45.2	1.54	43.68	35.8	1.22	61.06	42.7	1.43	61.19	43.4	1.41
May	55.41	39.3	1.41	70.67	45.3	1.56	42.48	35.4	1.20	60.63	42.7	1.42	60.05	43.2	1.39
1952: November	56.99	39.3	1.45	71.26	45.1	1.58	43.65	35.2	1.24	62.46	42.2	1.45	61.78	42.9	1.44
December	57.13	39.4	1.45	71.28	45.4	1.57	45.49	36.1	1.26	65.66	43.2	1.52	61.92	43.3	1.43
1953: January	57.62	39.2	1.47	71.12	45.3	1.57	44.73	35.5	1.26	60.76	41.9	1.45	61.06	42.7	1.43
February	57.48	39.1	1.47	71.55	45.0	1.59	43.65	35.2	1.24	60.06	42.0	1.43	61.92	42.7	1.45
March	57.57	38.9	1.48	72.90	45.0	1.62	43.30	35.2	1.23	60.48	42.0	1.44	62.49	42.8	1.46
April	57.57	38.9	1.48	74.53	44.9	1.66	43.52	35.1	1.24	60.77	42.2	1.44	62.78	43.0	1.46
May	57.96	38.9	1.49	74.87	45.1	1.66	44.10	35.0	1.26	61.47	42.1	1.46	63.50	43.2	1.47
	Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹⁰						Service and miscellaneous								
	Banks and trust companies		Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Personal services						Motion-picture production and distribution ¹⁰	
							Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings		
1951: Average	\$50.32	\$83.68	\$61.31	\$35.42	43.2	\$0.82	\$37.81	41.1	\$0.92	\$43.99	41.5	\$1.06	\$83.95		
1952: Average	52.50	81.07	63.38	37.06	42.6	.87	38.63	41.1	.94	45.10	41.0	1.10	80.49		
May	52.12	81.54	62.55	36.64	42.6	.86	38.92	41.4	.94	46.62	42.0	1.11	90.52		
1952: November	53.42	80.10	64.06	37.22	42.3	.88	38.88	40.5	.96	44.96	40.5	1.11	88.85		
December	53.56	83.27	65.34	37.75	42.9	.88	39.55	41.2	.96	45.92	41.0	1.12	90.20		
1953: January	54.29	84.06	65.75	37.31	42.4	.88	39.36	41.0	.96	45.02	40.2	1.12	87.44		
February	54.61	83.21	66.23	37.65	42.3	.89	38.88	40.5	.96	43.73	39.4	1.11	90.79		
March	54.40	86.01	66.32	37.47	42.1	.89	39.38	40.6	.97	45.02	40.2	1.12	90.69		
April	54.26	85.34	66.60	37.38	42.0	.89	39.58	40.8	.97	45.81	40.9	1.12	89.39		
May	54.36	85.88	66.15	38.04	41.8	.91	40.16	41.4	.97	47.88	42.0	1.14	84.54		

¹ Data are based upon 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 mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. 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 Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

³ See footnote 2, table A-2.

⁴ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁵ Figures for class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based upon monthly data summarized in the M-300 report by the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month, except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I).

⁶ Data include privately and government operated local railways and bus lines.

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 1952 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 1952 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ Beginning with 1952, data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis and are not strictly comparable with figures shown for 1951.

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.

† Data are not available because of work stoppage.

See NOTE on p. 886.

TABLE C-2: Gross average weekly earnings of production workers in selected industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars ¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars		Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars
1939: Average	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1952: July	\$65.44	\$57.35	\$63.51	\$55.66	\$38.73	\$33.94
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	August	67.23	58.82	80.73	70.63	38.16	33.39
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	September	69.63	61.03	87.91	77.05	38.95	34.14
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	October	70.38	61.63	75.58	66.18	38.86	34.03
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	November	70.28	61.49	86.27	75.48	38.88	34.02
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	December	72.14	63.23	91.73	80.39	39.55	34.66
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	1953: January	71.34	62.63	87.79	77.08	39.36	34.56
1952: Average	67.97	59.89	78.32	69.00	38.63	34.04	February	71.17	62.76	81.42	71.80	38.88	34.29
1952: May	66.33	58.70	70.28	62.19	38.92	34.44	March	71.93	63.32	81.76	71.97	39.38	34.67
June	66.83	58.93	64.41	56.80	39.71	35.02	April ²	71.40	62.80	79.36	69.80	39.58	34.81
							May ²	71.63	62.83	84.23	73.89	40.16	35.23

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 having been selected for the base period.

² Preliminary.
See NOTE on p. 886.

TABLE C-3: Gross and net spendable average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars ¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
	Amount	Index (1947-49 average = 100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			Amount	Index (1947-49 average = 100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
			Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars				Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars
1941: January	\$26.64	50.3	\$25.41	\$42.14	\$26.37	\$43.73	1952: May	\$66.33	125.3	\$54.41	\$48.15	\$62.33	\$55.16
1945: January	47.50	89.7	39.40	51.77	45.17	59.36	June	66.83	126.2	54.79	48.32	62.72	55.31
July	45.45	85.8	37.80	48.77	43.57	56.22	July	65.44	123.6	53.73	47.09	61.63	54.01
1946: June	43.31	81.8	37.30	46.74	42.78	53.61	August	67.23	127.0	55.10	48.21	63.04	55.15
1939: Average	23.86	45.1	23.58	39.70	23.62	39.76	September	69.63	131.5	56.93	49.89	64.93	56.91
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	October	70.38	132.9	57.52	50.37	65.53	57.38
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	November	70.28	132.7	57.44	50.25	65.45	57.26
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	December	72.14	136.2	58.89	51.61	66.94	58.67
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	1953: January	71.34	134.7	58.27	51.16	66.30	58.21
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	February	71.17	134.4	58.13	51.26	66.16	58.34
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	March	71.93	135.8	58.72	51.69	66.77	58.78
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	April ²	71.40	134.8	58.31	51.28	66.34	58.35
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	May ²	71.63	135.3	58.49	51.31	66.53	58.36
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72							
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88							
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65							
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21							
1952: Average	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							

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 the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross aver-

age 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.

² Preliminary.
See NOTE on p. 886.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding 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 (1947-49 average = 100)							Amount	Index (1947-49 average = 100)				
1941: Average	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1952: May	\$1.65	\$1.60	124.2	\$1.74	\$1.68	\$1.53	\$1.49
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	June	1.65	1.60	124.2	1.74	1.68	1.53	1.49
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	July	1.64	1.60	124.2	1.73	1.68	1.54	1.50
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	August	1.66	1.61	125.0	1.76	1.70	1.54	1.49
1945: Average	1.023	² 963	² 74.8	1.111	² 1.042	.904	² 858	September	1.69	1.63	126.6	1.80	1.73	1.54	1.49
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	October	1.70	1.63	126.6	1.81	1.73	1.54	1.49
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	November	1.71	1.65	128.1	1.82	1.74	1.56	1.51
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	December	1.73	1.65	128.1	1.83	1.75	1.57	1.51
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	1953: January	1.74	1.67	129.7	1.84	1.76	1.58	1.53
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	February	1.74	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.58	1.54
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	March	1.75	1.68	130.4	1.85	1.77	1.59	1.54
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.76	1.69	1.54	1.49	April ³	1.75	1.69	131.2	1.85	1.78	1.59	1.55
								May ³	1.76	1.69	131.2	1.86	1.78	1.60	1.55

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 excluding overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays.

² 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 886.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food ²	Apparel	Housing ³						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services ⁴
				Total ³	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House-furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	85.8	97.2	97.2	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1950: January.....	100.6	97.0	96.7	104.4	107.5	102.5	109.9	97.4	99.4	110.2	105.0	99.4	104.3	103.9
February.....	100.4	96.5	96.7	104.6	107.7	102.8	109.6	97.6	99.4	110.0	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.9
March.....	100.7	97.3	96.8	104.6	107.8	102.8	109.9	97.7	99.5	109.8	105.1	99.1	104.4	103.9
April.....	100.8	97.7	96.7	104.7	108.1	102.9	109.7	97.7	99.4	109.6	105.1	99.1	104.0	103.8
May.....	101.3	98.9	96.5	104.7	108.5	102.8	106.8	97.5	99.7	110.1	105.3	99.0	103.8	103.9
June.....	101.8	100.5	96.5	104.9	108.7	102.7	107.6	97.4	99.6	109.9	105.4	99.2	102.5	103.7
July.....	102.9	103.1	96.4	105.3	109.1	102.8	108.1	98.1	99.9	111.2	105.6	99.5	101.7	104.1
August.....	103.7	103.9	97.1	106.1	109.3	102.7	109.8	99.7	101.2	112.4	106.0	100.8	101.9	106.3
September.....	104.4	104.0	99.2	107.1	109.5	102.8	111.6	102.4	102.3	112.7	107.0	101.3	102.7	106.8
October.....	105.0	104.3	100.9	108.1	109.6	102.7	113.4	104.7	103.6	112.6	107.1	103.3	103.0	107.1
November.....	105.5	104.4	101.6	108.8	110.0	102.7	114.3	106.0	104.4	112.9	107.4	106.1	103.6	107.4
December.....	106.9	107.1	102.2	109.4	110.4	102.7	114.8	107.1	105.6	114.1	108.0	107.4	104.1	107.9
1951: January.....	108.6	109.9	103.8	110.4	110.6	103.1	115.1	109.3	107.2	114.7	108.5	109.8	105.6	108.4
February.....	109.9	111.9	105.6	111.2	111.3	103.1	116.4	110.5	108.1	115.8	108.9	110.6	106.4	108.7
March.....	110.3	112.0	106.2	111.7	111.9	103.1	116.7	111.1	108.4	116.9	109.9	110.7	107.0	108.9
April.....	110.4	111.7	106.4	111.9	112.2	102.8	116.7	111.6	108.3	117.2	110.3	110.7	107.3	109.0
May.....	110.9	112.6	106.6	112.2	112.5	103.2	115.2	112.1	108.7	117.6	110.7	110.8	107.3	109.2
June.....	110.8	112.3	106.6	112.3	112.7	103.0	115.4	112.0	108.7	117.5	111.0	110.8	106.5	109.1
July.....	110.9	112.7	106.3	112.6	113.1	103.1	115.9	112.0	109.1	117.8	111.0	110.6	106.6	109.1
August.....	110.9	112.4	106.4	112.6	113.6	103.2	116.2	111.1	109.0	118.7	111.2	110.4	106.4	109.1
September.....	111.6	112.5	109.3	112.9	114.2	103.2	116.6	111.3	108.8	119.7	111.8	110.0	105.8	109.6
October.....	112.1	113.5	109.2	113.2	114.8	103.3	117.1	110.9	109.6	120.5	112.6	110.0	105.9	109.6
November.....	112.8	114.6	108.5	113.7	115.4	103.3	117.4	111.1	110.4	122.1	113.1	110.6	106.3	112.4
December.....	113.1	115.0	108.1	113.9	115.6	103.4	117.6	110.8	111.1	122.2	114.3	111.1	106.5	112.8
1952: January.....	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February.....	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March.....	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April.....	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May.....	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June.....	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July.....	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August.....	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September.....	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October.....	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November.....	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December.....	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April.....	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2

¹ A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947-49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39=100 base in table D-3.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a history and description of the index see The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; the pamphlet, The Consumer Price Index—A Short Description of the Index as Revised, 1953; The Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, in the April 1951 Monthly Labor Review; Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, Bulletin 1039

and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for the United States and 20 individual cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau for "All items" and 8 major components from 1947 to date. Indexes are also available from 1913 for "All items," food, apparel, and rent, for all large cities combined, and from varying dates for individual cities.

² Includes "Food away from home" for which indexes will be available later in 1953.

³ Includes "Other shelter" for which indexes will be available later in 1953.

⁴ Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees, burial services, etc.)

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, food and its subgroups

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total food ²	Food at home						Year and month	Total food ²	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ³			Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods ³
1947: Avg	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1951: Nov	114.6	114.6	115.1	117.7	109.2	109.5	118.5
1948: Avg	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Dec	115.0	115.0	115.2	116.3	110.7	115.8	114.5
1949: Avg	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	1952: Jan	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.1	112.0	118.2	109.1
1950: Avg	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	Feb	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.8
1951: Avg	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	Mar	112.7	112.7	115.7	115.2	112.0	113.7	104.4
1950: Jan	97.0	97.0	102.2	94.4	95.6	100.3	95.1	Apr	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110.4	121.1	105.0
Feb	96.5	96.5	102.3	95.6	95.3	97.6	93.5	May	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4
Mar	97.3	97.3	102.3	98.7	94.7	95.5	95.5	June	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122.4	105.2
Apr	97.7	97.7	102.4	99.5	93.3	97.4	95.1	July	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5
May	98.9	98.9	102.7	103.4	92.6	99.0	93.5	Aug	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1
June	100.5	100.5	102.7	106.1	92.3	102.5	94.1	Sept	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7
July	103.1	103.1	103.8	110.1	93.8	103.6	97.7	Oct	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1
Aug	103.9	103.9	106.2	112.2	95.7	94.7	105.3	Nov	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3
Sept	104.0	104.0	107.0	112.4	97.0	91.1	107.7	Dec	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6
Oct	104.3	104.3	107.2	109.0	99.6	92.9	110.4	1953: Jan	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7
Nov	104.4	104.4	107.4	107.7	100.1	95.8	109.2	Feb	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3
Dec	107.1	107.1	107.5	109.1	100.7	99.9	117.0	Mar	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1
1951: Jan	109.9	109.9	112.2	113.5	105.2	104.8	111.2	Apr	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4
Feb	111.9	111.9	113.2	116.3	106.1	109.8	110.3	May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3
Mar	112.0	112.0	113.4	117.2	106.2	106.3	112.7	June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9
Apr	111.7	111.7	113.9	117.3	106.0	105.2	112.4	July							
May	112.6	112.6	113.9	117.4	105.7	108.5	113.5	Aug							
June	112.3	112.3	114.0	116.9	105.9	107.7	113.8	Sept							
July	112.7	112.7	114.3	117.6	106.5	107.0	114.8	Oct							
Aug	112.4	112.4	114.2	118.4	106.9	102.3	116.5	Nov							
Sept	112.5	112.5	114.6	118.6	107.2	100.4	118.4	Dec							
Oct	113.5	113.5	114.6	119.1	107.9	103.2	118.9								

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 18 food sub-groups (1935-39=100) from 1923 to December 1952 were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

³ Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic), and other miscellaneous foods.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index¹—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100
	All items	Total food	All items		All items	Total food	All items		All items	Total food	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	1951: April	110.4	111.7	184.6
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	May	110.9	112.6	185.4
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	June	110.8	112.3	185.2
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	July	110.9	112.7	185.5
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	August	110.9	112.4	185.5
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	September	111.6	112.5	186.6
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	October	112.1	113.5	187.4
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	November	112.8	114.6	188.6
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	December	113.1	115.0	189.1
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	February	112.4	112.6	187.9
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	March	112.4	112.7	188.0
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	1950: January	100.6	97.0	168.2	April	112.9	113.9	188.7
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	February	100.4	96.5	167.9	May	113.0	114.3	189.0
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	March	100.7	97.3	168.4	June	113.4	114.6	189.6
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	April	100.8	97.7	168.5	July	114.1	116.3	190.8
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	May	101.3	98.9	169.3	August	114.3	116.6	191.1
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	June	101.8	100.5	170.2	September	114.1	115.4	190.8
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	July	102.9	103.1	172.0	October	114.2	115.0	190.9
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	August	103.7	103.9	173.4	November	114.3	115.0	191.1
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	September	104.4	104.0	174.6	December	114.1	113.8	190.7
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	October	105.0	104.3	175.6	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	November	105.5	104.4	176.4	February	113.4	111.5	189.6
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	December	106.9	107.1	178.8	March	113.6	111.7	189.9
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	April	113.7	111.5	190.1
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	February	109.9	111.9	183.8	May	114.0	112.1	190.6
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	March	110.3	112.0	184.5	June	114.5	113.7	191.4

¹ See footnote 1 on table D-1.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	Indexes, 1947-49=100														1935-39=100	
	June 1953	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	June 1950	Revised series June 1953	Old series May ⁴ 1953
United States average ¹	114.5	114.0	113.7	113.6	113.4	113.9	114.1	114.3	114.2	114.1	114.3	114.1	113.4	101.8	191.4	188.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	117.1	(²)	(²)	116.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	117.1	(²)	(²)	117.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	198.6	(²)
Baltimore, Md.....	115.1	(²)	(²)	114.2	(²)	(²)	114.4	(²)	(²)	115.0	(²)	(²)	113.0	101.6	197.9	(²)
Boston, Mass.....	(²)	(²)	111.7	(²)	(²)	112.1	112.4	112.7	113.4	113.2	113.7	113.7	112.0	102.8	(²)	177.5
Chicago, Ill.....	115.3	114.6	114.2	113.8	113.9	114.2	114.6	115.1	115.0	115.0	115.5	115.0	114.9	102.8	196.4	193.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.5	(²)	(²)	112.6	(²)	(²)	112.5	112.5	113.3	113.2	113.4	113.4	112.9	101.2	192.8	191.3
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(²)	113.7	(²)	(²)	112.5	(²)	(²)	113.6	(²)	(²)	114.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	192.8
Detroit, Mich.....	116.6	115.8	115.2	115.2	115.1	115.7	116.0	115.3	115.5	114.7	115.0	114.6	113.9	102.8	196.8	196.7
Houston, Tex.....	(²)	116.8	(²)	(²)	116.1	(²)	116.7	116.0	116.1	115.5	115.8	115.2	114.9	103.8	(²)	193.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	(²)	(²)	114.3	(²)	(²)	114.3	(²)	115.2	(²)	(²)	115.3	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	115.4	115.3	115.6	115.4	114.9	115.4	115.3	115.1	114.8	115.0	114.9	115.0	114.8	101.3	192.8	189.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(²)	(²)	115.1	(²)	(²)	114.4	114.6	(²)	(²)	114.8	(²)	(²)	114.9	102.1	(²)	(²)
New York, N. Y.....	112.0	111.4	111.1	111.2	111.1	111.7	112.0	112.9	112.4	112.4	112.2	112.3	110.9	100.9	185.4	182.7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	114.6	113.8	113.7	114.1	113.7	114.3	114.7	114.7	114.6	114.7	114.9	114.8	113.6	101.6	190.7	187.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(²)	(²)	112.8	(²)	(²)	112.6	113.4	113.5	113.4	113.2	113.5	113.0	112.2	101.1	(²)	191.7
Portland, Oreg.....	(²)	(²)	115.4	(²)	(²)	114.6	(²)	115.0	(²)	(²)	114.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.8	(²)	(²)	114.7	(²)	(²)	114.9	(²)	(²)	115.5	(²)	(²)	115.5	101.1	193.3	(²)
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.1	(²)	(²)	115.5	(²)	(²)	115.6	(²)	(²)	114.5	(²)	(²)	114.9	100.9	198.4	(²)
Scranton, Pa.....	(²)	112.0	(²)	(²)	112.2	(²)	(²)	113.1	(²)	(²)	114.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	185.3
Seattle, Wash.....	(²)	116.2	(²)	(²)	114.6	(²)	(²)	115.6	(²)	(²)	114.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	195.4
Washington, D. C.....	(²)	113.5	(²)	(²)	113.0	(²)	(²)	113.8	(²)	(²)	114.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	185.5

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and clerical worker families. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² A average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

³ Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

⁴ Latest "old series" indexes (1935-39=100) for the 14 cities not included in the revised index are as follows:

May 1953	
Birmingham, Ala.....	195.4
Milwaukee, Wis.....	196.9
New Orleans, La.....	190.1
Norfolk, Va.....	191.3

April 1953

Buffalo, N. Y.....	187.3	Minneapolis, Minn.....	188.0
Denver, Colo.....	189.1	Portland, Oreg.....	198.9
Indianapolis, Ind.....	192.5	Richmond, Va.....	181.5
Kansas City, Mo.....	181.8	Savannah, Ga.....	197.7
Manchester, N. H.....	184.7		

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Atlanta, Ga.....	195.0	Mobile, Ala.....	187.3
Baltimore, Md.....	192.0	Portland, Maine.....	181.5
Jacksonville, Fla.....	195.7	St. Louis, Mo.....	190.5
Memphis, Tenn.....	188.0	San Francisco, Calif.....	197.3

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index¹—All items and commodity groups, except food,² by city

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Apparel		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952
	United States average.....	114.5	113.4	104.6	105.6	112.6	111.7	121.1	117.8	129.4	126.3	107.8	106.8	118.2
Monthly:														
Chicago, Ill.....	115.3	114.9	106.8	105.4	114.2	111.7	120.0	116.2	133.8	133.2	109.9	108.7	112.9	108.8
Detroit, Mich.....	116.6	113.9	103.5	103.4	119.5	117.7	121.3	115.5	126.9	119.8	110.8	102.8	123.7	120.8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	115.4	114.8	103.2	106.0	117.5	113.2	119.9	118.3	126.8	121.1	103.7	113.3	113.9	116.3
New York, N. Y.....	112.0	110.9	104.8	105.9	106.7	106.1	120.5	119.6	127.5	127.4	106.1	104.1	118.3	112.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	114.6	113.6	104.1	104.5	116.2	117.0	120.3	118.0	133.5	132.6	112.2	109.5	122.0	120.4
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:														
Atlanta, Ga. ⁴	117.1	(3)	110.3	(3)	115.2	(3)	118.9	(3)	129.2	(3)	111.1	(3)	117.6	(3)
Baltimore, Md.....	115.1	113.0	104.2	103.6	107.9	106.1	132.0	125.2	138.8	128.7	119.3	114.2	118.9	118.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.5	112.9	104.8	106.1	108.8	106.4	121.5	117.1	130.0	127.7	99.1	102.1	116.0	112.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.8	115.5	104.6	106.5	109.8	109.4	133.1	130.3	136.9	130.9	100.1	100.5	116.1	113.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.1	114.9	103.6	106.0	112.9	113.7	121.0	118.8	142.0	134.4	105.1	102.7	115.4	111.9
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:														
Cleveland, Ohio.....	113.7	113.1	105.4	106.3	113.8	108.7	119.8	118.7	123.3	122.2	114.0	107.0	116.7	117.1
Houston, Tex.....	116.8	114.8	107.0	109.4	119.5	118.8	118.4	112.7	126.7	123.8	114.5	107.7	119.4	117.8
Scranton, Pa.....	112.0	112.1	106.5	107.4	112.1	112.1	114.1	111.7	129.3	120.4	118.2	118.6	115.3	117.2
Seattle, Wash.....	116.2	114.6	106.9	108.3	111.4	112.0	125.0	120.7	133.4	122.0	110.4	109.3	125.9	123.2
Washington, D. C.....	113.5	112.6	103.8	104.0	111.4	111.9	117.5	116.3	127.3	120.2	112.9	108.1	125.1	122.0
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:														
Boston, Mass.....	111.7	111.1	103.8	102.9	111.8	110.8	123.4	118.5	135.6	128.9	106.2	105.5	116.2	115.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	114.3	113.9	105.1	108.4	114.7	116.3	119.3	114.3	130.0	127.0	110.0	107.9	119.3	113.4
Minneapolis, Minn.....	115.1	(3)	105.4	(3)	117.0	(3)	136.4	(3)	121.8	(3)	116.7	(3)	122.9	(3)
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	112.8	112.3	104.1	104.8	106.1	106.9	121.1	114.0	139.0	138.1	97.2	105.1	118.8	117.0
Portland, Ore.....	115.4	114.7	104.0	105.4	111.7	110.6	118.0	115.9	127.6	122.5	115.3	116.4	117.5	115.4
Housing														
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		House furnishings		Household operation			
	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952	June 1953	June 1952
United States average.....	117.4	114.0	123.3	117.6	106.4	104.3	121.8	115.8	108.0	107.7	115.4	111.2		
Monthly:														
Chicago, Ill.....	120.3	116.2	(3)	117.2	100.0	100.0	119.8	119.2	109.7	109.4	118.6	115.9		
Detroit, Mich.....	119.0	112.9	(3)	(3)	108.4	102.0	117.0	115.0	110.8	111.6	106.6	103.8		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	123.5	119.7	(3)	(3)	109.5	106.7	(3)	(3)	111.0	109.5	107.6	105.7		
New York, N. Y.....	114.4	110.4	(3)	(3)	107.9	104.0	125.8	117.1	108.3	107.9	118.6	115.6		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	112.6	110.2	(3)	(3)	101.8	101.8	118.2	112.5	109.9	109.1	113.2	105.8		
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:														
Atlanta, Ga. ⁴	122.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	108.6	(3)	112.2	(3)	112.7	(3)	127.1	(3)		
Baltimore, Md.....	113.3	111.7	(3)	118.0	97.3	97.1	122.1	116.5	103.4	105.7	109.2	102.7		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	115.0	110.2	123.4	112.0	113.1	107.4	118.5	114.9	104.4	103.3	115.7	110.0		
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.7	112.6	117.1	115.1	100.1	95.8	127.9	120.9	109.1	107.9	116.7	111.7		
San Francisco, Calif.....	117.0	114.0	122.1	118.7	130.1	119.7	(3)	(3)	109.7	106.6	109.0	107.8		
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:														
Cleveland, Ohio.....	117.7	111.6	(3)	117.6	106.8	101.3	119.4	115.0	105.0	104.8	112.5	99.8		
Houston, Tex.....	123.2	119.1	(3)	133.8	106.5	100.4	(3)	(3)	105.2	106.4	119.6	109.6		
Scranton, Pa.....	114.2	111.7	118.8	116.3	111.9	111.9	129.9	116.1	101.7	103.0	105.8	101.3		
Seattle, Wash.....	119.0	115.6	(3)	121.9	99.0	102.8	127.0	112.7	108.5	109.8	110.3	108.7		
Washington, D. C.....	116.2	115.2	118.6	117.5	114.9	114.9	126.6	119.3	108.9	109.2	113.0	113.0		
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:														
Boston, Mass.....	115.6	113.0	(3)	(3)	105.4	105.6	124.7	117.1	107.7	108.0	107.6	106.4		
Kansas City, Mo.....	117.0	115.0	124.8	119.7	104.4	102.9	112.6	110.5	107.6	107.5	120.3	116.4		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	116.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	110.0	(3)	115.1	(3)	107.4	(3)	116.8	(3)		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.3	111.7	116.1	112.6	113.5	107.0	120.6	112.6	105.8	108.4	117.5	111.0		
Portland, Ore.....	119.6	115.9	(3)	123.4	118.6	105.0	123.2	109.3	110.9	109.6	111.2	108.6		

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² See tables D-2, D-3, and D-6 for food.³ Not available.⁴ Atlanta formerly priced Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[Indexes, 1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	June 1953	May 1953	June 1952	June 1953	May 1953	June 1952	June 1953	May 1953	June 1952	June 1953	May 1953	June 1952
United States average ³	113.7	112.1	114.6	113.7	111.7	114.6	118.9	118.4	116.9	111.3	109.2	116.5
Atlanta, Ga.	114.5	112.8	112.1	114.4	112.6	112.1	116.1	115.9	115.9	116.7	115.2	114.7
Baltimore, Md.	114.6	112.2	114.0	114.5	111.7	114.0	117.4	117.1	117.2	112.8	110.0	116.6
Boston, Mass.	111.2	108.8	114.2	110.9	107.9	114.2	117.1	117.3	117.5	105.8	103.5	114.1
Chicago, Ill.	112.4	110.8	115.7	112.3	110.5	115.7	114.4	115.2	114.8	106.9	104.7	117.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	116.9	114.1	116.5	117.0	113.9	116.5	117.7	117.6	117.0	116.9	113.2	116.8
Cleveland, Ohio	110.5	109.2	115.9	110.1	108.6	115.9	114.9	115.0	114.5	108.0	106.0	117.8
Detroit, Mich.	116.7	115.0	118.9	116.8	114.9	118.9	116.5	116.3	115.0	110.6	108.2	117.1
Houston, Tex.	112.6	111.9	112.5	111.9	111.1	112.5	115.9	114.9	116.0	108.2	107.6	112.5
Kansas City, Mo.	110.7	110.2	113.3	110.2	109.6	113.3	117.8	117.2	114.0	107.6	107.6	116.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	112.3	112.2	114.5	111.5	111.4	114.5	118.3	117.7	116.7	111.1	109.5	120.5
Minneapolis, Minn.	112.6	112.7	117.2	112.8	113.0	117.2	119.8	119.6	115.5	105.3	105.3	117.4
New York, N. Y.	112.0	110.3	112.3	111.8	109.8	112.3	123.0	122.6	118.0	102.0	108.2	116.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.8	113.3	116.0	115.8	112.9	116.0	119.0	118.6	117.3	111.9	110.2	117.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.	114.8	112.5	113.2	115.0	112.3	113.2	119.5	119.3	117.2	107.9	105.6	109.8
Portland, Ore.	114.0	113.4	116.2	114.1	113.4	116.2	115.1	114.7	110.5	117.6	114.8	127.3
St. Louis, Mo.	115.0	112.9	118.3	114.8	112.5	118.3	113.5	113.2	112.1	113.5	111.3	117.9
San Francisco, Calif.	114.1	113.9	116.0	114.6	113.7	116.0	127.6	123.7	122.3	112.0	109.5	119.0
Scranton, Pa.	113.7	111.5	114.3	113.4	110.8	114.3	116.9	116.3	116.4	111.1	107.6	119.1
Seattle, Wash.	113.2	112.0	114.1	113.3	111.9	114.1	119.7	119.3	115.4	111.8	107.8	117.4
Washington, D. C.	113.1	110.8	113.1	112.9	110.1	113.1	115.6	115.7	113.9	108.0	105.4	116.1

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	June 1953	May 1953	June 1952	June 1953	May 1953	June 1952	June 1953	May 1953	June 1952
United States average ³	107.5	107.8	108.9	121.7	115.2	122.4	110.9	110.3	105.2
Atlanta, Ga.	111.3	111.6	112.7	125.5	116.7	119.6	104.5	104.6	99.6
Baltimore, Md.	112.5	112.4	110.7	122.5	112.4	119.8	108.9	108.3	103.2
Boston, Mass.	105.9	106.1	110.3	120.1	108.2	125.9	107.2	106.1	101.4
Chicago, Ill.	108.3	108.6	109.8	120.0	113.5	122.3	117.2	116.8	110.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	109.2	109.1	112.2	124.9	114.9	124.2	116.3	115.4	109.6
Cleveland, Ohio	99.5	99.3	112.8	115.9	110.8	122.4	111.8	112.0	106.2
Detroit, Mich.	109.7	109.7	111.1	134.3	127.6	140.4	112.1	112.1	105.6
Houston, Tex.	107.7	108.1	112.9	118.8	115.4	116.1	111.1	111.1	105.7
Kansas City, Mo.	103.0	106.0	107.7	115.8	110.2	121.5	108.2	108.1	103.2
Los Angeles, Calif.	109.3	109.5	110.4	106.9	109.7	114.5	111.7	111.3	104.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	105.2	108.5	108.8	124.6	122.7	132.0	117.1	116.6	111.2
New York, N. Y.	102.2	102.2	101.3	119.0	111.8	117.6	111.1	109.2	104.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	109.6	109.7	109.5	128.7	116.0	126.1	111.1	110.1	105.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.	110.1	110.2	108.0	124.9	113.2	123.8	118.5	118.1	109.4
Portland, Ore.	109.7	110.0	109.6	111.9	114.0	118.1	114.1	112.8	104.3
St. Louis, Mo.	100.5	100.6	111.8	127.8	117.7	132.5	117.3	118.0	110.5
San Francisco, Calif.	110.2	110.3	110.3	120.7	122.1	123.6	108.6	108.9	102.3
Scranton, Pa.	107.5	107.9	106.7	120.8	112.5	120.8	110.9	110.2	103.0
Seattle, Wash.	107.2	108.6	110.2	121.1	118.2	121.3	108.9	109.2	103.4
Washington, D. C.	113.9	113.2	111.8	119.6	109.7	118.2	109.4	108.7	101.5

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 56 cities for total food (1935-39=100 or June 1940=100) were published in the March 1953 Monthly Labor Review and in previous issues. See table D-7 for U. S. average, latest date.

² See footnote 2 on table D-1.

³ A average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.

⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-7: Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price Dec. 1952	[Indexes, 1935-39=100]													
		Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.....	52.1	201.9	201.3	201.4	201.2	202.0	202.8	203.5	203.4	203.6	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	190.5
Corn flakes.....12 ounces.....	22.3	210.6	210.4	210.4	210.3	210.5	210.3	209.8	209.9	210.1	209.6	209.4	208.2	207.7	176.5
Rice.....pound.....	10.5	223.9	226.0	229.0	231.0	220.6	218.5	217.7	217.1	217.4	218.0	216.1	212.7	209.0	181.9
Rice 1.....do.....	18.7	104.3	103.8	103.0	102.8	102.2	100.9	99.9	99.0	98.2	96.7	96.1	94.9	93.1	85.1
Roller oats 2.....20 ounces.....	18.2	164.9	165.0	165.3	164.9	164.9	164.6	163.8	163.7	163.7	163.5	163.8	163.3	162.9	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white 3.....pound.....	16.2	190.4	190.2	190.3	190.3	190.2	190.1	188.9	189.7	185.2	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	163.9
Vanilla cookies.....7 ounces.....	23.1	221.9	222.8	223.5	222.4	224.9	225.4	224.6	223.3	222.5	224.6	224.2	224.2	223.8	191.7
Layer cake 4.....pound.....	50.2	110.0	109.6	109.1	108.8	108.7	109.7	107.9	108.9	108.2	108.5	107.9	108.3	109.1	---
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak.....do.....	108.1	320.0	324.7	328.2	331.2	331.1	330.2	330.1	330.3	330.0	330.4	331.9	333.3	333.6	287.9
Rib roast.....do.....	83.4	288.7	292.2	295.1	296.8	296.6	297.7	297.0	299.0	299.0	298.0	303.2	305.3	307.2	264.1
Chuck roast.....do.....	70.4	311.8	316.0	321.0	323.4	318.0	318.4	327.1	332.6	332.3	333.7	334.0	336.7	338.3	279.2
Frankfurters.....do.....	61.4	101.2	103.5	105.0	106.2	106.7	106.5	106.5	105.7	105.8	106.2	106.3	107.6	108.1	---
Hamburger 5.....do.....	57.5	187.9	192.3	200.0	207.3	207.1	207.6	211.9	210.6	211.7	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	181.8
Veal: Cutlets.....do.....	121.7	303.6	309.2	316.2	321.5	316.5	318.2	326.7	325.3	325.5	326.4	326.8	325.0	322.9	271.2
Pork:															
Chops.....do.....	72.3	219.0	232.5	263.7	266.0	278.7	254.4	257.5	245.8	223.2	225.1	223.9	227.6	226.0	243.5
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	64.6	169.4	175.2	183.6	185.7	185.2	170.7	167.3	158.8	159.2	160.6	161.9	163.5	165.2	161.9
Ham, whole.....do.....	65.0	221.2	219.4	229.6	236.1	239.2	227.1	226.1	213.4	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.2	215.8
Salt pork.....do.....	38.2	181.5	185.3	184.6	181.2	178.6	167.0	166.8	159.4	160.9	164.0	168.1	171.4	174.8	160.5
Lamb: Leg.....do.....	75.3	265.7	276.5	286.1	283.1	285.4	294.9	296.1	291.7	287.7	280.9	290.2	301.8	304.8	272.4
Poultry:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Frying chickens:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Dressed 6.....do.....	52.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ready-to-cook 7.....do.....	64.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen 8:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ocean perch fillet, frozen 9 do.....	45.1	288.7	290.8	292.2	291.5	290.7	291.8	293.3	295.1	295.5	296.7	299.6	298.3	296.7	268.4
Haddock fillet, frozen 9 do.....	50.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Salmon, pink 9.....16-ounce can.....	53.4	431.6	433.1	437.4	444.2	448.8	454.2	456.9	456.7	459.3	460.9	467.1	471.2	475.1	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter.....pound.....	81.7	224.3	229.1	233.8	235.9	230.6	229.0	223.5	225.3	231.1	245.8	258.5	252.4	241.2	195.4
Cheese, American process.....do.....	61.8	273.0	274.5	272.6	269.6	267.4	266.4	265.3	266.2	266.1	265.6	265.4	266.8	263.3	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart.....	24.8	202.4	202.8	201.8	199.6	197.0	195.7	193.3	193.7	195.0	196.7	198.5	196.0	195.0	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do.....	23.3	203.3	204.0	203.6	201.8	198.3	196.0	193.3	194.2	196.6	198.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	162.0
Ice cream 4.....pint.....	31.5	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.5	106.0	106.0	108.7	105.3	104.4	---
Milk, evaporated.....14 1/2-ounce can.....	15.0	210.5	210.8	210.4	210.3	210.1	209.7	210.0	209.8	209.6	208.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	174.2
Eggs: Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	70.4	201.8	226.0	230.6	221.4	217.2	208.7	169.1	164.0	165.9	161.3	166.5	184.3	216.7	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits: 4															
Strawberries 4.....12 ounces.....	38.5	86.7	87.0	87.8	88.6	88.8	88.6	89.2	89.8	88.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	---
Orange juice concentrate 6 6 ounces.....	18.3	78.1	78.9	78.5	78.3	78.5	74.6	73.9	73.3	83.0	84.2	85.3	88.8	92.5	---
Frozen vegetables: 4 Peas 4.....12 ounces.....	23.3	92.9	93.9	93.3	95.4	96.3	96.4	95.9	93.3	96.3	95.8	98.7	98.5	96.9	---
Fresh fruits:															
Apples.....pound.....	15.0	279.9	266.7	250.4	258.1	288.7	366.9	395.9	310.0	279.7	239.4	229.2	218.8	204.3	301.1
Bananas.....do.....	16.1	265.9	261.4	255.5	267.7	269.4	265.5	277.9	278.7	282.1	281.5	273.4	269.9	267.7	271.9
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....	47.2	165.9	193.7	216.6	203.0	193.2	188.6	170.0	164.3	159.9	160.8	156.2	161.7	164.7	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green.....pound.....	24.5	228.3	275.9	192.3	167.4	214.8	235.3	161.2	236.8	258.8	250.4	238.1	191.3	208.0	151.0
Cabbage.....do.....	7.7	204.6	192.2	185.1	199.4	286.2	267.6	229.7	327.6	235.5	198.1	260.0	419.8	288.0	174.3
Carrots.....bunch.....	13.3	245.1	228.1	214.8	218.7	216.2	217.8	220.9	234.7	193.4	196.3	220.0	291.7	281.8	181.7
Lettuce.....head.....	16.0	192.8	194.1	179.4	186.7	177.8	171.3	166.9	199.3	184.5	166.0	145.4	256.5	272.8	167.3
Onions.....pound.....	10.9	263.9	251.6	232.0	219.4	234.3	250.7	276.7	370.1	382.2	313.3	250.9	242.2	200.0	187.1
Potatoes.....15 pounds.....	109.4	300.3	304.0	289.3	312.7	354.4	360.1	351.9	333.7	307.0	282.0	270.5	289.5	266.2	219.3
Sweet potatoes.....pound.....	16.0	309.7	260.3	243.0	263.6	407.2	444.8	470.7	433.4	387.7	331.2	309.9	299.7	265.2	209.4
Tomatoes 10.....do.....	28.1	184.6	160.2	130.4	114.0	151.8	204.9	217.0	201.4	231.8	192.9	160.7	189.0	222.4	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches.....No. 2 1/2 can.....	33.8	175.7	175.1	172.8	173.1	172.8	172.4	173.6	180.0	178.8	179.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	140.1
Pineapple.....do.....	38.1	175.5	175.6	175.6	175.9	176.1	176.2	176.6	176.6	176.5	176.4	176.8	176.7	177.3	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn.....No. 303 can.....	19.1	176.5	177.1	176.1	176.5	174.4	173.0	172.6	172.2	172.0	171.2	171.3	169.5	168.3	138.4
Tomatoes.....No. 2 can.....	17.9	199.6	200.7	198.8	196.3	192.7	193.8	193.1	195.2	194.8	195.9	194.2	195.1	195.4	161.6
Peas.....No. 303 can.....	21.7	118.3	117.7	116.2	115.3	112.8	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.3	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.3
Baby foods 4.....4 3/4-5 ounces.....	10.0	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.9	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	---
Dried fruits: Prunes.....pound.....	28.0	265.7	263.7	259.4	257.7	256.0	256.0	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.0	259.0	260.6	261.6	237.8
Dried vegetables: Navy beans.....do.....	16.7	226.2	226.2	223.6	222.6	220.4	216.7	214.2	213.6	213.7	212.9	214.5	214.0	213.9	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee.....do.....	86.6	344.1	344.0	344.4	344.5	344.7	344.8	345.0	345.2	345.8	345.9	345.9	345.2	345.4	294.9
Cola drink 4 1/2.....carton of 6, 6-ounce.....	29.3	112.7	111.7	111.6	111.8	111.6	111.3	111.3	111.2	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	---
Fats and oils:															
Lard.....pound.....	16.1	108.8	111.0	114.8	118.2	122.2	120.7	122.4	118.3	124.8	130.3	143.7	149.8	155.5	116.0
Shortening, hydrogenated.....do.....	32.6	158.1	158.3	157.9	158.0	157.7	157.8	158.1	159.1	162.8	165.6	170.7	174.0	176.6	155.6
Salad dressing.....pint.....	34.1	141.6	141.9	142.0	143.1	142.6	142.0	141.1	142.9	146.7	147.9	151.1	153.6	153.4	142.1
Margarine, colored 13.....pound.....	30.3	161.7	161.9	161.4	159.2	158.5	156.7	153.9	151.8	151.6	153.8	157.2	165.4	169.4	161.1
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar.....5 pounds.....	52.4	195.5	195.8	195.9	195.6	195.1	193.3	192.2	191.2	189.1	187.0	187.9	188.7	188.8	175.3
Grape jelly 4.....12 ounces.....	23.5	98.6	98.3	98.4	98.1	98.0	98.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	98.2	98.3	98.8	99.6	---

1 July 1947=100.

2 February 1943=100.

3 Average price based on 52 cities; index on 56.

4 December 1950=100.

5 Priced in 46 cities.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities 1

[1947-49=100]

Table with 15 columns: Commodity group, June 1953, May 1953, Apr. 1953, Mar. 1953, Feb. 1953, Jan. 1953, Dec. 1952, Nov. 1952, Oct. 1952, Sept. 1952, Aug. 1952, July 1952, June 1952, June 1950. Rows include categories like Farm products, Processed foods, Textile products, Hides, skins, and leather products, Fuel, power, and lighting materials, Chemicals and allied products, Rubber and products, Lumber and wood products, Pulp, paper, and allied products, Metals and metal products.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	[1947-49=100]														
	June 1953 ²	May 1953	Apr. 1953	Mar. 1953	Feb. 1953	Jan. 1953	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	June 1950	
Machinery and motive products.....	122.8	* 122.4	122.0	121.8	121.6	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.3	106.3	
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	122.5	122.4	122.3	122.2	121.8	121.8	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	108.3	
Construction machinery and equipment.....	129.4	* 129.1	128.6	127.1	126.2	126.2	126.3	126.2	125.8	125.8	125.3	125.4	125.4	108.1	
Metalworking machinery.....	131.1	130.1	129.8	129.1	129.0	129.0	129.0	128.9	129.1	129.2	129.1	129.0	127.9	108.8	
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	124.7	* 123.8	123.6	122.1	122.0	121.9	121.9	121.8	121.8	122.3	122.2	122.2	122.4	107.0	
Miscellaneous machinery.....	122.2	* 122.0	120.6	120.3	120.1	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.4	119.2	119.1	119.0	119.0	105.0	
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	124.0	* 122.6	121.3	119.9	119.7	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.0	119.7	119.8	119.9	120.0	102.1	
Motor vehicles.....	118.6	* 118.6	118.9	120.0	119.9	119.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	106.7	
Furniture and other household durables.....	114.2	114.1	113.9	113.1	112.9	112.7	112.3	112.1	112.0	112.0	111.5	111.6	111.6	103.1	
Household furniture.....	113.9	114.0	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.2	113.0	112.8	112.6	112.6	112.5	112.6	112.7	101.8	
Commercial furniture.....	124.3	124.3	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.0	123.2	123.2	123.2	122.5	122.5	123.2	123.2	106.2	
Floor covering.....	124.8	* 125.0	124.2	124.1	124.1	124.1	122.7	122.4	122.4	122.4	118.9	119.1	119.1	109.1	
Household appliances.....	108.1	108.1	108.0	107.9	107.4	107.4	107.5	107.2	107.2	107.3	106.8	106.8	106.3	100.1	
Radios.....	95.3	94.9	94.9	95.5	95.5	95.0	95.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Television sets.....	74.9	74.9	74.9	74.9	75.6	74.5	74.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Other household durable goods.....	125.5	125.4	125.4	121.8	121.7	121.2	119.6	119.6	119.5	119.5	119.4	119.4	119.3	106.8	
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	117.9	* 117.2	116.9	115.1	114.6	114.6	114.6	114.5	114.4	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	105.4	
Flat glass.....	121.0	116.4	116.4	116.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	114.4	105.6	
Concrete ingredients.....	118.2	117.9	117.6	113.8	113.1	113.1	112.9	113.0	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	105.7	
Concrete products.....	115.5	* 115.5	114.2	112.8	112.8	112.8	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.7	112.4	112.4	112.4	104.5	
Structural clay products.....	125.2	124.7	124.6	124.3	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	121.3	121.3	121.4	110.5	
Gypsum products.....	122.1	122.1	122.1	118.3	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	117.7	102.3	
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	106.2	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	98.9	
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	116.4	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.1	112.7	112.0	111.9	111.9	111.9	105.7	
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages ⁴	114.9	114.8	114.8	114.8	111.9	111.9	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	110.8	101.4	
Cigarettes ⁴	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	112.0	112.0	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	107.3	102.8	
Cigars ⁴	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.0	101.5	98.0	100.6	
Other tobacco products ⁴	121.5	121.5	121.5	122.4	120.3	120.3	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	118.4	114.8	103.3	
Alcoholic beverages ⁴	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.1	110.7	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	111.2	100.9	
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	120.6	119.9	119.8	119.8	119.8	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.7	100.8	
Miscellaneous.....	95.9	* 99.7	98.5	101.7	101.2	103.0	105.1	105.7	108.4	108.3	108.9	105.5	108.1	96.9	
Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	114.0	114.3	113.7	112.9	112.8	112.8	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.1	113.1	113.3	113.3	104.8	
Manufactured animal feeds.....	83.7	91.1	88.7	95.0	94.4	97.9	102.1	103.3	108.4	108.3	109.5	102.7	107.9	93.7	
Notions and accessories.....	93.2	93.2	93.2	94.3	92.9	92.9	92.9	91.1	90.9	90.8	90.8	91.5	91.5	88.7	
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	101.8	* 101.9	101.8	101.8	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.1	101.0	96.6	
Other miscellaneous.....	120.2	* 120.3	121.1	121.0	121.2	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.5	105.4	

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100). The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Prices are collected from manufacturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180), or reprint Serial No. R. 2007.

² Preliminary.

³ Not available.

⁴ Figures shown in this series are the official indexes. Beginning with January 1953 the method of calculating excise taxes and discounts was changed and official indexes for earlier dates are not strictly comparable with these. For analytical purposes indexes prior to 1953 have been recalculated for comparability and are available on request.

* Revised.

TABLE D-9: Special wholesale price indexes¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1953						1952						1950	
	June ²	May	April	March	February	January	December	November	October	September	August	July	June	June
All foods.....	103.9	104.1	103.4	104.0	104.1	105.0	104.5	108.6	109.5	110.7	111.5	111.3	108.1	95.0
All fish.....	100.9	106.5	98.9	102.8	108.0	110.5	104.6	113.2	101.6	108.1	99.8	102.9	102.8	92.4
Special metals and metal products.....	124.9	* 124.1	123.6	124.2	123.5	123.0	123.0	122.9	123.1	123.4	123.1	121.4	120.8	108.3
Metalworking machinery.....	138.3	* 138.2	137.6	136.6	136.5	136.4	136.4	136.3	136.3	136.3	136.1	136.1	136.1	109.8
Machinery and equipment.....	125.2	* 124.4	123.7	122.8	122.5	122.4	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.2	106.1
Total tractors.....	123.8	123.8	123.6	122.8	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.5	121.3	121.3	120.7	120.7	120.7	107.5
Steel mill products.....	137.1	* 134.4	131.1	131.1	130.9	131.1	130.9	130.9	131.0	131.2	131.1	124.7	124.8	114.9
Building materials.....	120.5	* 120.2	119.9	119.2	118.7	118.5	118.3	118.4	118.6	118.7	118.6	118.0	117.8	107.5
Soaps.....	85.7	* 87.1	87.2	86.7	86.6	87.1	87.2	86.8	87.0	87.0	87.5	87.5	87.2	80.9
Synthetic detergents.....	90.8	90.8	90.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.8	91.0	91.0	91.0	82.9
Refined petroleum products.....	109.1	109.1	108.9	108.6	107.2	107.7	107.7	108.0	108.4	108.5	108.3	109.6	109.9	102.1
East coast petroleum.....	107.3	107.8	109.3	108.5	108.8	111.6	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	111.8	114.4	112.6	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum.....	100.0	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.7	101.0	101.0	101.8	101.8	102.0	101.5	103.0	104.2	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum.....	116.8	116.8	115.2	114.6	114.6	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.0	116.0	116.6	109.7
Pacific coast petroleum.....	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	108.7	104.2	104.2	104.2	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	107.0	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	115.1	* 115.2	115.2	115.0	115.2	115.7	115.8	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.6	115.3	116.7	95.6

¹ See footnote 1, table D-8.

² Preliminary.

* 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
1947-49 (average).....	3,573	-----	2,380,000	-----	39,700,000	.46
1945.....	4,750	-----	3,470,000	-----	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	-----	4,600,000	-----	116,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	-----	2,170,000	-----	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	-----	1,960,000	-----	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	-----	3,030,000	-----	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	-----	2,410,000	-----	38,800,000	.44
1951.....	4,737	-----	2,220,000	-----	22,900,000	.23
1952.....	5,117	-----	3,540,000	-----	59,100,000	.57
1952: June.....	435	719	201,000	990,000	15,000,000	1.80
July.....	433	694	166,000	866,000	12,700,000	1.46
August ²	494	786	228,000	380,000	2,810,000	.33
September.....	522	828	250,000	378,000	3,390,000	.39
October.....	459	768	450,000	584,000	5,000,000	.53
November.....	269	535	98,800	215,000	1,560,000	.20
December.....	179	369	33,600	82,300	854,000	.09
1953: January ²	350	500	200,000	250,000	1,250,000	.15
February ²	350	550	120,000	200,000	1,000,000	.12
March ²	450	650	180,000	230,000	1,100,000	.12
April ²	500	700	275,000	350,000	2,500,000	.27
May ²	525	750	270,000	370,000	3,000,000	.34
June ²	500	725	250,000	400,000	3,750,000	.40

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 Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

³ Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)															
	1953							1952							1952	1951
	July ²	June ³	May ³	April ³	Mar. ³	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total	
Total new construction ⁴	\$3,273	\$3,199	\$2,941	\$2,735	\$2,521	\$2,278	\$2,361	\$2,550	\$2,858	\$3,094	\$3,160	\$3,118	\$3,037	\$32,638	\$30,895	
Private construction.....	2,172	2,149	1,988	1,851	1,729	1,575	1,627	1,795	1,934	2,007	2,029	2,030	1,992	21,812	21,564	
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,101	1,110	1,007	944	863	758	816	942	1,024	1,051	1,045	1,047	1,028	11,100	10,973	
New dwelling units.....	970	980	880	830	770	675	735	850	915	935	930	930	910	9,870	9,849	
Additions and alterations.....	107	107	105	94	74	64	63	74	91	98	97	99	101	1,045	934	
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	24	23	22	20	19	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	17	185	190	
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	493	479	451	426	430	434	431	433	443	441	434	421	414	5,014	5,152	
Industrial.....	179	187	192	193	198	204	201	193	194	193	190	183	181	2,320	2,117	
Commercial.....	165	152	129	113	114	112	109	112	113	105	101	98	99	1,137	1,371	
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings.....	60	56	52	49	49	50	51	50	49	46	44	43	41	515	544	
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	105	96	77	64	65	62	58	62	64	59	57	55	58	622	827	
Other nonresidential building.....	149	140	130	120	118	118	121	128	136	143	143	140	134	1,557	1,664	
Religious.....	41	38	35	33	33	34	35	37	38	39	38	36	33	399	452	
Educational.....	36	34	32	31	30	31	32	33	33	33	32	31	29	351	345	
Social and recreational.....	15	14	13	11	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	125	164	
Hospital and institutional ⁷	27	26	26	25	26	26	27	28	30	33	34	35	36	394	419	
Miscellaneous.....	30	28	24	20	19	17	16	19	23	26	27	26	25	288	284	
Farm construction.....	155	148	138	120	108	100	97	97	112	133	162	175	171	1,610	1,646	
Public utilities.....	410	399	380	352	326	275	275	314	347	375	381	379	370	4,003	3,729	
Railroad.....	43	41	40	40	34	27	29	43	38	48	39	33	38	438	399	
Telephone and telegraph.....	43	52	52	48	48	43	44	45	48	53	51	50	51	570	487	
Other public utilities.....	314	306	288	264	238	205	202	226	261	274	291	296	281	2,995	2,843	
All other private ⁸	13	13	12	9	8	8	8	9	8	7	7	8	9	85	64	
Public construction.....	1,101	1,050	953	884	792	703	734	755	924	1,087	1,131	1,088	1,045	10,826	9,331	
Residential building ⁹	51	50	49	49	47	48	47	49	49	51	54	56	54	654	595	
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	389	384	374	369	353	315	328	342	361	379	393	392	371	4,119	3,469	
Industrial.....	172	169	162	153	153	123	131	142	154	166	177	176	161	1,667	946	
Educational.....	144	142	140	139	133	131	132	134	136	137	139	140	138	1,619	1,513	
Hospital and institutional.....	30	32	32	34	33	33	34	36	38	40	41	43	41	473	528	
Other nonresidential.....	43	41	39	38	34	28	31	30	33	36	36	33	31	360	482	
Military and naval facilities ¹⁰	126	121	115	114	111	104	109	111	121	128	134	134	128	1,388	887	
Highways.....	360	330	260	200	140	110	115	112	240	362	380	342	328	2,860	2,518	
Sewer and water.....	67	63	61	60	67	54	56	56	58	61	62	63	64	692	716	
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	20	17	15	14	13	11	13	13	16	19	21	19	17	193	213	
Conservation and development.....	78	76	70	70	65	56	61	67	74	81	81	76	77	854	853	
All other public ¹²	10	9	9	8	6	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	66	80	

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁶ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁷ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁸ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁹ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

¹⁰ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹¹ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹² Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of contracts awarded and force-account work started on federally financed new construction, by type of construction ¹

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1953 ²					1952								1952	1951
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.*	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June*	May	Total	Total
Total new construction ³	\$245,615	\$276,006	\$226,027	\$179,773	\$220,337	\$633,222	\$314,555	\$243,803	\$507,192	\$460,602	\$225,787	\$600,148	\$293,557	\$4,420,908	\$4,201,939
Airfields ⁴	4,207	20,936	16,567	3,264	12,262	13,500	17,363	11,805	8,496	8,012	3,924	17,556	6,020	110,144	278,630
Building	98,903	138,440	70,417	111,985	134,745	182,651	200,662	96,240	368,911	340,903	90,547	372,620	152,450	2,350,784	2,179,280
Residential	620	3,025	580	4,807	371	321	790	1,009	1,149	3,367	362	2,067	668	11,031	8,966
Nonresidential	98,283	135,415	69,837	107,178	134,374	182,330	199,872	95,231	367,762	337,536	90,185	370,553	151,782	2,339,753	2,170,314
Educational ⁵	11,169	16,714	15,874	8,194	5,275	9,569	7,153	9,405	8,980	8,941	9,073	12,290	879	85,396	60,570
Hospital and institutional	22,117	5,303	9,755	5,192	15,575	9,278	8,870	11,208	3,572	29,054	6,931	20,060	15,171	154,690	305,787
Administrative and general ⁶	4,462	4,078	1,978	1,785	4,931	3,531	2,088	1,702	5,011	1,022	2,514	11,891	3,422	39,015	57,146
Other nonresidential building	60,535	109,320	42,230	92,007	108,593	159,952	181,761	72,916	350,199	298,519	71,667	326,312	132,310	2,060,652	1,746,811
Airfield buildings ⁷	10,145	11,829	2,360	7,902	7,435	12,566	7,134	7,652	1,780	7,701	4,131	7,773	2,702	66,156	91,911
Industrial ⁸	31,187	71,527	13,915	77,240	68,641	108,832	135,302	20,196	301,919	252,033	32,103	169,787	57,021	1,225,749	892,384
Troop housing	4,451	6,617	15,049	1,612	13,862	14,515	17,545	6,271	11,736	18,095	20,305	58,360	23,178	284,013	225,900
Warehouses	5,197	4,962	2,977	1,110	8,667	7,440	14,453	20,102	11,991	10,551	4,165	38,013	35,998	261,294	75,824
Miscellaneous ⁹	9,555	14,385	7,929	4,143	9,988	16,599	7,327	18,695	22,773	10,139	10,963	52,379	13,411	223,440	460,783
Conservation and development	14,129	10,665	37,096	4,379	21,444	18,852	20,969	31,632	27,581	7,912	3,727	44,720	8,826	280,669	396,841
Reclamation	9,419	3,083	5,577	444	10,461	5,724	3,456	6,900	13,970	2,894	659	10,923	2,191	92,812	86,928
River, harbor, and flood control	4,710	7,582	31,519	3,935	10,983	13,128	17,513	24,732	13,611	5,018	3,068	33,797	6,635	187,857	309,913
Highways	109,809	92,717	90,443	47,092	42,101	56,770	48,663	76,838	78,198	93,360	105,449	124,689	105,228	997,767	850,946
Electrification	11,815	2,981	4,743	8,709	3,304	345,371	10,920	2,585	9,144	895	14,464	9,039	10,896	518,216	281,251
All other ¹⁰	6,752	10,267	6,761	4,344	6,481	16,078	15,978	24,703	14,862	9,580	7,676	31,524	10,137	163,328	214,991

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 Beginning with data for January 1953, awards of less than \$25,000 in value are excluded; over the past 2 years the total value of such awards has represented less than 1% of the total.

³ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁴ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁵ Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

⁶ Includes armories, offices, and customhouses.

⁷ Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

⁸ Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

⁹ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

¹⁰ Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

*During June, the last month in the fiscal year, volume is relatively high because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded.

December 1952 volume is high principally because of contracts let for expansion of TVA facilities to provide power for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

TABLE F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building ¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)									Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only				
	Total all classes ²	New residential building						New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Non-housekeeping ³	Total			1-family	2-family ⁴	Multi-family ⁴		
		Privately financed dwelling units												
Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴	Publicly financed dwelling units										
1942	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310
1947	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833
1948	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114
1949	7,398,144	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,410,315	937,493	575,286	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194
1950	10,480,350	5,819,360	4,850,763	178,985	798,612	327,553	84,504	3,156,475	1,092,458	798,499	624,377	33,310	140,812	38,953
1951 ⁶	8,918,168	4,380,137	3,817,697	171,343	391,097	587,476	37,875	2,815,669	1,097,011	534,605	435,219	29,895	69,491	66,640
1952 ⁶	8,926,672	4,647,014	4,050,435	213,790	382,789	460,375	51,713	2,637,037	1,130,534	563,211	457,389	37,454	68,368	53,626
1952: ⁶ January	527,773	267,068	230,354	16,287	20,426	28,684	1,432	159,148	71,441	34,426	27,902	2,892	3,632	3,419
February	611,085	345,392	300,957	17,276	27,160	26,089	1,632	160,555	77,417	43,237	35,003	3,019	5,215	3,047
March	783,787	408,651	353,504	18,807	36,341	80,957	4,570	197,739	91,869	50,026	40,204	3,471	6,351	10,094
April	858,403	465,793	409,964	20,425	35,404	75,698	3,257	219,581	94,074	56,325	45,964	3,565	6,795	9,235
May	829,940	443,519	388,013	20,737	34,769	62,057	6,729	211,040	106,595	53,352	43,672	3,550	6,130	6,736
June	887,561	411,226	368,060	17,489	25,678	63,596	3,605	291,571	117,562	48,909	41,107	3,080	4,722	7,008
July	807,019	420,336	369,052	17,301	33,983	22,554	2,395	252,128	109,607	50,636	41,842	2,938	5,856	2,483
August	751,678	401,450	347,555	19,001	34,894	12,119	5,781	232,974	99,354	48,768	39,110	3,289	6,369	1,663
September	800,125	438,618	384,202	20,719	33,697	15,947	7,247	233,568	104,746	52,528	42,767	3,588	6,173	1,701
October	822,292	450,175	388,207	17,479	44,489	15,680	4,243	246,654	105,539	52,785	42,655	3,055	7,075	1,624
November	644,786	319,189	276,724	14,498	27,967	21,822	7,451	217,957	79,237	38,314	30,854	2,521	4,939	2,475
December	602,222	275,596	233,845	13,770	27,981	35,172	3,370	214,990	73,094	33,905	26,309	2,485	5,111	4,141
1953: January	590,397	278,931	233,070	13,369	32,492	32,280	5,153	195,643	78,390	34,914	26,833	2,347	5,734	3,973
February	665,229	331,971	281,720	16,345	33,906	33,111	3,101	213,028	84,088	39,953	31,047	2,815	6,091	3,869
March	941,507	482,342	417,691	19,861	44,790	80,979	6,693	268,016	103,478	56,068	44,647	3,342	8,079	9,268
April ⁶	1,015,568	501,327	438,360	20,964	42,003	26,005	7,077	362,123	119,037	57,225	46,074	3,524	7,627	3,918
May ⁷	907,930	453,804	394,116	19,975	39,713	22,708	6,235	311,588	113,595	52,638	42,396	3,274	6,968	2,412

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places,¹ by general type and by geographic division ²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														1952	1951
	1953					1952							Total	Total		
	May ³	Apr. ⁴	Mar. ⁵	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June				
All types.....	\$311,588	\$362,123	\$268,016	\$213,028	\$195,643	\$214,990	\$217,087	\$246,654	\$233,568	\$232,974	\$252,128	\$291,571	\$211,040	\$2,637,037	\$2,815,669	
New England.....	21,950	22,552	14,538	4,958	12,952	7,398	14,312	20,554	16,337	17,527	14,902	12,664	8,914	165,928	197,698	
Middle Atlantic.....	46,399	50,012	40,731	29,334	21,679	30,952	52,323	30,510	41,537	37,217	31,335	53,147	34,949	440,529	423,143	
East North Central.....	76,481	92,818	49,537	57,025	38,805	46,413	50,315	55,290	55,860	54,531	60,295	56,847	67,710	597,588	744,183	
West North Central.....	33,201	25,074	19,846	18,280	11,544	18,391	10,736	25,093	24,945	24,610	22,897	18,057	18,426	215,776	205,435	
South Atlantic.....	36,530	52,476	22,261	35,083	30,272	26,219	21,967	21,322	23,856	22,017	25,571	32,018	19,354	276,783	306,997	
East South Central.....	6,529	11,631	10,891	9,150	7,246	7,737	9,879	11,313	10,443	10,977	11,803	22,304	7,071	120,165	117,328	
West South Central.....	30,690	50,546	28,222	22,049	26,945	23,035	17,547	22,861	22,221	14,476	34,408	24,402	19,945	274,142	281,588	
Mountain.....	10,451	17,562	12,836	8,978	9,602	9,958	6,904	12,950	7,500	6,554	8,558	15,731	8,085	101,699	103,345	
Pacific.....	49,058	39,452	69,154	28,170	36,599	44,886	33,105	46,162	30,870	45,066	42,360	56,400	26,585	444,429	435,953	
Industrial buildings⁶.....	46,796	48,178	32,097	23,252	19,088	26,302	30,342	22,773	40,434	22,893	36,877	41,207	33,613	351,520	513,007	
New England.....	2,237	1,904	2,559	1,284	1,109	2,512	1,923	1,514	3,423	1,679	3,226	1,312	1,690	28,097	31,916	
Middle Atlantic.....	7,103	9,010	6,983	3,725	3,086	4,121	6,085	4,522	7,628	3,967	3,649	8,552	5,200	60,949	97,144	
East North Central.....	20,762	10,228	7,787	5,051	4,458	9,469	11,612	5,059	13,460	7,136	8,941	13,707	17,457	111,839	205,815	
West North Central.....	1,246	2,316	2,369	1,629	1,712	1,752	1,582	3,954	2,911	3,154	3,515	1,268	1,412	24,305	25,306	
South Atlantic.....	3,689	12,340	1,752	1,577	2,780	4,076	1,142	1,936	5,444	551	2,044	2,044	656	25,237	24,181	
East South Central.....	447	3,771	924	577	1,552	1,009	1,938	399	869	2,089	2,382	2,270	2,460	16,084	28,584	
West South Central.....	1,713	1,987	856	361	797	647	640	812	1,177	1,133	1,505	2,306	888	17,192	18,328	
Mountain.....	492	668	709	4,475	489	338	1,208	361	1,086	611	774	288	445	5,983	6,103	
Pacific.....	9,107	5,954	8,178	4,572	3,105	3,280	4,214	4,215	4,437	2,571	10,840	9,461	3,406	61,834	75,629	
Commercial buildings⁶.....	99,686	124,887	84,822	62,400	64,662	63,181	53,673	84,291	75,300	59,906	56,611	65,784	50,877	686,346	739,912	
New England.....	4,420	7,481	5,180	1,374	5,105	1,647	2,219	2,557	2,765	4,254	2,804	2,394	1,908	28,766	36,506	
Middle Atlantic.....	20,467	17,639	14,338	9,739	7,149	9,319	12,632	12,519	15,082	9,125	10,963	10,714	6,452	121,120	111,793	
East North Central.....	17,706	35,344	14,945	12,915	11,075	16,949	9,555	25,865	11,778	13,414	10,064	13,202	12,508	144,107	155,535	
West North Central.....	10,296	12,813	5,278	4,193	2,175	4,495	4,292	6,048	7,518	8,730	3,808	4,738	4,583	56,056	43,206	
South Atlantic.....	14,316	11,493	9,166	11,234	10,470	7,474	6,615	9,246	8,102	6,887	7,427	8,159	7,347	87,085	99,315	
East South Central.....	2,782	2,951	2,885	2,017	3,385	1,951	1,466	2,547	2,106	2,030	3,474	2,405	1,251	26,015	36,535	
West South Central.....	10,736	13,493	13,347	9,291	11,829	9,786	6,437	8,038	11,800	5,356	7,999	11,469	6,961	91,774	93,132	
Mountain.....	4,204	10,471	3,186	3,031	4,697	1,235	2,132	6,441	2,903	1,572	2,243	4,205	2,778	30,392	26,161	
Pacific.....	14,759	13,201	16,499	8,608	8,778	10,325	8,326	11,029	14,144	8,538	7,888	8,497	7,090	101,032	137,730	
Community buildings⁷.....	121,921	123,702	114,991	80,144	71,923	83,808	105,549	84,771	81,482	110,577	106,089	98,518	86,277	1,101,141	1,146,507	
New England.....	9,508	9,282	4,397	1,561	1,230	2,145	8,001	6,750	8,306	9,210	6,490	3,640	3,487	78,221	106,079	
Middle Atlantic.....	14,607	19,593	16,149	14,509	9,840	13,951	30,392	10,435	13,811	19,382	12,144	14,574	14,378	193,155	167,869	
East North Central.....	25,579	27,351	19,144	14,396	18,737	13,746	18,161	15,764	20,169	22,433	27,160	17,084	24,388	227,139	263,047	
West North Central.....	18,038	6,626	10,319	9,515	6,189	9,416	3,247	12,210	10,105	9,713	12,426	8,508	8,252	103,712	106,060	
South Atlantic.....	15,571	24,538	17,181	15,302	9,082	9,315	11,386	7,975	5,155	10,503	10,864	15,618	7,715	115,572	142,405	
East South Central.....	2,258	3,575	4,977	5,886	1,451	3,918	5,743	8,041	6,113	4,415	4,481	8,731	2,864	57,008	43,328	
West South Central.....	15,058	14,414	10,292	9,063	11,406	9,009	8,624	8,428	6,685	5,106	12,170	5,590	10,097	117,264	124,350	
Mountain.....	3,432	4,718	7,515	6,21	3,053	7,255	2,541	3,356	2,540	3,003	3,870	2,703	2,339	34,827	52,160	
Pacific.....	17,871	13,605	34,997	9,290	10,935	15,053	17,453	11,812	8,599	26,812	16,482	22,069	12,758	174,243	141,209	
Public buildings⁸.....	13,027	13,476	6,003	22,739	10,937	13,720	5,814	23,037	6,838	8,268	10,676	44,088	11,460	152,537	109,308	
New England.....	1,294	916	149	67	606	70	463	6,421	350	1,488	1,346	2,813	559	13,951	4,354	
Middle Atlantic.....	1,585	609	51	256	40	546	731	165	1,342	273	1,955	5,854	5,233	19,434	16,242	
East North Central.....	5,023	5,743	1,133	17,488	673	1,638	2,222	1,188	607	559	779	2,717	2,150	15,656	25,332	
West North Central.....	289	1,502	51	452	243	682	0	544	603	777	341	632	82	4,246	2,463	
South Atlantic.....	1,197	287	189	1,027	1,926	1,212	814	2,499	538	2,583	2,204	1,623	1,647	16,547	18,147	
East South Central.....	373	639	480	105	125	0	248	50	519	730	113	8,148	34	10,841	305	
West South Central.....	360	2,608	648	339	450	1,119	349	2,163	111	323	499	2,007	44	7,348	15,899	
Mountain.....	57	419	0	307	289	281	184	451	520	95	270	7,165	1,650	14,480	4,101	
Pacific.....	2,850	753	3,302	1,912	7,485	7,488	405	11,240	286	3,486	2,799	12,548	8,458	50,035	22,466	
Public works and utility buildings⁹.....	7,787	31,547	11,482	12,758	20,819	14,313	8,740	9,889	7,919	7,780	23,454	19,766	8,330	135,525	115,708	
New England.....	2,860	1,597	1,716	379	4,651	344	924	1,260	359	78	122	1,648	102	6,296	8,801	
Middle Atlantic.....	709	1,065	1,586	345	735	1,477	494	791	1,413	1,954	1,749	11,403	1,383	23,540	11,161	
East North Central.....	605	7,383	1,700	4,611	2,247	5,019	661	1,826	1,824	6,285	2,981	3,904	3,612	35,028	35,028	
West North Central.....	573	351	376	1,840	778	1,465	226	330	700	195	1,186	395	2,102	7,618	9,672	
South Atlantic.....	673	2,541	1,767	3,858	5,919	1,287	939	420	986	950	1,378	359	291	12,736	9,629	
East South Central.....	287	24	848	180	380	312	154	410	407	988	649	346	36	3,720	1,988	
West South Central.....	777	15,505	662	812	1,470	246	312	784	1,002	807	10,645	1,499	0	19,991	11,058	
Mountain.....	44	128	120	20	312	340	257	128	444	397	559	105	16	3,365	2,094	
Pacific.....	1,258	2,954	2,708	713	4,260	6,596	416	5,105	782	558	942	1,031	496	24,648	26,279	
All other buildings¹⁰.....	22,371	20,334	18,620	11,736	8,215	13,666	12,969	21,894	21,595	23,550	18,420	22,209	20,482	209,968	191,227	
New England.....	1,631	1,372	637	292	252	681	781	2,052	1,135	817	914	858	1,168	10,599	10,044	
Middle Atlantic.....	1,928	2,097	1,525	760	830	1,539	1,991	2,077	2,							

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) ¹		
	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 ²	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	2,826,192	2,530,765	\$295,427
1944 ⁵	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	496,054	483,231	12,823
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	5,643,436	5,617,425	26,011
1948	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,000	403,500	18,100	14,900	3,200	7,203,119	7,028,980	174,139
1949	1,025,100	588,800	436,300	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,269	328,702
1950 ⁶	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1951	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,000	7,200	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	609,600	517,400	1,068,500	554,600	513,900	58,500	55,000	3,500	10,208,983	9,706,276	502,707
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	681,007	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	866,258	828,329	37,929
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,681	895,309	27,372
June	132,500	84,700	47,800	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,196	54,837
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,733	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(7)	895,543	884,780	10,754
Fourth quarter	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,955	796,682	10,273
November	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(7)	672,078	660,660	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	226,800	119,100	107,700	19,700	18,300	1,400	2,167,659	2,006,918	160,741
January	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,400	32,800	28,600	3,500	3,300	200	566,665	537,697	28,968
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	918,099	814,590	103,509
Second quarter	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,900	152,700	142,200	24,400	23,100	1,300	2,920,186	2,705,653	214,533
April	106,200	59,000	47,200	97,000	50,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	949,001	874,524	74,477
May	109,600	60,700	48,900	101,000	52,400	48,600	8,600	8,300	300	1,006,552	926,803	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	302,500	156,000	146,500	297,700	151,600	146,100	4,800	4,400	400	2,761,316	2,718,369	42,947
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	99,100	50,800	48,300	97,400	49,400	48,000	1,700	1,400	300	895,675	882,446	13,229
September	100,800	52,800	48,000	99,200	51,300	47,900	1,600	1,500	100	920,054	904,709	15,345
Fourth quarter	258,700	140,400	118,300	249,100	131,200	117,900	9,600	9,200	400	2,359,822	2,275,336	84,486
October	101,100	53,800	47,300	99,200	52,100	47,100	1,900	1,700	200	928,677	910,701	17,976
November	86,100	46,000	40,100	82,300	42,300	40,000	3,800	3,700	100	785,969	751,664	34,305
December	71,500	40,600	30,900	67,600	36,800	30,800	3,900	3,800	100	645,176	612,971	32,205
1953: First quarter ⁸	257,100	140,600	116,500	238,100	123,800	114,300	19,000	16,800	2,200	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	38,400	33,700	68,200	35,400	32,800	3,900	3,000	900	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	43,100	36,100	73,800	38,600	35,200	5,400	4,500	900	720,234	674,399	45,835
March ⁹	105,800	59,100	46,700	96,100	49,800	46,300	9,700	9,300	400	984,276	898,967	85,309
Second quarter ¹⁰	320,000	(9)	(9)	311,100	(9)	(9)	8,900	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
April	110,000	(9)	(9)	106,500	(9)	(9)	3,500	(9)	(9)	1,035,608	1,004,058	31,550
May	107,000	(9)	(9)	104,200	(9)	(9)	2,800	(9)	(9)	1,005,806	978,268	27,538
June ¹⁰	103,000	(9)	(9)	100,400	(9)	(9)	2,600	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)

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 45,000 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.