

Monthly⁴⁵ Labor Review

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The Changing Geography of American Industry

Housing Surveys in 75 Cities, 1950 and 1952

History of Coffee Prices in the United States

Problems in A Latin American Factory Society

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS



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Monthly Labor Review

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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A New BLS Periodical

A new Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly publication, *Employment and Earnings*, which combines all data formerly appearing in the Employment and Payrolls Monthly Statistical Report and the Hours and Earnings Industry Report, is now available on a subscription basis.

Employment and Earnings presents current industry statistics on employment, hours, and earnings for the Nation, the 48 States and the District of Columbia, and over 100 metropolitan areas. It carries, in addition, monthly labor turnover rates on an industry basis for the Nation as a whole.

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The Labor Month in Review

IN DISCUSSING the economic situation in relation to current collective bargaining, the CIO publication *Economic Outlook* came to this conclusion: "There is no precise formula which can be applied to what wage increases can and should be negotiated . . . Conditions vary between industries and between union-management contracts; in some cases workers may prefer to take part of their gains in improved pension and welfare funds . . ." It contended that unless a greater share of "continued productivity advances" go to workers in either of these forms, "the recession will deepen."

On July 7, a day after the CIO publication was released, the joint report of the Departments of Labor and Commerce on employment and unemployment revealed a number of improvements in the job situation in June. Long-term unemployment (15 or more weeks) decreased by about 20 percent; the usual May-June increase in unemployment was the smallest (42,000) since the end of World War II and less than 10 percent of the increase in 1947; factory employment held steady between the 2 months, while hours of work increased slightly to 39.6; and hourly earnings in manufacturing plants were up over June 1953.

BUT, AS *Economic Outlook* indicated, fortunes varied for specific industries and companies, and collective bargaining fortunes with them. In such seriously stricken areas as textiles and hosiery, the problem was sometimes not whether to take improvement in wages or welfare funds but the extent of the wage cut to be negotiated.

The AFL Hosiery Workers decided to end a 26-year-old bargaining relationship with the Full-fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., and with the Guild Hosiery Conference, in

favor of separate company agreements, because of poor economic conditions in the industry.

Alexander Smith, Inc., decided in June to close its Yonkers, N. Y., carpet plant and concentrate its production at plants in Mississippi and Philadelphia, because of high operating costs and a poor market. The decision was made in the midst of a strike of its 2,500 employees called by the CIO Textile Workers Union, although both company and union stated that the two actions were unrelated.

At about the same time the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. announced that its anthracite operations in the Panther Valley of Pennsylvania would cease. It had proposed conditions for keeping the mines both working and profitable, and these conditions had been approved by officials of the United Mine Workers, but pickets set up by one local union at all mines in the valley led to the permanent closing to end "years of heavy losses which we are no longer able to absorb."

The AFL Machinists lodge at Solar Aircraft in Des Moines, on the other hand, decided in June to tie its wage level directly to the company's market fortunes. It negotiated a 5-cent wage increase, with another of like amount due November 1, 1954, or earlier if company gross monthly sales reached \$2.5 million. Similar increases will be made for each \$1 million increase in average monthly sales over a quarter, up to \$7.5 million. The contract calls for other advantages when higher sales levels are maintained over a protracted period.

An offer by Toledo Local 12 of the CIO Auto Workers to help the Kaiser-Willys competitive position in the industry by spearheading a \$1 million investment to reorganize the company's Ohio distributorship was declined by the company, albeit with friendly gratitude.

THE SETTLEMENT between the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and the major steel companies in late June and early July was, of course, the major development in collective bargaining as well as one of the major economic developments during 1954. The agreement on wages and insurance benefits, which runs for 2 years with a wage re-opening clause midway, calls for a 5-cent-an-hour increase in wages plus improvements in the medical and life insurance programs equal to an increase of 4 cents an hour, divided between company and workers. The company-financed pension plan

was changed to provide for a minimum, including Federal social security benefits, of \$140 after 30 years' service. This part of the contract runs for 3 years. The contract contains a no-strike clause.

Negotiations between the union and U. S. Steel, bellwether for the industry, appeared to progress smoothly. The sessions had been preceded by a nationwide plant tour by company and union officials. Following the new contract, the company and the union announced that quarterly meetings would be held to seek each other's views on productivity, efficiency, and the general economic security of both parties.

With the steel contract secured, labor relations for the remainder of 1954 appeared in mid-July to be relatively stable, despite strikes in progress at the Goodyear Rubber Co. and in the Northwest lumber industry. Settlements had been achieved in maritime and various telephone areas and negotiations with varying success proceeded in oil, electrical equipment, atomic energy, and transportation.

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD in June announced two rulings concerned with a union's relations to an employer's competitive position. In one, a hearing examiner held that neither the Studebaker Corp. nor the UAW-CIO local in its plant violated the Taft-Hartley Act by refusing to contravene a custom compelling employees to buy Studebaker cars. In this case, workers had refused to work alongside others who had chosen to buy new-model cars other than Studebakers. The company had suspended the men as disturbing elements. The examiner contended that even making the purchase of Studebakers a condition of employment would not be illegal under the act. In the other case, the NLRB ruled that when the CIO Optical Workers union set up a business in competition with Bausch and Lomb in St. Louis to make work for its unemployed members, the company was not compelled to bargain with the union.

In a policy decision, the Board broadened its restrictions on the handling of small cases of a local nature. Henceforth, among other requirements, interstate sales must be valued at \$50,000 a year and purchases from out of State \$100,000. Links (like trucking firms) in interstate commerce must do at least \$100,000 annual business with interstate firms. A franchise from an interstate

firm will not alone bring an employer within the Board's jurisdiction.

FROM WITHIN the labor movement in early July came two reactions to Government inquiry and control of union activities. David Dubinsky, president of the AFL International Ladies' Garment Workers, in an article in the July *American Federationist*, proposed labor-supported legislation regulating union welfare funds—a "minimum code of propriety and responsibility." The legislative control was necessary because of "an unwillingness [for self-regulation] within some unions, making needed controls impossible or unlikely . . ." He did not indicate whether he favored State or Federal legislation.

(In another statement, the ILGWU president offered to refrain for 3 years from attempting organization of any Southern garment plant which paid wages 15 cents an hour above the 75 cents prescribed by the Federal wage-hour law.)

Almost simultaneously an official publication of the AFL Teamsters attacked certain impending congressional investigations of union health and welfare funds. Teamster activities in this field, especially in the Detroit area, have resulted in previous congressional investigation and grand jury indictment.

ON ABOUT THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the June 17 uprising of East German workers against Soviet rule, representatives of American workers, employers, and Government were leading an unsuccessful fight in the International Labor Organization to bar Soviet Russia and its satellites from tripartite representation in the Organization. Russia had rejoined the ILO this year after an absence of 15 years. The contention of the anti-Soviet group was that Communist "union" and "employer" delegates did not represent free and autonomous parties. The Soviet bloc failed to win either employer or worker representation on the Governing Body of the Organization.

All sections of the United States labor movement, including the independent United Mine Workers, supported the strike of Honduran banana workers against the United Fruit Co. Honduran workers have no unions and no basic labor law. The strike, ending July 10, had been in progress since May 4, and fear had been expressed that Communists would gain control of it.

Changing Geography of American Industry

SEYMOUR L. WOLFBEIN*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article brings up to date a paper delivered by its author at the December 1952 meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association. It draws on new data which fortify the thesis that "the center of nonagricultural employment continued to move west."*

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT in the United States had risen from 30 million in 1939 to 49½ million in 1953—a rise of more than 60 percent, or triple the rate of increase in the population. Employment in each of the States also increased during this period. The Western States experienced the greatest rate of increase. But the land area consisting of New England, the Middle Atlantic, and the Great Lakes States led in both 1939 and 1953 in the total number of jobs.

Underlying these changes are a complex and wide range of forces. The period from 1939 to 1953 begins with the end of almost a decade of depression and continues for a dozen-odd years of almost uninterrupted high levels of economic activity. In addition, this period includes World War II and the Korean outbreak and therefore reflects such diverse factors as differential industry shifts in employment under the stress and strain of mobilization, the locational aspects of national security requirements, and the establishment of new Armed Forces installations. The period also witnessed technological improvements and major advances in the development of our national resources, especially in petroleum, natural gas, and waterpower.

In the period from 1939 to 1953, all States and regions increased their nonagricultural employment. But those States on the rim of the country all the way from the West through the Southwest, Gulf, and South Atlantic led the Nation in the rate of growth (table 1 and map). Many of these States experienced huge expansions in the number of nonagricultural jobs. California and

Texas more than doubled their employment. In 1953, California and Texas accounted for 6 million nonagricultural jobs, about 1 out of every 8 in the United States.

Two other regions—New England and Middle Atlantic—showed the least rates of increase from 1939 to 1953. States in these regions experienced employment gains substantially below the national average, except Connecticut which expanded its employment in the field of finance and insurance and which maintained its concentration of metalworking. Five of the six States with the smallest increases are in the New England region.

The interior regions—the East North Central and the West North Central—made employment gains at approximately the national average rate. In these two regions, the States which exceeded the national average included one with major new production capacity for munitions, Kansas, and those with metalworking facilities such as Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan.

One of the most interesting and significant developments during this period has been the passing of the Middle Atlantic region (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) from its long time pre-eminence. In 1939, this region accounted for the largest portion of employment in each of eight major industry divisions. By 1953, however, the region had already lost its leadership in three of the divisions: mining, construction, and manufacturing. The growing importance of petroleum and gas had put the West South Central States

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

TABLE 1.—Nonagricultural employment in the United States, by State and region, 1939 to 1953

State and region	Employment (in thousands)		Percent increase, 1939 to 1953	State and region	Employment (in thousands)		Percent increase, 1939 to 1953
	1939	1953			1939	1953	
United States.....	30,310.9	49,510.6	63.3	South Atlantic—Continued			
New England.....	2,582.4	3,547.4	37.4	Virginia.....	533.3	895.0	67.8
Maine.....	211.6	274.6	29.8	West Virginia.....	368.3	507.3	37.7
New Hampshire.....	145.0	175.0	20.7	North Carolina.....	612.3	1,010.7	65.1
Vermont.....	74.8	103.7	38.6	South Carolina.....	302.3	536.5	77.5
Massachusetts.....	1,350.4	1,815.6	34.4	Georgia.....	512.2	906.3	76.9
Rhode Island.....	241.4	302.5	25.3	Florida.....	385.3	837.6	117.4
Connecticut.....	559.4	876.0	56.6	East South Central.....	1,438.4	2,459.6	71.0
Middle Atlantic.....	8,094.6	11,654.6	44.0	Kentucky.....	376.7	619.6	64.5
New York.....	4,178.0	5,960.9	42.7	Tennessee.....	463.3	829.9	79.1
New Jersey.....	1,244.3	1,834.2	47.4	Alabama.....	397.5	676.8	70.3
Pennsylvania.....	2,672.3	3,859.5	44.4	Mississippi.....	200.9	333.3	65.9
East North Central.....	6,866.2	11,448.0	66.7	West South Central.....	1,983.5	3,792.1	91.2
Ohio.....	1,758.7	3,052.8	73.6	Arkansas.....	196.1	316.3	61.3
Indiana.....	813.7	1,423.7	74.9	Louisiana.....	393.4	696.2	77.0
Illinois.....	2,279.1	3,424.2	50.2	Oklahoma.....	323.3	537.6	66.3
Michigan.....	1,348.1	2,455.0	82.1	Texas.....	1,070.7	2,242.0	109.4
Wisconsin.....	666.6	1,092.3	63.9	Mountain.....	792.8	1,451.1	83.0
West North Central.....	2,455.6	3,909.2	59.2	Montana.....	108.4	154.4	42.4
Minnesota.....	538.6	860.8	59.8	Idaho.....	83.9	135.4	61.4
Iowa.....	427.3	636.0	48.8	Wyoming.....	53.9	84.5	56.8
Missouri.....	821.2	1,284.3	56.4	Colorado.....	228.7	411.3	79.8
North Dakota.....	72.5	111.2	53.4	New Mexico.....	78.7	176.1	123.8
South Dakota.....	85.4	121.0	41.7	Arizona.....	94.2	201.3	113.7
Nebraska.....	217.2	348.8	60.6	Utah.....	110.3	218.5	96.3
Kansas.....	293.4	547.1	86.5	Nevada.....	34.7	71.6	106.3
South Atlantic.....	3,604.0	6,147.4	70.6	Pacific.....	2,493.4	5,101.2	104.6
Delaware.....	74.7	139.9	87.3	Washington.....	424.1	738.3	74.1
Maryland.....	487.3	806.5	65.5	Oregon.....	257.3	467.6	81.7
District of Columbia.....	328.3	507.6	54.6	California.....	1,812.0	3,895.3	115.0

(Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas) ahead in the field of mining. The East North Central region, or Great Lakes States (Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin), had taken over the lead in construction and in manufacturing.

The Great Lakes States were, in 1953, less than 1 percentage point behind the Middle Atlantic region in the proportion of nonagricultural jobs (table 1). These States may soon take over as the region of greatest concentration of nonagricultural employment in the United States. The major factor in this development seems to be the shift in manufacturing jobs. During the war, the Great Lakes States exceeded the Middle Atlantic in percentage of all manufacturing jobs. This lead has been maintained. (See accompanying tabulation.)

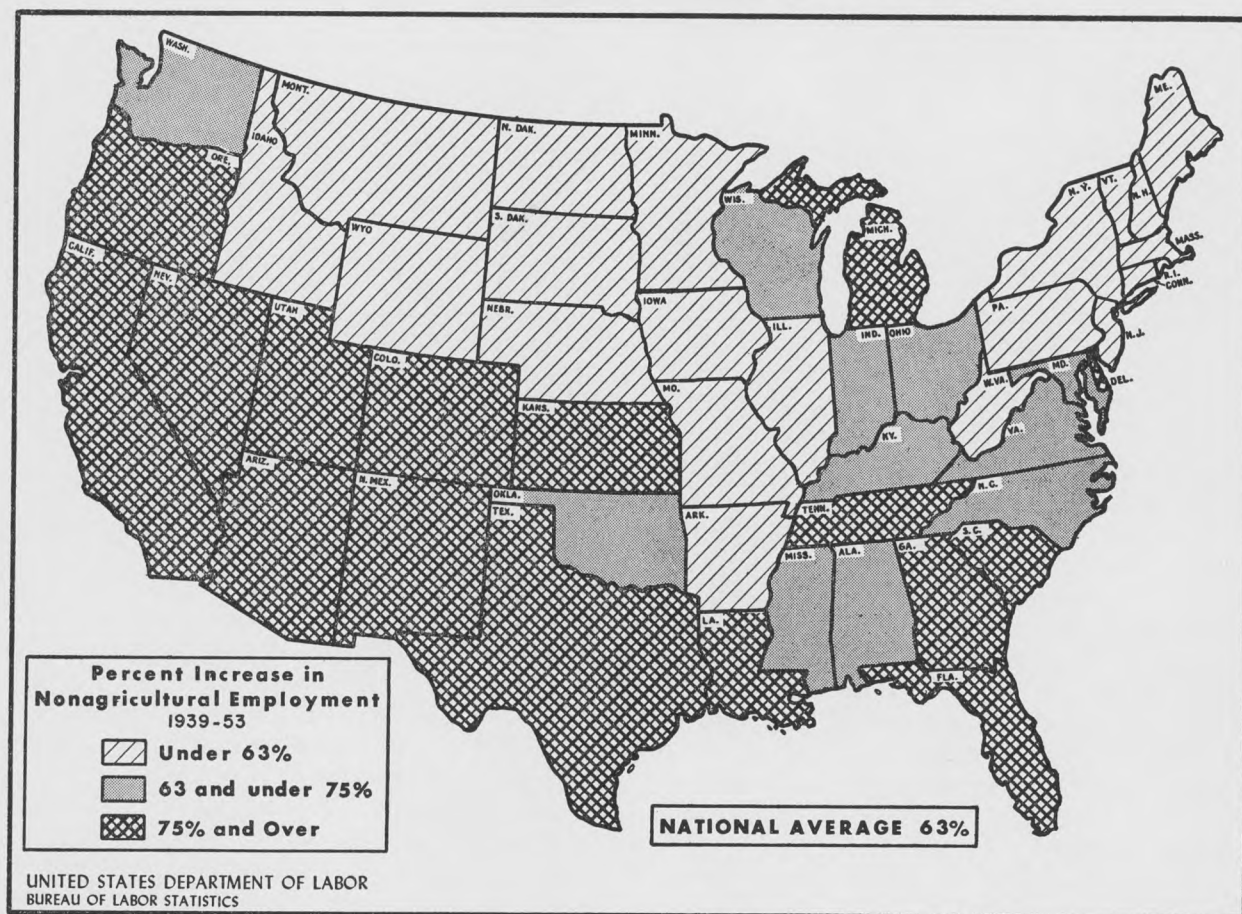
	Percent of all manufacturing jobs in—		Percent of all manufacturing jobs in—	
	Middle Atlantic region	Great Lakes region	Middle Atlantic region	Great Lakes region
1939.....	28.9	27.6	1947.....	27.4
1940.....	29.0	28.3	1948.....	27.4
1941.....	28.8	28.6	1949.....	27.1
1942.....	27.6	27.7	1950.....	26.6
1943.....	26.6	27.9	1951.....	26.2
1944.....	26.7	28.3	1952.....	26.0
1945.....	27.4	28.1	1953.....	26.0
1946.....	28.0	28.9		

Many of the geographical shifts in nonagricultural employment can be explained in large part by geographical differentials in rates of industry growth from 1939 to 1953 (table 2 and chart).

The construction industry showed the greatest relative employment increase, about one and three-fourths times the percentage for manufacturing. Construction accounted for a larger share of nonagricultural workers in 1953 over 1939 in 46 of the 48 States. Construction employment more than tripled during this period of time in 8 States and more than doubled in another 21 States. Some idea of the geographical differentials in rates of growth in this expanding industry can be illustrated as follows: construction is the only major industry division (except for mining, a small group) in which California outranked New York in the number of workers in 1953; in 1939, California had only half as many workers in this industry as did New York.

Similar geographical differentials in rates of growth were also observed in other industry divisions. In manufacturing, which accounts for the largest single block of nonagricultural workers, these differentials apparently were the major cause of the general shift of nonagricultural employment westward since 1939. The outstanding gains in manufacturing employment were concentrated in

Percent Increase in Nonagricultural Employment, by State, 1939-53



the West and the Southwest, especially in California and Texas. Individual industry changes which cannot be detailed here played important roles in this movement. A related development occurred: in the face of a 70-percent increase in manufacturing employment between 1939 and 1953, the textile industry showed a decline of 4 percent. This not only helps explain the change in the New England region but some of the significant changes in the composition of employment in other States and regions. Also, manufacturing accounted for 52 percent of North Carolina's nonagricultural employment in 1939 but only 44 percent in 1953, mostly because of the relatively low rate of increase in textile employment during this period.

A few other examples will suffice. In the field of trade, the older and larger centers generally lost ground. Among the 10 States with employment in trade in 1953 of at least 300,000, 7

showed increases since 1939 well below the national average of 60 percent. Among these 10 were Massachusetts, with a gain since 1939 of a fourth of the national average, and Texas, with a gain almost double the national average. The extractive industries, the ones which showed the least increase during this period of any industry division, included Texas with a gain of more than 80 percent and Pennsylvania with a loss of about 30 percent. In industry after industry, New England lost ground, making employment gains which were only about half the national average in manufacturing, transportation, and construction. But its share of jobs in finance increased.

The peak of the war effort in terms of employment expansion was reached in 1943, when non-agricultural employment totaled about 42 million—a 40-percent increase over 1939. In no other recorded period of United States' industrial

TABLE 2.—Percent change in nonagricultural employment, by major industry division and by region, 1939 to 1953

[All increases unless otherwise indicated]

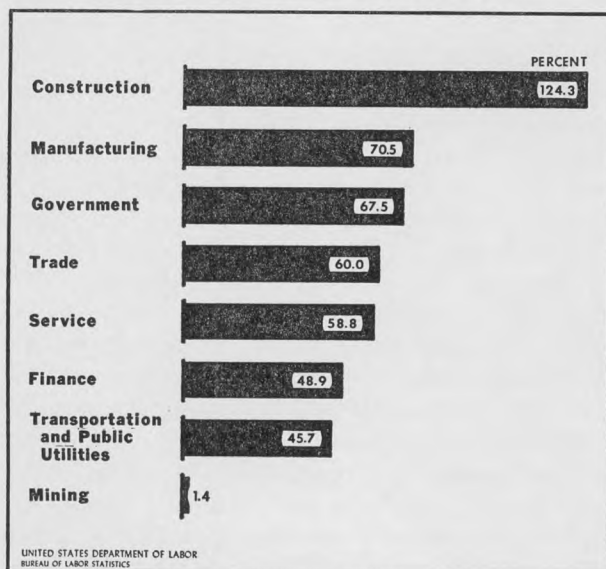
Major industry division	United States	Percent changes, by region								
		New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
Construction.....	124.3	78.5	88.5	142.0	101.5	119.1	127.3	150.1	142.0	209.6
Manufacturing.....	70.5	34.9	53.5	83.7	97.6	53.8	74.7	108.2	109.4	140.1
Government.....	67.5	38.5	48.6	53.6	31.9	93.6	69.6	88.2	88.1	139.0
Trade.....	60.0	31.5	40.0	55.0	50.5	88.6	93.2	92.8	85.6	74.9
Service.....	58.8	48.8	49.5	53.7	47.9	65.0	66.2	70.8	84.1	84.2
Finance.....	48.9	50.5	15.7	38.9	61.3	103.7	116.9	119.5	149.0	78.9
Transportation and public utilities.....	45.7	26.0	27.4	47.1	51.5	52.7	44.5	65.7	61.6	69.9
Mining.....	1.4	-79.2	-25.4	-12.2	28.6	-1.7	-18.6	65.0	12.4	-11.0

NOTE.—Data also available by State, by month and year, in a continuous series beginning with 1939.

history did anywhere near such an expansion occur in so brief a time. During this period, the industries most closely allied to mobilization and war, i. e., construction, manufacturing, and government, showed by far the largest increases in employment, while finance, trade, and service showed the least (table 3). In contrast, the last three industry divisions led in postwar employment gains, their increases being more than double the national average in that period.

These and other differential industry changes shown in table 3 have had an important effect on the trend in the geographical shifts in employment in the United States (table 4). Differential rates of growth in employment among regions were just as marked in the period 1943 to 1953 as

Percent Increase in Nonagricultural Employment, by Major Industry Division, 1939-53



they were during 1939 to 1943, but they were by no means always in the same direction. The West South Central States, led by Texas, ranked second and the New England and Middle Atlantic States quite low in both periods. On the other hand, the Pacific Coast led in 1939 to 1943 and ranked fourth in the later period, and the West North Central, which tied for last place in the first period, was among the first three regions in the later years.

The large postwar increments in employment in finance, service, and trade, as well as the continuing growth in construction, explain much of the difference in trends in both periods. Very sizable increases in trade and service and other divisions on account of the atomic energy program in New Mexico were the main factors in the Mountain States' leading position in the postwar period; similarly, increases in trade and construction were chiefly responsible for the postwar expansion in the West North Central States. Only four States were unable to hold all their wartime gains: Rhode Island in textiles and Washington, Maryland, and Maine in aircraft and shipbuilding.

TABLE 3.—Percent change in nonagricultural employment, by major industry divisions, 1939 to 1943 and 1943 to 1953

[All increases unless otherwise indicated]

Major industry division	Percent change in employment	
	1939 to 1943	1943 to 1953
All industries.....	39.0	17.5
Construction.....	85.8	59.3
Manufacturing.....	73.3	1.6
Government.....	51.7	10.5
Transportation and public utilities.....	23.8	17.7
Mining.....	16.4	-6.9
Service.....	15.5	37.6
Trade.....	8.5	47.4
Finance.....	2.3	45.6

TABLE 4.—*Percent increase in nonagricultural employment, by region, 1939 to 1943 and 1943 to 1953*

Region	Percent increase in employment	
	1939 to 1943	1943 to 1953
Pacific.....	69.5	20.7
West South Central.....	48.1	29.1
South Atlantic.....	43.1	19.2
East South Central.....	42.5	20.0
East North Central.....	40.4	18.8
Mountain.....	35.1	35.5
New England.....	30.9	4.9
Middle Atlantic.....	29.5	11.2
West North Central.....	29.5	23.0

All these forces have modified the location of American industry. Certainly, the center of nonagricultural employment in the United States continued to move West. In addition, in a comparatively short time, with large numbers of employees involved, some of the percentage changes have been enormous. When taken together with the accompanying geographic shifts in various industries, some perception arises of the more basic trends in the economy. One of the smallest major industry divisions in the non-agricultural sector, construction, serves as an example. The developments in the construction industry—great growth after 1939 and continuing high levels of activity—go a long way toward explaining such diverse trends as the continued growth in the number and proportion of employees in the skilled crafts, the size and composition of apprenticeship programs, and the relevant wage and industrial relations practices. The construction industry provided, also, some of the more dramatic instances of local labor market manpower and industrial relations problems.

There is, however, one other point about these geographical shifts which should be mentioned for purposes of balance. It is important to note that the basic geographic structure of American industry, strongly modified as it has been by the developments summarized so far, is still very much like it was a dozen-odd years ago. The concentration of industry and commerce, job opportunities, manpower requirements, and labor supply remain to a significant extent in the regions and States where they had been more than a decade ago.

As already indicated, the geographical differentials in rates of growth of manufacturing have been significant. Manufacturing jobs in California increased almost 180 percent between 1939 and 1953 in contrast to only a 30-percent rise in Massa-

chusetts. But 1 out of every 3 factory jobs in the Nation is still found in the 9 States comprising the New England and Middle Atlantic regions. Despite some very important geographic shifts, the first 15 States in size of manufacturing employment in 1939 were exactly the same 15 States in 1953. (See table 5.)

In other sectors of the nonagricultural economy—trade and finance—similar developments occurred. Geographic differentials in the growth of employment in trade were evident beginning in 1939. Florida's great popularity as a resort center, the expansion of trade around large military bases in many of the Southern and Western States, and the emergence of Dallas and Los Angeles as major style centers illustrate some of the factors which have generated the regional and State differentials in employment in trade. But this does not obviate the fact that 21 percent of the more than 10 million jobs in trade were still concentrated in the three States of the Middle Atlantic region. Similarly in the field of finance, centers of large financial, insurance, and real-estate interests have grown in places such as Houston, Los Angeles, and San Francisco. But New York still accounts for one of every five jobs in this field.

Any assessment of the geographic distribution of nonagricultural employment, whether from the point of view of changing market demand for products, differential job opportunities, structure of manpower requirements, or regional wage differentials, must therefore include a balance between two factors: (1) the continued regional and State concentrations in each of the industries and (2) the modification wrought by long-term rates of growth.

TABLE 5.—*The first 15 States in size of manufacturing employment, 1939 and 1953*

State	Employment (in thousands)		Rank	
	1939	1953	1939	1953
New York.....	1,299	2,017	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	1,040	1,619	2	2
Ohio.....	754	1,421	4	3
Illinois.....	796	1,326	3	4
Michigan.....	626	1,219	5	5
California.....	384	1,064	8	6
New Jersey.....	579	845	6	7
Massachusetts.....	569	738	7	8
Indiana.....	350	674	9	9
Wisconsin.....	256	472	12	10
North Carolina.....	321	449	10	12
Connecticut.....	281	456	11	11
Texas.....	180	438	15	13
Missouri.....	234	414	13	14
Georgia.....	189	316	14	14

Housing Surveys in 75 Cities, 1950 and 1952

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HOUSING SURVEYS conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1950 and 1952 showed that the majority of families in urban places owned their own homes—a substantially larger proportion than in prewar years. The dwellings occupied by owners generally were of higher quality and had more modern facilities than those occupied by renters. Much of the increase in homeownership in the decade 1940 to 1950 resulted from the transfer of dwellings from the rental market—then subject to Federal rent controls—to the uncontrolled owner market. Because single-family type dwellings tend to have a lower contract rent than do dwelling units in multi-unit structures, the substantial shift of dwellings from the rental to the owner market resulted in raising the average rent level over the decade. Improvements in housing must also be taken into account when comparing average rents in 1940 with those in 1950.

Homeownership

Homeownership tended to be greater in smaller places among the 75 cities surveyed. More dwellings were owner-occupied than rented in 20 of 29 large cities (over 100,000 dwelling units), in 20 of 27 medium-size cities (20,000 to 100,000 dwelling units), and in 17 of the 19 small cities (1,000 to 15,000 dwellings).¹

Generally, within each of the city size classes, owner-occupancy rates were found to be lowest in the cities in the New England, Middle Atlantic, East South Central, and South Atlantic States, and highest in the North Central States.

This high level of ownership, characteristic of urban residential housing markets in 1950, was one of the most outstanding developments of the decade 1940 to 1950. The shift in the proportion of owned dwellings began early in World War II. Spurred by the housing shortages, vast migrations, increased incomes, and the presence of controls on rental housing, a very substantial part of the increase in owner occupancy took place by 1944.

Between April 1940 and October 1944, the proportion of all occupied dwellings in nonfarm areas which were owner-occupied rose from 41.1 to 47.4 percent,² and by 1945, it increased to 50.2 percent. This change occurred during a period when construction of new housing was seriously curtailed by Government regulations. Thus, much of the increase in owner occupancy resulted from the withdrawal of dwellings from the rental market. By 1947, the proportion of owner-occupied dwellings in nonfarm areas had increased to 52.6 percent, and by 1950 to 53.4 percent. This shift to homeownership occurred in all sections of the country. The smallest increase in owner occupancy occurred in the very large metropolises where there are large concentrations of apartments and small proportions of single-family dwellings.

Among the large cities with the highest rates of owner occupancy were Detroit, Philadelphia, and Seattle, where at least 60 percent of the dwellings were owned by the occupants (table 1). The lowest ratios were in the Chicago, Northeastern New Jersey, Boston, Providence, and New Orleans areas, with about 40 percent, and in New York City, with about 20 percent.

In the medium-size group of cities, about 70 percent of the dwellings were owner-occupied in Des Moines, Omaha, and Salt Lake City, and at least 60 percent of the dwellings in Canton, Evansville, Miami, Oklahoma City, San Jose, Wichita, and Youngstown. Owner-occupancy rates for medium-size cities were somewhat lower than average in Charlotte, N. C., and in three

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

¹ The 3-year revision of the Consumer Price Index, authorized in the fall of 1949, included comprehensive dwelling-unit surveys in three groups of cities. The first group of surveys, conducted in early 1950, covered a sample of 153,000 dwellings in the 34 cities then included in the index. The second group of additional dwelling-unit surveys was conducted in mid-1950 and included 22 city areas. Finally, surveys of dwelling units were conducted in mid-1952 for 19 small cities.

² See Effect of Wartime Housing Shortages on Home Ownership, Monthly Labor Review, April 1946 (p. 560).

TABLE 1.—Prevalence of specified characteristics for owner- and tenant-occupied dwelling units, 1950 and 1952

Area and period	All dwelling units, percent owner-occupied	Dwelling units with kitchen facilities							
		Percent of all owner-occupied				Percent of all tenant-occupied			
		Single family	Complete private bath	Mechanical refrigeration	Central heating	Single family	Complete private bath	Mechanical refrigeration	Central heating
<i>Large city areas,¹ early 1950</i>									
Atlanta, Ga.	56.4	89.1	88.7	89.7	35.6	38.9	60.8	64.8	31.0
Baltimore, Md.	57.9	84.6	94.9	89.7	89.5	26.4	79.4	67.2	73.8
Birmingham, Ala.	50.3	91.6	73.2	85.9	30.5	64.8	36.5	53.9	18.1
Boston, Mass.	39.3	55.0	97.4	92.9	94.1	6.6	88.7	83.0	74.8
Buffalo, N. Y.	55.2	62.1	96.0	94.7	79.9	11.5	87.6	84.6	54.8
Chicago, Ill.	39.5	59.4	96.7	95.5	85.5	4.0	83.4	91.3	72.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	52.2	77.3	91.1	96.3	91.1	9.4	60.4	80.7	55.5
Cleveland, Ohio	55.3	75.8	98.6	95.8	93.1	12.8	88.2	86.4	73.3
Denver, Colo.	57.7	92.0	90.8	95.8	74.2	36.3	68.7	77.8	74.1
Detroit, Mich.	62.4	84.3	97.8	95.7	87.8	9.1	90.0	84.8	80.4
Houston, Tex.	57.0	94.8	91.1	94.5	91.1	49.7	77.8	80.9	4.3
Indianapolis, Ind.	56.7	94.1	82.8	89.5	78.8	48.1	61.9	75.7	71.2
Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	59.2	90.1	89.1	92.0	85.5	14.3	68.4	80.4	82.1
Los Angeles, Calif.	54.4	94.8	86.9	95.1	18.3	48.4	95.9	86.4	10.8
Louisville, Ky.	54.5	86.6	98.9	92.8	63.2	27.2	60.8	78.3	44.7
Milwaukee, Wis.	51.6	68.4	96.3	93.8	95.9	13.3	82.1	84.6	78.9
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	58.8	83.9	92.2	93.9	90.3	11.1	72.0	86.3	3.9
New Orleans, La.	36.9	87.5	89.6	86.2	14.0	57.2	66.2	69.9	88.1
New York City, N. Y. ²	21.5	54.2	99.0	97.6	95.8	1.9	90.6	88.9	26.7
Norfolk, Va.	44.6	90.7	91.2	88.3	47.2	47.5	71.9	63.4	63.9
Northeastern New Jersey	42.1	61.8	96.9	96.6	88.0	6.6	85.4	93.3	89.6
Philadelphia, Pa.	62.6	91.8	97.9	95.1	98.9	35.6	81.9	77.3	61.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.	54.8	81.0	88.3	96.4	90.7	30.9	66.9	80.3	66.7
Portland, Oreg.	57.2	95.6	95.6	93.8	77.4	39.8	77.5	80.3	40.0
Providence, R. I.	42.4	65.7	93.1	91.1	80.3	10.2	74.0	77.9	58.7
St. Louis, Mo.	50.8	78.1	88.6	92.4	84.9	12.6	65.4	82.4	46.6
San Francisco, Calif.	47.3	86.4	99.1	80.0	41.5	16.2	94.0	69.3	61.6
Seattle, Wash.	62.9	95.6	98.4	92.3	65.2	28.4	90.1	78.7	87.6
Washington, D. C.	42.4	92.9	97.0	98.0	95.8	21.7	92.0	90.3	87.6
<i>Medium-size city areas,³ mid-1950</i>									
Canton, Ohio	66.5	90.4	95.6	96.5	96.1	33.5	79.0	85.5	86.7
Charleston, S. C.	36.9	86.9	88.3	81.8	11.9	42.2	64.7	59.1	2.6
Charleston, W. Va.	53.1	89.3	95.0	97.5	38.7	44.7	86.6	92.4	20.5
Charlotte, N. C.	47.3	95.6	92.2	94.3	58.0	67.8	62.1	69.2	33.1
Des Moines, Iowa	71.3	92.9	81.8	86.9	86.5	24.7	63.6	77.1	85.9
Evansville, Ind.	60.2	90.3	83.2	87.5	64.1	43.6	54.5	70.8	44.9
Hartford, Conn.	40.7	69.1	98.7	98.4	95.8	6.0	89.0	90.8	59.2
Huntington, W. Va.—Ashland, Ky.	56.9	90.6	83.5	91.7	12.7	44.6	71.1	78.8	6.5
Jacksonville, Fla.	57.2	92.9	89.7	84.8	3.9	45.8	73.6	60.4	3.7
Little Rock, Ark.	51.5	92.8	81.8	87.7	2.2	51.9	66.9	79.0	4.4
Madison, Wis.	57.7	83.9	93.8	96.0	96.4	18.7	87.1	94.9	91.7
Manchester, N. H.	41.8	63.7	96.3	91.7	76.7	8.9	85.0	79.0	39.3
Memphis, Tenn.	53.3	91.1	78.3	85.3	21.3	49.9	47.1	62.9	18.5
Miami, Fla.	60.2	94.8	95.3	97.3	6	45.7	90.5	88.0	1.7
Mobile, Ala.	51.2	96.5	84.5	73.2	1.8	63.7	56.5	57.5	7.8
Oklahoma City, Okla.	60.8	95.2	88.8	93.6	5.7	48.2	71.9	75.1	4.0
Omaha, Nebr.—Council Bluffs, Iowa	72.5	94.5	94.2	94.4	94.2	38.3	73.3	87.4	84.7
Phoenix, Ariz.	55.1	97.3	86.4	90.5	16.5	81.2	74.3	72.7	12.5
Portland, Maine	48.0	77.8	90.8	82.4	83.8	11.2	79.1	68.9	66.9
Richmond, Va.	54.3	90.4	92.2	92.1	61.8	35.4	70.5	76.0	44.1
Salt Lake City, Utah	68.2	92.6	97.3	96.5	83.1	30.1	90.2	93.3	78.5
San Jose, Calif.	66.4	94.5	96.1	93.2	16.4	57.0	82.4	76.7	9.4
Savannah, Ga.	33.6	85.3	85.1	79.5	10.7	55.9	47.0	46.8	1.6
Scranton, Pa.	54.8	76.6	81.7	85.5	81.1	40.3	69.3	79.4	66.9
Wichita, Kans.	60.0	92.6	89.4	94.9	34.1	47.8	69.5	80.5	25.7
Wilmington, Del.	59.2	91.2	88.1	94.6	82.1	47.4	69.9	77.7	62.9
Youngstown, Ohio	67.9	89.7	89.2	96.3	97.3	45.0	68.9	87.8	82.2
<i>Small cities,⁴ 1952²</i>									
Anna, Ill.	53.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	44.9	67.1	74.1	47.8
Camden, Ark.	49.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	85.9	37.8	67.5	1.6
Garrett, Ind.	79.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	36.5	86.6	92.1	84.7
Glendale, Ariz.	51.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	68.9	54.3	71.0	.5
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	59.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	22.3	67.0	94.8	83.7
Grand Island, Nebr.	59.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	44.8	80.2	97.0	55.2
Laconia, N. H.	46.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	21.1	78.0	89.7	54.3
Lodi, Calif.	68.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	79.7	88.5	92.6	21.6
Lynchburg, Va.	56.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	48.9	60.1	80.1	49.0
Madill, Okla.	66.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	70.3	66.4	81.3	15.0
Middlesboro, Ky.	64.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	64.1	56.0	66.7	22.3
Middletown, Conn.	58.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	13.8	84.4	98.3	62.6
Newark, Ohio	65.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	47.9	74.8	93.2	58.9
Pulaski, Va.	61.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	31.8	48.9	84.0	33.3
Ravenna, Ohio	69.9	-----	-----	-----	-----	28.2	66.2	89.7	71.4
Rawlins, Wyo.	58.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	59.6	73.7	85.3	31.9
Sandpoint, Idaho	68.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	70.1	57.3	68.4	19.1
Shawnee, Okla.	65.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	47.3	63.1	85.5	1.5
Shenandoah, Iowa	51.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	53.5	62.4	93.6	52.0

¹ Over 100,000 dwelling units.² City proper.³ 20,000 to 100,000 dwelling units.⁴ Under 15,000 dwelling units. Information on characteristics of owner-occupied dwellings was not obtained for these cities.

New England cities (Hartford, Manchester, and Portland), ranging from 40 to 48 percent. The only cities having less than 40 percent owners were Charleston, S. C. (36.9 percent) and Savannah, Ga. (33.6 percent).

Among the 19 small cities, only two—Camden, Ark., and Laconia, N. H.—had less than 50 percent owner-occupancy. The highest rate was found in Garrett, Ind., where 80 percent of the dwellings were owned by the occupants. Nearly 70 percent of the dwellings were owner-occupied in Lodi, Calif., and Sandpoint, Idaho; and over 65 percent in Newark, Ohio, and Madill, Okla.

Type of Structure

Single-family homes were the most prevalent type of structure in 19 of the 29 large cities and in 23 of the 27 medium-size cities surveyed. In small cities, single-family dwellings were more prevalent than in larger cities. In several New England cities, 2-4 family structures were predominant. Only in New York City did apartments (structures with 5 or more units) prevail, comprising 60 percent of the dwelling units.

Single-family dwellings were especially predominant among owner-occupied residences in all of the large and medium-size cities; the proportion varied from about 97 percent in Phoenix to about 54 percent in New York City and Boston. Information on characteristics of owned dwellings was not obtained for the small cities.

Among tenant-occupied dwelling units, the relative importance of single-family dwellings was greatest among the small cities, and least among the large cities. This type of dwelling comprised more than half of all rental dwellings in 8 of the 19 small cities, in 6 of the 27 medium-size cities, and in only 2 of the 29 large cities. Proportionately more of the rented dwellings were single-family in southern than in northern cities.

Two- to four-family structures predominated among rented units in 13 of the 29 large cities, and in several of the medium-size cities and small cities. About 7 out of every 10 rented dwellings in Buffalo, Boston, and Providence were located in 2- to 4-family structures.

Apartment units represented half or more of the rented units in 5 large cities, a third or more of the rented units in 5 medium-size cities, and a fifth or more in 6 small cities.

Number of Rooms. Dwellings occupied by owners generally contained a larger number of rooms than those occupied by tenants. The median number of rooms in owned dwellings in large and medium-size cities was 5 in 37 cities, and 6 in the remaining 19 cities, almost all of which were eastern cities. In no city was the median room count for owner-occupied dwellings less than 5. For rented dwellings and apartments, on the other hand, the median room count in 23 of the large and medium-size cities was 3, and in 29 cities it was 4. Only 4 large cities—all in the Northeast or North Central States—had a room count for rental dwellings as large as 5. Among the 19 small cities, the rented dwellings median was 3 rooms in 8 cities and 4 rooms in 11 cities.

Plumbing Facilities. Availability of complete private bathroom facilities in residential dwellings located in urban areas is considered a sensitive indicator of housing quality. In 18 of the 56 large and medium-size cities surveyed, more than 90 percent of all dwellings (both owner and tenant occupied) were equipped with complete private bathroom facilities (i. e., hot and cold running water, flush toilet, and tub or shower). Los Angeles, with 98 percent, and San Francisco, with 97 percent, were the leading cities in this characteristic. Among the medium-size cities, Salt Lake City was the leader with 95 percent of the dwellings so equipped. Southern cities had the smallest proportion of units equipped with complete bathroom facilities. About 1 out of 5 dwellings in Mobile and Savannah had no running water inside the unit.

To the extent that the presence of a complete private bath indicates quality, *owned* units were of substantially better quality than rented dwellings. More than 90 percent of owner-occupied dwellings in 33 of the 56 large and medium-size cities had complete private bathrooms. In only 3 southern cities was the proportion of owner-occupied dwellings with a private bath less than 80 percent (table 1).

On the other hand, 1 out of every 3 *rented* dwellings were without complete private bathrooms in 10 of the large cities, 12 of the medium-size, and 12 of the small cities. The cities in this category were scattered throughout the United States: among the northern cities were such large cities as Denver, Indianapolis, and Pittsburgh;

TABLE 3.—Average monthly contract rent for tenant-occupied dwelling units with kitchen facilities, by type of structure and size of city area, 1950

Area and period	Average monthly contract rent ¹											
	All tenant-occupied units in—				Unfurnished ² units in—				Furnished ³ units in—			
	All structures	Single-family structures	2-4 family structures	5-or-more family structures	All structures	Single-family structures	2-4 family structures	5-or-more family structures	All structures	Single-family structures	2-4 family structures	5-or-more family structures
<i>Large city areas,⁴ early 1950</i>												
Atlanta, Ga.....	\$37.69	\$36.62	\$36.38	\$42.35	\$36.28	\$36.06	\$34.23	\$40.94	\$47.64	\$43.00	\$49.04	\$49.46
Baltimore, Md.....	45.20	36.32	42.36	59.77	44.27	35.72	41.34	60.82	51.91	(5)	48.66	55.24
Birmingham, Ala.....	25.05	18.79	32.16	46.66	23.61	18.37	30.50	46.26	41.36	35.36	40.02	48.15
Boston, Mass.....	41.65	54.65	36.82	50.58	40.22	48.06	35.90	50.41	56.87	(5)	53.95	51.51
Buffalo, N. Y.....	37.24	34.68	34.77	54.72	35.12	34.32	33.08	50.83	54.11	(5)	49.79	66.92
Chicago, Ill.....	46.07	43.00	39.01	52.05	43.37	41.78	37.11	49.40	58.06	(5)	54.70	58.99
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	35.27	42.74	33.92	35.59	33.22	42.10	32.10	32.39	47.27	(5)	50.27	44.70
Cleveland, Ohio.....	41.33	39.49	35.15	52.47	40.58	37.48	33.77	54.48	46.19	(5)	45.81	44.02
Denver, Colo.....	43.43	42.98	43.48	43.80	45.54	42.12	46.02	51.33	40.67	46.40	40.82	38.93
Detroit, Mich.....	43.70	43.67	41.49	47.55	42.08	42.30	40.04	47.06	50.35	(5)	51.53	48.39
Houston, Tex.....	50.66	44.66	53.40	62.27	48.99	42.78	53.23	67.94	54.82	53.68	53.76	57.12
Indianapolis, Ind.....	38.61	31.07	40.28	49.76	36.40	30.10	35.86	50.74	46.41	40.42	48.21	47.69
Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.....	42.38	37.77	35.48	47.18	42.78	36.96	34.07	50.54	41.97	40.00	37.10	44.42
Los Angeles, Calif.....	51.38	46.67	48.69	61.18	52.25	46.13	49.72	73.15	50.37	47.55	47.11	54.68
Louisville, Ky.....	40.01	34.49	39.17	47.33	37.75	32.66	37.34	47.53	47.99	(5)	46.92	47.07
Milwaukee, Wis.....	48.52	41.02	44.19	61.36	46.40	41.20	43.75	58.82	60.04	(5)	49.24	65.43
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.....	41.17	48.12	38.16	42.62	39.51	45.72	36.87	41.79	44.69	68.27	45.10	43.34
New Orleans, La.....	30.83	25.61	41.01	30.86	27.18	23.87	36.69	24.57	45.38	43.23	50.45	38.94
New York City, N. Y. ⁶	50.77	50.72	48.73	51.35	50.08	49.79	48.26	50.61	66.62	(5)	64.65	67.27
Norfolk, Va.....	35.45	34.08	33.21	46.95	31.59	32.88	27.31	39.23	51.88	47.80	49.26	61.22
Northeastern New Jersey.....	41.86	45.22	40.14	43.87	41.59	44.85	39.94	43.53	51.56	(5)	48.33	53.72
Philadelphia, Pa.....	42.62	32.45	42.75	53.19	42.68	32.48	43.00	55.55	42.25	32.12	40.95	45.75
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	41.60	38.62	35.93	58.47	37.33	37.27	34.59	45.06	77.15	68.77	51.56	96.42
Portland, Oreg.....	39.76	43.52	39.11	36.56	43.06	42.89	40.66	47.32	37.17	45.41	37.61	34.86
Providence, R. I.....	29.35	32.86	27.96	32.39	27.28	31.35	26.91	26.31	46.31	(5)	49.44	44.18
St. Louis, Mo.....	33.40	32.05	29.58	45.07	31.42	30.11	27.57	45.62	43.51	46.10	42.93	43.67
San Francisco, Calif.....	45.09	47.99	42.63	45.91	46.72	44.38	44.80	49.79	43.36	59.13	40.28	42.96
Seattle, Wash.....	*44.54	43.98	38.79	46.82	45.02	41.72	39.10	51.06	43.95	49.45	38.17	43.65
Washington, D. C.....	62.07	61.13	56.00	65.42	60.62	56.74	54.94	64.71	73.10	101.88	61.03	72.08
<i>Medium-size city areas,⁷ mid-1950</i>												
Canton, Ohio.....	38.05	34.61	39.01	41.68	36.89	33.96	37.74	41.17	44.24	(5)	44.16	43.32
Charleston, S. C.....	31.78	34.97	29.06	31.30	29.64	34.03	26.95	20.82	47.95	(5)	48.62	46.04
Charleston, W. Va.....	43.81	41.97	42.95	52.19	42.50	40.84	41.69	52.09	49.47	53.83	46.60	52.42
Charlotte, N. C.....	43.65	40.19	47.98	60.87	40.65	37.63	45.80	63.19	61.23	65.82	57.29	58.54
Des Moines, Iowa.....	41.78	37.42	43.06	43.29	40.93	34.21	43.14	45.42	43.11	(5)	42.94	41.18
Evansville, Ind.....	37.84	30.83	42.37	45.65	35.35	29.94	38.89	48.80	47.39	(5)	50.59	41.00
Hartford, Conn.....	39.86	53.47	38.05	39.82	38.68	52.76	37.57	37.98	49.24	(5)	49.17	48.56
Huntington, W. Va.—Ashland, Ky.....	32.83	28.49	36.60	35.43	30.88	26.49	34.54	38.15	40.13	42.90	42.88	31.36
Jacksonville, Fla.....	37.46	31.26	41.41	47.54	31.79	26.88	36.09	45.82	46.44	42.44	48.40	48.48
Little Rock, Ark.....	40.20	32.22	43.72	54.80	36.87	29.64	37.43	63.51	46.73	45.14	48.69	45.30
Madison, Wis.....	58.64	55.02	55.61	65.36	58.09	54.30	55.05	67.31	60.23	(5)	57.71	62.42
Manchester, N. H.....	27.00	36.54	25.56	26.80	24.47	34.81	24.22	22.14	41.48	(5)	42.12	40.33
Memphis, Tenn.....	33.68	29.02	38.31	38.35	29.57	26.40	34.97	31.69	45.48	44.37	45.47	46.07
Miami, Fla.....	65.94	62.41	66.12	71.75	53.92	51.34	57.26	58.89	71.79	70.64	71.21	73.48
Mobile, Ala.....	30.00	25.18	41.46	33.72	27.66	23.75	39.40	30.78	41.70	40.73	48.69	36.91
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	43.58	40.45	43.77	50.93	41.76	39.66	45.13	(5)	45.69	42.79	42.44	50.58
Omaha, Nebr.—Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	44.80	44.25	42.37	46.69	45.00	43.31	41.38	53.71	44.44	(5)	44.35	43.16
Phoenix, Ariz.....	45.85	42.18	54.34	68.06	37.45	36.72	36.25	(5)	51.98	46.86	61.98	72.18
Portland, Maine.....	33.97	32.83	30.04	41.05	31.45	31.61	28.96	38.19	45.02	(5)	45.91	44.86
Richmond, Va.....	39.11	35.30	29.50	63.77	36.18	33.89	28.16	61.08	56.58	54.80	38.44	70.84
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	48.98	47.07	48.12	50.88	47.43	44.33	46.44	53.38	50.39	53.84	49.62	49.75
San Jose, Calif.....	45.55	46.68	44.83	41.35	42.37	40.70	45.84	45.42	50.81	62.69	43.49	40.35
Savannah, Ga.....	24.44	22.75	26.10	29.98	22.80	22.09	23.24	28.19	42.65	44.90	42.79	(5)
Seranton, Pa.....	28.72	26.11	29.66	36.00	28.60	26.03	29.58	36.02	33.01	(5)	(5)	(5)
Wichita, Kans.....	42.16	45.21	40.00	38.54	42.45	44.48	38.34	40.26	41.70	48.16	41.57	37.58
Wilmington, Del.....	41.57	33.76	47.24	49.94	40.67	33.48	46.19	51.42	49.33	(5)	53.06	(5)
Youngstown, Ohio.....	36.78	33.12	40.46	37.19	36.25	33.10	39.68	37.69	40.83	(5)	44.25	(5)

¹ See footnote 1, table 2.

² No furniture included in the rent or only a few pieces provided, for example, a kitchen table and chairs, cooking stove and refrigerator, or in a 2-bedroom unit, furniture for only 1 bedroom.

³ With basic items of furniture only, or with furniture, linens, and household equipment. For definition of additional terms, and for scope of the individual areas, see Construction, August 1951 issue (pp. 20-25)

⁴ Over 100,000 dwelling units.

⁵ Average rent not shown because of small number of units reporting.

⁶ City proper.

⁷ 20,000 to 100,000 dwelling units.

medium-size cities such as Des Moines, Evansville, Wichita, Wilmington, and Youngstown; and such small cities as Anna, Grand Forks, Ravenna, Sandpoint, and Shenandoah. In 5 southern cities, less than half of the rented dwellings had private baths—Birmingham having the lowest proportion (36 percent). “No running water inside the unit” was reported for about a fourth of the tenant-occupied units in Mobile and Savannah.

Cooking Fuel, Refrigeration, and Heating. In virtually all cities, a higher proportion of owned units had gas or electricity for cooking, mechanical refrigeration, and central heating equipment than did tenant units.

Gas was the predominant cooking fuel used in most (48 of the 56) large and medium-size cities; electricity ranked second. More than 40 percent of the units used electricity for cooking in Charlotte (N. C.), Jacksonville, Miami, Portland (Oreg.), Seattle, and Salt Lake City. The surveys showed that, among the units built or converted after 1940, there was a definite trend toward the use of electricity for cooking. In 1940, 49 percent of all occupied dwellings in the United States used gas for cooking and 5 percent used electricity; by 1950, almost 60 percent used gas and 15 percent, electricity. However, about 1 out of 3 of all occupied dwelling units still used fuels like wood, kerosene, or gasoline in such cities as Birmingham, Charlotte (N. C.), Charleston (S. C.), Jacksonville, Mobile, Portland (Maine), Savannah, and Scranton.

Monthly Contract Rent

Contract rent is defined as “the amount a tenant pays per month, which may or may not include the cost of facilities or services.” The housing surveys provide ample evidence of the considerable variation in local practice of including the cost of specified facilities and services in the monthly contract rent. (See table 2.) In addition, comparisons of average contract rent between cities reflect the varying qualities of dwelling units which are related to the income level of the community. Nevertheless, when adjustments are made for these variations, as was done in the

Bureau’s City Workers’ Family Budget study, differences in housing costs still account for a large part of the intercity differences in total living costs.

Electrical refrigeration was the principal type of refrigeration in all 56 large and medium-size cities, although 1 out of every 5 occupied dwellings in New York City used gas. A substantially higher proportion of units built or created by conversion after 1940 were equipped with mechanical refrigeration. The proportion of all occupied units in the United States so equipped increased from 44 to 80 percent, indicating the vast improvement of equipment in dwellings during the decade 1940 to 1950.

Because of the milder winters, cities in the South and on the West Coast reported lower percentages of homes using central heating equipment than in other regions of the country. In Canton, Madison, Omaha, Philadelphia, Washington, and Youngstown, more than 90 percent of the occupied units had central heating equipment. For the country as a whole, the proportion of dwellings so equipped increased from about 42 percent in 1940 to 50 percent in 1950.

Improvements in housing over the decade 1940 to 1950 also must be taken into account when comparing average rents in 1940 with those in 1950. From 1940 to 1950, rents for comparable dwellings as measured by the rent component of the Consumer Price Index increased about 25 percent, whereas the median contract rent for nonfarm areas in the United States rose from \$21 to \$35 per month, or about 66 percent. A substantial part of this increase reflected changes in the housing inventory over the decade that resulted from the additions of newly built units of higher quality and units created by conversion, as well as from losses through demolition or other causes, and from the huge transfer of units from the rental to the owner market.

Most of the units shifting from tenant- to owner-occupancy were single-family dwellings which, in general, were those which have fewer facilities and services included in the contract rent. Since the major part of the shift of existing housing from the rental to the owner market took place between 1940 and 1945, the greatest increase

in the proportion of rental units having the cost of facilities included in rent occurred during this period. However, the increase continued from mid-1945 to 1950 in many cities. For example, in Atlanta, the proportion of rental units having different facilities included in the rent (as shown below) increased between 1945 and 1950 for each facility except garage. "Garage included in the rent" is found primarily in single-family dwellings, and the decrease is evidence of the continuing transfer of existing rental housing to the owner market during the period 1945 to 1950.

Type of facilities:	<i>Atlanta—Percent of tenant units with facilities included in rent</i>	
	1945	1950
Water.....	79.3	83.8
Hot water.....	25.8	32.1
Heat.....	22.6	27.7
Cooking fuel.....	8.0	10.4
Refrigerator.....	14.4	26.5
Furniture.....	9.0	11.7
Garage.....	18.4	12.5

Contrary to most impressions, the average contract rent for single-family dwellings is often less than the average for all rented dwellings. Transfer of single-family dwellings from the rental to owner markets also boosts the average rent for a city. In 1950, the average rent for single-family dwellings was lower than that for all rental dwellings in 44 of the 56 large and medium-size cities included in the Bureau's surveys. Again this reflects not only differences in quality, age, and similar factors, but also the tendency for single-family dwellings to have fewer facilities included in the rent. The average monthly rent in 1950 for single-family dwellings in large cities varied from \$19 in Birmingham to \$61 in Washington; and in medium-size cities, it ranged from \$23 in Savannah to \$62 in Miami. For apartment units

in these cities, the averages were \$47 in Birmingham, \$65 in Washington, \$30 in Savannah, and \$72 in Miami. (See table 3.) In 9 of the 56 cities, the average monthly rent for apartments exceeded that for single-family homes by at least \$20.

In 1950, surveys showed, as would be expected, that monthly rent generally increased with the number of rooms. However, in some cities, average monthly rents were higher for the smaller than for the larger units because of the concentration of new rental construction in the smaller-room size classes and because apartments are typically among the smaller units. Units of specific size for which an average rent of less than \$40 per month was reported by the 56 large and medium-size cities were 1- and 2-room units, 53 cities; 3-room units, 24 cities; 4-room units, 25 cities; 5-room units, 15 cities; 6 rooms or more, 9 cities.

Despite the greater incidence of rent controls in 1950 among large cities than among medium-size cities, the level of rents averaged somewhat higher in large cities. Among the small cities, surveyed in 1952, average rents were more like those in the large cities than is usually the case, largely because of the almost complete absence of rent control in the small-city group. However, average rents vary widely within each size class. For unfurnished units in large cities, for example, Washington led with average contract rent of over \$60, more than twice as high as in Birmingham and New Orleans (which were among the lowest income cities) and Providence. Among the medium-size cities, Madison and Miami (both above-average income cities) reported the highest rents; however, rents paid in this group of cities were noticeably lower than in the large cities. Southern cities and other low-income cities were among the lowest rent cities.

Employment Status of Former Apprentices in Early 1954

JOHN S. McCAULEY*

MOST PERSONS who complete apprenticeships are employed as journeymen and a considerable proportion of them eventually attain supervisory positions, according to studies by the Bureau of Apprenticeship.¹ However, little information is available about those who complete only part of their training. Accordingly, early in 1954, a sample group of about 900 persons who had dropped out of apprenticeship programs during 1951 and 1952 was studied to determine their current employment status and to find out to what extent it was related to their training.² Information was also obtained on why they discontinued apprenticeship, which provides a guide to what might have been done to enable them to continue their training. The study revealed that most of the persons who discontinued apprentice training did so voluntarily, usually for financial reasons. Further, about half of those who left apprenticeship continued to work at the trade in which they were apprenticed or took employment in a related occupation. The longer the time that these former apprentices spent in training, the greater the likelihood was that they would remain in the same trade.

Employment Status

Training had been discontinued only temporarily by 65 of the 688 former apprentices who reported on current employment. By the time of the survey, 26 of the 65 respondents had completed their apprenticeships and 39 were again employed as apprentices. Leave of absence is usually granted to apprentices whose training is interrupted by service in the Armed Forces, sickness,

or other reasons. Apprentice registration agencies classify such interruptions as "suspensions," but do not include them with permanent discontinuances.

An additional 61 persons were in the Armed Forces at the time of the survey.³ Of these, 34 who had temporarily discontinued training planned to resume apprentice training after their discharge. The 27 others in this group had dropped training some time before entering military service and indicated no interest in resuming their apprenticeships.

A total of 46 former apprentices were not employed in early 1954. Of these, 24 were taking full-time school work, 9 were in hospitals or other institutions, and 13 were seeking work. Four others had died. The remaining 512 former apprentices were employed at the time of the survey. The following analysis is based on the experience of this group.

Relation of Employment to Training

About 38 percent of the 512 former apprentices reported that they were working in the trade in which they had been apprenticed. (See chart.) Nearly 12 percent were employed in closely related trades; for example, a former tool and die maker apprentice was employed as a machinist. An additional number were employed in work somewhat related to the field in which they had been apprenticed—about 7 percent in other skilled trades and about 5 percent in semiskilled jobs. About half of the latter group indicated that

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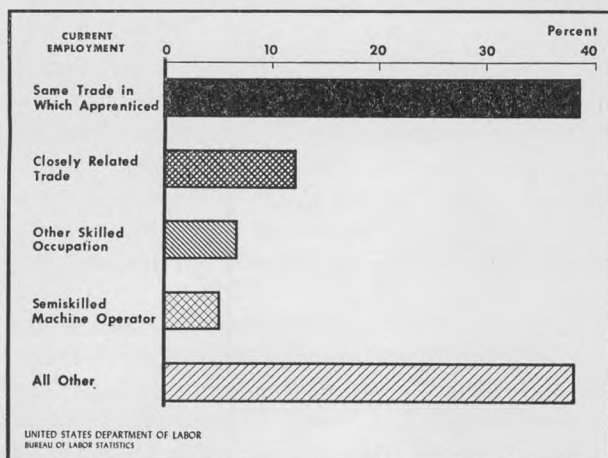
¹ See *A Half-Century of Experience in Training Machinists* (Technical Bulletin No. 138), 1953, and *Report on the Apprenticeship System of Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co.* (Technical Bulletin No. 6), 1941, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship; also *Leadership Through Training, 50th Anniversary of Apprentice Training at Lynn, General Electric Co., Lynn, Mass., 1952.*

² The size of the present survey was limited by the number of staff members available for field work as well as by the time required to locate and interview former apprentices. A pilot study in Indianapolis indicated that many former apprentices had changed both place of employment and residence without leaving a forwarding address, and that a considerable amount of time was required in such instances to follow up the leads provided by former employers, union officials, and relatives.

A sample group of 894 persons who had discontinued apprenticeships during 1951 or 1952 was selected at random from records in the files of apprentice registration agencies. By June 1, 1954, field representatives of the Bureau of Apprenticeship had submitted reports on 830 cases, of which 688 provided usable information on current employment status.

³ Some of the persons serving in the Armed Forces indicated that while in service they were continuing their training in the same trade in which they had been apprenticed.

Proportion of Former Apprentices in Various Types of Employment, Early 1954



apprentice training had proved to be of considerable help in current employment.

Jobs that appeared to be unrelated to the training received were held by about 38 percent of the former apprentices (table 1). More than half of the persons in this group were employed as clerks, salesmen, bus and truckdrivers, farmers, and laborers; and a small group had jobs as policemen, firemen, or other protective service workers.

Slightly over 2 percent of all former apprentices studied were employed as engineers or other professional workers. Most of them, apparently had not intended to become craftsmen, but considered apprenticeship as a stepping stone toward a professional career. For example, a former apprentice cement mason employed as an aeronautical engineer wrote:

Apprenticeship was a great aid from the financial standpoint and in helping me to learn how to work with other people. My work as a cement finisher was most constructive and I am very happy to have had the opportunity to learn about the building trades.

The small number of persons classified as owners or managers were in business activities having little relation to the training they received while apprenticed.

Amount of Training Received. More than half of those who were in apprentice training programs for a year or less had jobs unrelated to their training. On the other hand, a relatively high proportion of those who had 2 or 3 years' training were employed in the same trade in which they had been apprenticed (table 1). In determining the "year of training" during which an apprenticeship was discontinued, account was taken of any credit given for previous experience. For example, one former apprentice, included in the group leaving during the second year of training, had actually been in the program for 8 months, but he had been awarded 6 months' credit by his employer for work in a closely related occupation.

The amount of training is not necessarily a precise measure of employment as an apprentice,⁴ because such employment may sometimes be interrupted by lack of work, bad weather, sickness, or other reasons. Therefore, the length of time former apprentices were actually in training, as shown in table 1, may be somewhat overstated.

Only 15 percent of those who dropped out during the first year of training obtained work in the same trade in which they had been apprenticed. The proportions were noticeably higher for those who discontinued training during the second year of apprenticeship (26 percent) and for those who

TABLE 1.—Proportion of former apprentices in specified types of employment, early 1954, by year of training in which apprenticeship was discontinued

Type of employment	Total reporting	Percent reporting year of training in which apprenticeship was discontinued				
		1st	2d	3d	4th	5th or more
Same trade.....	38.5	15.2	26.2	50.4	52.4	66.2
Journeyman.....	29.1	9.9	20.3	38.7	37.8	52.9
Foreman or contractor.....	4.3	-----	1.7	5.4	9.7	8.9
Helper.....	5.1	5.3	4.2	6.3	4.9	4.4
Closely related trade.....	11.9	16.0	13.6	12.6	9.7	2.9
Other skilled trade.....	6.6	6.9	8.5	8.1	3.7	4.4
Semiskilled trade.....	4.9	7.8	4.2	1.8	4.9	5.9
Other occupations.....	38.1	54.1	47.5	27.1	29.3	20.6
Laborer.....	5.7	10.1	5.1	4.6	1.2	4.4
Clerk.....	4.9	7.8	5.1	2.7	3.7	4.4
Salesman.....	4.3	7.8	5.1	1.8	4.9	-----
Farmworker.....	4.3	3.8	5.9	2.7	3.7	5.9
Bus or truck driver.....	3.3	5.3	3.4	2.7	1.2	2.9
Protective service worker.....	3.3	4.7	3.4	3.6	3.7	-----
Owner or manager.....	3.1	3.1	4.2	2.7	3.7	1.5
Engineer or other professional worker.....	2.3	1.6	6.8	.9	1.2	-----
Miscellaneous.....	6.9	9.9	8.5	5.4	6.0	1.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons reporting ¹	510	131	118	111	82	68

⁴ A more satisfactory measure is total hours worked as an apprentice, but this information was not readily available.

¹ Year of training in which apprenticeship was discontinued not reported by 2 former apprentices.

left during the third or fourth year (about 50 percent). Among the relatively small group who had been apprenticed more than 4 years, 66 percent were currently working in the same trade. Some of these persons indicated that they had almost completed their apprenticeship, but decided to take advantage of attractive opportunities to work as journeymen.

Of particular interest was the number of former apprentices employed as contractors or foremen—about 9 percent of those who were apprenticed over 3 years. Less than 2 percent of those who left during the second year were in management positions, and none of those who dropped out during the first year held such jobs. In sharp contrast was the small group of persons who had continued to work in the same trade but were employed as helpers.

Shifts to closely related trades were reported by a considerable proportion of those who left apprenticeship during the early stages of training: 16 percent and 14 percent, respectively, of those who left during the first and second years of training. Some of these persons indicated that they had taken advantage of the first opportunity that came along to enter a trade which they preferred to the one in which they were apprenticed, as illustrated by the following report concerning an apprentice patternmaker who dropped out during his first year of training:

George had had some previous experience in toolmaking and wanted to get an apprenticeship in that trade at A— company. When he found that he could not do this, he accepted patternmaking at A— company as his second choice. He did not like patternmaking and found a job with B— company as a toolmaker's helper. He is now a journeyman toolmaker.

Shifts to closely related trades tended to become less common as the amount of time spent in apprenticeship increased. Among those who had been in apprenticeship over 4 years, only 3 percent were in this category.

Many who had dropped out during the early stages of apprenticeship were in occupations that had little relation to their apprentice training. About 54 percent of those who left during the first year of training and 48 percent in the second year were in the "other employment" category. A

noticeably lower proportion of those with more than 2 years of apprentice training were in "other employment."

Type of Trade in Which Apprenticed. A comparison was also made of the current employment of former apprentices with the types of trades—such as the building, metal, printing, and automobile-maintenance trades—in which they were apprenticed. In each of these trade groups except automobile maintenance, about the same proportion of persons were currently employed at the same trade in which they had been apprenticed or in closely related work. Of those whose training had been in automobile maintenance, 58 percent were either in the same trade or a closely related one, as compared with 50 percent of all the former apprentices studied. This may have been due in part to the relatively wide variety of employment opportunities in the automobile maintenance trades.

Among the metal trades, employment in the same trade was somewhat less likely among persons who had been trained in one of these trades than among all former apprentices included in the survey. However, many of those trained in one of the metal trades were working in closely related trades, reflecting a considerable amount of occupational mobility among machinists, toolmakers, and related trades. When the "same trade" and "closely related trades" categories are combined, the proportions of the former metal-trades apprentices and of all the former apprentices studied were approximately the same—50 percent.

Building-trades apprentices shifted to "other employment" somewhat more frequently than did persons included in the entire group of former apprentices—43 percent compared with 38 percent. A relatively small proportion of former apprentices in the building-trades group were employed as machine operators or as craftsmen in trades other than those in which they had been trained. However, 64 percent of those who dropped out during the first year of apprenticeship were employed in jobs unrelated to their training.

Although the type of trade in which respondents had been apprenticed had some influence on the

extent to which they were currently engaged in work related to their training, the year of training during which apprenticeship was discontinued appeared to be a more important factor. This was evident from the experience in the building trades and also from a classification of the persons included in the survey both according to the length of time in training and by the type of trade in which they were apprenticed.

Reasons for Discontinuing Apprenticeship

Although current employment status was the primary concern of this study, the former apprentices were also asked why they had discontinued training. Answers to this question were provided by 496 of the 512 former apprentices. Sometimes one person reported several reasons; in such instances, what appeared to be the primary reason was noted.

Voluntary decision to discontinue training was made by 77 percent of the former apprentices. The remaining 23 percent had been laid off or discharged, or the employer had discontinued the training program. (See table 2.)

TABLE 2.—Proportion of former apprentices who discontinued apprenticeship for various reasons, by number of dependents

Reasons	Total reporting	Percent reporting number of dependents, excluding self ¹					
		0	1	2	3	4 or more	Not reported
Voluntary separations.....	76.8	76.4	74.6	71.8	77.6	84.5	76.5
Needed more money.....	22.6	14.6	28.1	13.6	27.6	33.3	17.6
Opportunity to receive journeyman's wage.....	11.9	9.1	8.5	11.7	13.2	14.3	12.9
Unsuited to the trade.....	11.7	14.6	12.7	10.7	10.2	7.1	16.5
Did not like the trade.....	6.3	12.7	4.2	9.7	4.1	4.8	3.5
Opportunity to go into business.....	5.8	3.6	5.6	7.8	2.0	8.3	7.1
Wanted steady work.....	5.6	0	5.6	1.9	9.2	9.5	5.9
Family difficulties.....	3.4	3.6	7.0	3.9	3.1	1.2	2.4
Miscellaneous.....	9.5	18.2	2.9	12.5	8.2	6.0	10.6
Involuntary separations.....	23.2	23.6	25.4	23.2	22.4	15.5	23.5
Laid off.....	13.3	12.7	15.5	20.4	10.2	9.5	10.6
Discharged.....	7.1	9.1	7.0	1.9	10.2	3.6	11.7
Training program discontinued.....	2.8	1.8	2.9	5.8	2.0	2.4	1.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of persons reporting ²	496	55	71	103	98	84	85

¹ As of the time apprenticeship was discontinued.

² Reason for discontinuance of apprenticeship not reported by 16 former apprentices.

Financial considerations played an important role in decisions to drop training. About 23 percent of the former apprentices said that they took other jobs because they needed more money, and another 12 percent left in order to obtain journeyman rates of pay. Desire to obtain a steadier income than that earned as an apprentice was reported by 6 percent of the respondents. Other reasons given, which were closely linked to financial considerations, included the desire to go into business for themselves and thereby increase their earnings—6 percent of the former apprentices dropped training for this purpose.

Only 6 percent of the respondents indicated that they had left training programs because they found that they did not like the trade at which they were apprenticed. A larger group, 12 percent, were unable to master the required skills and shifted to work for which they were better qualified. No doubt the proportion of persons in the two last-mentioned groups could have been reduced somewhat through more careful selection of apprentices.

A relatively small group, 3 percent, reported that they had to discontinue training because of family difficulties, which, in some instances, made it necessary to move to another community. The remaining 10 percent reported a wide variety of reasons, some of which involved relationships with supervisors or fellow workers. For example:

Bill said that one of the supervisors was always needling him and he could not stand it any longer. He did not want to report this to the management. Bill left after having completed 8 months of his apprenticeship in the tool and die trade. He is now doing office work, but would like to go back to learning the trade.

A high proportion of those having a relatively large number of dependents left apprentice training because of financial considerations. Among those with 4 or more dependents, 33 percent shifted to other employment because they needed more money, 14 percent took advantage of opportunities to obtain journeymen's rates, and 10 percent needed a steadier income than earnings as an apprentice. On the other hand, only 15 percent of those reporting no dependents needed more

money, 9 percent left to get journeymen's rates, and none of them gave up training in order to get steadier employment (table 2).

In view of the large number of persons who reported that financial considerations caused them to discontinue apprenticeship, the financial gain or loss reported by them was analyzed. However, only about half of the respondents reported both the rate of pay at the time apprenticeship was discontinued and the beginning rate on the new job. The median increase for those reporting was 28 cents an hour. Persons who left apprenticeship for financial reasons tended to report relatively high increases in wages. For those who dropped training because they needed more money, median increases per hour were 40 cents, and for those who left to take advantage of an opportunity to work as journeymen, 43 cents. Although these former apprentices obtained temporary financial gain by shifting to other employment, available evidence

suggests that they might have earned more money in the long run if they had completed training.

The importance of financial considerations in decisions to discontinue apprenticeships suggests that more attention should be given to this matter by persons conducting apprentice-training programs. In selecting apprentices, consideration should be given to the prospective apprentice's ability to meet his financial obligations with money earned as an apprentice. Of course, unforeseen financial problems frequently arise. Such problems might be handled by loan funds similar to those established by colleges and universities. Another measure that might be taken is to provide apprentices with information concerning the advantages to be gained by completing their training. In addition to the long-run financial advantages, emphasis might be given the job satisfactions derived from the ability to do a craftsmanlike job in every aspect of the trade.

Problems in A Latin American Factory Society

SIMON ROTTENBERG*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article, like a "camera in miniature," is intended only to portray the behavior of the workers in a given plant in a given community. It does, however, typify the kinds of problems, although not the precise problems, which can arise when a factory is introduced into an underdeveloped community.*

BEFORE World War II, Latin America produced mineral and agricultural raw materials and food-stuffs and exchanged these for fabricated goods produced elsewhere. Wartime scarcities of consumer goods and postwar public policies designed to save hard currencies and to promote diversification have resulted in a very large growth in manufacturing in some Latin American countries. Clusters of factories dot the countrysides, and large numbers of workers with only casual and rural previous work experience are now employed in factory crafts.

Very little is formally known about the social structure of the factory work group in these countries or about the impact of the culture external to the factory upon behavior in plants. The new discipline of study of human relations in industry and the older discipline of industrial sociology, especially in the United States and England, have yielded a large literature which has contributed to insightful understanding of the processes of social intercourse in work groups in those countries. Almost no research of this kind has been carried on in Latin America.

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The Factory's Locale and Labor Supply

This article summarizes one such study of workers in a Latin American factory.¹ The factory produces women's underclothing and, at the time of the study, had been in active operation for about a year and a half. It is located on the outskirts of the town of Tumbo (population 1,500) in the foothills of a low mountainous region where agriculture has been the traditional economic activity and dairy products and coffee the major products.

The coffee crop requires a great deal more labor at harvest time than at other times of the year and in the interharvest period the men of Tumbo stand idly about the town's plaza talking. Tumbo women do not work in the fields; they stay at home tending the children and doing household work and have subordinate status relative to men. Many of the women are from time to time employed in industrial homework, assembling bead necklaces by hand.

The factory operates under a regime of work discipline with regularly scheduled hours, gives regular employment, and uses machines. At the time of the study, it employed about 200 workers, of whom 160 were women. Most of them live in the rural area surrounding Tumbo and commute to and from work by bus. Although there is a thriving manufacturing community at La Libertad, about 20 miles away, the factory at Tumbo is the only one in the town and the area surrounding it, so almost none of the workers had any previous work experience in industry and had to be trained for their work in the plant. They had better-than-average schooling and were regarded by the community as being "better"-than-average people.

Large landholders, who are sometimes also merchants, have enormous prestige in the community. The priest in Tumbo said that when talk of the establishment of the factory was

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¹ The names are fictitious and details have been changed in other respects to conceal the identity of the firm in which the study was done. The method of research was to place in the factory for 6 weeks a girl who is a university graduate and who is a national of the country in which the factory is located. She engaged the workers in informal conversation which she sought to steer into channels relevant to the subject of the study. Factory management representatives were interviewed formally.

initiated, there was a whispering campaign against it by the landholders, who feared that the plant would bid their workers away from them. However, once they saw that the factory would employ a very high proportion of women, leaving the supply of male labor unaffected, the community almost universally came to believe that the location of the plant in Tumbo was a good thing. The factory, of course, has brought added income to the town and has made buyers for the merchants' wares.

Some rumblings continue to be heard among middle-class housewives, who feel that the location of the factory in the town has diminished the supply of female labor for domestic service, deteriorated its quality, and bid up its price.

Other relevant aspects of the Tumbo culture can be defined as follows: Kinship ties are strong and extend, by a system of *compadrazco* (god parentage), beyond the limits of the family; ties of the workers to their families, largely unbroken, were just beginning to break; men desire strongly to be manly, and a commonly held code defines the qualities of manly behavior; class status differentiates to some extent occupational roles; aspirations for goods and services are relatively high; interpersonal (face-to-face) relations are important; and paternalism characterizes the traditional relations between workers and employers.

In some dominantly rural communities, recruitment for factory work is difficult because workers refuse to accept jobs either because they involve a regime of discipline or for other reasons. No such problem exists in Tumbo, where the people are wage-oriented and job-hungry and seem to have a great desire for work in the factory. The company has no trouble in getting job applicants who are willing to take the 2-hour-a-day, 4-week training course, even though they receive no compensation for it and no assurance of placement.

However, there are limits to the "price" that Tumboños are willing to pay for having a job, and these affect the distribution of workers among occupations. Men, for example, being unwilling to suffer the ridicule of other men, for the most part will refuse to accept sewing-machine operating jobs because this work is considered to be fit only for women. Many women also reject these

jobs because they are fearful that their fingers will be caught under the machine's needle.

Employee Relations and Morale

Recent research has indicated that, in the United States, there is a relationship between a work group's productivity and its level of morale, and has defined conditions affecting morale. One of these conditions involves the relationship between management and the work group.

Discussions with the workers in the factory at Tumbo revealed that they regarded management as not sympathetic or understanding and that they responded by being uncooperative. They characterized management's attitude toward them as being like that of a father addressing errant children who will not obey unless approached with stern words. The role both of the company's personnel practices and of the native culture in shaping the workers' attitudes was evident in their comments about quits and absences, which management claimed were its main problems, and about management policies on communications and production quotas.

Quits. The manager was apparently under considerable pressure from the owner to deliver a large volume of product. The resultant pressure upon the workers, according to them, has taken the form of scolding and the making of such threats as that individuals who cannot meet production standards will lose their jobs, that the factory will close, or that it will be moved elsewhere. The younger girls, who can be supported by their parents, tended not to respond to these pressures, and the older women were heard to say: "*Bueno*, if they close the factory, we can go to work in *La Libertad*." To the extent that workers begin to see the possibilities of alternative jobs in other places, the menacing threat as a tactic in personnel relations will be less effective. It is also to be expected that workers against whom threat tactics are used will respond by devising subtle infringements of factory rules.

It seemed clear, however, that most workers regarded loss of their jobs as something very serious and to be avoided even at great real cost. The company's wage rate was high for the area,

and the possession of a job at this rate was highly valued. Many workers said their earnings (or all but a portion set aside for personal requirements) were pooled with the family income and often were the family's largest single source of income. Installment debts contracted by the workers in buying jewelry and watches from two ambulant vendors who come to the plant gate further appreciated the value of continued receipt of wages.

Still, the workers spoke immediately of quitting when they became distressed in the plant, were involved in disputes with supervisors or other workers, were spoken to harshly, or tired of their work. There was, however, much more talk of quitting than actual quitting, and it was clear that reiteration of the *yo me voy* theme was simply a form of expression which articulated distress but did not express active intention.

There was talk also of quitting to go to the capital city and a belief that work could easily be secured there in factories at wages higher than those in Tumbo. The occasional presence of friends and relatives there tended to pull in that direction. Most of the workers in the plant, however, continued to live at home, going to and from work by bus; very few moved into the town upon taking their jobs. They had not, therefore, broken their first roots in the home. The talk of going to the capital, therefore, also expressed a vague aspiration rather than an active intention. If the workers were no longer living with their families but had moved to the town, the roots would have been broken and the movement to the capital would undoubtedly have been greater.

Some workers talked of leaving for other jobs in the country, especially in La Libertad, and some had become aware of the possibilities of job alternatives. However, most of the workers were not looking for other jobs. Since the going rate for sewing was higher in this factory than in other industries, rational choice of alternative earnings on different jobs would have tended to keep machine operators at the Tumbo plant rather than to cause them to take jobs elsewhere.

Nevertheless, from the management point of view, quits were particularly serious because they necessitated the training of replacement workers who had no previous experience with machines.

The company had alleviated this condition somewhat by building up a small backlog of trained operators who had taken the training course on their own time, with the hope of qualifying for jobs and being placed in the factory.

Absences. Management also viewed very seriously the high rate of absenteeism, and had once closed the factory for 3 days to punish the workers for large-scale absences. That the workers had regarded this shutdown as a welcome holiday, although it represented an income loss, was evident from inquiry into their income aspirations, which seemed to be related to their willingness to work regularly. Although the measurement of levels of aspiration, even by intuitive processes and in approximation, is difficult, their responses seemed to indicate clearly that they were willing to forego marginal increments of income of this nature. Thus, they also seemed to prefer to lose income for Saturday work, rather than to lose their leisure on that day. In the same way, workers would sometimes hurry to finish a task before the end of the day, so that they could leave early, although this, too, meant loss of income.

However, absences were usually caused by illness, either of the worker himself or of a member of his family. Devotion to kinfolk, even distantly removed, was great, and external expression of this devotion (as by visiting an ill relative) was valued much more highly by the workers than uninterrupted attendance at work. It seemed to be true that they magnified the seriousness of illnesses in the family, and that sometimes they became upset simply by anticipating bad news about the health of kinfolk.

The other causes of absence occasioned by family relations are illustrated, although not typified, by the following cases:

1. A worker's brother was leaving the country and she was absent to see him off.
2. A worker followed her *ex-concubinario* to another town to try to recover half the price of their jointly owned house which he had sold.
3. A worker absented herself to take her children to her mother's home, because she feared that her husband would do them violence.

In the case of illness of the worker himself, whether or not the illness *was* sufficiently acute to warrant staying away from the factory, it

seemed to be true that the workers *believed* they were sick enough to justify staying home; they were not capricious or willful in their absences. They therefore resented the management rule that all absences claimed to be caused by illness must be covered by medical certificates. Indeed, the rule seemed to work badly. The worker who was truly ill was penalized, since he had to pay a doctor for a certificate, even though the illness may not have been serious enough to require a doctor's attention. The worker who was capriciously absent could cover up, because local doctors would certify illness even where there was none.

Communications. The workers seemed even more resentful of the rule against conversation in the plant. The Tumbeño is a gregarious, voluble person, and the rule against talking was roundly violated. Talking was supposed to be permitted only about things related to work and in connection with getting work done. Conversation in other contexts did go on, however, when a supervisor was not close by. Workers engaged in talk looked about them to see that they were not being watched by a supervisor, and supervisors attempted to separate girls who were standing close together, because that was *prima facie* evidence of talking or might lead to talking.

Management's refusal to permit talking and close association at work when feasible manifested a misunderstanding of the role of association in a work group as an incentive to productive behavior in the factory. Elton Mayo found that "man's desire to be continuously associated in work with his fellows is a strong, if not the strongest, human characteristic. Any disregard of it by management or any ill-advised attempt to defeat this human impulse leads instantly to some form of defeat for management itself."²

Nor was there any upward communication in the plant. The management's policy was to communicate with the workers only through channels in which communication moved down from management to workers, but never oppositely. The supervisors were identified with management and not with the workers, who

regarded them as management agents and not "intermediaries" between the workers at the lower level and the manager at the upward level. Consequently, the workers felt that their suggestions for changes in work methods would not be accepted in good faith.

Production. Similarly, the workers had no discretion to make small-scale innovations in the details of work methods. They also said that management made decisions unilaterally without regard to what workers considered their interests; neither did it inform the workers of the reasons for its decisions.

Uniform hourly rates were paid to all workers, as required by law, and slow workers were thus paid the same as fast workers. Management set production standards, however, for all operations. Workers were told "this is the minimum number that you are expected to produce." These production standards were increased gradually, rather than having the ultimate standard set immediately. The manager said that if, when the girls were producing 11 dozen units daily, he had told them that their minimum was 22, they would never have progressed beyond 11. But, by increasing the standard in units of 1 dozen, each several weeks, he was able to force output up and the standards were always within reach. His procedure was to induce a pace setter to break the standard once it had been met.

The danger, which he had apparently not encountered, is that at some time the workers may come to regard an established standard as a final objective and may refuse to produce more. It is significant that this had not happened and that the workers continued to break the standard and increase output, as new and progressively higher norms were set.

Among many work groups in different cultures, workers frequently have set output standards for themselves in each operation and have enforced these standards upon pace-setting or fast workers in order to relieve the pressure for greater and greater output. The establishment and maintenance of such a standard, however, would require a consciousness among them of the comparative outputs of various workers and some talk about output. The workers at Tumbo rarely talked about their daily output and when they did, it

² The Social Problems of an Industrial Civilization, Boston, Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1945.

was in matter-of-fact tones and without boastfulness or pride with respect either to low or high output. They did know the ordinal ranking of various sections by output, but not the number of pieces, even approximately, being produced by the others. Thus, the workers as a group did not attempt to enforce output ceilings, since to do so would have required knowledge of comparative output with some exactness. There were some indications, however, that individual workers, on their own initiative and not within the framework of a work-group decision, had imposed output ceilings on themselves, in order to escape the pressure for "more and more."

Implications and Limitations of the Data

The research was done largely through informal interviewing of workers. Their comments should not be taken at face value. One of the attributes of the Latin American character is exuberance of expression, and many of the recorded comments were undoubtedly exaggerated to make them more colorful. Further, the point of view of the workers was surely defined by their conception of their own interest; they were in no sense objective and, indeed, they may even have misunderstood what are their true interests or their long-run interests.

The study leaves untouched an enormous area of relevance. For example, the fact that illness—real, assumed, or pretended—of the worker or of kinfolk, sometimes distantly removed, was found to be the most important cause of absenteeism, means that loyalty to kin ranks high in the values of the community, that the kinship system has extended tentacles, and that there is intense preoccupation with matters of sickness and health. How this came about, why it persists, whether it ought to be changed, how change can be effected, all are relevant, but this study did not deal with them.

Relations between management and workers in the Tumbo factory were strained and the workers themselves did not form a cohesive social group; rather, relations among them had frequent conflict characteristics. Research into employment situations in the United States has indicated that,

in those situations, productivity is inversely related to these characteristics. The conduct of management at Tumbo thus would be expected to have a depressive influence on output if it prevailed in a factory in the States.

But clearly these Latin American workers are not United States workers: their values, their upbringing, the social pattern of their community, their previous employment and earnings experience, their employment prospects, and their kinship relationships are all different. It is not safe to conclude, therefore, that the workers at Tumbo respond to a given set of stimuli in the same way as workers in the United States. Indeed, the study suggests that they respond oppositely. It suggests, for example, that they are more productive when directed and "driven" than when they have discretion and are permitted to set their own pace.

The study indicates the ways in which culture external to the factory invades it subtly and affects behavior on the inside. Thus, the value placed on loyalty to kinfolk and the extended quality of the family has a depressive influence upon attendance at work; the pattern of interclass relations makes abusive behavior in the factory permissible; the newness of industrial experience makes workers less sophisticated in the circumvention of management objectives than they otherwise would be; the high aspiration levels for goods and services diminishes the incidence of quits, as does the scarcity of equivalent employment alternatives; the tradition of casual work, in which the worker sets his own pace and schedule, increases absences; and the cult of manliness affects the distribution of workers by sex among occupations.

In all societies, of course, the values of a community and its structure infiltrate its factories, as, indeed, they do any other of its institutions. In this sense, this case is not distinct from those of other places and times. But cultures are diverse and the qualities of their incidence upon conduct in factories are correspondingly diverse. The case reported here tells something of the behavior in a society culturally distinct from our own.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Informal Disposition of NLRB Cases

THE vast majority of both the unfair labor practice charges and petitions for collective bargaining elections filed with the National Labor Relations Board are settled by the field staff—a fact too often obscured by the widespread publicity given the precedent-setting decisions of the Board members. Most of these cases are closed without formal action of any type, the field examiners working to this end with the parties involved throughout the preliminary investigation. However, opportunities for informal disposition are provided at all stages, and some additional cases are settled in this fashion even after the issuance of a complaint and/or notice of hearing has initiated the formal proceedings which, in contested cases, lead to formal Board decisions. These decisions do, of course, expound the law; they have a widespread impact. Yet it is mainly through the handling and settling of cases in the field—those cases that never get to Washington and rarely make a newspaper headline—that the policies of the Labor Management Relations Act are carried into concrete effect.

The agency's 28 regional and field offices are under the supervision of the general counsel, the agency's independent prosecuting officer.¹ Under the act, the general counsel has authority for the investigation and prosecution of unfair labor practice charges, while the five-member Board, quasi-judicial arm of the agency, not only makes the decisions in those unfair practice cases which the general counsel deems worthy of prosecution but has exclusive responsibility for handling

representation cases. Under an agreement with the Board members, however, the general counsel has assumed responsibility for the field operations involved in representation cases as well.

Unfair Labor Practice Cases

Of the more than 5,800 unfair labor practice cases closed in the fiscal year 1953, 87 percent were closed by the agency's field examiners and regional directors without the necessity of issuing a complaint. An additional 5 percent were closed informally in the course of the formal proceedings—either before or after public hearings on the complaint were held by the trial examiners for the Board.² Only 8 percent of the cases closed required a formal decision of any type—either by a trial examiner or by the Board members. And both these last percentages are a little higher than the average for the NLRB's 19-year history.

Of course, the first step after a charge is filed is to ascertain whether (1) the operations of the employer are within the area in which the Board exercises jurisdiction and (2) the charging party, if a labor organization, has complied with the filing requirements of the act. If either of these requirements is not met, the regional director has no alternative but to dismiss the case. If both are met, however, the field examiner then proceeds to carefully investigate the facts of the case—by personal interviews with company and union representatives and workers at the plant and, if necessary, by joint conferences. As soon as the field examiner has gathered sufficient evidence to obtain a clear picture of the situation, he explores the possibilities for closing the case informally—by withdrawal or adjustment, depending on the evidence uncovered.

The biggest share of the cases settled by the regional and field staff without any formal decision are closed by withdrawal of the charge—47 percent of all the cases closed in 1953 being handled in this fashion. Withdrawal of a charge does not mean merely that the charging party has had a

¹ The NLRB is a term with more than one meaning; it embraces the agency as a whole, including three relatively independent branches—the general counsel and his field staff, the five-member Board, and the trial examiners.

² In unfair practice cases, the hearings are held by the Board's trial examiners whereas the field staff is authorized to conduct the hearings in representation cases.

change of mind. The bulk of these cases undoubtedly were found upon investigation to lack merit—because there was not sufficient evidence to prove the allegations or because the conduct involved actually did not amount to a violation of the law. In such cases, the regional director is required by the Board's Statement of Procedure to recommend withdrawal of the charge by the person who filed it. If that person refuses to do so, the regional director has authority to dismiss the charge. Dismissals can be—and frequently are—appealed to the general counsel in Washington. Nevertheless, a fairly substantial number of cases—26 percent of those closed in 1953—are dismissed through these informal procedures, either for lack of merit or because the two basic requirements cited have not been met.

A substantial number of the withdrawals actually reflect settlements, however, obtained either by one of the agency's field examiners or by private adjustment between the parties. This is readily illustrated by a hypothetical case involving a charge of either employer or union refusal to bargain in good faith as required by the act. If, after conferences with the Board's field examiner, the party charged becomes aware of the nature of his duties under the law and he should desire to remove the impediments to full-faith bargaining, it certainly would be appropriate for the charging party to withdraw his charge despite the past violation. This happens not infrequently.

This type of withdrawal does not depend solely on the wishes of the charging party, however. He has no legal right to withdraw a charge, and it makes no difference that he has obtained some settlement or adjustment which suits his private purposes. The act is neither designed nor intended to vindicate private rights, and, by filing a charge, he has invoked the national policy governing labor-management relations, which must be effected even though it may not please him to continue the case. To illustrate, take a case of an employee discharged because of his union activities. It may be that the employer or the union responsible has offered him a cash settlement to withdraw his charge and just forget about the whole business. The employee may be willing to take the cash and let his job go. But it may also be that the employee was discharged in a manner that would make several hundred other employees fearful of exercising the rights that the

statute guarantees them. In such a situation, it would hardly be proper to permit the one employee, for his own ends, to sacrifice the protection of the rights of the other employees. It might even be such a flagrant violation of the act that only a Board order would effectively protect these employees' rights. Consequently, once a charge is made, it may be withdrawn only by permission of the general counsel or his staff (or the Board members if the case is before them).

An additional 19 percent of the 1953 cases were closed by adjustment. When the investigation discloses substantial evidence that an unfair labor practice has been committed, the field examiner is required to offer the offending party an opportunity to settle the case before formal proceedings are begun. While arrived at by means of informal procedures, in Board terminology the settlements may be either informal or formal—the distinction being that in the latter type the party charged with violation agrees to issuance of an order by the Board in Washington and a decree by the appropriate United States court of appeals. Formal adjustments ordinarily are obtained in cases where the evidence of violation is clear cut and there is a possibility that the violation may be repeated; if the party who is subject to the order fails to comply with the settlement, the Board then may seek to enforce its order or the court decree, as the case may be.

It must be kept in mind that the field examiner's job is not to arbitrate or conciliate disputes between the parties. His task is simply to obtain settlements which will remedy the violations of the act. But he must be sure that the settlements provide for steps adequate to do so: the remedies must be consistent with those required by Board decisions in similar types of unfair practice cases, and the scope of the adjustments should match the violations found. The general counsel has prepared forms setting forth the minimum standards applicable in such settlements, and an informal settlement arranged by a field examiner is subject to approval by the regional director. The approval of the charging party is also sought, but, if he should decline, the settlement is still effective; however, settlements too may be appealed by the charging party to the general counsel in Washington. All settlements which provide for a Board order are, of course, also subject to approval by the Board members.

Representation Cases

Cases concerning selection of an employee bargaining representative present a somewhat different picture. The percentage that can be disposed of without formal action runs a good deal lower than for the unfair practice cases. This is undoubtedly due to the nature of a representation case. Disputed issues are ordinarily simpler: they often involve little more than questions of whether a particular employee is or is not a supervisor, or whether a contract has been renewed or not. But these are issues of fact on which it sometimes is difficult to obtain agreement—since they affect such things as the scope of the bargaining unit or the validity of a contract urged as a bar to an election, in which the parties often have directly opposing interests. Without agreement, they can be resolved only by decision of the Board. Nevertheless, informal procedures do play a large part in the disposition of these issues too. Of the 9,900 representation cases closed in 1953, 44 percent were disposed of without even a notice of hearing and an additional 30 percent after such a notice was issued but without the necessity of a decision by the Board members. In other words, only 26 percent of the representation cases closed had to go to Washington.

Because the issues are ordinarily simpler than those in an unfair labor practice case, both the investigation and the techniques for obtaining agreement of the parties are correspondingly simpler. As a matter of fact, the investigation can frequently be completed without the field examiner's leaving his office. For, when a petition for election is filed, it has to be accompanied by either authorization cards from at least 30 percent of the employees, if the petitioner is a labor organization, or, if an employer, a statement that he has received a claim from a union that it represents his employees. The field examiner can check these claims at the same time he checks the basic questions of Board jurisdiction and union compliance. If any of these three prerequisites to the Board's holding an election is not met, the regional director can only dismiss the petition, with the petitioner having the right to appeal the dismissal to the Board members. If, on the other hand, all are met, the examiner can usually determine by a telephone call to the other party or parties involved whether the parties are so disposed that the case

can be settled quickly without a formal hearing. Such informal techniques have been increasingly substituted, beginning in early 1952, for time-consuming procedures previously used. Their use has contributed markedly to spectacular reductions in the time required, not only for elections which are mutually agreed to, but also for the initial handling of cases that must go to hearing. For instance, during fiscal 1953, the average time between the filing of a representation petition and the issuance of the notice of hearing was cut from 19 to 4 days.

Quite a few representation petitions are withdrawn, in the course of the investigation or hearing preceding a Board decision, and some also are dismissed. A petition may be withdrawn without approval from the agency unless hearings have already been held. But the proportions of petitions disposed of in these ways are relatively small—far smaller than in the case of unfair practice charges. In 1953, they were 22 and 7 percent, respectively.

In a few instances—1 percent of the 1953 cases—the employer recognizes the union involved without the necessity for any election. But in the bulk of the cases closed by the regional and field staff, complete agreement is reached on the holding of an election, of which there are two types—the consent and the stipulated election. In both instances, the parties agree to the Board's holding an election among a described unit of employees on a specified date; the difference lies in the identity of who shall resolve the questions that may arise in the course of the election, all such rulings being final and binding. In combination, the 2 types of agreements accounted for 44 percent of the representation cases closed in 1953.

Most of the agreements are for consent elections. In these, as in all other elections held by the Board, the actual voting is supervised by Board agents. The ballots ordinarily are counted and tabulated immediately after the polls close, and representatives of the parties are entitled to be present. As soon as the counting is finished, a tally of ballots is given to the parties, with the ballots of voters whose eligibility has been challenged by any party or by the Board agent individually sealed and counted separately. If the challenged ballots are numerous enough to affect the outcome of the election, the regional director

conducts an investigation of the individual challenges—counting those ballots for which he finds the challenges without merit and excluding those for which the challenges have merit. After the issuance of the tally, the parties have 5 days in which to file objections to the conduct of the election. If objections are filed, the regional director investigates them; if he finds that they have merit, he will declare the election void and conduct a new election. If there are no meritorious challenges that will affect the results and no valid objections, the regional director will issue a certification reflecting the results of the election. This certificate has the same force as if issued by the Board.

In a stipulated election, the entire procedure is identical, except that the Board members rather than the regional director rule on challenges and objections.

Benefits of Informal Disposition

Obviously, settlement of cases by mutual agreement of the parties plays a large part in the actual enforcement of the law. For example, of all the 1953 representation elections, about 65 percent were held pursuant to complete agreement between the parties rather than a Board order. In unfair practice cases, adjustments accounted for a similar proportion of the employees awarded back pay after charges of discrimination had been filed, more than 70 percent of the employees reinstated, and over 75 percent of the cases in which collective bargaining was begun after being unlawfully withheld initially. These figures not only underscore the importance of the Board's informal proceedings in the administration of the act, but also reflect a very heartening willingness on the part of both employers and unions to take the necessary remedial action when the existence of an unfair practice is brought to their attention.

Informal settlements are beneficial not only to the Government but to the parties as well—saving both time and money. A contested case must run the gamut of investigation, preparation of witnesses, public hearing and cross-examination before a hearing examiner and filing of briefs, and, in unfair practice cases, formal exceptions to the trial examiner's recommended order, filing of briefs with the Board, and perhaps an appeal to

the courts, with the accompanying round of further briefs and arguments. These steps consume a substantial amount of time, even if carried on in the most expeditious manner possible. The time required for processing has recently been reduced for unfair practice as well as representation cases. But a contested unfair practice case still takes an average of over 300 days, from the filing of the charge to the issuance of a decision by the Board members—and nearly as much additional time may be consumed in appeals to the courts. In sharp contrast, processing of an adjusted case takes less than one-third of that time—averaging about 100 days in 1953. The time saving is proportionally just about the same in representation cases, contested cases taking an average of 64 days during 1953 as compared to 24 days from the filing of the petition to the holding of an election that is mutually agreed upon. Protracted litigation is of course costly regardless of the type of case. In addition, in unfair practice cases resulting in back pay awards, the shorter time lapse causes such payments to be smaller in adjusted cases than in those that are taken up before the Board for a full-dress decision: the bill for back pay averaged \$290 and \$760 per employee, respectively, in 1953. (Thus, agreements accounted for about 65 percent of the employees affected but only 45 percent of the total back pay disbursed by companies and unions in that year.)

Finally, the avoidance of ill will is an important benefit from a quick and amicable informal disposition, whatever the issue involved. The fundamental question in an election case is simply what union, if any, represents a majority of the employees, but debate of this question often arouses considerable feeling at the plant and, if long continued, often tends to become acrimonious. Similarly, in a lengthy and hotly contested unfair practice case, bitterness may develop which may impede, or even prevent, the resumption of peaceful relations between management and the representative of the employees. To remedy and avoid this ill feeling is of prime importance in carrying out the mandate of the Congress to the NLRB to encourage harmonious relations between management and labor.

—LOUIS G. SILVERBERG
Director of Information, NLRB

A History of Coffee Prices in the United States, 1840-1954

IN LATE 1949, Brazil, the largest coffee-producing country, exhausted its reserve coffee holdings for the first time in 20 years, and since that time has had no stockpile to fall back on. In 1950, Brazil accounted for slightly more than half of the United States' coffee imports, in contrast to about three-fifths in the late 1930's. The crop harvested in 1954 suffered from drought, disease, and frost. As a result, coffee prices in the United States have risen substantially in recent months. The outlook is for continued high prices—perhaps until the 1955-56 crop is harvested, and lower prices then only if there is no further frost damage in Brazil.

However, production in other countries may have increased enough to make up for much of the Brazilian loss. Production of coffee in areas other than Brazil has increased by more than a third since the last half of the thirties and is 22 percent higher than the average for crops harvested in the years 1947 through 1951.¹

Per Capita Consumption

At present, the average person in the United States drinks 1¾ cups of coffee a day or about 16 pounds a year. This is more than three times as much as in 1866, the earliest year for which information is available, when the average was about 1 cup per person every other day, or 5 pounds a year. Consumption of coffee fluctuated below 10 pounds a year from 1866 until 1897. Then it gradually rose to an all-time high of 19.8 pounds in 1946. (See chart.) Since that time, per capita consumption has varied from about 16 to 18½ pounds per year, and the forecast is that it will fall slightly below 16 pounds in 1954.²

Prices

Reports of frost damage to Brazil's coffee crops have affected United States coffee prices differently over the years. In 1850, such a report made coffee prices bounce around a bit but they soon declined as ample supplies were forthcoming. In 1870, more attention was given to the amount of coffee destroyed by the Chicago fire in October

than to unfavorable reports on the Brazilian crop. However, when shipments began to run short, prices started up but did not reach their peak until June 1872. In 1887, frost cut the Brazilian crop as much as 40 percent in some areas, and prices rose temporarily late in the year, but the 1888 crop was the largest to that date. Frost in 1902 and drought in 1903 lowered Brazilian supplies but did not affect prices much until January and February 1904. After that, prices decreased as large offerings came through from countries other than Brazil. Again in 1918, prices rose with the report of an estimated 40 to 80 percent crop damage, but also in response to the hope of a reopened European market with the signing of the armistice. The 1942 frost did not affect United States prices, then under controls. In addition, Brazil had reserve stocks, although it was difficult for the United States to get supplies because of wartime shipping difficulties.

Coffee prices have also demonstrated their sensitivity to other developments. For example, in 1812, an increase in the duty on coffee from 5 to 10 cents³ and the "wartime fever of speculation" that accompanied the War of 1812 apparently caused substantial increases in coffee prices. At any rate, in 1814, a group of Philadelphia people pledged themselves not to pay more than 25 cents a pound for coffee.⁴

Official statistics of retail prices of coffee are not available for years before 1913, and prices at earlier levels of distribution before 1840.⁵ Spot

¹ Foreign Crops and Markets, March 1, 1954, Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

² Consumption data for years after 1909 were obtained from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. From 1866 through 1909, the source was All About Coffee, by William H. Ukers, New York, Tea and Coffee Trade Journal Co., 1922.

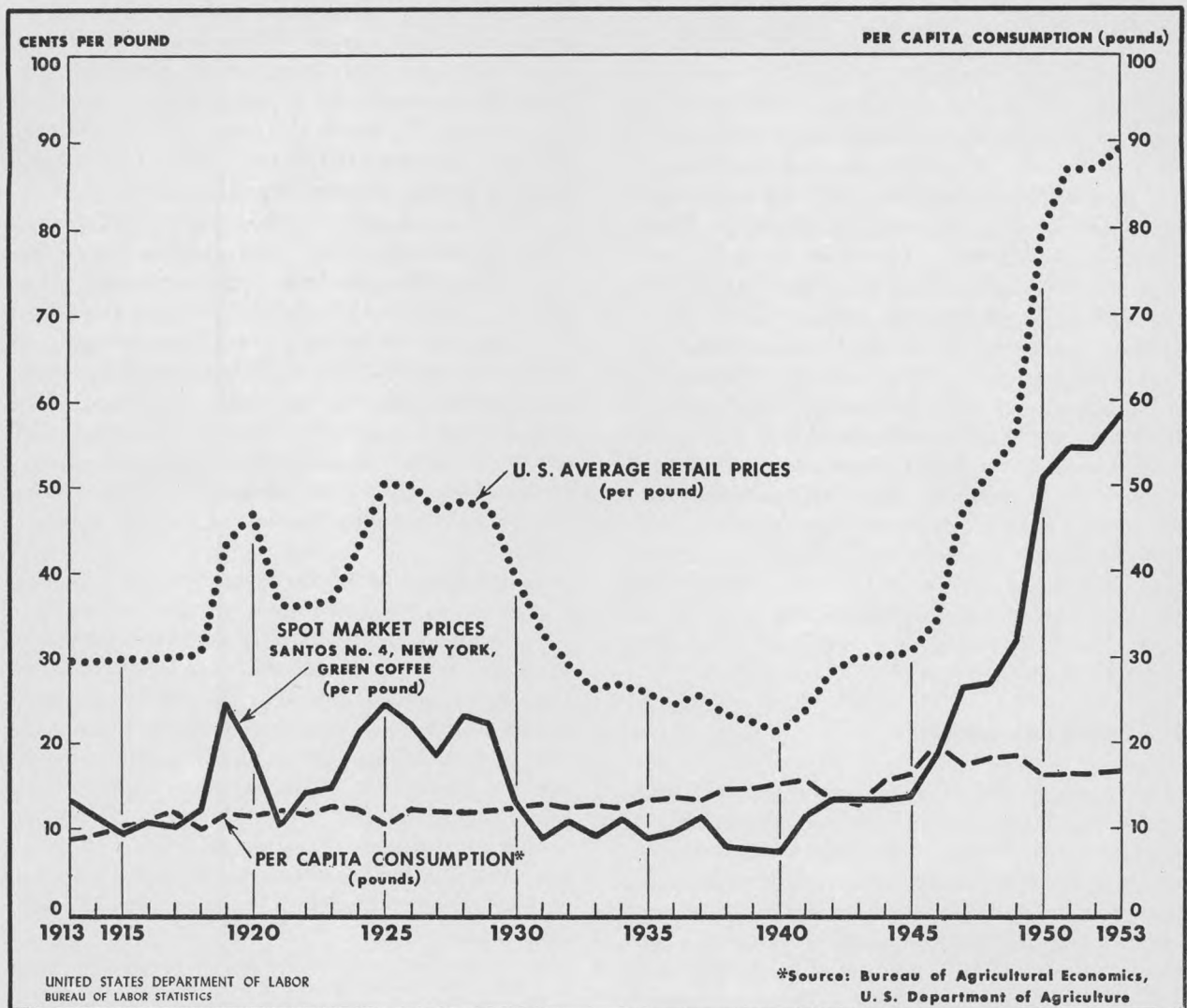
³ The first import duty on coffee, at 2½ cents a pound, was set up as a source of revenue in 1789, the year the United States Congress first met, and subsequently, the duty on coffee changed in line with revenue needs as follows:

1790—4 cents.	1832—Put on free list.
1794—5 cents.	1861—Imposed duty of 4 cents.
1812—10 cents.	1862—Increased to 5 cents.
1816—5 cents.	1871—Reduced to 3 cents.
1830—2 cents.	1872—Repealed.
1831—1 cent.	

⁴Op. cit., William H. Ukers.

⁵ The spot market prices cited are for Fair Rio green coffee at New York from 1840 through 1891; Rio No. 7 green coffee at New York from 1890 through 1914; and Santos No. 4 green coffee at New York from 1913 to date. For the years 1840 through 1891, data used were those published by the Senate Committee on Finance on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation (52d Cong., 2d sess., Report No. 1394, part 2, Mar. 3, 1893); sources of these data were the New York Shipping and Commercial List for period 1840 to July 1856 and actual sales from October 1856 to 1891. All other spot market prices are from Bureau of Labor Statistics records, as are the retail prices.

Import and Retail Prices of Coffee and Per Capita Consumption, Annual Averages, 1913-53



market prices of green coffee did not go much over 10 cents a pound from 1840 until mid-1861. During the Civil War, they rose until early 1865 and in April 1865 changed from 43.5 cents in paper money to 18.5 cents in gold. Prices increased again from 10½ cents in mid-1871 to 25 cents in early 1874, then fluctuated downward to 8½ cents in early 1886, when the trend reversed in response to a panic in railroad securities, short crop reports, and coffee firm failures.

The "era of large crops" started in 1894. In 1897, prices for coffee from the Rio market went below 10 cents a pound and stayed below until the latter part of 1918, except for 3 years from mid-1910 till mid-1913, when they went near 15 cents.

(See chart.⁶) The signing of the armistice on November 11, 1918, and a frost scare sent prices up in December 1918. Short crop reports continued to send prices up to 23 cents by July 1919. After rising to over 28 cents in 1925, wholesale prices receded until late 1927 and rose to nearly 25 cents in early 1929. They then fell almost steadily to less than 10 cents in 1931, fluctuated around 10 cents until 1941, and did not rise above 15 cents until 1946. During the years from 1932 to 1944, Brazil destroyed 78,214,000 bags of coffee—or about three times the average of its

⁶ The price levels shown on the chart, being based on annual averages, do not in every case agree with those discussed in the text, which are based on monthly data. The chart covers only the period 1913 through 1953.

annual production during the latter half of the 1930's.

Spot market prices increased in 1946 after ceilings were first relaxed in late June and then abolished in October. After leveling off from early 1948 at approximately 27 cents, they started to rise in late 1949, when it was realized that Brazil's coffee stockpile was gone. In 1951 and 1952, green coffee was about 55 cents; however, in late 1953, reports of a short crop brought rising prices. In 1954, the price of Santos No. 4 green coffee at New York had risen from 72.5 cents in January to 87 cents in mid-April. Retail coffee prices followed the wholesale trend. For example, during most of 1948 and 1949, roasted coffee was selling in retail stores at between 50 and 55 cents a pound and rose thereafter to over 85 cents in 1951 and 1952. From January to April 1954, the United States average price rose from \$0.945 to nearly \$1.14 a pound.

Controls

As mentioned earlier, coffee prices in the United States have been at times under some kind of price control—all told, for about 8 years. From January 1918 to January 1919, coffee dealers were limited to a fixed profit on actual cost. In World War II, dollar and cent ceilings were put on green coffee prices on December 11, 1941, and maximum retail coffee prices were set on May 18, 1942, at the sellers' highest March prices. These wartime controls ended on October 17, 1946. Coffee was rationed from November 29, 1942, until September 1943. During the Korean conflict, coffee prices were temporarily held at December 19, 1950, to

January 25, 1951, levels by the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR), effective January 26, 1951, then transferred to percentage markups, effective any time from April 6 to May 14 that the dealer chose. These controls ended on March 12, 1953.

Coffee in Relation to Other Beverages

Although a patent for a coffee compound was granted as early as 1771, only recently have the "quick" coffees made any real progress.⁷ These have appeared on the market as powdered and frozen coffee and coffee bags. According to trade sources,⁸ soluble coffees accounted for more than 22 percent of total grocery coffee sales in late 1953. And since then there have been reports that the consumption of instant coffee has been stepped up considerably.

Sales of tea hit a new high in January, according to the Tea Council of the U. S. A., Inc., which reported that "tea sales during January topped the like month of 1953 by 22 percent, and sales for the last 12 months were 10.5 percent over the preceding 12 months."⁹ However, tea is reported to be in very short supply in the United Kingdom, the major tea consumer.

—FRANCES H. MARTIN
Division of Prices and Cost of Living

The Continuing Prosperity of the Construction Industry

THE fact that construction activity in the first 5 months of 1954 has been above levels for the same period in 1953, in contrast to declining trends in other lines of economic activity, has been widely discussed. None of the comments, however, has provided a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon, perhaps because of a common tendency to exaggerate the extent and rapidity of the economic downturn. So much has been said about overbuilding, overproduction, and excessive inventories that analysts were prepared to accept any readjustment in production and employment as evidence of trouble ahead. In fact, the Departments of Labor and Commerce in November 1953 predicted that the annual dollar volume of new con-

⁷ Coffee was first used as a beverage in Arabia, and brought to America some time in the 16th century. By the 18th century, people were already thinking about coffee compounds and substitutes, and there followed a number of firsts that were to lead to important developments in coffee merchandising in later years:

- 1771—British patent granted for a coffee compound.
- 1785—Chicory introduced into United States.
- 1789—First United States import duty imposed on coffee.
- 1800—First coffee-roasting plant in the United States.
- 1800—First package coffee sold in the United States.
- 1873—Ariosa, first successful national brand, put on market in the United States.
- 1878—Roasted coffee first packed and shipped in sealed containers in the United States.
- 1898—Vacuum process patented in the United States which was later used to vacuum pack coffee.
- 1905—United States patent granted for freeing coffee from caffeine.
- 1907—The U. S. Pure Food and Drug Act made it obligatory to label coffee correctly.

⁸ See November 1953 issue of Tea and Coffee Trade Journal.

⁹ Journal of Commerce, March 2, 1954.

struction activity would decline about 2 percent in 1954. A reexamination of the outlook, taking into account the accomplishments through May 1954 and rising future commitments, indicates that expenditures for new construction this year will exceed, rather than fall behind, last year's total.

The early forecast on construction activity took into consideration work already under way at the end of the year; known long-range building plans of business and government; needs and capacities in such areas as educational, highway, and housing facilities; price trends; and other background data having a bearing on the probable future volume of construction activity. Since the first of the year, however, most of the major types of construction, as measured by the Commerce-Labor monthly estimates of construction expenditures, have shown unexpected strength. While these estimates are not particularly satisfactory for gauging turning points or month-to-month movements in the various components of the series, various correlative data appear to support their general validity. Employment by construction contractors lagged behind last year during the first quarter, but moved ahead in April and May. Most of the contract award summaries have shown increases in recent months as compared with last year. The F. W. Dodge Service, which covers the 37 Eastern States, reported that the dollar amount of contracts let was about 10 percent more during the first 4 months of 1954 than in the same period of 1953. The Engineering News-Record reported heavy construction contracts in the first 3 weeks of May at 35 percent above the weekly average of April 1954 and 44 percent above May 1953, and also observed that "all major types of private work are going strong."

Causes of the Construction "Boom"

Recent reports on many economic sectors are more encouraging, despite some reversals, and suggest the existence of basic stability and soundness in the economy. This is probably one of the interacting factors sustaining a high volume of construction activity. For example, the businessman's reaction to declining sales appears to take the form of improved products and more efficient production, rather than curtailed operations. Production and distribution are presently characterized by active competition, which is marked by

frequent changes in product design and manufacturing methods, and by expansion in the number, size, and efficiency of retail outlets. The result is more building.

The market for housing also reflects favorable factors in the economy, such as high levels of personal income and savings, widespread job security, and the broad distribution of purchasing power. Although residential builders are experiencing increasing sales resistance, according to industry sources, they do not appear to be curtailing building programs. Such evidence as is available indicates that the homebuilders are also striving to meet competition by selling a better product on a lower profit margin and on more favorable terms.

The builders' ability to offer houses on better financing terms stems from the fact that mortgage funds are becoming more freely available—in fact, are "backing up" in the estimation of many observers. Plentiful funds seeking investment have driven interest rates down somewhat and have promoted longer amortization periods. Ease of financing is an important factor in stimulating other types of construction as well as housing. Bond issues for toll roads sell readily; operating experience on most high-speed turnpikes and toll bridges has been very favorable. The number of motor vehicles in use and the annual mileage per vehicle are increasing rapidly, generating highway needs far beyond existing capacities.

Much of the construction boom can be traced to the high rate of population growth and to changing patterns of community life. Residential building, directly related to population, has been concentrated to an increasing extent in the suburban fringes of large cities. The new population concentrations in these areas have generated demands for shopping centers; educational, religious, and recreational buildings; and numerous community facilities. This backlog of demand has not been satisfied, and the new communities continue to grow in size.

Thus, a variety of factors account for the generally prosperous condition of the construction industry. Many of them are indicative of continuing strength in the construction sector of the economy, as is the current high level of contract awards.

—H. E. RILEY

Division of Construction Statistics

Experience Under Three Guaranteed Wage Plans

MOST CURRENT PROPOSALS for guaranteed wage or employment plans call for some interrelationship with public unemployment insurance. For example, under the plan sought by the United Steelworkers (CIO), it is proposed that workers be entitled to receive both a guaranteed wage payment and unemployment insurance for the same week. The plan would require registration at a public employment office and demonstrated availability for other work as a condition to the receipt of an employer payment for time not worked. Because such proposals have important administrative, legal, and public policy implications for State employment security agencies, the Bureau of Employment Security in 1953 began to collect information on decisions by State agencies and courts with respect to the effect of payments under guaranteed annual wage plans on claimants' eligibility for unemployment compensation.¹

Since a State agency decision may depend upon the specific provisions of the plan involved—for example, whether payments are to be made on a weekly basis, or at the end of the guarantee year—the operation of some existing plans were also studied. This article summarizes information on employment experience under three such plans, their major characteristics, and employer and union attitudes toward them. The plans were those of the Pennsylvania Sugar Division of the National Sugar Refining Co. and of the Franklin Sugar Refinery, at Philadelphia, and that of the Quaker Oats Co., with central offices in Chicago.²

Major Characteristics

The Quaker Oats Guaranteed Work Plan was initiated solely by the company in 1934 in three plants and currently is in effect in a majority of the company's plants throughout the country. Current collective bargaining contracts (with several different unions) provide that the plan may not be discontinued for the duration of the agreements. This plan covers at least 90 percent of the production workers in the plants. It actually provides two types of guarantee. All full-time employees with at least 6 months' service

who work at all during any calendar month are guaranteed 140 hours' base pay, payable at the end of the month. Full-time employees who have been laid off and perform no service during the month are guaranteed 70 hours' base pay; the duration of this guarantee varies from 2 to 6 months, depending upon length of service. The company may charge overtime hours against the total guarantee of 140 hours, and it may transfer workers freely from one department to another as slack and peak periods occur, paying the workers at their "old" hourly rate for 30 days following transfer.

The Quaker Oats plan permits the company to terminate it "at any time," and payments may be suspended "in the event of failure to operate the plant or any department thereof due to a strike, or other conditions beyond the control of the company." Moreover, "no further payments will be made to any employee under this plan if he is not recalled to work within 12 months from the date of his layoff, or if upon demand he fails to reenter the employ of the company, or if he obtains full-time employment elsewhere."

The guaranteed annual wage plans of the Franklin Sugar Refinery and the Pennsylvania Division of the National Sugar Refining Co. were both initiated as part of the companies' collective bargaining agreements with the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) as of September 1, 1952. In most respects they are identical.³ Production workers with at least 1 year of seniority (about 90 percent of all plant workers) are guaranteed 2,000 hours of employment or pay during the guarantee year (September 1 to August 31), with any monies due workers for time not worked payable at the end of the year. Unlike the Quaker Oats Co., the sugar refineries may not write off more than 8 hours per day, or 56 hours per week, toward the total number of guaranteed hours. At one of the refineries the transferability of workers is virtually plantwise; at the other, transferability is on an intradepartmental basis, which could result in a higher layoff rate.

¹ See *Guaranteed Annual Wage Payments and Related Employer Payments Under State Unemployment Insurance Systems*, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, October 1, 1953 (mimeographed).

² BES staff members obtained the information in discussions with the director of industrial relations of each company and with appropriate union and State unemployment insurance representatives.

³ Guaranteed wage plans with identical provisions are in effect in five other refineries on the East Coast.

Both refinery plans provide for reducing the number of guaranteed hours, for example, "by the number of hours in which it shall not be practicable for the company to provide its employees with work by reasons beyond the company's control." The guarantee becomes inoperable in the event of "repeal or modification of the Sugar Act of 1952, adversely affecting the company's operations; or labor disputes which result in depletion of the company's raw stock or which prevent the production or delivery of refined sugars, major breakdowns or causes beyond the company's control." The union has the contractual right to contest decisions of the company in these matters.

Employment Experience ⁴

All three plans are financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. Under the Quaker Oats plan, payments for time not worked were somewhat higher during the years 1934-40 than since, according to a company official, although exact costs are not available. The company has offered steady employment to its regular workers since Pearl Harbor. While complete information regarding unemployment insurance claims filed by Quaker Oats workers covered by the plan is not readily available, no such claims have been filed in Illinois, according to representatives of the State Division of Placement and Unemployment Insurance. If such claims were filed now, in Illinois or in other States, either they would be denied or the amount of the unemployment insurance benefit would be reduced, depending upon the amount of payments made under the guarantee. In New York State, for example, Quaker Oats employees who receive 140 hours' guaranteed work payments during a particular month are considered to be in substantially full employment and are therefore ineligible for unemployment insurance in any week during that month. Those workers who receive 70 hours' pay under the plan are considered to be employed for 2 weeks of the month and unemployed for the remaining 2 weeks, during which they may receive unemployment insurance.

⁴Certain fiscal and employment data were obtained on a confidential basis and therefore cannot be included.

At the National Sugar Refining Co., aggregate payments for time not worked were relatively low—probably less than 1 percent of the Pennsylvania division's payroll for the first year the plan was in operation. The Franklin Sugar Refinery made no payments for time not worked during the plan's first 12 months because workers who otherwise might have been laid off for short periods were transferred to plant renovation projects. Even in slack periods, the shortest workweek at either company between September 1, 1952, and August 31, 1953, was 3 days, and, since the Pennsylvania statute requires a 1 week waiting period for unemployment insurance claimants, there was no compensable unemployment among workers covered by the plans.

Attitudes of Companies and Workers

High levels of employment, reportedly, have made it difficult for workers fully to appreciate the potential advantages of guaranteed wage plans and particularly so for those workers who entered the labor market for the first time after 1940. However, as a result of meetings sponsored and literature distributed by both the companies themselves and by employee organizations, the workers are rapidly becoming more aware of the protection afforded them. Unquestionably the recent widespread public interest in guaranteed plans has also affected workers' attitudes.

At least one union official interviewed believed that leaders of his union would forego other benefits if necessary in order to retain the plan covering its membership. In fact, he thought that they would press for the retention of the plan even if the company demonstrated that this would necessitate somewhat reduced, but more regularized, employment levels.

Officials of all three companies felt strongly that production operations were more stable before the guaranteed wage plans were initiated than after that time. However, an opposite view was expressed by a union representative who has participated in the negotiations for the plans with the two sugar refineries.

—HARPER R. FORTUNE
Bureau of Employment Security

Military-Service Payments in Union Agreements, 1953

EMPLOYER PAYMENTS to workers entering the Armed Forces or for time off for National Guard or Reserve Corps duty (other than active military service) were provided for in about a tenth of the 1,737 labor-management agreements (covering over 6 million workers) analyzed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ Moreover, some employers, as a matter of company policy, may make such payments even though no provision of this type is incorporated in their labor agreements. Of the agreements having such provisions, 105 granted military bonuses to workers entering the Armed Forces, 56 provided pay to employees on short tours of temporary (active) duty, and 21 provided for both types of payments.² (See table 1.)

Payments to employees entering regular or temporary military service were provided by 138 manufacturing and 44 nonmanufacturing agreements, or about 10 percent of those analyzed in each industry division. Such allowances were most frequent in the communications (44 percent of the agreements studied), electrical machinery (31 percent), and chemicals and allied products (23 percent) industry groups.

Military-service allowances in agreements are of three basic types: a flat bonus or lump-sum payment, expressed either as a specified dollar amount or as a multiple of a week's or month's pay; an

¹ The agreements in the study, current as of January 1, 1953, or later, were selected from the Bureau's current file of union contracts on the basis of industry, union, and geographic representation. Agreements for the airline and railroad industries are not collected by the Bureau and, therefore, are not included in the study.

² Payments of accrued vacation pay to inducted employees are not covered in this report.

TABLE 1.—Types of military-service payments provided in collective bargaining agreements, 1953, by industry group

Industry group	Number studied		Agreements with pay provisions for—					
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Regular military service only		Temporary (active) duty only ¹		Regular military service and temporary (active) duty	
			Agreements	Workers ² (thousands)	Agreements	Workers ² (thousands)	Agreements	Workers ² (thousands)
All industries.....	1,737	6,366.7	105	224.8	56	249.4	21	127.3
MANUFACTURING.....	1,267	4,304.3	90	175.4	38	119.5	10	23.4
Food and kindred products.....	120	309.3	2	1.9	3	6.6	1	2.0
Tobacco manufactures.....	14	32.7						
Textile-mill products.....	113	182.0	8	22.7	1	4.0		
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	54	364.4	1	.5				
Lumber and timber basic products.....	26	21.6	1	.3				
Furniture and finished wood products.....	32	55.2	1	.5				
Paper and allied products.....	50	95.9			4	6.6	2	3.4
Printing and publishing.....	46	46.6	3	2.3				
Chemicals and allied products.....	70	97.8	13	17.3	2	4.2	1	1.4
Petroleum and coal products.....	24	67.3	1	1.5	1	11.3	3	12.5
Rubber products.....	20	131.7	1	.9				
Leather and leather products.....	30	53.0	2	1.0	1	.3		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	50	102.9	3	21.1				
Primary metal industries.....	99	596.9	7	9.4	1	2.4	1	.5
Fabricated metal products.....	96	178.9	8	10.4	2	2.2		
Machinery (except electrical).....	164	341.6	14	31.1	3	9.1		
Electrical machinery.....	78	375.5	13	25.5	10	51.5	1	2.2
Transportation equipment.....	114	1,162.0	3	8.5	7	16.0		
Instruments and related products.....	24	44.0	4	15.6				
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	43	45.0	5	4.9	3	5.3		
NONMANUFACTURING.....	470	2,062.4	15	49.4	18	129.9	11	103.9
Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural-gas production.....	33	514.2	1	1.1				
Transportation ³	85	218.3	1	1.2				
Communications.....	63	504.8	8	39.7	10	96.6	10	100.3
Utilities: electric and gas.....	60	154.9	3	6.0	7	32.2	1	3.6
Wholesale trade.....	22	23.0						
Retail trade.....	63	124.2						
Hotels and restaurants.....	25	105.9						
Services.....	61	122.1	2	1.4				
Construction.....	53	273.0						
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	5	22.0			1	1.1		

¹ By members of the National Guard, State Militia, Naval Militia, and reserve components of the Armed Forces.

² Total number of workers in bargaining units covered by contracts providing military-leave payments for regular service or temporary (active) duty.

³ Excludes railroad (including Railway Express Agency contracts) and airline industries.

allowance graduated according to length of company service (and, occasionally, according to the employee's marital status); or payment, for a limited period, of the difference between military pay and the employee's regular pay with the company (salary continuation plan).³ A lump-sum payment, whether the same for all employees or graduated according to length of service, was the most common type of payment for extended service in the Armed Forces. In contrast, wage or salary continuation plans were invariably used for paid annual or special short-term (emergency) tours of reserve or military duty.

³ Some agreements covering newspaper publishing provide, in addition to a military-service bonus, for payment of dismissal pay to an employee who suffers physical disability while in the armed services "which renders him incapable of resuming his employment . . ." or to the beneficiary of an employee who dies while in service. In calculating the amount of dismissal pay, credit is given for time served in military duty.

Regular Military Duty

In the 126 agreements which provided for military-service payments beyond accrued wages or salary to drafted or enlisted employees, fixed or uniform payments were almost twice as frequent as allowances graduated according to length of service and three times as frequent as wage or salary continuation plans (table 2).

Type of Payments. The fixed bonus type of payment was expressed either as a flat sum or, more commonly, as an amount equal to one week's pay or more. Fixed dollar allowances ranged from \$21 to \$150 in the 15 agreements with such provisions. No single amount predominated. One week's pay was specified in half the 51 agreements which granted workers a fixed military-service allowance as a multiple of a week's earnings, al-

TABLE 2.—Maximum amounts of military-leave payments under collective bargaining agreements, 1953, for employees entering the Armed Forces, by type of payment

Maximum amounts payable	Type of payment							
	Fixed bonus		Amount graduated by length of service		Salary continuation or "make-up" plan		Other	
	Agreements	Workers ¹ (in thousands)	Agreements	Workers ¹ (in thousands)	Agreements	Workers ¹ (in thousands)	Agreements	Workers ¹ (in thousands)
All agreements.....	66	115.4	35	85.7	22	148.2	3	2.8
Dollar amounts:								
\$21.00.....	1	.9						
\$25.00.....	2	1.0						
\$35.00.....	1	.4						
\$40.00.....	1	1.0						
\$50.00.....	3	4.9						
\$60.00.....	1	.2						
\$75.00.....	2	3.4						
\$100.00 ²	2	2.7						
\$150.00.....	2	1.8						
\$1,000.00.....			1	.3				
Based on pay multiple:								
16 hours' pay.....	1	.7						
1 week's pay.....	25	57.8	1	.6				
2 weeks' pay ²	7	9.3	10	22.8				
3 weeks' pay.....	1	1.0						
4 weeks' pay ³	6	4.8	13	36.8				
8 weeks' pay ³			4	7.3	1	1.0		
13 weeks' pay ³			1	1.4				
1 month's pay ³	9	22.6	2	1.2	2	6.8		
2 months' pay ^{2,3}	1	1.5	2	12.4				
3 months' pay ³					18	140.1		
4 months' pay.....					1	.3		
6 months at half pay.....	1	1.4						
Other.....			2	2.9			3	2.8

¹ Total number of workers in bargaining units covered by contracts providing military-leave payments for regular service in the Armed Forces.

² Includes 1 agreement in which one-half the payment was made upon induction, the remainder after the returning veteran completed a specified period of active service with the company.

³ Although 4, 8, or 13 weeks are commonly construed as referring to 1, 2, or 3 months, respectively, they have been listed separately to indicate the varied agreement terminology used in expressing such allowances. For example, some agreements equated 1 month with 170 or 173 hours' pay and 1 defined it as 4½ standard weeks' pay.

⁴ Includes 1 agreement with 200 workers which also varied the payment according to the employee's marital status.

⁵ Includes 1 agreement which graduated the military-leave bonus up to 40 hours' pay and, in addition, granted 10 hours' pay for each additional 12 months' company service over 23 months; and another agreement in which

a "Military Service Award" was graduated up to a \$40 maximum, depending upon the time of year the employee left for service: \$10 award if inducted after summer vacation money paid and before Oct. 1; \$20 if inducted between Oct. 1 and Jan. 1; \$40 if inducted after Jan. 1.

⁶ Includes 1 agreement which (in addition to providing 1 week's pay to employees who complete probation but have less than 1 year's service) paid employees with more than 1 year's service \$10 per month for military service performed outside United States limits and \$5 per month for military service performed within the United States, "until discharge, total disability, death, cessation of hostilities or armistice, whichever shall first occur"; 1 which granted 2 weeks' pay at the start of the employee's military leave, plus monthly payments for 12 months amounting to 10 percent of the employee's base monthly pay; and 1 agreement which stated that present military-leave pay practices would be continued.

though the range of such payments varied from 16 hours' pay to 3 months' pay, or its equivalent. An example of a fixed or uniform military-service bonus provision follows:

If any regular employee eligible for vacation is inducted into the service of the Armed Forces of the United States, the company shall pay him at the time he leaves his employment, a sum equal to 1 week's pay, plus his accrued vacation pay, if any.

Payments graduated according to an employee's length of service at the time of induction were provided in 35 agreements. Most commonly, the maximum amounts payable were not to exceed 4 weeks' or 1 month's pay (15 agreements) and 2 weeks' pay (10 agreements). An illustrative clause follows:

An employee who has left to enter the military service of the United States under the provisions of the Federal Selective Service Act then in effect shall be paid extra compensation based on length of service with the employer as follows, provided he shall apply therefor within 90 days after the date of leaving and shall furnish a certification of his commanding officer that he has reported for duty within 30 days after the date of such leaving:

Less than 6 months' continuous service prior to date of leave of absence.	No extra compensation.
6 months to less than 1 year of continuous service prior to date of leave of absence.	2 weeks' pay.
1 year to less than 2 years of continuous service prior to date of leave of absence.	3 weeks' pay.
2 or more years of continuous service prior to date of leave of absence.	4 weeks' pay.

In one graduated-pay plan, the payments were expressed in dollar amounts: from \$500 to employees with 1 year's service up to \$1,000 for employees with at least 5 years' service. The allowance was payable in 4 equal installments: upon induction, 60 days after such date, 6 months after such date, and 1 year after such date. Employees with more than 6 months' but less than 1 year's service were to receive a week's pay upon induction. Such payments, however, were to be made only in the event of war and were not applicable to employees "called to the armed services of the United States pursuant to a universal military training statute."

Another graduated bonus schedule, in a chemical industry agreement, added the factor of marital status to length of service in determining the maximum amount of the military-leave allowance, as follows:

In accordance with the company's policy, the company will pay single men who are called for armed service as follows:

. . . Single men with 3 or more years' employment. 4 weeks' pay.

Married men will receive the following separation bonus:

. . . Married men with 3 years' but less than 10 years' employment. 6 weeks' pay.

Married men with 10 or more years' employment. 8 weeks' pay.

Twenty-two agreements, primarily in the communications industry, provided that the employer was to make up the difference between the employee's regular pay and his military pay for a limited period of time. With but 4 exceptions, this period was limited to a maximum of 3 months; in the 4 exceptions, the interval specified ranged from 1 to 4 months. In almost every case, the maximum salary continuation or "make-up" period varied with length of service. For example:

Employees with less than 1 year of net credited service who are granted leaves of absence . . . will receive, where their company pay is greater, the difference between their company pay in effect at the time the leave was granted and their Government pay for the first 2 weeks of military service.

Employees with 1 year or more of net credited service who are granted leaves of absence . . . will receive, where their company pay is greater, the difference between their company pay in effect at the time the leave was granted and their Government pay for the first 3 months of military service.

The circumstances surrounding the employee's entry into service constituted another factor in determining the duration of the make-up period, under several communications agreements. For example, make-up pay was limited to 2 weeks for employees with less than 1 year's service and also for those employees with more than 1 year's service who are: (1) subject to induction under the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended, and who enlist for the minimum allowable period, but not over 4 years, prior to classification by their draft boards in a group currently being inducted; (2) aged 18-19 and who enlist for the

minimum period set for this age group; or (3) reservists who apply for active duty on their own initiative. Make-up pay up to 3 months was provided for the following groups of employees with over 1 year's service: (1) Those inducted under the Selective Service Act of 1948, as amended; (2) those subject to such induction who enlist in the Armed Forces for the minimum allowable period, but not over 4 years, after classification by their draft boards in a group currently being inducted; or (3) reservists ordered or called into active service not on their own volition.

Dependents' Allowances. Payments to dependents of regular employees on leave of absence for active military service were provided in 17 agreements, almost all of which were in the communications industry. Such payments were in addition to the employee's military-leave bonus. Dependents' allowances generally consisted of the difference between the employee's regular pay and military pay, for a period not to exceed 3 months. Dependents were usually defined as wife, children under 18, and parents. Allowances could be paid on behalf of dependents other than wives or children. Submission of satisfactory evidence of dependency in such cases was required in many agreements, and the maximum period of make-up pay could be less than that for wife and children, for example:

Employees having wives, or dependent children under 18 years of age, at the start of their leaves will receive for a further period of 3 months, while on such leaves, the difference between their company pay and their Government pay. For this purpose the amount of Government pay shall be determined as of the beginning of such additional 3 months' period, and shall include all allowances specified . . . plus any other family allowances provided by law.

Employees having only dependents other than wives or children under 18 years of age at the commencement date of their leave, will, upon submission of satisfactory evidence of such dependency receive special payments from the company which may be less than, but shall not exceed, those stated in [the] paragraph above.

A benefit plan for dependents in a chemical industry agreement, provided for a monthly military-service allowance not to exceed the lesser

of "(1) the employee's monthly contribution to the support of his named dependents at the time of his entry into military service, or (2) 50 percent of the employee's company pay, or (3) the difference between the employee's company pay and his Government pay." Company pay was based on the employee's regular rate (excluding overtime payments) and the normal work schedule in effect as of the last day of active company service preceding entry. Government pay included "base pay plus any allowances for rent, subsistence, service, ratings, or special qualifications, but exclud[ing] allowances for travel, uniform, etc.," and "any unemployment benefits and payments by State and Federal Governments to or for the support of dependents which are not a part of the regular pay of members of the Armed Forces. Credit will be taken by the company for dependency payments by the Government on the basis of the employee's rank as of the date of entry into active military service, or as of the last preceding January 1, or July 1, whichever is later." Dependents included (1) wife; (2) children who are under 18, or totally and permanently disabled, or receiving more than half of their total support from the employee; and (3) parents.

Computation of Benefits. Only 1 out of every 4 agreements which provided for payment other than as a specific dollar amount clearly described the method of calculating the rate of pay on which the military bonus was based. The pay base, where defined, was most often the employee's average earnings for some prior period, ranging from the two payroll periods immediately preceding the military leave to the four most recent social security "quarters."

A few agreements referred to "average hourly earnings" without indicating the period for calculating such earnings. Although only one agreement used the phrase "average straight-time earnings," overtime premiums, shift differentials, and similar payments were ordinarily excluded in determining the pay base. Some communications industry contracts, however, included premium payments in company pay when calculating the difference between company pay and military pay. Government pay, in these cases, was generally defined as including "basic pay,

pay for special or hazardous duty, and for employees with dependents, the difference between his quarters allowance and the quarters allowance established for a member of the Armed Forces of equal rank without dependents."

The employee's rate or base pay, rather than earnings, was specified in a few agreements, which referred to "regular straight-time rate"; "base pay"; a "standard week's pay"; or "normal full pay", i. e., the employee's rate times the normal hours in effect on the last workday.

The calculation of military-service bonuses for incentive workers was specifically described in only three agreements. One specified use of the employee's "guaranteed rate"; another, his "base rate" plus cost-of-living allowances; and the third, average earnings exclusive of overtime for the calendar quarter year preceding that during which the employee qualified for military pay.

Eligibility. A minimum period of employment with the company was a qualifying condition in four-fifths of the contracts providing for military-service payments. Thus, temporary and probationary workers were ordinarily excluded. Eligibility was related to the hiring date and dependency status requirements in one agreement. An employee hired on or before September 30, 1948, and who had "completed 52 weeks' aggregate service with the employer without loss of seniority previous to entering the active service" was considered eligible for induction pay. However, an employee hired subsequent to that date was eligible, provided he had "one or more persons wholly dependent upon him as a source of livelihood as of the date he terminates his active employment with the company for the purpose of entering active service."

The bonus was payable only in the event of a "shooting war" in a few instances, one agreement specifically providing for payment of the bonus to "any employee on military leave at the time a shooting war begins." This same agreement also stated that "employees taken into military service because of a universal military-training program, but not subject to service in combat, shall not be eligible for the above benefits whether or not the United States is in a shooting war."

Military-service allowances generally are paid, or payments commence, immediately after proof of enlistment or induction has been established with the company. In some instances, the payment was to be withheld until after the employee reported to his first duty station and his commanding officer so certified to the company. In three contracts, half the bonus was paid upon induction or after completing a minimum period of military service; the balance, after the employee had returned to the company and continued in its employ for a specified time.

Temporary (Active) or Emergency Duty

Allowances for employees on annual temporary or emergency duty with the reserve components of the Armed Forces, the State Militia, the Naval Militia, or the National Guard, were found in only 77 agreements of the 1,737 analyzed (table 3). Two out of every 5 of these contracts (31) allowed pay for time off for emergency duty as well as for regular annual reserve tours of duty. Most of these latter agreements were in the communications industry.

TABLE 3.—Duration of paid military leaves of absence for temporary (active) duty, on annual or emergency basis, provided by collective bargaining agreements, 1953

Duration	Annual temporary (active) duty ¹		Emergency duty ²	
	Agreements	Workers ³ (thousands)	Agreements	Workers ³ (thousands)
Number with provision ⁴	75	371.9	33	209.6
1 week.....			1	1.8
2 weeks ⁵	64	311.7	21	169.4
3 weeks.....	3	12.2		
4 weeks.....			1	2.5
Up to 1 month.....			1	2.8
30 days.....			1	20.4
Time allowance covers both annual training period and emergency duty ⁶	4	8.4	4	8.4
Other ⁷	4	39.6	4	4.3

¹ By members of the National Guard, State Militia, Naval Militia, and reserve components of the Armed Forces.

² By members of the National Guard, State Militia, or Naval Militia called out in local emergencies.

³ Includes all employees covered by agreements with such provisions.

⁴ Totals are not mutually exclusive, since each include 31 agreements compensating both emergency duty and annual temporary (active) reserve duty.

⁵ Also includes agreements which allowed 15 calendar days or 10 "working" days.

⁶ One agreement permitted 30 days; 2, 31 days; and 1, up to 3 months each year.

⁷ Includes agreements which gave no definite time allowance, referred to a company peacetime training policy without further details, or stated that present practices would continue in effect.

Most commonly, temporary reserve-duty pay amounted to the difference between the employee's regular company pay and his reserve pay, for a period of 2 weeks annually, as in the following clause:

Employees serving temporarily in military units under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Army, U. S. Navy, U. S. Marine Corps, U. S. Coast Guard (Enlisted Reserve Corps and Reserve Officers' Training Corps), and . . . State National Guard, shall, upon proper presentation of evidence of such service, be reimbursed for the difference in pay which they would have earned on their regular jobs and the pay which they receive for such service for a period not exceeding 10 workdays.

In only scattered instances were such payments to be granted for more than a 2-week period. Four agreements provided "make-up" pay to cover both the annual reserve duty and any emergency calls. In 3 of these cases, the period of make-up was not to exceed 1 month and in the fourth, 3 months.

All employees were eligible to receive military reserve or emergency active military duty pay in about two-thirds of the 77 agreements. Of those which set minimum eligibility requirements, most excluded temporary or casual employees, although five communications industry agreements included temporary employees having one or more years' service since their date of hire or rehire, whichever was later. Minimum company service of 1 year was specified, generally, in the other agreements; a few imposed the additional requirement that the employee must have been a reservist for at least 3 or 6 months prior to his active-duty call.

Most of the agreements were not explicit as to whether the paid short-term military leave of absence was granted in addition to the regular vacation period. Some contracts stated that the paid military leave granted was in addition to the vacation allowance; a few provided that such paid leaves replaced any corresponding vacation period to which an employee was otherwise entitled. Others provided that employees entitled to 2 weeks' vacation but who spent this vacation in military training duty were to be granted an additional week of vacation with pay; however, employees normally entitled to 3 or more weeks of vacation were not eligible for additional vacation with pay for military training.

—ABRAHAM WEISS and MORTON LEVINE
Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Teen-Age Student Workers in an Ohio County, 1940-49

THE IMPORTANCE of proper utilization of the teen-age population as a source of labor in an expanding labor market has generally been overlooked. The national trend in the number and percentage of children gainfully employed was downward in the 1910-40 period,¹ as levels of educational attainment and living standards improved. However, teen-age youths represented one of the most important sources of additional workers during the war, according to a study published in 1945.² Bureau of the Census estimates indicate that 3.4 million youngsters between the ages of 14 and 17 were employed in April 1945, compared with 1.1 million in March 1940.³ Employment of workers in this age group fell sharply during the reconversion period and remained near the 2 million level for the rest of the decade (based on April figures for each year).

Statistics on current labor force activity necessarily give less than a complete measure of manpower resources for a given area. This case study of the teen-age group in Franklin County, Ohio,⁴ during the war decade shows one possibility for exploiting data that become available through the issuance of work permits by local boards of education. The compulsory education laws of the State of Ohio require children between the ages of 6 and 18 years to attend school or be instructed privately unless they have obtained work certificates or have been adjudged as incapable of benefiting substantially from further schooling.⁵ The records of work certificates issued are used by school attendance officers in Franklin County to assist them in the enforcement of the Ohio school laws. These data can also be important sources of information for use in labor force analysis, particularly as an indication of the teen-age population's labor force propensities. While the work

¹ Economics and Problems of Labor, by Philip Taft, New York, Stackpole and Heck, Inc., 1948 (p. 235).

² Teen-Age Youth in the Wartime Labor Force, Monthly Labor Review, January 1945 (pp. 6-17).

³ Child Labor Trends in an Expanding Labor Market, Monthly Labor Review, December 1948 (p. 590).

⁴ Franklin County is located in central Ohio and includes Columbus, the State capital. Columbus accounts for approximately 75 percent of the total county population of 500,000. Economically, the area is diversified. About one-fourth of the labor force is employed in manufacturing, the largest major industry group in terms of employment.

⁵ Section 4849, General Code of Ohio.

permit data do not show the number of 14- to 17-year-olds actually at work, they do indicate how many students are taking jobs after school and during vacations or are leaving school for full-time work.

As in the Nation, the elasticity in labor market participation by Franklin County teen-agers was high during the 1940's. The number of first work permits issued annually to teen-age students from 1940 to 1949 varied directly and sharply with the amount of employment opportunity (table 1). There were two sharp decreases from the 1943 peak in the number of students going to work—one in 1945, when war production was already beginning to slacken, and the other in 1949, when unemployment in Franklin County rose substantially.⁶

The proportion of permits issued for vacation and part-time work increased markedly. In 1940, the number of regular work permits—issued for full-time work—was more than double the number of part-time and vacation permits. By 1942, more part-time and vacation permits than regular certificates were issued, and that situation continued through 1949. The volume of part-time permits accounted for the fact that the total in 1949 was larger than in 1940, for fewer regular permits were issued in the later year.

The relationship between work permits issued and school enrollment also suggests the existence of a high degree of flexibility in labor force activity among the teen-age group. (See table 1.) In the 1940 school year (September 1940–August 1941), only 6.7 percent of all students enrolled in grades 7 through 12 at the beginning of the term applied for permits. By 1943, this percentage had increased to 42.5. After the war, the ratio of work permits to school enrollment leveled off at about 20 percent until 1949, when it dropped to 12 percent.

Not only were there extraordinary increases in the number of school-age youths entering the labor force, but there were also large-scale changes in the relative numbers attracted to different industries (table 2). Whereas only 8 percent of students going to work in 1940 took jobs in manufacturing, 42 percent did so in 1943. In absolute numbers, the figures are even more impressive:

TABLE 1.—First work permits issued to students 14 to 17 years of age, by type of permit, and school enrollment, Franklin County, Ohio, 1940–49

Year ¹	Number of permits issued			School enrollment ⁴	Permits as percent of enrollment	
	Regular ²	Part-time and vacation ³	Other			Total
1940-----	1,243	510	23	1,776	26,324	6.7
1941-----	1,517	⁵ 1,165	15	2,697	25,781	10.4
1942-----	3,301	⁵ 4,287	97	7,685	24,766	31.0
1943-----	4,134	5,840	173	10,147	23,827	42.5
1944-----	3,857	5,838	111	9,806	24,019	40.8
1945-----	2,013	2,659	45	4,717	23,428	20.1
1946-----	1,790	2,203	34	4,027	22,672	17.7
1947-----	1,777	2,670	38	4,485	21,996	20.3
1948-----	1,480	2,421	62	3,963	21,366	18.5
1949-----	1,090	1,497	17	2,604	22,051	11.8

¹ School years starting in September of the year shown.

² Issued to students 16 and 17 years of age who leave school for full-time work.

³ Issued to students 14 to 17 years of age for after-school work or vacation jobs.

⁴ For city of Columbus, students in the seventh grade or higher; for remainder of Franklin County, students 14 years of age and older.

⁵ Excludes NYA workers.

SOURCE: Data from the Franklin County, City of Columbus, and Ohio State Boards of Education.

manufacturing employers, who in 1940 hired fewer than 200 persons with school-issued work permits, hired nearly 4,300 in 1943. In the postwar period, the number of work permits issued to students taking jobs in manufacturing industries declined spectacularly. Only 18 percent of those going to work in 1947 took jobs in manufacturing, and by 1949 there was a further decline to 10 percent, representing fewer than 300 student workers.

The many unusual circumstances present during the war make it difficult to disengage the one factor that was most influential in the increase in labor force participation by the teen-age group, which interrupted the long-term trend away from the use of younger workers. The diminution in child labor had been attributed to legislation and public sentiment against it, but the wartime experience suggests the importance of the relationship between the demand for workers of all kinds and the supply of older workers. Should jobs again become as easily available as they were during the war, it would be unrealistic to ignore the probability that students will seek part-time work or drop out of school to take full-time jobs at an accelerated pace, in the absence of an ambitious effort to discourage child labor.

In such circumstances, young people of school age, working in sufficient numbers, may be important factors in the ability of local areas to produce adequate amounts of goods and services.

⁶ Unemployment estimates made by the Columbus office of the Ohio State Employment Service jumped from 5,500 in November 1948 to 10,000 in March 1949.

TABLE 2.—Industrial distribution of work permits issued by Franklin County Boards of Education, selected years, 1940-49

Type of industry where work was obtained	1940	1943	1945	1947	1949
Number					
Agriculture.....	93	69	201	87	36
Construction.....	53	44	52	64	80
Manufacturing.....	155	4,296	1,297	826	270
Trade.....	476	3,440	1,762	1,907	1,092
Service.....	804	1,060	820	1,338	952
Public utilities.....	151	1,218	332	207	119
Other.....	44	20	253	56	55
Total.....	1,776	10,147	4,717	4,485	2,604
Percent					
Agriculture.....	5.2	0.7	4.2	1.9	1.3
Construction.....	2.9	.4	1.1	1.4	3.0
Manufacturing.....	8.7	42.3	27.4	18.4	10.3
Trade.....	26.8	33.9	37.3	42.5	41.9
Service.....	45.3	10.4	17.3	29.8	36.5
Public utilities.....	8.5	12.0	7.0	4.6	4.5
Other.....	2.4	.2	5.3	1.2	2.1
Total ¹	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ May not total 100 due to rounding.

Source: Data from Franklin County and Columbus Boards of Education.

The volume of part-time work by teen-age students in the years studied further suggests that this is a matter that might well be given greater attention if drastic labor shortages should occur. Since the social costs of part-time teen-age employment are so much less severe than those resulting from full-time employment necessitating withdrawal from school, the possibilities of cooperation among employers, school vocational counselors, and manpower officials for channeling students into part-time work rather than full-time jobs should be exploited fully.

Finally, against the contention that the chief wartime demand for students would be in occupations where they had always been employed,⁷ can be cited the fact that in 1943 more students in Franklin County applied for work permits for manufacturing jobs than applied for jobs in all industries in 1940. Students were willing to go where the jobs were available and employers were willing to hire them. Thus, job availability appeared to condition not only the size of the active labor force but its industrial distribution as well.

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⁷ The Labor Force in Wartime America, by Clarence D. Long, New York National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 1944 (p. 60).

The Labor Market and Economic Activity in Canada

DEVELOPMENTS in the Canadian labor market and the economy generally, since the last quarter of 1953, have borne a marked resemblance to those in the United States. Much of this can be attributed to the close interrelationship of the two economies. The amount of trade between Canada and the United States is greater than that between any other two nations. Furthermore, the Canadian economy is strongly influenced by the business climate in the United States, since more than half of Canada's foreign trade is with the United States, the equivalent of about a fourth of her gross national product. The business downturn in Canada, which came very shortly after that in the United States, gained its main force and momentum after September 1953.

The Canadian civilian labor force, labor income, and gross national expenditures reached new highs in 1953, while unemployment reached a postwar low. However, in contrast to the contraseasonal expansion of employment in 1952, increases in unemployment in the latter part of 1953 approached those of the recession during the winter of 1949-50.

Although there is no single standard for measuring unemployment in Canada, there are authoritative barometers to indicate changes in the nature of the employment market. The civilian labor force, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics,¹ as of March 20, 1954, had declined by 279,000 (or 5 percent)—a greater than seasonal drop—from the July 1953 postwar peak of 5,515,000; it was, however, still slightly above the March 1953 level.

The number of those without jobs and seeking work rose from 84,000 (1.6 percent of the labor force) in September 1953 to 318,000 by the third week in March 1954. This compared with 172,000 a year earlier. The number reported receiving unemployment insurance, which covers about 60 percent of the labor force, increased from 87,400 in August 1953 to 360,000 by the end of February 1954. On the other hand, figures released by the National Employment Service showed that the

¹ Data are from News Release (issued jointly by the Department of Labor and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa), April 21, 1954, and from the Canadian Statistical Review (Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa), various issues, 1953 and 1954.

number of live applications for work rose from 168,000 in July 1953 to 570,000, or 10.9 percent of the civilian labor force, as of March 18, 1954. Although the latter figures exclude registrations of people at work who were seeking other jobs, they inevitably include some who have found employment or who have left the labor force by the time the count is made. The highest previous number of applicants reported by the National Employment Service in the postwar period as seeking work was 428,000 in March 1950. The peak number of those without work and seeking work in the 1949-50 recession was 312,000 in the quarter ending March 4, 1950 (6 percent). These figures were equaled by the third week in February 1954. Trade unions reportedly have been critical of the official statistics; they estimated that at the end of 1953 unemployment actually was a half million—a rate of 9 or 10 percent—and likely would reach 700,000 in the second quarter of 1954.

By the beginning of 1954, unemployment passed the initial patchy stage during which it was felt most keenly in localities dependent upon single industries. It spread to every Province and to most industries. In March, 38 percent of all paid workers, compared with fewer than 25 percent a year ago, were in local labor markets which the Canadian Labor Department classified as being "substantial" labor surplus areas. In March 1954, 98 percent of all workers in Canada were in "substantial" or "moderate" labor surplus areas, compared with 41 percent as of January 1, 1953; and 2 percent, compared with 25 percent, were in "balanced" labor areas.² There was no labor shortage in any of the 109 areas in 1954.

The industrial composite index of employment (1949=100) declined from the October 1953 peak of 116.9 to below comparable 1952 levels, reaching 110.2 as of January 1, 1954, and 107 on February 1, 1954. Altogether, total employment dropped 8.5 percent in 4 months—significantly more than the usual seasonal contraction. In the logging industry, employment improved seasonally in the winter of 1953; nevertheless, in January

1954 it was 15 percent below the January 1953 level and 60 percent below the January 1952 postwar peak. Mining employment fell almost 10 percent between August 1953 and January 1954. Manufacturing employment declined steadily, totaling more than 6 percent between September 1953 and January 1954. Construction employment showed a more than seasonal drop, 30 percent, in the latter quarter of 1953. In transportation, communications, public utilities, and retail trade and services, employment remained firm. Insurance, investment, and real estate showed minor gains in employment. Industries particularly hard hit were wood products, textiles, clothing, coal mining, and farm implements. The Atlantic Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, had the greatest decline in employment.

In April and May 1954, reports from all parts of Canada showed a seasonal rise in economic activity, but at a slower rate than in previous years. Compared with past seasonal trends, unemployment decreased more slowly than in 1953, and the labor force increase also was smaller than usual. The labor surpluses remained well above last year's in most labor market areas.³

The weakening of the employment market was accompanied by a more than seasonal decline, 10.5 percent, in the Industrial Index of Production between September 1953 (the postwar peak) and January 1954. In mining, output fell by 18 percent; in nondurable manufactures, by 11 percent; and in durable manufactures, by 7 percent. Although the number of dwelling units completed in the last quarter of 1953 showed a continuous and steady rise (after allowance was made for a seasonal decline), there was a sharp drop in the value of new building permits issued to a level below that of December 1952. Contrary to the rapid expansion of inventories in the second and third quarters of 1953, there were no further accumulations in inventories during the fourth quarter, but some decreases, notably in clothing. Exports and imports began a steady moderate decline in the last quarter of 1953 which continued into 1954. Wholesale sales in the early months of 1954 fell more than seasonally. Although the volume of retail sales was maintained in the last quarter of 1953, by January 1954 they were 4 percent below the January 1953 volume, with particularly sharp declines in motor vehicles, furniture, and clothing.

² "Substantial" labor surplus areas are those in which the ratio of National Employment Service applications on file to paid workers (including those looking for work) is more than 9.9, 11.9, or 13.9 percent, depending on the size and character of the area. For "moderate" surplus areas, the ratio is more than 5.9 or 6.9 percent but less than 10, 12, or 14 percent; for "balanced" areas, more than 1.9 or 2.4 percent but less than 6 or 7 percent; and for labor shortage areas, less than 2 or 2.5 percent. (In the *Labor Gazette*, Ottawa, March 1954.)

³ The *Labor Gazette* (Department of Labor, Ottawa), May 1954 (p. 623).

At the same time, the consumer and wholesale price indexes showed little change throughout 1953. Average hourly earnings continued to creep up, and average hours worked in manufacturing were only slightly below those in the previous year. Average weekly earnings in manufacturing remained above those of a year earlier, with fractional rises. The stock market began a steady recovery in October 1953, although the Investor's Index of Industrials for February 1954 had not yet returned to the level of a year earlier. Pulp and paper products, which in 1953 comprised 21 percent of all Canadian exports, were firm, with no decline in the United States market. Governmental (Federal, Provincial, and local) expenditures were higher at the end of 1953 than the year before, as were personal expenditures for consumer goods and services, which constitute the largest demand sector of the economy.

The depth, scope, and duration of the decline in Canadian economic activity, and how much of the decline is due to the usual December to March slump, has aroused considerable difference of opinion in the country. The major labor federations, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada (AFL), the Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO), and the independent railway brotherhoods, have declared that the present scale of unemployment is neither frictional nor seasonal nor localized, and that "whatever the causes of this alarming situation, it is clear something drastic is happening to the Canadian economy and something must be done about it."⁴ They have urged increases in the scope and benefits of the Unemployment Insurance Act and in public assistance, encouragement of home building, increased aid to underdeveloped areas to increase purchasing power from abroad, and the initiation of public works projects being "saved" by the Government in the event of the need to use them to buttress the economy. Individual unions such as the United Automobile Workers (CCL-CIO) have asked for government action to ease the slump in the farm implement industry while the United Mineworkers has sought Government aid for the maritime coal industry. The parliamentary opposition parties, the Progressive Conservatives and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Socialist), have urged the Government to deal with the current situation as a special problem.

The Government, however, has indicated the belief that the economy is not in a state requiring drastic or emergency action. It attributes most of the current situation to both seasonal and frictional unemployment which have been accentuated by inventory readjustment and the emergency created by increased foreign and domestic competition to which the economy must adjust itself. Through legislation and special provisions in trade agreements, the Government is blocking ultra-cheap imports or "dumping" from abroad, especially primary textiles, but it has not taken any action on proposals for the expansion of unemployment insurance and public works. Various cabinet ministers have announced that the Government will not inject itself into the free functioning of the economy and that the suggested remedies are not appropriate. Government officials have indicated that, despite layoffs and weaknesses in some industries, they believe that increased capital, consumer, and defense spending, together with a continued high rate of development of Canada's natural resources and the accompanying buildup of auxiliary service industries (e. g., transportation and communication), would continue to be a steadying influence on employment levels.

In a major policy speech in April 1954, the Canadian Minister for Trade and Commerce reaffirmed the objectives and policies formulated in the 1945 "White Paper on Employment and Income." The future problem, he stated, was one of finding the right time and appropriate extent for applying these policies which also seek to maintain Canada as a free economy. They include the use of "cyclical budgeting," encouragement of multilateral trade liberalization, promotion of private investment, provision of "built-in stabilizers" as a cushion for consumer expenditure, and management of public capital spending with a view to stabilizing and expanding employment and income. He attributed recent increases in unemployment to temporary overexpansion in certain industries and predicted that improvements in the latter half of 1954 would balance the weaknesses of the earlier part of the year.

—HERBERT E. WEINER

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

⁴ Memorandum on Unemployment by the Trades and Labor Congress (AFL) and Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO) to the Federal Cabinet, February 1954. (In Canadian Transport, March 1954.)

Significant Decisions in Labor Cases¹

Prevailing Wage

Minimum Wage in Government Contract. The United States Court of Claims held² that a modification of a wage determination issued by the Secretary of Labor entitled a World War II contractor who had been required to pay an increased rate to reimbursement for the additional cost. The Secretary of Labor's initial determination, made under the Davis-Bacon Act, was a minimum wage of 85 cents an hour for unskilled labor, which was included in the contract specifications. Under war wage-stabilization regulations, this rate was also the maximum payable by the contractor. After investigation of the labor market, the contractor was satisfied that labor was available at the 85-cent rate and successfully bid on the contract. After work had progressed, he found it necessary to pay \$1 an hour to obtain adequate labor.

Subsequently, the Secretary of Labor, "due to an inadvertence" in not having modified the rate earlier, issued a letter in which the minimum rate for laborers was retroactively increased from a date prior to the letting of the contract. The contracting officer, the Court of Claims found, had directed that such increased rate be paid.

Without deciding whether the "inadvertence" letter amounted to a change in the contract specifications, the court found that the contractor, through no negligence on his part, was in fact required to pay a higher rate than that specified in the contract. The original determination, the court pointed out, represented that the successful bidder for the contract would be required to pay the rate determined by the Secretary of Labor—neither more nor less. The contractor, who made an adequate prebid investigation, was entitled to rely on this representation. After determining that the contracting officer had required the contractor to pay the higher rate, the court found

that the "inadvertence" letter was in effect a determination by the Secretary of Labor that the prevailing wage rate, "at all times here pertinent," was higher than originally determined. The parties contracted under a mutual mistake of fact; both intended to contract for the prevailing wage rate. Therefore, the court under its equitable jurisdiction, could re-form the contract to reflect "the true understanding and intent of the parties to it."

The court distinguished the Binghamton³ case, in which the contractor made no prebid investigation and in which there was no wartime contract provision, as here, that the rates set were the maximum payable as well as the minimum.

Labor Relations

Court Jurisdiction, Federal and State. The United States Supreme Court upheld⁴ the right of a Federal district court to enjoin an employer from enforcing a State court injunction against secondary picketing by a union. An injunction had also been sought by the National Labor Relations Board against the same union, in the Federal district court.

The union had tried unsuccessfully to organize the employees of a bakery that manufactured and distributed products in California. Seeking the aid of consumers, the union set up pickets at retail stores which handled the products, with the result that deliveries were interrupted and employees of other employers refused to cross the picket line. The primary employer filed against the union, in the State court, suit for an injunction to ban the picketing, and with the NLRB, a charge of unfair labor practice. The State court issued a preliminary injunction against the union banning all picketing at retail stores.

Subsequently, the regional director of the NLRB issued an unfair-labor-practice complaint

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 *Poirier & McLane Corp. v. United States* (U. S. Ct. of Claims 49623, Apr. 6, 1954).

³ *United States v. Binghamton Co., Inc.*, (U. S. Sup. Ct., Mar. 8, 1954). See *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1954 (p. 558).

⁴ *Capital Service, Inc. v. NLRB* (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 17, 1954).

against the union, limited to the picketing that induced or encouraged employees of other employers to refuse to perform services at the picketed stores, and also petitioned the Federal district court for an injunction to restrain such conduct pending the Board's final adjudication. At the same time, the Board asked the Federal court to enjoin the bakery from enforcing the injunction it had obtained in the State court. Concluding that the conduct involved came within the exclusive jurisdiction of the NLRB and that the State court had invaded an area in which it had no authority, the Federal district court "granted the relief prayed for." The United States court of appeals affirmed this decision.⁵

The Supreme Court recognized the wisdom of Federal courts' avoidance of conflict with State agencies when State remedies are available and adequate. It pointed out, however, that when intrusion of the State in an area in which a Federal agency has exclusive jurisdiction would result in conflict of functions, the Federal court, to preserve the Federal rights, may enjoin a State proceeding. Congress, the court found, gave exclusive jurisdiction of the subject here involved to the NLRB, which must have authority to take all steps necessary to preserve its case. If the State court decree were allowed to stand, the Federal district court would be limited in the decision it could make for or against the union. The Federal court must be unfettered to write such a decree as it deems necessary to effectuate the policies of the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act. Title 28, section 2283, of the United States Code provides that a United States court may not stay proceedings in a State court except "as expressly authorized by act of Congress, or where necessary in aid of its jurisdiction, or to protect or effectuate its judgments." Here, stated the Supreme Court, the State decree was correctly removed in aid of the Federal court's jurisdiction.

Independent Union—Company Assistance. A court of appeals modified⁶ an NLRB order directing the disestablishment of an independent union. The NLRB had found that the employer had aided the union and thus violated section 8 (a) (2) of the LMRA, which forbids employers to dominate or interfere with the formation or administration of any labor organization, or to contribute to it financial or other support. When the inde-

pendent union was being formed, the employer had loaned his premises for holding an employee election and had arranged for his accountant to supervise the election. In the meantime, he had forestalled the efforts of an outside union to talk to his employees.

The court found no evidence that (1) the employer had communicated to his employees either any preference for the independent union or any hostility to the outside local, or (2) that the independent union was dominated by the employer. To order the independent union disestablished without any showing that the employees were restrained or coerced by the employer in their choice, the court said, would be an encroachment on the employees' rights "to maintain the association by manifesting their desire to do so in a fair representation election."

The NLRB order was modified to eliminate those portions which ordered the employer to cease dominating and to completely disestablish the independent union. A provision was inserted that recognition was to be withheld only if the independent failed to win a properly certified NLRB election. The court upheld those portions of the order directing the employer to cease and desist from contributing support to the independent or to any other labor organization.

Defunct Union. A court of appeals refused⁷ to enforce an NLRB order requiring an employer to bargain with a local union which had lost its majority status and had become defunct within the certification year.

A few months after the local's certification, the international union had dismissed and replaced the local's business agent. All the employees had revoked their membership, and more than a year after the union's certification they filed a petition with the Board for its decertification. In the meantime, the new business agent and a regional director tried unsuccessfully to bargain with the employer on the old local's behalf.

The NLRB, the court found, was fully advised of the facts and, by attempting to force the employer to bargain with the defunct union, it was making the wishes of the international union override those of the employees. This assumption of

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1953 (p. 413).

⁶ *NLRB v. Wemyss* (C. A. 9, Apr. 20, 1954).

⁷ *NLRB v. National Shirt Shops of Florida* (C. A. 5, May 6, 1954).

authority by the Board the court regarded as plainly in error.

Secondary Boycott—Independent Contractor. A court of appeals upheld⁸ an NLRB order finding a noncertified union guilty of a secondary boycott. The union had picketed a filling station where an employer of drivers had his place of business. The drivers' employer was an owner of tractors, and supplied tractors and drivers, under a lease arrangement, to the oil company that owned the filling station.

This employer, who maintained a regular place of business at the filling station, denied the union's request for recognition. The picketers, by the banners displayed and by their actions toward the employees and customers of the filling station, gave the impression that the picketing was directed at the oil company.

Discarding the argument that the drivers were employees of the oil company and that the tractor owner was not an independent contractor, the court found that the tractor owner maintained control over hiring and firing of the drivers and gave them their trip assignments. He also paid them with his own personal checks. Further, the court found that the union's conduct in demanding recognition by the tractor owner and directing the picketing at him, as the union claimed it had done, was inconsistent with its argument that he was other than an independent contractor. Although there may be situations in which the secondary employer must suffer some of the consequences of the picketing of the primary employer, the court pointed out, this case was not within that category. The conduct directed against the oil company demonstrated that, as to that company, the picketing was "a secondary boycott and unlawful under the act."

Jurisdiction of District Court. A United States district court⁹ held that an alleged unfair labor practice by a labor organization did not deprive the court of jurisdiction to hear a complaint brought under section 301, title III, of the LMRA. That section confers upon the Federal district courts jurisdiction of suits for violation of con-

tracts between an employer and a labor organization representing employees in an industry affecting interstate commerce. The employer made a motion to dismiss the complaint, on the grounds that the union violated section 8 (b) (6) of the LMRA in obtaining the collective bargaining agreement. Section 8 (b) (6) defines the union practice commonly known as "featherbedding" as an unfair labor practice, and the employer claimed that therefore the NLRB should have jurisdiction over the controversy.

The court rejected this argument. Because the complaint on its face did not contain any intimation that the agreement was not voluntary, the court held that a motion to dismiss the suit was not a proper method of establishing the contract's illegality. The employer can establish at the trial, the court pointed out, whether or not it was coerced or otherwise improperly induced to enter into the contract. Whether or not it could successfully invoke either the Lea Act or section 8 (b) (6) of the LMRA as a defense to the action remains "an open question to be determined by the court in its final decision on the merits."

Harassing Tactics. The NLRB found¹⁰ a union, that employed harassing tactics during negotiations, guilty of an unfair labor practice under sections 8 (b) (3) and 8 (d) of the LMRA. Section 8 (b) (3) lists the refusal to bargain collectively as an unfair labor practice on the part of a union, and section 8 (d) includes in the definition of collective bargaining a requirement to confer "in good faith."

The practices which the employer complained about occurred during negotiations for a new contract and at a time when the company's business was particularly vulnerable to any interference with its operations. These practices consisted of an organized refusal to work overtime, unauthorized extension of rest periods from 10 to 15 minutes, direction of employees to refuse to work special hours, slowdowns, unannounced walkouts, and inducement of a subcontractor's employees not to work for the employer.

Findings by the trial examiner of union responsibility were based upon admissions by the local union's officers to the personnel director, statements by union stewards to supervisors, and testimony of employees. Such statements were acts in themselves, it was pointed out, and were

⁸ *NLRB v. Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Warehousemen and Helpers Local 135 (AFL)* (C. A. 7, Apr. 21, 1954).

⁹ *Gremio de Prensa, Radio, Teatro y Television de Puerto Rico v. Voice of Puerto Rico, Inc.* (U. S. D. C. Dist. of P. R., Apr. 29, 1954).

¹⁰ *Personal Products Corp.* (108 NLRB 109, May 5, 1954).

not privileged as coming within the "free speech" provision of section 8 (c).

In upholding the trial examiner's findings, the Board decided that the legislative history of sections 8 (b) (3) and 8 (d) makes clear the purposes of Congress to impose the same duty upon unions as upon employers to bargain in good faith. Section 8 (d), the Board ruled, "does not prescribe a purely objective test of what constitutes 'good faith' in collective bargaining." "Good faith," stated the Board, is a question of fact to be decided in each case "on the totality of the relevant evidence." Here, the harassing tactics of the union interfered with production and put strong economic pressure on the employer without informing him of any specific demands.

Exclusive Bargaining Representative. The NLRB found¹¹ that an employer who conducted a strike poll among employees after an impasse in negotiations violated section 8 (a) (5) of the LMRA, which defines a refusal to bargain collectively with employee representatives as an unfair labor practice.

The union had voted to reject the company's final offer and to go out on strike. The employer sent ballots to each of his employees, stating in detail the terms of his final offer, urging them to accept the offer and avoid a strike, and asking them to mark and return unsigned a card indicating whether or not they wished to accept the company's final offer or to strike.

The Board recognized that an employer may inform employees of the status of negotiations with the union and may even urge the employees to persuade the union leadership to accept the employer's last offer. But, in this instance, the employer asked the employees themselves to indicate their acceptance or rejection of the final offer which the union's membership had rejected. By thus dealing directly with the employees, he bypassed the exclusive bargaining representative.

NLRB Jurisdiction Standards. An NLRB order directed¹² that a representation election be held, and stated that a temporary loss of business had not removed the employer from the Board's jurisdiction under the LMRA. The employer, whose normal business operations satisfied the Board's present jurisdictional requirements, had been a member of a multiemployer group under contract

with the union until April 1953, at which time he had withdrawn from the association and commenced operating a nonunion shop. As a result, he had suffered such a loss of business in 1953 that he no longer met the requirements established under the "Hollow Tree doctrine"¹³ for coverage under the act. The union subsequently demanded a members-only contract with the employer.

This constituted a demand for recognition as majority representative, the NLRB held, properly presented under section 9 (c) (1) of the LMRA. The Board denied the union's contention that there was no question of representation and that the NLRB no longer had jurisdiction. The employer employed as many persons at the time of the hearing as he did when he was a member of the group, the Board found; his normal business operations satisfied the current jurisdiction standards; and no basis existed for concluding that the change would have a "substantial and permanent adverse effect" on his business.

Veterans Reemployment

Result of Noncompliance With Seniority Provisions. A veteran was entitled to damages under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, a United States district court held.¹⁴ Three years after his reemployment following military service, he was one of three employees who were dropped as a result of declining business. The collective bargaining agreement provided that the last employee hired should be the first to be laid off. The veteran had not been restored to the seniority he would have had but for his military service. He claimed that he would have been second out of 20 in seniority at the time of the layoff and would not have been affected by the dismissal, if he had been given proper seniority at the time of reemployment.

In opposition to the veteran's claim, the employer contended that the statutes do not protect a veteran against a discharge occurring more than 3 years after his separation from military service. The statutes provide that a restored employee "shall not be discharged from such position without cause for 1 year after such restora-

¹¹ *Stanley Works* (108 NLRB 102, May 5, 1954).

¹² *Silvers Sportswear* (108 NLRB 39, Apr. 29, 1954).

¹³ *Hollow Tree Lumber Co.* (91 NLRB 113, Oct. 3, 1950). See *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1950 (p. 717).

¹⁴ *Rader v. Northwest Exterminating Co.* (S. D. N. Y., Apr. 12, 1954).

tion." The court considered this defense untenable, saying that the veteran's cause of action was fundamentally based on wrongful deprivation of seniority status from the beginning of reemployment. The discharge, 3 years later, resulted from this deprivation. The Supreme Court has said, the court noted, that the veteran is to be restored without loss of seniority; that "he therefore assumes upon his reemployment, the seniority he would have had if he had remained in his civilian employment. His seniority status secured by this statutory wording continues beyond the first year of his reemployment, subject to the advantages and limitations applicable to the other employees."

The veteran brought suit 6 years after his discharge from service, and claimed damages

accruing during 3 years following his dismissal. The employer contended that damages under the statutes could not be awarded for such a period. It argued that to allow them would open the way to suits commenced 5 or 10 years after a reemployed veteran was discharged, with damages increased by the veteran's delay in bringing suit.

This contention the court rejected, on the ground that the statutes provide for compensatory damages and that this covers loss of wages resulting later from the employer's initial wrongful failure to restore properly. The reemployment statutes themselves do not limit the time for bringing such actions, but State statutes of limitations, or the doctrine of laches, where applicable, guard against attempts to inflate damages through delay in bringing court action.

Union Conventions Scheduled for August 1954

August	Name of organization	Place
2	American Newspaper Guild, CIO.....	Los Angeles.
9	International Chemical Workers Union, AFL.....	Chicago.
9	International Association of Fire Fighters, AFL.....	Miami, Fla.
9	National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees, Ind.	Los Angeles.
9	Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical, AFL..	Cincinnati, Ohio.
14	International Typographical Union, AFL.....	St. Paul, Minn.
15	Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, AFL.....	Montreal, Canada.
16	International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America, AFL.	Boston, Mass.
16	Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, AFL.....	Chicago.
16	American Federation of Teachers, AFL.....	Chicago.
16	International Mailers Union, Ind.....	Birmingham, Ala.
19	Railway Patrolmen's International Union, AFL.....	St. Louis, Mo.
23	National Federation of Post Office Clerks, AFL.....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
23	National Association of Postal Supervisors, AFL.....	Miami Beach, Fla.
23	Oil Workers International Union, CIO.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
23	National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees, Ind.	Detroit, Mich.
23	United National Association of Post Office Clerks, Ind.....	Stillwater, Okla.
24	National Rural Letter Carriers' Association, Ind.....	Dallas, Tex.
30	International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL.....	Chicago.
30	American Federation of Government Employees, AFL.....	Chicago.
30	National Association of Letter Carriers, AFL.....	Cleveland, Ohio.
30	United Textile Workers of America, AFL.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
30	Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Ind.....	Miami Beach, Fla.
<i>August</i>	<i>State conventions</i>	<i>Place</i>
9	Ohio, AFL.....	Cleveland.
14 ¹	Montana, CIO.....	Helena.
23	California, AFL.....	Santa Barbara.
16	Utah, AFL.....	Ogden.
<i>August</i>	<i>State conventions</i>	<i>Place</i>
16	Wisconsin, AFL.....	Eau Claire.
17	Montana, AFL.....	Billings.
20	Vermont, AFL.....	Barre.
28	Kansas, CIO.....	Hutchinson.
30	Indiana, AFL.....	Indianapolis.

¹ Tentative.

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

May 3, 1954

THE United Mine Workers (Ind.) began picketing the Shanksville mine of the Cambria Fuel Co. and 21 other pits, having been notified by the company that it would cancel the union contract, because it no longer could afford to operate under its terms.

May 5

THE National Labor Relations Board ordered (4-0), in the case of the *Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) et al. and [its] Local 1172 . . . et al. and Personal Products Corp.*, Chicago, that the union cease its refusal to bargain in good faith. The Board declared that a series of harassing tactics in which the union engaged—including work slowdowns, partial strikes, refusal to work overtime, unauthorized extensions of rest periods, refusal to work special hours, and inducing employees of another concern not to perform work for the employer involved—were unfair labor practices. Moreover, the Board observed, the employer was not informed of any specific demands which those tactics were intended to enforce, nor what concessions would avoid them. (See p. 783 of this issue.)

May 6

THE U. S. Court of Appeals in New Orleans declined to enforce an NLRB order requiring an employer to bargain with a certified union all of whose members had resigned within 90 days of the certification and had filed a decertification petition which the Board refused to receive. The petition was submitted over a year after certification and more than 60 days prior to the order. The case involved was *NLRB v. National Shirt Shops of Florida, Inc., et al.*

FEDERAL DISTRICT JUDGE Edward A. Tamm granted a preliminary injunction to 36 companies in the woolen and worsted industry (see Chron. item for Apr. 1, 1954, MLR, June 1954) to prevent the Secretary of Labor from applying to those companies the new minimum wage of \$1.20 an hour, which became effective on May 7 under the Public Contracts Act.

May 8

LESTER WASHBURN resigned as president of the United Auto Workers (AFL) after revoking the charters of six

locals and expelling John Dioguardi, president of New York City Local 649 and a convicted extortionist who had recently served a prison term for State income-tax evasion. A majority of the union's executive board repudiated his action, ordering the locals reinstated and a hearing to consider Dioguardi's return to office.

May 11

THE Federal District Court in New York fined the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) \$50,000 for criminal contempt in defying the court's order banning interference with handling goods on trucks operated by the AFL Teamsters' union (see Chron. item for Mar. 4, 1954, MLR, May 1954). Three officials received jail sentences and 8 locals were fined a total of \$42,000. The court placed the union in Federal receivership on May 25.

On May 27, the New York regional director of the NLRB announced that, in the representation election conducted on May 26 among 25,000 dockworkers in the Port of New York, the vote had been 9,110 for ILA-Ind. to 8,791 for ILA-AFL, with 1,797 challenged votes to be investigated (see Chron. item for Apr. 1, 1954, MLR, June 1954).

On May 28, the president of the United Mine Workers (Ind.) announced the formation of a United Marine Workers Division, to be an affiliate of UMW District 50, composed initially of about 9,000 East Coast tugboat, scow, and barge workers. The 3,942 members of Local 333 of the ILA (Ind.) formed the nucleus, having voted (1,857 to 419) to leave the ILA and affiliate with the UMW.

THE Joint U. S.-Mexican Trade Union Committee, which includes representatives of virtually all organized labor in the two countries, convened to plan joint action on problems surrounding the entry, by legal importation or illegal traffic, of about a million seasonal Mexican farm laborers annually into the United States. The President recently rejected the request of organized labor to be represented on the newly created United States-Mexico International Commission on Migratory Labor (see Chron. item for Mar. 10, 1954, MLR, May 1954).

May 13

THE Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination announced that, after more than a year's negotiations, the Pullman Co. of Chicago agreed to change a 90-year-old policy and hire porters and conductors in Massachusetts without regard to race, color, religious creed, national origin, or ancestry.

May 14

LEADERS of 100 AFL unions approved in principle a voluntary 3-point plan for settling jurisdictional disputes within the federation (see Chron. item for Feb. 9, 1954, MLR, Apr. 1954; also p. 440 of that issue). The plan will be submitted to the AFL convention in September for ratification.

May 15

THE factfinding board appointed by the President in the dispute between 15 nonoperating railroad unions and the major carriers (see Chron. item for Feb. 4, 1954, MLR, Apr. 1954) recommended fringe benefits costing an estimated 7 to 8 cents an hour. Principal recommendations were: (1) An extra week's paid vacation for employees with 15 years' service; (2) pay for 7 designated holidays if they fall on workdays; and (3) provision of hospital, medical, and surgical benefits for employees, who would pay half their*cost.

THE Hartsville Manufacturing Co. agreed to arbitration of a demand by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) for a 35-hour workweek at its South Carolina plant, following a strike at that plant and picketing at the company's Fall River, Mass., dress factory, where the union had won a 35-hour week last September.

MEMBERS of Local 50 of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union (AFL) ratified a new agreement with 5 New York City bakeries, thus ending a 2-week strike. Settlement terms included an immediate 6-cent-an-hour wage increase and, effective October 1, increases of 1.5 cents an hour in employer payments to the union's health and welfare fund and of 1 cent an hour in the night differential.

THE CIO Glass, Ceramic and Silica Sand Workers negotiated a 1-year contract, covering about 22,000 employees of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and Libbey-Owens-Ford Co., which provided for increases in pension, health, and hospitalization benefits, additional paid holidays, and other improvements estimated to total about 7 cents an hour. No general wage increase was provided.

May 16

THE president of the Upholsterers' International Union (AFL) announced the establishment of a nine-member independent "court" to consider appeals from union disciplinary orders, as authorized at the union's 1953 convention, with Prof. Archibald Cox chairman. Any member may appeal union disciplinary action against him to this court, which may cancel or reduce penalties, but not increase them.

May 17

THE United States Supreme Court upheld a Federal district court in canceling a State court injunction banning secondary picketing by a union, in favor of a Federal injunction. The Court based its decision on legislation to the effect that a Federal court may stay proceedings in a State court "where necessary in aid of its jurisdiction." The union involved had picketed retail stores that were customers of the company—a manufacturer and distributor of bakery

products—in an attempt to organize the company's employees. The case was *Capital Service, Inc., et al. v. NLRB*. (See also p. 781 of this issue.)

On the same day, the Supreme Court denied review to the following cases, thereby, in effect, sustaining decisions of the lower courts:

1. *Syracuse Color Press, Inc. v. NLRB*. The lower court had upheld the NLRB ruling that the free speech provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act did not protect an employer who, favoring one union over another in an imminent representation election, interfered with employees' organizational rights by questioning key employees concerning membership in the disfavored union, attendance at and location of its meetings, and the outcome of the election.

2. *Monarch Machine Tool Co. v. NLRB*. The lower court had upheld the Board's ruling that an employer had interfered with his employees' rights of self-organization by prohibiting distribution of union literature on plant property, as the literature could not readily be circulated off premises, and by prohibiting union solicitation in the plant cafeteria during nonworking hours. (See also MLR, Apr. 1954, p. 435.)

3. *Wheatland Electric Cooperative, Inc. v. NLRB*. The lower court had upheld the NLRB finding that the employer had violated the Taft-Hartley Act by bargaining with a certified union without any intent to reach an agreement. The court cited as supporting evidence a statement by the employer's representative to union negotiators that "all I am obligated to do is to meet with you" and the employer's unilateral action in hiring new workers and promoting old ones at higher wages to replace striking employees (see Chron. item for Nov. 16, 1953, MLR, Jan. 1954; also MLR, Mar. 1954, p. 299).

4. *Aerovox Corp. v. NLRB*. The lower court had granted the NLRB's request for enforcement of a Board order that the employer cease to recognize a union which it found to be company dominated. It found no merit to the company's contention that the NLRB had no jurisdiction in an unfair labor practice charge made by a union whose officers, it was alleged, had filed false non-Communist affidavits.

THE AFL executive council adopted resolutions urging the President to fulfill at once the mandate of the Employment Act of 1946 that he promote maximum employment, production, and purchasing power, and recommended an increase in the Federal hourly minimum wage to \$1.25; inauguration of a large-scale public works program; a \$100 increase annually in individual income-tax exemptions; enlargement of the housing and social insurance programs; and, also, creation of a \$1 billion Federal fund to assist the States in carrying out the Supreme Court's order outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

At the May 19 council session, the Teamsters and the Railway Clerks settled their dispute over control of 13,000 Railway Express drivers. Both sides pledged to abide by a 1937 agreement, which gave the Teamsters jurisdiction over about 4,100 drivers in 8 large cities, and under which the Railway Clerks would continue to bargain for drivers in

other cities but would surrender bargaining rights in any city where a majority of the drivers voluntarily expressed a desire to transfer affiliation. The Teamsters pledged no membership raids and the Railway Clerks' petition for a nationwide election among express drivers (see Chron. item for Feb. 17, 1954, MLR, Apr. 1954) was to be let "die on the vine." AFL president George Meany would referee any disputes arising in enforcement of the 1937 compact, with final word in decisions.

THE Radio Corporation of America and the Electrical Workers (CIO) signed a new agreement providing a 9-cent "package" increase. About 12,000 workers in 4 plants will receive a 5-cent across-the-board wage increase; 2 cents will be used to correct wage rate "inequities," and the balance of 2 cents, for supplementary benefits. Workmen's compensation benefits for workers at 2 New Jersey plants will be increased from \$30 a week—the legal maximum there—to 80 percent of the employees' wages for 12 weeks, with the company paying the difference.

THE factfinding committee appointed January 6 to avert a strike over a new contract between the Transport Workers Union (CIO), representing 34,000 workers, and the New York City Transit Authority, issued a report recommending a 14-cent across-the-board pay rise, recognition to majority unions in various divisions, a clearer definition of management functions, and binding arbitration of future disputes (see also Jan. 1954 MLR, p. 65, and this issue, p. 792).

THE NLRB's chief field examiner announced that a substantial majority of West Coast ship stewards had voted against both unions involved in a representation election—the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards (Ind.) and the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union (AFL). Thereupon, the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union announced that it would "move immediately to negotiate the long overdue contract" for the stewards.

THE death of Louis Stark, age 66, closed his 34 years' service with the New York Times as a labor reporter and editorial writer.

May 24

THE United States Supreme Court declined to review the decision of a lower court in the case of *NLRB v. Southern Silk Mills, Inc.* The lower court had supported the NLRB ruling that employees' spontaneous temporary work stoppages protesting against what they not unreasonably considered excessive heat in a factory constituted protected activity and that the company could not lawfully suspend and later discharge the workers for participating in the stoppages.

On the same day, the Supreme Court, reversing a lower court ruling, held that the Defense Production Act authorized the President to take administrative action to enforce the wage stabilization provisions. Nor did the expiration of those provisions preclude administrative enforcement against violation antedating that expiration, the Court found. The case was *Allen, etc., et al. v. Grand Central Aircraft Co.*, a California corporation.

May 27

THE strike of the United Hatters (AFL) which began in July 1953, to obtain a guarantee from the company that it would not, as it had proposed, move additional operations out of Norwalk, formally ended with the signing of a new 3-year contract. Principal provisions included the reinstatement of all strikers upon written application, continuation of the union shop, company-financed pensions (details to be worked out later), additional paid holidays, an improved grievance procedure, and severance pay graduated by length of service for workers affected by any shift of operations who prefer it to other jobs.

During the stoppage, the Hatters had received financial aid from both the parent federation and the CIO to the extent of about \$500,000. An estimated \$4 million was lost in wages, according to the company; strike benefits paid out by the union totaled \$1.7 million. (See also Mar. 1954 MLR, p. 306, and this issue, p. 789.)

THE Commercial Telegraphers' Union (AFL), representing 35,000 Western Union employees outside metropolitan New York, obtained a new 2-year contract under which employees will receive increases of 4 to 5 cents an hour, depending on length of service. The settlement also provided a fourth week of vacation for 30-year employees, effective January 1, 1955; an increase in minimum pensions to \$60 a month; and permission for retired employees to continue their group insurance. (See also p. 791 of this issue.)

THE Distributive (Ind.) and Novelty Workers (CIO) unions voted to affiliate (on a local-by-local basis) with the CIO Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union, more than doubling the original 70,000 RWDSU membership.

May 30

THE NLRB unanimously voided the compliance status of the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union (Ind.), after the union, on May 8, had unanimously reelected Ben Gold president, in the face of the Board's order that the union oust him or show cause why it should not be judged out of compliance. Gold recently was convicted of making a false non-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley Act (see Chron. item for Apr. 12, case 2, MLR, June 1954).

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

MAY was marked by settlement of the 10-month strike at the Hat Corp. of America and bargaining activity in a number of leading industries, notably steel and electrical equipment. Several factfinding or arbitration boards in the transportation industry issued reports, one making recommendations in the dispute over supplementary benefits for nonoperating railroad employees. A new NLRB election was held to determine the bargaining agent for New York dockworkers. The AFL and CIO agreed to consummate their "no raiding" pact, and the AFL continued efforts toward solving jurisdictional problems within its own ranks. Plans to revise the Taft-Hartley Act at this session of Congress were dropped after the Senate voted 50 to 42 on May 7 to send the bill back to committee.

Wage increases were provided in about 80 percent of 222 contracts, each affecting 1,000 or more workers, negotiated during the first quarter of 1954.² In half of the settlements the increases amounted to less than 7 cents an hour. About 1 out of every 5 made no change in existing rates of pay. Half of the workers involved were covered by contracts increasing hourly rates by less than 6 cents.

Most of the settlements that provided wage increases also changed one or more supplementary benefits; about a third liberalized health and welfare plans, a fourth increased paid-holiday benefits, and the same proportion liberalized vacations.

Work Stoppages and Wage Negotiations

Hats. The strike of employees of the Hat Corp. of America in Norwalk, Conn., which began on July 8, 1953, ended in late May with an agreement between the company and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers (AFL) on a 3-year contract. The actual terms of the formal agreement did not deal with the basic issue that pro-

longed the strike—the union's efforts to obtain a job security clause in their contract prohibiting further diversion of work from the Norwalk area. However, union officials said that the company had given assurances to the strikers that "Norwalk is where the company plans to remain so far as its major operations in felt hats is concerned."³ To help the union in its fight to deter the company from moving operations, the parent federation and also the CIO had contributed financial assistance to the Hatters.

The agreement provided "in principle" for company-financed pensions (with details to be worked out later), additional paid holidays, an improved grievance procedure, and severance pay based on length of service for those workers affected by discontinuance of operations who prefer severance pay to other jobs. The company dropped an injunction and damage action it had brought against the strikers. Workers who were hired during the strike to replace employees on strike will not be discharged. Instead, the company will encourage these workers to quit voluntarily by offering them severance pay, in amounts to be decided by the company. If they elect to stay at their jobs, their retention after 60 days will depend on seniority. It was agreed that all workers must join the union; those involved in the work stoppage were to apply for job reinstatement within 15 days and be rehired within 30 days.

Construction. The usual seasonal increase in bargaining over new contract terms in the construction industry continued in May. About 25,000 workers employed on residential building projects in the Cleveland, Ohio, area were involved in a brief strike that began May 10. The Home Builders Association of Greater Cleveland, representing residential building contractors, had refused to accept the terms of an agreement between the AFL Building Trades Council and the Building Trades Employers' Association (commercial and industrial contractors) providing a 7½-cent hourly wage increase retroactive to May 1, 1954, and an additional 5 cents effective No-

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

² For more details see the Bureau's Monthly Report of Current Wage Developments, No. 77. The report excludes construction, water transportation, miscellaneous nonmanufacturing, and government.

³ Advertisement of United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, New York Times, June 1, 1954.

ember 1, 1954. The strike ended on May 17 when the Home Builders agreed to these terms.

Another large work stoppage, involving the AFL Carpenters' union and the Southwestern Michigan Contractors Association, commenced May 3, after the employers rejected the union's demand for a 15-cent hourly wage increase.^{3a} The employers had offered 7½ cents an hour. Members of several other AFL building trades unions in southwestern Michigan also stopped work after their contracts expired.

Steel. The United Steelworkers (CIO) served notices late in April that they would terminate current contracts in the basic steel industry on June 30, and requested an early start of negotiations. On May 6 and 7, the union's 170-member wage policy committee reviewed proposals to be submitted to various steel companies, including an increase in wage rates, a modified form of the guaranteed annual wage, and other contract changes. Although the pension and social insurance agreements do not expire until the end of October, proposals for an improvement in the present \$100 minimum monthly pension and expanded hospitalization-medical-surgical benefits were combined with other contract proposals.

Negotiations began on May 18 with the United States Steel Corp., and after preliminary discussions, were recessed for "at least 2 weeks" to permit company consideration. Similar preliminary discussions were held with other major basic steel producers.

Contracts in the basic steel industry cover about 600,000 workers. Those covering an additional 500,000 to 600,000 employees of steel fabricating companies were not under immediate consideration. Agreements with steel fabricators expire at varying times between June 30 and the end of the year, and new contract terms are conditioned by the agreements reached in basic steel.

Electrical Equipment. The General Electric Co., in separate negotiations with the International Union of Electrical Workers (CIO) and the United Electrical Workers (Ind.), proposed a 2.68-percent wage increase, with a 4-cent minimum. According to the company, the raise would average slightly more than 5 cents an hour. In addition, the company offered improvements in vacation and holiday provisions. The unions reportedly

termed the company proposal "well below the pattern" for 1954, and IUE notified the company on May 27 that the proposal was unacceptable. The unions had proposed wage increases and other contract changes, including an IUE proposal for a guaranteed wage.

Contracts between Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the IUE, representing 46,000 workers, and UE, representing approximately 17,000, were due to expire June 30. Negotiations, which began April 1, were recessed later in the month, and resumed early in May.

The Radio Corp. of America and the IUE (CIO) agreed May 14 on a wage increase for approximately 12,000 workers in 4 plants, under a wage-reopening provision in a 2-year contract that extended to June 1, 1955. The settlement included a 5-cent across-the-board wage increase, 2 cents to correct wage rate "inequities," and changes in supplementary benefits reportedly valued at 2 cents.

On May 20, the company and the AFL Electrical Workers, representing 17,000 employees in 7 plants, agreed to new contract terms which called for a 3-percent wage increase with a minimum of 4.5 cents, reclassification of certain jobs in all plants, and insurance improvements.

About 8,000 members of the IUE-CIO ceased work on May 1 at plants of the Philco Corp. in Philadelphia, Pa., and Sandusky, Ohio. The plants affected manufacture radios, television sets, and other electronic equipment. The union reportedly was asking for a wage increase or a profit-sharing plan, improved vacations, and other supplementary benefits. The strike was still in effect at the end of May.

Textiles. A wage reduction of 9½ cents an hour for 1,500 workers of the Botany Mills, Inc., at Passaic, N. J., effective June 7, was ordered by an arbitrator, June 1. On April 19, the company had sought a 16½-cent wage reduction in accordance with the wage-reopening provision of a new 2-year agreement which it had reached with the Textile Workers Union (CIO) during the previous week.⁴ The award may set a pattern for wage reductions in the woolen and worsted textile industry. The pay cut, in effect, cancels a wage increase received

^{3a} EDITOR'S NOTE.—The strike ended on May 17 with the Home Builders Association agreeing to the same wage increases as were set in negotiations with the Building Trades Employers' Association.

⁴ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1954 (p. 668).

in 1951, leaving as the only wage gain since that time an increase of 5 cents an hour under the cost-of-living escalator provision of the union's contract with the company. There was no reduction in rates of pay in woolen manufacture in 1952, when pay for northern cotton textile workers was reduced.

On May 6, the Federal District Court for the District of Columbia issued an injunction prohibiting the Department of Labor from putting into effect a \$1.20-an-hour minimum wage for any work on Government contracts performed by 36 woolen and worsted manufacturers who had requested the injunction.⁵ Meanwhile, on May 19, the Hayward-Schuster Woolen Mills, Inc., of East Douglas, Mass., one of the largest producers of heavy woolen materials for the United States Department of Defense and the CIO Textile Workers, asked the court for permission to intervene in support of the proposed minimum, in order to "maintain the principle of a single industrywide prevailing minimum."

An arbitration board rejected the Pepperell Manufacturing Co.'s proposal to reduce wages 10 percent in its Biddeford, Maine, plant and 16½ percent in its Lewiston plant. The board also rejected the CIO Textile Workers' plea for restoration of a 6½-percent pay cut put into effect 2 years earlier. The present agreements, covering approximately 2,400 employees, were extended to April 15, 1955, with provision for a wage reopening.

Communications. Western Union negotiated a new 2-year extension of its agreement with the AFL Commercial Telegraphers covering the company's 35,000 employees outside metropolitan New York. The agreement, subject to union membership ratification, provided the first increases since 1951⁶ in weekly pay for long-service employees, and increases for other employees to equalize pay schedules by mid-1955 for all workers in the same occupation.

The minimum wage increase amounted to about 5 cents an hour for employees hired before November 1, 1941, and to 4 cents (by June 1955) for other

employees. In addition, the settlement increased minimum pensions from \$30 to \$60 a month, permitted retired employees to continue group insurance, and added a fourth week of vacation for employees with 30 years' service.

Other Negotiations. Wage demands to be served on the "Big Four" meatpacking companies—Armour, Cudahy, Swift, and Wilson—were approved by the CIO Packinghouse Workers' convention early in May. The Packinghouse Workers and the AFL Meat Cutters planned to present demands, covering approximately 120,000 workers, jointly to the companies.

The first contract reopening on wages in the rubber industry occurred on May 4, between the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and the CIO Rubber Workers. Discussions with the B. F. Goodrich Co. began on May 25; negotiations with Firestone and United States Rubber were scheduled for mid-June.

Negotiations in the Pacific Northwest lumber and sawmill industry reached an impasse when the CIO Woodworkers, representing 40,000 employees, voted to strike, and the AFL Northwestern Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers authorized a strike vote among approximately 85,000 members on a demand for a 12½-cent wage increase and other contract revisions. Employers proposed to renew contracts at existing wage levels.

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Co. reached agreement with the CIO Glass Workers on May 15 for a 1-year extension of present basic wage rates, with additional pension, health, and welfare benefits, additional paid holidays, and other improvements, estimated in all at 7 cents an hour. About 22,000 workers at plants in 6 States were affected.

The National Association of Doll Manufacturers and the Stuffed Toy Manufacturers Association signed 2-year agreements with the Doll and Toy Workers' union (AFL) on May 18, applying to 8,000 workers in the New York metropolitan area. The contracts provided for \$2- and \$1-a-week increases, respectively, effective July 1, 1954, with additional increases on July 1, 1955, and other supplementary benefits.

A new contract between the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers and the two AFL paper unions provided a 2-percent wage increase for 18,000 workers.

⁵ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1954 (p. 668).

⁶ In 1952, employees hired before Nov. 1, 1941 (about half of the total) had their hourly rates increased to maintain weekly pay with reduced hours; the present agreement provided for increasing the pay of those who have been at their job rate for 1 year or more to the maximum for their job classification (with a minimum 5-cent increase) and for increasing pay of other employees hired before Nov. 1, 1941, by 5 cents. See also Monthly Labor Review, July 1952 (p. 67).

Transportation

Railroads. An emergency board named by the President last January submitted its report on May 15 in the dispute between 15 nonoperating unions—representing 1,000,000 employees—and the Nation's major railroads.⁷ No wage rate increase was at issue. The principal recommendations were hospital, medical, and surgical insurance for employees, jointly financed by the carrier and the employees; a third week of vacation for workers with 15 or more years' service; and 7 paid holidays when any of the holidays falls on an assigned workday. The board estimated the value of the recommended fringe benefits at about 7 to 8 cents an hour.

The board rejected the employees' proposals for increased transportation privileges and penalty pay for Sunday work. It also recommended against the union's demand that hospitalization and other benefits be available to the employee's family, with the carriers paying the cost of the broader coverage. Adoption of certain changes in work rules proposed by the carriers was recommended.

Airlines. An across-the-board increase of 13 cents an hour, retroactive to January 1, 1954, was awarded to 6,300 employees of American Airlines represented by the Transport Workers Union (CIO). The amount of the general increase was the only issue submitted to arbitration; all other points had been resolved in an agreement signed January 25.⁸

New York Transit. A three-man factfinding committee recommended a two-step wage increase totaling 14 cents an hour for 44,000 employees of New York City-owned transit lines. The committee, appointed last January to head off a threatened strike by the CIO Transport Workers' Union, recommended a 6½-cent increase retroactive to January 1, 1954, and 7½ cents effective March 15, 1955, with the contract to expire June 30, 1956. It also recommended recognition of majority unions, final settlement of disputes by arbitration, and reestablishment of management prerogatives that might permit economies and avert a fare increase. The local executive board of the TWU first voted to accept the recommendations and later rejected them after

approximately 1,500 shop stewards and union section managers voiced their dissatisfaction.

Subsequently, the New York City Transit Authority rejected the committee's major recommendations and unilaterally announced a wage increase retroactive to January 1, of 5 to 12 cents an hour for most workers, and a new set of labor regulations. Union officials then set June 14 as a strike date in protest. The Authority, meanwhile, warned its employees of the consequences of a strike (a State law prohibits strikes by public employees under penalty of mandatory dismissal) and also began to explore the possibility of obtaining a State injunction.

New York Docks

A new election between the two rival dock unions was held on May 26, without any of the violence which led to the invalidation of a similar poll held last December. Results of the balloting announced by the NLRB were as follows: ILA, 9,110; AFL-ILA, 8,791; neither, 51; voided, 49; and challenged, 1,797. The AFL-ILA announced on June 2 that the results of the election would be protested, but failed to file a protest within the time limit set for such action. The regional NLRB continued to check the validity of the challenged ballots and, in the absence of a formal protest, prepared to certify the eventual winner as the collective bargaining agent for the port's dockworkers.

Earlier in the month, the independent ILA was fined \$50,000, 8 of its locals were fined additional amounts, and 3 local officers were sentenced to prison terms by a Federal district court judge for contempt of court.⁹ The National Labor Relations Board had petitioned the court for contempt action after the union's members stopped work in the port of New York last March in defiance of a Federal court injunction obtained by the NLRB under the secondary boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The Department of Justice, on May 24, petitioned a Federal court to put the union into receivership to improve the Government's chances of collecting the \$50,000 fine. The court granted the petition on the following day.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1954 (p. 670).

⁸ See April 1954 Monthly Labor Review (p. 442).

⁹ See May 1954 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 564).

Members of the New York tugboat local of the ILA-Ind., in a mail referendum, approved an early May recommendation of their leaders that the group secede from the ILA and affiliate with the United Mine Workers' District 50. Formation of a United Marine Workers division composed of east coast tugboat, scow, and barge workers, and having the jurisdiction of an international union, was announced by the United Mine Workers.

Union Developments

The CIO executive board, on May 10, reversed the position it had taken on March 22, and authorized an exchange of signatures with the AFL unions which had agreed to the no-raiding pact.¹⁰ Shortly afterward, the two organizations announced that the no-raiding agreement would take effect June 8 with an exchange of signatures by about 65 AFL and 30 CIO unions in Washington on June 9. Such major AFL unions as the Teamsters, Carpenters, Hotel and Restaurant Workers, and Railroad Carmen did not plan to sign the agreement at that time. The United Steelworkers (CIO) indicated that it would not commit itself until specific questions regarding its jurisdiction were satisfactorily settled.

Meanwhile, the AFL executive council unanimously approved a plan for settlement of jurisdictional disputes within the federation, and the presidents of 100 affiliates approved the principles underlying the plan, which would provide that all disputes that cannot be resolved through direct negotiations or mediation are to be submitted to binding arbitration. The machinery¹¹ for arbitrating jurisdictional disputes inside the federation will be submitted to the federation's next regular convention in September for consideration.

A dispute¹² between two AFL unions—the Teamsters and the Railway Clerks—over control of 13,000 Railway Express drivers, was settled harmoniously through the intervention of AFL president, George Meany. The peace formula

worked out at the May meeting of the federation's executive council provided that the Clerks' petition to the National Mediation Board for a representation election would be dropped, while both unions pledged themselves to abide by a 1937 agreement under which the Clerks agreed to surrender bargaining rights to the Teamsters in any city where the express drivers voluntarily asked for a transfer of affiliation. The Teamsters pledged not to conduct membership raids, and Mr. Meany was designated referee, with final authority to decide any disputes over enforcement of the 1937 compact.

Welfare Funds. The International Ladies' Garment Workers, a pioneer in the welfare field, reported on May 16 that, as a result of the slump in garment production, 18 of the 104 welfare funds maintained by its locals and joint boards had paid out more than they had taken in and that 44 others had spent more than 80 percent of their current receipts during 1953. A union spokesman said that the report on welfare funds, which cover approximately 440,000 union members in the women's clothing industry, was made to show that in a decentralized union with more than 100 separate local funds it is possible for union leadership to maintain coordination and control without seeking additional powers.

NLRB Actions

The secretary-treasurer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, Maurice Travis, defied an NLRB subpoena to appear at a hearing questioning his non-Communist affidavit. The Board was seeking to determine whether the union, expelled in 1949 from the CIO on the grounds that it was Communist dominated, should be denied NLRB privileges.¹³

Late in May, the International Fur and Leather Workers' Union was barred from NLRB facilities because it retained Ben Gold as union president, after he had been convicted of making a false non-Communist affidavit under the Taft-Hartley law. The union by convention action had unanimously reelected Gold on May 8 despite an NLRB order to oust him from office or show why it should not be judged out of compliance.

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1954 (p. 672).

¹¹ See Monthly Labor Review, April 1954 (p. 440).

¹² See Monthly Labor Review, April 1954 (p. 441) and June 1954 (p. 672).

¹³ See Monthly Labor Review, June 1954 (p. 671).

Other Developments

A draft bill intended to end Communist control of labor unions was sent to the Senate and House by the Attorney General on May 10. Entitled the "Communist-Infiltrated Organizations Act," the measure was designed to replace the Taft-Hartley Act's non-Communist affidavit section. It would require the Subversive Activities Control Board to investigate charges by the Attorney General that an organization in a position to affect national defense or security adversely is Communist controlled. If the Board determined, after public hearings, that the organization was Communist dominated, no employer would be required to bargain with the union, its collective agreements would be nullified, employers would not be held to have committed an unfair labor practice if they discriminated against such union's members, and the organization would be denied access to the NLRB.

Two major legislative proposals for new or changed Federal employee benefits were submitted to Congress on May 19 and 20. In the first, Congress was asked to provide life insurance benefits. A Federal employee would be eligible

to obtain group life insurance protection approximating his annual salary, and the maximum cost to him would be fixed in the act.

The second proposal consisted of recommendations by the Committee on Retirement Policy for Federal Personnel, created under Public Law 555, 82d Congress, for extension of old-age and survivors' insurance coverage to about 2.3 million Federal employees. This proposal would integrate the present Civil Service Retirement System with the Federal social security system. The committee report pointed up the inequities in benefits provided to employees who move between Federal and private employment and indicated that the proposed changes "would establish a rational relationship between benefits and length of employment in place of the present haphazard arrangement." Retirement income, to participants in the retirement system, the report stated, would be increased on the average by about 8 percent, after age 65, when social security payments would supplement adjusted retirement allowances. Under the committee's proposals, aggregate benefits to members of the retirement system would not be less than those provided under the present law; nor would any benefits accorded present annuitants be affected.

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

Social Responsibility and Strikes. By Neil W. Chamberlain. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1953. 293 pp. (Yale Labor and Management Center Series.) \$4.

The Impact of Strikes—Their Social and Economic Costs. By Neil W. Chamberlain and Jane Metzger Schilling. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1954. 257 pp. (Yale Labor and Management Center Series.) \$4.

With an elaboration hampered only by the absence or inadequacy of data, Professor Chamberlain and his associate attempted in these two volumes to formulate a social basis for government strike control. In the process, they invented a technique for evaluating the general impact of strikes, which they offer, in admittedly crude form, as a better guide than was heretofore available.

Although recognizing the importance of the strike to collective bargaining and of collective bargaining to a free economy, Professor Chamberlain builds a case for stronger government strike controls. He defines the "social responsibility" of management and unions so as to make virtually all strikes a breach of responsibility. He also measures the impact of strikes and the corresponding need for government intervention in terms substantially broader than those generally used in defining national or local emergency situations.

Social Responsibility and Strikes starts from a point of the author's own choosing: What is the "social responsibility" that union and company officials, in their relations with each other, are so often called upon to exercise? In modern society, Professor Chamberlain reasons, social responsibility, stripped of ethical or moral connotations, is the obligation to exercise one's rights so that they do not contravene important rights of expectancy (for goods, services, employment, etc.) held by others who are not parties to the particular relationship (thus excluding the workers involved)

but who are affected by it. The obligation to conform to social responsibility, however, cannot be left to the conscience of the parties but, rather, must be enforceable by sanctions. Public opinion is the force that supports sanctions.

On the basis of the fragmentary information provided by public-opinion polls, Professor Chamberlain concludes that of all the phases of union-management relations that attract substantial public attention—union security, featherbedding, wage-price relationships, and strikes—the strike is the only one about which the public feels keenly critical. Some social sanctions are available to the public when a strike passes the level of tolerance, but the operation of these sanctions is ineffective or unreliable. Two case studies are used to bear out this point. Thus, legal sanctions are needed to buttress social sanctions and support the rights of the public.

No summary can do justice to the analytical prowess displayed in establishing these principles. Others, however, have reached similar conclusions with less effort. For example, the declaration of policy written into the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act of 1947 states, in part, that "industrial strife which interferes with the normal flow of commerce and with the full production of articles and commodities for commerce, can be avoided or substantially minimized if employers, employees, and labor organizations . . . above all recognize under law that neither party has any right in its relations with any other to engage in acts or practices which jeopardize the public health, safety, or interest."

In the concluding chapter of *Social Responsibility and Strikes*, Professor Chamberlain examines the principal methods—mediation, factfinding, injunction, seizure, and compulsory arbitration—now used or proposed in the avoidance of public-affecting strikes, and finds that these solutions either fail to safeguard the public's right to expect a continued flow of essential goods or services or may subject labor relations to dictation in place of agreement. He offers a new, tentative solution—the "statutory or nonstoppage strike"—in which a government order directs workers to stay on the job and management to continue production when a strike appears imminent. The contest of endurance, which a strike is supposed to represent, and the incentive to settlement would be pre-

served by cutting wages in half and reducing the returns to the company to actual out-of-pocket or variable expenses plus one-half of fixed costs. Whether such a procedure would work effectively remains highly uncertain; even assuming that the necessary regulations could be developed, it would require, at the least, a virtual upheaval of traditional worker, union, and management concepts to assure safe and productive operations during the life of a "nonstoppage" strike.

In searching for the level of public tolerance of a strike, a systematic method is developed by Professor Chamberlain for evaluating strikes in terms of their impact on the public in a number of ways.

The Impact of Strikes is devoted largely to applying the strike evaluation plan to 17 coal, steel, and railroad strikes. By way of illustration, the coal strike in the winter of 1949-50 is rated at 492, the highest score; the coal strike in the spring of 1949 is rated at 10, the lowest score. Data for scoring were obtained from whatever sources were available, mainly files of the New York Times. The outward similarity between this strike-rating method and the point system of job evaluation is obvious; practically, this method might be more appropriately compared with a job-evaluation procedure in which the evaluating team was not familiar with the job being rated, could not see it in operation, and relied upon such bits of information as happened to come its way. Professor Chamberlain's claim that his method would provide a useful guide for government action can be seriously questioned. In strike evaluation, as in job evaluation, the *appearance* of being systematic does not disguise the fact that, in the end, someone's judgment prevails.

—JOSEPH W. BLOCH

Bureau of Labor Statistics

American Income and Its Use. By Elizabeth E. Hoyt and others. New York, Harper & Brothers, 1954. xxi, 362 pp. \$4.

This volume is the fourth in the series on "Ethics and Economic Life" produced by a study group of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. It contains four parts written by specialists from midwestern universities who point out the great changes in the socioeconomic structure of the Nation and indicate the new status and resulting economic problems for

America's consumers. In a fifth part, Dr. Walter G. Muelder, of Boston University, discusses from an ethical viewpoint the facts and problems pointed out by the other writers.

In part I, Professor Hoyt indicates that our understanding of the relatively new field of consumption economics has not kept up with the changes brought about by the great advance of technology in this country. She points out that the large increase in income and available choices for consumption in recent years, and the changing attitudes toward consumption and savings, have made the problem of how incomes should be used much more difficult.

Professor Margaret G. Reid presents in part II a well-rounded picture of American income and its distribution from the technical side of definition and measurement as well as from the analysis side. Without getting too involved in details, she gives a very complete view of the income picture as related to such factors as race, price change, family status and size, place of residence, etc. The users of statistics on retail prices, consumer incomes and expenditures, and family budgets will be interested in the discussion of consumption and welfare levels of living and of standards and cost of living in which she gives a historical and critical review of some of the work done in this field.

In part III, Professor J. L. McConnell and Miss Janet M. Hooks trace the changes in composition and social responsibilities of families in the light of social and economic changes, and note the effects on the country's welfare problems, particularly with regard to the aged, the sick, dependent children, broken families, etc.

—THOMAS J. LANAHAN

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Report on International Definition and Measurement of Standards and Levels of Living. New York, United Nations, 1954. xii, 95 pp. (Sales No., 1954, IV, 5.) 80 cents, Columbia University Press, International Documents Service, New York.

This report was prepared in response to a request from the U. N. Economic and Social Council by a committee of experts from six different countries (including one from the United States), with assistance from members of the secretariats of the U. N. and certain of its specialized agencies. The

committee points out that the phrase "standard of living" may refer to three separate concepts:

The first relates to the actual living conditions of a people and is increasingly designated as "level of living." The second relates to the aspirations or expectations of a people, that is, the living conditions which they seek to attain or regain or which they regard as fitting and proper for themselves to enjoy; it is increasingly known in the literature as "standard of living." The third relates to desirable conditions of living as defined for specific purposes, such as the fixing of minimum wages or working hours, and arrived at by national or international convention or agreement. This third concept is often known as "norm of living."

The committee confined its work to recommendations on content and methods of measurement of material aspects of actual levels of living, since the nonmaterial elements are not readily measurable and differ from one country to another. It stressed "its belief in the importance of recognizing characteristic national or local cultural values in any studies of levels of living."

For purposes of international comparisons of levels of living, there was agreement on a set of 40 indicators most easily measurable. Quantitative and descriptive data were suggested to indicate differences in changes in housing and household facilities, clothing, recreation and entertainment, social security, and human freedoms.

The committee selected the following indicators as having the highest priority:

1. Expectation of life at birth.
2. Infant mortality rate.
3. National average food supplies in terms of calories at the "retail level" compared with estimated calorie requirements.
4. Proportion of children 5-14 years of age attending or enrolled in schools.
5. Percentage of population literate, above some appropriate age, total and by sex.
6. Proportion of economically active population unemployed.
7. Percentage distribution of economically active population by principal industrial and occupational categories.
8. "Personal consumption" as a proportion of national income and index of changes therein.
9. Items related to national income (including personal consumption expenditures and savings).
10. The ratio of the index of change in national income (in constant prices) to the index of changes in population.
11. Average expectation of life (at birth and) at various ages.

A question should be raised as to the committee's recommendation concerning the use of selected

price data as a means of interpreting differences in the purchasing power of per capita national incomes. It is doubtful if the price statistics now available, or likely to be available, are sufficiently representative of the prices *paid by total populations* to be useful in clarifying the purchasing power of the *per capita incomes of total populations*. (For most countries, retail prices are collected for a few large cities.) Further, even basic commodities and services are consumed in *very different proportions* in different countries. One can agree with the committee's statement that "the whole question of the correction of the official rates of exchange in the light of purchasing power parity differences is one that needs to be studied at the international level."

The experts' report represents a real advance in analyzing the problems met in making international comparisons of levels of living, and will be valuable to administrators planning statistical programs and to those who wish to make use of the data for the purpose of making international comparisons.

—FAITH M. WILLIAMS
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Arbitration

Arbitration Bibliography. New York, American Arbitration Association, 1954. 92 pp. \$2.

Arbitrators' Determination of Management's Right to Manage. By Walter L. Daykin. Iowa City, State University of Iowa, Bureau of Labor and Management, 1954. 19 pp. (Research Series, 6.)

How the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service Helps Small Businesses. By Jack Winter. Washington, U. S. Small Business Administration, 1954. 3 pp. (Management Aids for Small Business, 47.) Free.

Sixth Annual Report of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Fiscal Year 1953. Washington, 1954. 28 pp., map. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Proceedings of Sixth Annual Conference on Industrial Relations, Held at University of Buffalo, March 11, 1954. Buffalo, N. Y., University of Buffalo, School of Business Administration, Department of Industrial Relations, 1954. 24 pp.

The proceedings consist of a paper on "The Significance and Function of Mediation," by David L. Cole, former director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and discussion of the subject by three other authorities.

Employee Benefits

Employee Benefit Survey. Cleveland, Ohio, Associated Industries of Cleveland, 1954. 8 pp., charts, illus.; processed.

Report on the cost of employee benefits in 1953, based on a survey of 160 Cleveland companies employing over 74,000 hourly paid factory workers. Includes some comparative data from the Associated Industries' 1951 survey.

Survey Report of Private Employee Benefits in Distribution, Covering Retail, Wholesale, Service, Combination Businesses. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Domestic Distribution Department, 1954. 31 pp., charts. \$1.

The survey covered 1,208 companies having over 150,000 workers. Benefits reported upon include hospitalization, surgical service, prepaid medical care, life insurance, sick leave, and retirement pensions.

Worker Welfare Funds. By Helen B. Shaffer. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1954. 17 pp. (Vol. I, 1954, No. 10.) \$1.

Employment and Unemployment

Annual Report of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, July 1, 1952-June 30, 1953. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1954. Various pagings. Free.

Employment Stabilization. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1954. 29 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 24.) \$1.

L'Inchiesta Parlamentare sulla Disoccupazione. Rome, Confederazione Generale dell'Industria Italiana, March 1954. 335 pp. ("Quaderni" della Rassegna di Statistiche del Lavoro, VIII.) 1,500 lire.

This special issue of the Review of Labor Statistics summarizes the report of an investigation into unemployment in Italy conducted by a parliamentary committee in 1952. (The full report consists of 5 volumes, in 15 parts.) Prepared with the collaboration of experts who participated in the investigation, the summary describes the scope of and methods used in the inquiry, presents the principal statistical findings, and discusses a wide range of subjects related to unemployment, including labor-market organization; housing; medical and social welfare; vocational training, guidance, and placement; migration; and legislation. Topics covered in the bulletin are listed at the end in English, French, and Italian.

A brief article on the findings of this investigation was published in the Monthly Labor Review for March (p. 276).

Svensk Arbetsmarknad vid Full Sysselsättning. By Rudolf Meidner. Stockholm, Konjunkturinstitutet, 1954. 341 pp., bibliography, charts. 15 kr.

Report on the "Swedish labor market at full employment." A summary, table of contents, and titles of tables and charts are provided in English.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

Accidents Can Be Predicted. By D. F. Hayes. (In National Safety News, National Safety Council, Chicago, April 1954, pp. 24-25, 82-84, charts. 55 cents to Council members, 75 cents to nonmembers.)

1954 Annual Safety Equipment Issue, National Safety News. Chicago, National Safety Council, March 1954. 338 pp., illus. 55 cents to Council members, 75 cents to nonmembers.

Inspection Activity and Industrial Safety, With Particular Reference to New York State. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1954. 148 pp., charts. (Publication B-72.)

Rating the Construction Safety Program. Washington, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1954. 8 pp.

Some Medical and Psychological Aspects of Industrial Accident Prevention in an Iron and Steel Works in Eastern France. By J. Godard. (In Occupational Safety and Health, International Labor Office, Geneva, January-March 1954, pp. 4-13, charts, illus. 75 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Industrial Hygiene

Carbon Tetrachloride Poisoning—A Review. By B. L. Hardin, Jr., M.D. (In Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, March 1954, pp. 93-105, bibliography. 75 cents.)

Contains a section on industrial use of carbon tetrachloride, and summaries, from cited literature, of cases of poisoning from this chemical.

Properties and Essential Information for Safe Handling and Use of Vinyl Chloride. Washington, Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc., 1954. 16 pp. (Chemical Safety Data Sheet SD-56.) 25 cents.

Spray Booths—Design and Operation. By Jack Baliff. (In Monthly Review, Division of Industrial Hygiene, New York State Department of Labor, New York, March 1954, pp. 9-12.)

Ultraviolet Emission During Inert-Arc Welding. By John J. Ferry. (In American Industrial Hygiene Association Quarterly, Chicago, March 1954, pp. 73-77, bibliography, chart. 75 cents.)

Proceedings of the 4th Annual National Noise Abatement Symposium, Chicago, October 23 and 24, 1953. New York, National Noise Abatement Council, [1953?]. 110 pp., bibliographies, charts, illus. \$1.

The Relations of Hearing Loss to Noise Exposure. New York, American Standards Association, Inc., 1954. 64 pp., charts.

Industrial Relations

Basic Patterns in Union Contracts. Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1954. 107 pp. 3d ed. (Reprinted from "Collective Bargaining Negotiations & Contracts.") \$1.25.

Fundamentals of Industrial Leadership: Report of 34th Annual Session, Southern Industrial Relations Conference, Blue Ridge, N. C., July 15-18, 1953. Atlanta, Ga. (618 Walton Building), the Conference, [1953?]. 132 pp. \$1.

Legal Aspects and Problems of Multiemployer Bargaining. By Harry H. Rains. (In Boston University Law Review, Boston, April 1954, pp. 159-183. \$1.)

"*Quid Pro Quo in Labor Relations.*" By J. Ward Keener and others. (In Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, February 1954, pp. 50-67.)

A Study of Contrasts in Industrial Relations. By Irene M. Chambers. Boston, Mass., Simmons College, Prince School of Retailing, [1953?]. 42 pp. 50 cents.

Covers managerial viewpoints and employee responses to them, with particular reference to profit sharing.

Outstanding Books on Industrial Relations, 1953. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1954. 4 pp. (Selected References, 56.) 20 cents.

Labor Legislation

Labor Code, State of California, 1953. Sacramento, California State Printing Office, Documents Section, 1953. 254 pp. \$1.25.

A digest of the State's labor laws, incorporating all important changes made in 1953 and 1954, was published recently by the Research Department, California State Chamber of Commerce, [San Francisco].

Labor Laws of Indiana, 1953-54 Edition. Indianapolis, Indiana Division of Labor, [1954?]. 247 pp.

Includes industrial codes relating to health and safety adopted by the State commissioner of Labor.

The National Labor Relations Act and Compulsory Unionism. By Robert J. Rosenthal. (In Wisconsin Law Review, Madison, January 1954, pp. 53-94. \$1.)

State Powers in Labor Relations. By Helen B. Shaffer. Washington (1205 19th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1954. 17 pp. (Vol. I, 1954, No. 17.) \$1.

The Seaman as Ward of the Admiralty. By Martin J. Morris. (In Michigan Law Review, Ann Arbor, February 1954, pp. 479-504. \$1.)

Describes seaman's status under United States laws, tracing their origins to ancient and medieval sea codes.

Statutes on Labor Standards in Construction Field. Washington, United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada, [1954]. 11 pp. Information on the Davis-Bacon Act and other Federal statutes.

Labor Organizations

Supplement to Directory of Labor Unions in the United States. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1954. 13 pp. Free.

Supplement to Bulletin 1127, Directory of Labor Unions in the United States, 1953. The bulletin, accompanied by the supplement, is available at 35 cents from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Directory of International Trade Union Organizations. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Office of International Labor Affairs, May 1954. Various pagings; processed.

Directory of Labor Organizations in the Territory of Hawaii, March 1954. Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1954. 27 pp.

An Introduction to Trade Unionism. By G. D. H. Cole. London, George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 1953. 324 pp., bibliography, charts. 18s. (\$4.25, Macmillan Co., New York).

Deals primarily with unions in Great Britain.

Trade-Union Utilization of Quality Control Techniques. By Solomon Barkin. New York, Textile Workers Union of America, CIO, [1954?]. 22 pp.; processed. (Research Department Pub. T-116.)

Manpower

A Manpower Program for Full Mobilization. Washington, U. S. Office of Defense Mobilization, National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee, 1954. 19 pp.

A Study of Census Data on the Craftsman Population of the United States, 1870-1950: The Skilled Labor Force. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship, 1954. 52 pp., charts. (Technical Bull. T-140.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Agricultural Labor in the United States, 1943-52—A Selected List of Annotated References. Compiled by Josiah C. Folsom. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Library, 1954. 170 pp.; processed. (Library List 61.)

The Mobility of Electronic Technicians, 1940-52. By James J. Treires. Washington, U. S. Department of

Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 79 pp., charts, survey forms. (Bull. 1150.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Report on the work experience, training, and personal characteristics of workers in a new skilled occupation.

Manpower Resources in Mathematics. By Solomon Shapiro. Washington, U. S. National Science Foundation, 1954. 22 pp., charts. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

A study conducted jointly by National Science Foundation and Bureau of Labor Statistics of U. S. Department of Labor.

Medical Care

Management and Union Health and Medical Programs. By Margaret C. Klem and Margaret F. McKiever. Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Occupational Health, 1953. 276 pp., bibliographies, charts. (PHS Publication 329.) \$1, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The five sections cover (1) development of health and medical programs for employed groups, (2) extent of collectively bargained programs and types of benefits, (3) program characteristics, (4) administration and financing of collectively bargained programs, and (5) selected programs, principally at health centers.

Morbidity Experience of Subscribers to a Prepaid Medical Care Plan. By J. R. Smiley and others. (In American Journal of Public Health and the Nation's Health, New York, March 1954, pp. 360-369, bibliography. \$1.)

Deals with patterns of illness among industrial families of a Canadian city, based on records of physicians' services.

Diagnostic Statistics [for the Hotel Industry] for Year Ending December 31, 1953, According to the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death. New York, New York Hotel Trades Council & Hotel Association Health Center, Inc., 1954. 27 pp.; processed.

Occupations

How To Choose that Career, Civilian and Military—A Guide for Parents, Teachers, and Students. By S. Norman Feingold. Cambridge, Mass., Bellman Publishing Co., 1954. 52 pp., bibliography. \$1.

Conditions of Employment in International Civil Aviation. By Jacob Schenkman. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1954, pp. 189-215. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Employment Outlook in Banking Occupations. By Manuel Eber. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor,

Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 42 pp., charts, map, illus. (Bull. 1156.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Employment Outlook in the Industrial Chemical Industry. By Sol Swerdloff and Evelyn R. Kay. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 37 pp., charts, illus. (Bull. 1151.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Careers in Life Insurance. New York, Institute of Life Insurance, [1954]. 32 pp.

Job Guide for Medical Occupations. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Employment Service, 1954. 20 pp.

The guide lists duties, entrance requirements and training, job opportunities, and sources of information, for paramedical and medical personnel.

The Printing Industry Offers You a Career. Washington, Education Council of the Graphic Arts Industry, Inc., 1954. 21 pp., illus. \$1.50.

Older Workers and the Aged

Age and Achievement. By Harvey C. Lehman. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press (for American Philosophical Society), 1953. 359 pp., bibliography, charts. \$7.50.

Results of the author's many years of study of the relationship of chronological age to achievement in professional fields.

Economic Problems of Retirement: A Report on 4th Annual Southern Conference on Gerontology, University of Florida, January 27-28, 1954. Edited by George B. Hurff. Gainesville, University of Florida, Institute of Gerontology, 1954. 180 pp., bibliography, charts. (Institute of Gerontology Series, Vol. 4.) \$2.50, University of Florida Press, Gainesville.

Papers by recognized authorities present comprehensive facts on economic questions associated with current trends in public and private pension planning.

Jobs After Retirement. By Maxwell Lehman and Morton Yarmon. New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1954. 241 pp., bibliographies. \$2.95.

A Psychologist's View of Retirement Problems. By George K. Bennett. (In Industrial Medicine and Surgery, Chicago, May 1954, pp. 209-212, bibliography. 75 cents.)

The Study of Occupational Retirement—First Progress Report, 1953. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, [1954?]. 34 pp.

Report on the first year's work on a study designed to "record and analyze the effects of retirement as compared with continued employment." Provides the basic data on which the later studies will proceed.

Housing an Aging Population. New York, American Public Health Association, Inc., Committee on the Hygiene of Housing, 1953. 92 pp., bibliography.

Social and Economic Characteristics of Old Age Security Recipients in California. Sacramento, Department of Social Welfare, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1954. 21 pp., charts.

Personnel Management

Compensating Employees, Including a Manual of Procedures on Job Evaluation and Merit Rating. By Eugene J. Benge. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1953. Various pagings, charts. \$7.50.

Revised and enlarged edition of a volume formerly published under the title *Job Evaluation and Merit Rating*. In addition to the sections on those topics, the present volume contains several chapters on incentive pay.

Improving Supervisory Behavior. By Eugene E. Jennings. Madison, University of Wisconsin, School of Commerce, Bureau of Business Research and Service, 1954. 35 pp. (Wisconsin Commerce Studies, Vol. II, No. 1.) \$1.15.

The Techniques of Supervision. By Alfred R. Lateiner in collaboration with I. E. Levine. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1954. 207 pp. \$4, cloth; \$2, paper.

A simple and direct treatment of techniques, taking a how-to-do-it rather than a theoretical approach. Contains many key points and checklists. Includes a chapter on accident control and one on employee training.

Ford's Area-Wide Seniority Plan. By James J. Bambrick, Jr. (In Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, March 1954, pp. 94-95, 116-118, chart.)

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Occupational Earnings, Selected Industries and Areas—Studies Between March 1951–May 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 48 pp. (BLS Report 36.) Free.

A later report (No. 60), also published recently, gives data for 1952-53 on occupational earnings in various industries, most of which were also covered by the report listed above.

Wage Structure, Miscellaneous Textile Industries, October 1953. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 11 pp. (BLS Report 56.) Free.

Wage Structures and Administration. By H. M. Douty. Los Angeles, University of California, Institute of Industrial Relations, 1954. 72 pp., bibliography, charts. 25 cents.

The 1953 Survey of Dental Practice: II, Income of Dentists by Location, Age and Other Factors. (In Journal of

the American Dental Association, [Chicago], January 1954, pp. 68-74. 75 cents.)

Teachers' Salaries. By Eugene L. Hammer. Washington, World Organization of the Teaching Profession, [1953]. 42 pp.

Results of an effort to analyze the economic status of the teaching profession in various parts of the world.

Annual Review of Man-Hours and Hourly Earnings, with Average Weekly Wages, [Canada], 1945-1953. Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Prices Division, 1954. 34 pp., charts. 25 cents.

Salaires et Revendications Sociales en France, 1944-1952. By J. L. Guglielmi and M. Perrot. Paris, Librairie Armand Colin, 1953. 248 pp., charts.

Taux de Salaire et Heures de Travail Fixés dans des Contrats Collectifs, [Switzerland], 1949 à 1952. Berne, Département Fédéral de l'Économie Publique, 1953. 124 pp. (58^e Supplément de la Vie Économique.) In French and German.

Expansive Lohnpolitik. By Viktor Agartz. (In WWI, Mitteilungen des Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Instituts der Gewerkschaften Köln, December 1953, pp. 245-247.)

Presents arguments for an aggressive wage policy by West German labor unions.

Women in Industry

What About Women Workers?—A Few Facts. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1954. (Leaflet 18.) 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

U. S. Navy Occupational Handbook for Women. Washington, U. S. Department of the Navy, Bureau of Naval Personnel, 1953. Various pagings, illus.

A manual designed for civilian guidance counselors, schools, libraries, and employment and youth agencies.

The Outlook for Women as Practical Nurses and Auxiliary Workers on the Nursing Team. By Lillian V. Inke. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1953. 62 pp., bibliography, illus. (Bull. 203-5; Medical Services Series.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Women Workers in California Manufacturing Industries, 1953. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1954. 10 pp., chart; processed.

Workmen's Compensation

Analysis of Workmen's Compensation Laws. Washington, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1954. 56 pp. \$1.

Summarizes the principal workmen's compensation laws in the United States and Canada as of January 1, 1954.

Workmen's Compensation: Measures of Accomplishment.

By Dorothy McCamman and Alfred M. Skolnik. (In Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, March 1954, pp. 3-13, charts. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Describes the development of national estimates of workmen's compensation coverage and benefits by the Social Security Administration and presents data on coverage, benefit payments, costs, and related matters through 1952. (For estimated payments in 1952 by States, see article in Social Security Bulletin, December 1953, p. 21.)

Work Injuries Compensable in Pennsylvania. By Alice

Warne. State College, Pennsylvania State University, College of Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1954. 50 pp. 2d ed. (Bull. 50.) 20 cents.

Workmen's Compensation in Canada—A Comparison of Provincial Laws. Ottawa, Department of Labor, Legislation Branch, 1953. 42 pp. 10 cents.**Miscellaneous**

History of Economic Analysis. By Joseph A. Schumpeter (edited from uncompleted manuscript by Elizabeth Booddy Schumpeter). New York, Oxford University Press, 1954. xxv, 1,260 pp. \$17.50.

Comprehensive treatment of the development of economic analysis, from its rudimentary beginnings in ancient Greek thought through the classical schools, ending in the early 1900's. The individual contributions to the field are analyzed in the framework of the social background of the particular period and relevant developments in neighboring fields.

Labor Laws and Their Administration: Proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Convention of the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials, Providence, R. I., May 25-27, 1953. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1954. 98 pp., charts. (Bull. 169.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Labor, Management, and Economic Growth: Proceedings of a Conference on Human Resources and Labor Relations

in Underdeveloped Countries, [Ithaca, N. Y.], November 12-14, 1953. Edited by Robert L. Aronson and John P. Windmuller. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Institute of International Industrial and Labor Relations, 1954. 251 pp., bibliographical footnotes. \$2.

What a Profit-Sharing Plan Can Do for Your Business and its Employees. Chicago, City National Bank and Trust Co., 1953. 20 pp.

International Labor Conference, 36th Session, Geneva, 1953—Record of Proceedings. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. xliii, 472 pp. \$6. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report of the Director-General [of the International Labor Organization]. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. 144 pp., charts. \$1. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Report I prepared for 37th session of International Labor Conference, Geneva, 1954.

Working Conditions, April 1953, of Sales Staff in Retail Trade, [Canada]. (In Labor Gazette, Department of Labor, Ottawa, March 1954, pp. 434-438. 25 cents.)

Gives detailed tabulations of standard weekly hours, vacations with pay, and paid holidays of nonoffice employees, with some additional data on overtime pay, sick leave, and pensions.

Labor Demand and Supply in the Jamaican Sugar Industry, 1830-1950. By G. E. Cumper. (In Social and Economic Studies, University College, Institute of Social and Economic Research, Jamaica, March 1954, pp. 37-86, bibliography. 9s.)

Purchasing Power of Soviet Workers, 1954. By Edmund Nash. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 10 pp., charts; processed. Free.

Compares the worktime required to purchase selected commodities in 1928 and 1954, and real earnings, in Moscow and New York City. Also discusses recent Soviet price cuts and estimates of Soviet average monetary earnings.

Current Labor Statistics

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NOTE.—Beginning with the June 1954 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.

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A: Employment and Payrolls

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

[In thousands]

Labor force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ¹												
	1954 ²					1953							
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	July	June	May
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force.....	67,786	67,438	67,218	67,139	66,291	66,106	66,874	66,954	67,127	68,238	68,258	68,290	66,497
Civilian labor force.....	64,425	64,063	63,825	63,725	62,840	62,614	63,353	63,404	63,552	64,648	64,668	64,734	62,964
Unemployment.....	3,305	3,465	3,725	3,671	3,087	1,850	1,428	1,162	1,246	1,240	1,548	1,562	1,306
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,157	1,160	1,301	1,434	(⁴)	1,093	886	727	817	724	924	1,042	656
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	764	854	932	1,198	(⁴)	444	294	236	234	278	368	212	326
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	336	403	484	408	(⁴)	125	96	72	58	88	104	96	116
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	672	740	741	470	(⁴)	124	96	82	81	88	78	124	160
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	375	507	267	160	(⁴)	64	55	46	56	62	74	88	658
Employment.....	61,119	60,598	60,100	60,055	59,753	60,764	61,925	62,242	62,306	63,408	63,120	63,172	61,658
Nonagricultural.....	54,297	54,522	54,225	54,351	54,469	55,326	55,274	55,083	55,044	56,134	55,492	55,246	55,268
Worked 35 hours or more.....	43,962	43,603	44,291	42,825	(⁴)	46,889	42,847	46,957	32,767	45,598	43,196	46,304	45,988
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,211	6,480	5,804	7,246	(⁴)	5,139	8,972	4,906	18,114	4,482	5,054	4,924	5,608
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	2,133	2,379	2,364	2,265	(⁴)	1,811	1,873	1,711	1,543	1,260	1,224	1,408	1,926
With a job but not at work ⁶	1,991	2,060	1,765	2,013	(⁴)	1,487	1,582	1,509	2,620	4,794	6,018	2,550	1,746
Agricultural.....	6,822	6,076	5,875	5,704	5,284	5,438	6,651	7,159	7,262	7,274	7,628	7,926	6,390
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,957	4,231	4,294	3,844	(⁴)	3,900	5,092	5,713	5,772	5,512	5,898	6,334	4,346
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,436	1,536	1,100	1,283	(⁴)	1,123	1,274	1,175	1,261	1,442	1,436	1,346	1,578
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	285	283	304	301	(⁴)	232	180	185	154	190	186	178	230
With a job but not at work ⁶	144	226	178	272	(⁴)	184	105	86	76	130	108	68	236
	Males												
Total labor force.....	47,791	47,671	47,408	47,539	(⁴)	47,013	47,184	47,129	47,446	48,599	48,803	48,372	47,333
Civilian labor force.....	44,471	44,337	44,057	44,167	(⁴)	43,565	43,709	43,626	43,917	45,056	45,260	44,862	43,848
Unemployment.....	2,197	2,343	2,552	2,542	(⁴)	1,337	927	736	768	814	1,024	1,024	898
Employment.....	42,274	41,993	41,504	41,625	(⁴)	42,228	42,782	42,890	43,149	44,242	44,236	43,838	42,950
Nonagricultural.....	36,600	36,682	36,337	36,592	(⁴)	37,335	37,283	37,241	37,370	38,204	38,042	37,626	37,470
Worked 35 hours or more.....	31,184	31,100	31,219	30,399	(⁴)	32,897	30,470	33,319	24,173	32,680	31,248	33,166	32,582
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,241	3,257	2,944	3,829	(⁴)	2,672	4,910	2,283	10,968	2,112	2,660	2,258	2,822
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	956	981	1,040	1,053	(⁴)	718	788	648	560	514	470	634	854
With a job but not at work ⁶	1,279	1,344	1,134	1,309	(⁴)	1,048	1,115	991	1,669	2,898	3,664	1,568	1,212
Agricultural.....	5,614	5,311	5,167	5,033	(⁴)	4,893	5,499	5,649	5,779	6,038	6,194	6,212	5,480
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,502	3,987	4,052	3,683	(⁴)	3,724	4,549	4,848	4,891	5,052	5,350	5,458	4,134
Worked 15-34 hours.....	761	891	687	884	(⁴)	815	727	595	707	726	620	568	960
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	214	224	261	273	(⁴)	186	120	127	109	150	130	122	184
With a job but not at work ⁶	137	209	167	243	(⁴)	168	103	78	71	110	94	64	202
	Females												
Total labor force.....	19,995	19,767	19,810	19,600	(⁴)	19,094	19,690	19,825	19,681	19,639	19,455	19,918	19,164
Civilian labor force.....	19,954	19,726	19,768	19,558	(⁴)	19,050	19,645	19,778	19,635	19,592	19,408	19,872	19,116
Unemployment.....	1,108	1,121	1,173	1,128	(⁴)	513	501	425	478	426	524	538	408
Employment.....	18,846	18,605	18,596	18,430	(⁴)	18,536	19,143	19,353	19,157	19,166	18,884	19,334	18,708
Nonagricultural.....	17,637	17,840	17,888	17,759	(⁴)	17,991	17,991	17,842	17,674	17,930	17,460	17,620	17,798
Worked 35 hours or more.....	12,775	12,603	13,072	12,426	(⁴)	13,992	12,377	13,638	8,594	12,918	11,948	13,138	13,406
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,972	3,223	2,860	3,417	(⁴)	2,468	4,062	2,624	7,146	2,370	2,394	2,666	2,786
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	1,177	1,398	1,324	1,212	(⁴)	1,093	1,085	1,063	983	746	754	834	1,072
With a job but not at work ⁶	712	715	631	704	(⁴)	439	467	518	951	1,896	2,354	982	534
Agricultural.....	1,209	765	708	671	(⁴)	545	1,152	1,510	1,484	1,236	1,434	1,714	910
Worked 35 hours or more.....	454	244	242	211	(⁴)	175	544	865	880	460	548	876	212
Worked 15-34 hours.....	675	445	413	399	(⁴)	308	547	580	554	716	816	778	618
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	71	58	43	28	(⁴)	46	60	58	45	40	56	56	46
With a job but not at work ⁶	10	17	11	29	(⁴)	16	2	7	5	20	14	4	34

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 Data beginning January 1954 are based upon a new Census sample in 230 areas and are not entirely comparable with earlier data. In addition, the introduction during 1953 of materials from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedures produced certain discontinuities in the data. Revised figures are expected to be available at a later date.

³ Census survey week contained legal holiday.

⁴ Not available.

⁵ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁶ 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—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954					1953								Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1953	1952
Transportation and public utilities	4,020	4,006	3,992	4,039	4,069	4,187	4,216	4,257	4,265	4,274	4,283	4,260	4,233	4,224	4,185
Transportation.....	2,693	2,684	2,670	2,719	2,747	2,861	2,887	2,927	2,932	2,929	2,934	2,928	2,911	2,899	2,899
Interstate railroads.....	1,205.9	1,215.2	1,243.7	1,266.4	1,328.6	1,353.9	1,382.6	1,393.5	1,407.2	1,408.5	1,399.9	1,387.0	1,376.9	1,399.8	1,399.8
Class I railroads.....	1,050.8	1,058.8	1,086.1	1,107.6	1,155.1	1,188.0	1,214.6	1,224.3	1,236.7	1,238.8	1,229.2	1,217.5	1,206.5	1,226.2	1,226.2
Local railroads and buslines.....	125.3	125.7	126.1	126.5	127.1	127.5	128.1	126.1	126.8	128.2	128.6	128.3	127.6	133.1	133.1
Trucking and warehousing.....	682.9	685.4	690.4	698.5	729.5	733.7	740.2	736.4	724.4	723.8	723.8	720.8	724.4	699.1	699.1
Other transportation and services.....	669.4	643.8	658.4	655.5	676.0	672.1	676.4	676.2	670.8	674.9	676.0	674.7	669.9	666.9	666.9
Buslines, except local.....	48.6	48.5	49.1	50.8	51.2	51.7	52.2	53.1	53.2	53.5	52.9	52.1	52.2	52.4	52.4
Air transportation (common carrier).....	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.7	105.8	105.7	105.9	106.1	105.9	105.7	103.1	104.4	97.1	97.1
Communication.....	744	742	742	744	747	749	750	748	754	760	751	749	747	720	720
Telephone.....	699.4	700.0	700.5	701.3	704.0	705.2	705.6	703.6	709.9	715.5	706.0	703.2	702.2	678.4	678.4
Telegraph.....	41.5	40.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	42.6	43.6	43.2	43.0	43.9	44.6	44.6	43.7	40.4	40.4
Other public utilities.....	583	580	580	578	578	579	580	580	585	591	589	581	573	578	566
Gas and electric utilities.....	553.3	555.2	553.9	554.5	555.5	556.3	555.8	560.3	566.1	564.1	557.3	549.3	554.2	543.3	543.3
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.6	24.3	23.8	23.6	23.7	23.7	23.8	24.3	24.8	24.7	24.1	23.6	23.9	22.6	22.6
Wholesale and retail trade	10,411	10,485	10,305	10,310	10,421	11,361	10,828	10,669	10,523	10,392	10,414	10,473	10,405	10,533	10,281
Wholesale trade.....	2,756	2,782	2,780	2,792	2,794	2,830	2,831	2,808	2,774	2,770	2,773	2,765	2,747	2,782	2,743
Retail trade.....	7,655	7,723	7,525	7,518	7,627	8,531	7,997	7,861	7,749	7,622	7,641	7,708	7,658	7,751	7,537
General merchandise stores.....	1,355.3	1,402.1	1,318.8	1,304.6	1,368.8	1,960.4	1,581.0	1,476.3	1,403.3	1,339.6	1,333.9	1,385.7	1,390.1	1,447.2	1,446.1
Food and liquor stores.....	1,419.5	1,418.1	1,398.5	1,406.4	1,401.1	1,428.7	1,415.3	1,405.2	1,385.7	1,375.5	1,385.6	1,390.5	1,384.2	1,387.8	1,346.1
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	809.5	807.7	811.8	818.2	824.9	839.3	830.0	826.9	822.6	825.2	814.5	805.4	812.5	767.8	767.8
Apparel and accessories stores.....	632.2	661.6	574.1	563.1	583.7	720.7	629.8	616.9	594.5	549.8	560.0	603.6	603.9	589.1	589.1
Other retail trade.....	3,438.2	3,433.3	3,421.8	3,425.7	3,448.9	3,582.2	3,540.5	3,535.9	3,542.8	3,531.7	3,541.6	3,514.0	3,474.1	3,501.9	3,388.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,084	2,078	2,057	2,044	2,033	2,040	2,034	2,040	2,041	2,067	2,067	2,037	2,014	2,025	1,957
Banks and trust companies.....	522.6	522.5	520.3	516.1	515.8	513.7	512.0	511.8	518.9	519.3	506.8	499.1	506.3	480.0	480.0
Security dealers and exchanges.....	65.2	64.8	64.4	63.9	64.1	64.1	64.3	64.6	64.9	66.2	66.5	66.7	65.7	65.1	65.1
Insurance carriers and agents.....	771.3	768.4	764.9	759.4	761.4	756.6	754.3	749.0	753.8	751.0	738.4	731.1	740.8	704.8	704.8
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	719.3	701.1	694.3	693.3	699.0	698.9	698.9	709.4	714.8	727.6	729.6	725.2	717.3	712.5	707.1
Service and miscellaneous	5,555	5,507	5,406	5,380	5,377	5,435	5,467	5,506	5,566	5,601	5,607	5,576	5,534	5,486	5,423
Hotels and lodging places.....	488.8	474.3	473.5	466.7	474.7	477.3	490.2	524.9	596.0	596.2	538.9	508.3	510.2	493.3	493.3
Personal services:															
Laundries.....	330.8	328.8	330.0	332.6	334.8	336.5	338.1	338.3	342.8	347.3	347.0	342.0	339.2	340.2	340.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	171.0	164.4	163.2	164.5	167.2	169.9	170.3	166.7	163.4	167.8	174.3	172.3	167.6	166.0	166.0
Motion pictures.....	233.3	225.0	223.1	223.8	225.2	228.8	233.5	237.3	238.0	237.3	237.4	236.2	232.7	240.1	240.1
Government	6,703	6,698	6,667	6,639	6,659	6,955	6,700	6,692	6,590	6,422	6,405	6,585	6,613	6,645	6,609
Federal.....	2,162	2,167	2,173	2,175	2,184	2,480	2,203	2,205	2,230	2,258	2,281	2,303	2,304	2,305	2,420
State and local ⁴	4,541	4,531	4,494	4,464	4,475	4,475	4,497	4,487	4,360	4,164	4,124	4,282	4,309	4,340	4,188

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 1953 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social insurance programs. Revised data in all except the first 3 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 are obtained by household interviews. This MRLF series relates to the calendar week which contains the 8th day of the month. It includes all persons (14 years and over) with a job whether at work or not, proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants.

² Durable goods include: ordinance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordinance, 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 State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See NOTE on p. 803.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Measurement of Industrial Employment, which appeared in the September 1953 Monthly Labor Review.

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

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954					1953										Annual average	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1953	1952		
Manufacturing—Continued																	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,165.8	1,187.3	1,201.9	1,219.8	1,230.0	1,238.4	1,240.1	1,253.6	1,262.2	1,267.5	1,294.9	1,330.2	1,335.3	1,301.5	1,279.9		
Engines and turbines.....		54.8	55.8	57.0	58.3	60.6	62.2	62.7	62.9	61.7	64.8	66.1	66.4	64.7	63.4		
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		111.6	109.7	105.4	100.9	98.8	97.3	105.3	115.1	122.7	130.0	134.7	137.0	125.8	137.0		
Construction and mining machinery.....		91.3	90.7	90.5	91.5	91.9	92.5	94.1	96.8	99.1	100.4	103.0	100.7	99.2	102.4		
Metalworking machinery.....		225.0	232.2	237.3	241.0	242.0	243.8	245.0	245.8	241.9	242.0	247.5	247.4	244.8	235.7		
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		127.9	129.7	130.7	132.1	134.3	134.0	134.1	134.0	135.2	136.6	140.6	140.0	138.0	142.6		
General industrial machinery.....		158.4	162.2	164.5	167.7	170.7	171.3	172.0	169.9	170.7	172.5	174.0	172.5	171.8	167.9		
Office and store machines and devices.....		82.8	83.6	86.0	86.7	87.9	87.0	88.8	87.8	86.8	87.7	88.6	89.3	88.5	89.0		
Service-industry and household machines.....		137.5	135.6	142.9	142.4	141.3	140.5	140.9	139.4	141.3	148.7	158.9	164.7	154.6	140.7		
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		198.0	202.4	205.5	209.4	210.9	210.6	210.7	210.5	208.1	212.2	216.8	217.3	214.2	201.3		
Electrical machinery.....	787.8	810.5	827.4	838.9	855.1	882.7	913.0	933.1	940.8	932.2	918.1	936.7	945.5	930.4	817.4		
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		263.4	268.5	272.7	277.1	282.4	282.4	286.8	289.9	290.0	293.2	297.3	297.8	290.7	269.8		
Electrical appliances.....		53.2	54.6	55.4	57.0	59.0	60.2	60.0	60.2	59.0	59.5	60.1	59.9	59.0	46.0		
Insulated wire and cable.....		23.2	23.4	23.4	24.2	25.5	25.9	27.1	27.4	27.8	27.5	28.5	28.5	27.7	25.6		
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		58.3	60.5	62.9	63.9	64.3	64.6	64.5	66.5	66.0	67.5	70.3	70.8	67.5	60.8		
Electric lamps.....		24.4	25.0	25.5	25.9	26.2	26.3	26.0	25.6	25.2	25.2	25.0	24.7	24.9	22.0		
Communication equipment.....		354.1	361.9	364.4	371.9	388.2	414.3	428.4	431.1	424.8	406.8	417.8	426.5	422.6	356.6		
Miscellaneous electrical products.....		33.9	33.5	34.6	35.1	37.1	39.3	40.3	40.1	39.4	38.4	37.7	37.3	38.1	36.6		
Transportation equipment.....	1,351.8	1,381.3	1,408.6	1,434.6	1,469.8	1,486.8	1,449.1	1,506.5	1,520.4	1,546.9	1,558.9	1,573.1	1,580.3	1,543.6	1,334.2		
Automobiles.....		623.5	637.0	655.0	676.8	707.1	685.6	714.6	720.7	757.7	779.2	787.1	800.4	759.9	644.4		
Aircraft and parts.....		586.4	591.9	596.0	602.3	586.4	567.0	591.6	595.7	584.3	574.9	572.1	568.9	576.8	483.5		
Aircraft.....		356.2	355.5	356.2	362.9	346.0	330.5	354.6	358.6	351.3	344.8	344.0	346.9	347.8	311.6		
Aircraft engines and parts.....		122.0	125.5	127.3	127.3	129.1	128.6	131.5	130.3	128.1	127.2	126.5	122.3	126.5	98.8		
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		9.2	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	12.9	13.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	10.4		
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		99.0	98.3	99.6	98.9	97.9	94.6	92.2	93.5	92.0	89.8	88.4	86.5	89.3	62.7		
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		116.4	119.5	121.8	125.3	125.9	128.2	128.4	131.8	131.9	135.1	136.9	136.3	134.4	134.6		
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		98.1	99.1	102.1	106.2	107.9	109.4	109.8	113.0	112.3	114.4	115.6	114.8	114.5	118.1		
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		18.3	20.4	19.7	19.1	18.0	18.8	18.6	18.8	19.6	20.7	21.3	21.5	19.8	16.5		
Railroad equipment.....		48.0	53.4	55.2	58.9	59.9	58.9	61.7	62.0	62.8	59.8	67.1	65.0	62.9	61.9		
Other transportation equipment.....		7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.5	9.4	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.8		
Instruments and related products.....	217.7	224.0	229.4	232.5	237.0	240.8	242.9	241.5	242.2	239.8	241.5	245.3	243.7	242.3	227.5		
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....		31.7	32.6	33.6	34.1	34.5	34.9	34.7	34.5	32.0	34.3	34.6	34.4	34.4	32.2		
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....		54.3	55.4	56.0	56.1	57.5	57.8	56.8	56.8	57.5	57.5	59.4	59.0	58.1	53.0		
Optical instruments and lenses.....		11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.7	12.0	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.3		
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....		28.2	28.8	28.7	29.6	30.2	30.5	30.7	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.5	31.4	31.0	29.5		
Ophthalmic goods.....		20.8	21.3	21.8	21.9	22.2	21.9	21.2	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.9	22.1	22.0	22.0		
Photographic apparatus.....		46.2	47.0	47.1	48.1	48.3	48.3	48.2	48.2	48.6	48.4	47.5	46.9	47.5	45.6		
Watches and clocks.....		31.8	33.2	33.9	35.6	36.8	37.8	38.2	38.0	37.1	36.9	38.5	38.1	37.5	33.8		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	369.9	378.7	389.0	393.2	386.4	407.1	424.9	434.0	430.3	421.9	405.4	416.7	414.2	414.8	378.1		
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		42.6	44.0	45.3	44.8	46.1	47.1	46.6	45.3	43.4	41.2	43.1	42.4	43.8	40.4		
Musical instruments and parts.....		13.5	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.9	15.0	14.9	14.6	14.8	14.9	14.9	13.7		
Toys and sporting goods.....		66.0	66.8	67.4	64.5	72.3	83.4	90.3	89.5	87.7	83.1	83.8	83.4	81.0	69.1		
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies.....		22.0	22.5	22.4	22.0	22.8	23.2	23.0	22.7	22.2	21.8	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.7		
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		49.8	52.3	54.5	52.2	53.9	56.8	58.1	57.8	58.4	55.3	55.5	53.9	56.2	50.8		
Fabricated plastic products.....		58.7	60.6	60.9	62.2	63.7	65.5	66.5	66.5	65.7	63.6	64.7	64.7	64.6	56.6		
Other manufacturing industries.....		126.1	129.0	128.6	126.2	133.6	134.2	134.6	133.5	129.6	125.8	132.5	132.6	132.0	124.8		

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., powerplant), 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. 803.

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

1947-49=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	1953: September	113.7	153.4
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	October	112.0	152.6
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	November	109.4	148.0
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	December	107.7	147.2
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1953: Average	112.0	151.6	1954: January	105.1	140.8
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1953: May	112.3	151.9	February	104.3	140.5
1945: Average	104.0	87.8	June	113.1	153.9	March	103.6	138.4
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	July	112.2	151.1	April	101.8	135.0
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	August	113.8	154.0	May	100.4	
1948: Average	102.8	105.1						

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

See NOTE on p. 803.

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							
1952: Average	2,420	2,394.0	1,199.2	538.3	656.6	22.6	3.9
1953: Average	2,305	2,279.0	1,130.6	526.5	621.9	22.2	3.9
1953: April	2,326	2,299.5	1,160.6	507.5	631.4	22.5	3.9
May	2,304	2,277.6	1,140.4	507.5	629.7	22.3	3.9
June	2,303	2,277.2	1,138.1	504.3	634.8	22.3	3.9
July	2,281	2,255.0	1,128.2	498.6	628.2	22.2	3.9
August	2,258	2,231.9	1,113.0	495.0	623.9	22.2	3.9
September	2,230	2,204.7	1,094.4	497.4	612.9	21.9	3.8
October	2,205	2,179.3	1,076.5	497.9	604.9	21.8	3.9
November	2,203	2,177.0	1,069.0	505.2	602.8	21.7	3.9
December	2,480	2,454.6	1,063.5	792.8	598.3	21.7	3.9
1954: January	2,184	2,157.9	1,058.0	504.4	595.5	21.7	3.9
February	2,175	2,149.0	1,048.4	502.2	598.4	21.9	3.9
March	2,173	2,147.2	1,041.4	500.8	605.0	21.8	3.9
April	2,167	2,141.6	1,036.0	502.6	603.0	21.8	3.9
Washington, D. C. ³							
1952: Average	258.7	237.2	92.9	10.0	134.4	20.8	0.7
1953: Average	241.4	220.3	90.4	9.5	120.4	20.3	.7
1953: April	247.1	225.8	91.6	9.3	124.9	20.6	.7
May	243.8	222.7	90.2	9.2	123.3	20.4	.7
June	243.2	222.1	90.1	9.1	122.9	20.4	.7
July	239.6	218.6	89.6	9.3	119.7	20.3	.7
August	236.4	215.4	88.9	9.1	117.4	20.3	.7
September	233.8	213.0	89.5	9.0	114.5	20.1	.7
October	231.1	210.4	88.9	9.1	112.4	20.0	.7
November	230.3	209.6	88.6	9.1	111.9	19.9	.8
December	233.7	213.0	88.2	13.3	111.5	19.9	.8
1954: January	228.4	207.7	87.8	9.0	110.9	19.9	.8
February	228.1	207.2	87.4	9.0	110.8	20.1	.8
March	228.0	207.2	87.3	9.1	110.8	20.0	.8
April	227.8	207.0	87.1	9.2	110.7	20.0	.8

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).

See NOTE on p. 803.

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

Geographic division and State	1954					1953							1952	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Apr.
Continental United States.....	2,181.6	2,174.8	2,169.3	2,033.8	1,508.9	1,115.1	840.0	779.4	816.1	861.1	832.7	889.0	960.6	1,143.9
New England.....	172.8	160.9	161.2	153.8	118.7	91.6	73.1	66.1	64.0	66.6	61.9	74.6	79.6	135.2
Maine.....	18.1	13.7	14.4	14.9	13.5	10.1	7.4	5.3	4.9	5.8	6.3	9.9	11.6	14.7
New Hampshire.....	12.3	9.7	9.4	10.2	9.3	8.8	8.4	7.2	5.5	5.8	6.2	7.6	7.2	9.6
Vermont.....	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	2.9
Massachusetts.....	78.4	76.1	78.3	75.7	60.3	45.9	36.8	34.5	31.4	34.7	32.7	38.0	39.4	73.3
Rhode Island.....	28.3	28.0	27.2	24.5	17.3	13.6	10.7	9.3	10.0	9.7	9.3	11.3	11.7	19.3
Connecticut.....	32.2	30.0	28.3	24.7	15.6	11.7	8.8	8.6	11.1	9.5	6.4	6.8	8.3	15.4
Middle Atlantic.....	622.0	589.4	575.6	563.9	430.1	331.3	246.2	251.2	257.0	283.8	275.0	289.1	313.5	359.5
New York.....	277.3	261.7	264.5	265.1	209.9	168.9	120.1	127.2	132.2	153.6	156.6	163.4	164.3	200.6
New Jersey.....	91.9	87.9	89.0	91.0	65.8	50.0	37.2	38.3	39.1	45.9	40.2	45.5	48.6	51.0
Pennsylvania.....	252.8	239.8	222.1	207.8	154.4	112.4	88.9	85.7	85.7	84.3	78.2	80.2	100.6	107.9
East North Central.....	486.7	480.4	472.3	426.1	318.1	233.2	179.3	152.4	155.8	140.2	130.0	124.8	121.2	184.3
Ohio.....	113.5	116.2	109.3	99.0	72.2	50.2	33.7	25.2	23.0	23.6	29.4	26.6	24.5	36.7
Indiana.....	64.1	67.0	65.8	60.4	40.7	28.4	20.9	14.7	14.6	14.8	14.4	11.8	11.5	19.3
Illinois.....	153.3	124.5	126.9	117.8	86.2	60.4	52.0	43.3	49.7	53.7	54.5	57.0	55.8	71.3
Michigan.....	118.9	129.9	127.8	107.0	83.3	69.4	56.0	52.4	53.1	30.6	22.7	20.9	19.9	44.6
Wisconsin.....	36.9	42.8	42.5	41.9	35.7	24.8	16.7	16.8	15.4	17.5	9.0	8.5	9.5	12.4
West North Central.....	123.1	130.3	127.8	119.7	81.9	56.0	39.8	32.3	31.1	38.1	39.0	42.6	53.6	59.2
Minnesota.....	40.4	41.1	35.3	33.5	19.8	9.8	6.2	5.8	6.7	7.6	8.0	12.3	19.8	23.7
Iowa.....	12.1	15.6	17.1	16.2	10.1	6.2	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.8	6.1
Missouri.....	47.6	43.2	42.0	40.2	32.9	28.8	21.6	16.4	14.2	19.0	20.1	18.2	17.2	19.7
North Dakota.....	3.6	5.1	5.4	4.2	2.4	.8	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.9	2.3	2.0
South Dakota.....	1.9	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.4	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	.9	1.1
Nebraska.....	5.6	7.7	8.9	7.6	4.3	1.9	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.6
Kansas.....	11.9	14.6	15.8	15.3	11.0	8.1	6.2	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.0	4.4	5.0	4.0
South Atlantic.....	237.9	224.9	221.5	213.6	148.2	113.9	93.8	91.7	101.8	112.5	105.2	103.5	101.0	104.8
Delaware.....	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.6	1.2	.8	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.3
Maryland.....	32.0	26.8	27.5	24.8	16.5	12.6	8.6	8.2	9.7	10.7	10.3	12.2	12.5	12.7
District of Columbia.....	6.6	7.6	7.5	6.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.3
Virginia.....	21.6	23.0	22.4	21.6	14.3	10.3	8.0	8.4	10.7	13.7	14.8	11.3	7.5	7.1
West Virginia.....	47.2	41.4	36.3	32.5	20.5	15.4	12.3	12.4	14.2	16.6	15.3	15.3	16.6	15.7
North Carolina.....	59.1	54.5	54.1	54.6	36.6	28.9	22.4	21.3	20.9	24.5	25.8	27.3	28.2	31.8
South Carolina.....	21.0	20.8	21.1	22.4	15.9	12.6	10.3	9.3	11.0	12.3	10.1	10.6	10.3	11.3
Georgia.....	32.8	31.9	33.7	34.0	25.2	17.0	12.7	11.9	12.8	14.3	13.8	13.6	13.5	14.6
Florida.....	13.6	14.4	14.3	13.4	11.8	11.3	15.2	16.4	19.3	17.0	11.8	9.7	8.4	8.0
East South Central.....	159.8	154.4	151.5	139.7	103.2	77.4	59.7	52.5	58.7	60.9	57.5	66.2	69.3	74.8
Kentucky.....	52.8	49.7	45.3	40.3	30.9	23.0	19.3	14.9	17.0	17.0	17.3	19.6	20.2	20.8
Tennessee.....	57.0	54.9	56.3	52.6	36.9	28.8	21.2	19.3	19.3	21.2	18.4	21.6	23.0	28.6
Alabama.....	31.6	30.4	28.9	26.9	21.3	16.5	12.4	12.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	15.4	16.0	15.0
Mississippi.....	18.4	19.4	21.0	19.9	14.1	9.1	6.8	6.1	8.2	8.6	7.9	9.6	10.1	10.4
West South Central.....	101.9	106.5	107.9	94.1	64.8	47.2	38.5	37.3	45.1	46.2	44.2	48.0	51.0	53.1
Arkansas.....	20.4	20.5	22.1	19.8	13.1	9.2	7.3	5.7	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.9	10.8	11.3
Louisiana.....	24.4	26.0	25.0	22.2	13.9	9.4	7.8	8.8	11.2	12.2	11.8	12.9	13.2	18.6
Oklahoma.....	16.2	17.7	18.8	17.0	12.4	9.3	7.0	6.0	8.2	9.1	9.2	9.5	10.2	9.3
Texas.....	40.9	42.3	42.0	35.1	25.4	19.3	16.4	16.8	18.2	17.3	16.0	16.7	16.8	13.9
Mountain.....	47.4	57.7	60.0	51.6	33.9	19.5	12.8	11.0	12.7	12.7	12.8	15.1	21.1	18.9
Montana.....	5.9	7.2	8.4	6.9	3.2	1.3	.7	.6	.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	3.9	3.4
Idaho.....	6.7	9.7	11.8	11.0	7.9	3.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.2	4.0	3.3
Wyoming.....	3.1	3.9	3.7	2.2	1.1	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.7	.8
Colorado.....	8.0	10.1	9.2	7.8	5.0	3.1	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.8	2.0
New Mexico.....	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.7	4.4	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2
Arizona.....	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.0	4.6	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.5
Utah.....	7.8	9.6	10.0	8.7	5.2	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.5
Nevada.....	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.6	1.1	.7	.8	.8	.8	.8	1.1	1.2
Pacific.....	229.9	270.6	291.5	271.3	209.9	144.9	96.6	85.0	90.0	100.0	107.1	125.1	150.4	154.2
Washington.....	33.9	47.6	63.4	66.1	49.4	34.9	22.2	16.9	15.6	14.0	12.5	17.5	26.0	19.7
Oregon.....	22.9	32.5	42.3	43.9	36.2	23.8	13.0	9.6	10.1	9.6	8.9	11.6	16.6	12.3
California.....	173.1	190.5	185.8	161.3	124.3	86.2	61.4	58.5	64.3	76.4	85.7	96.0	107.8	122.2

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:†												
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.9								
1953	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4
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:												
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1								
1953	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1
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	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2								
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Layoff:												
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4								
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous including military:												
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2								
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2
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:												
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4								
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1
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 seafoods; 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.

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 industries¹

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military			
	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954
	<i>Manufacturing</i>											
All manufacturing	3.9	3.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.3	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.8
Durable goods ²	4.2	4.1	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	2.7	2.7	.2	.2	2.3	2.9
Nondurable goods ¹	3.3	2.9	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.8	1.5	.1	.1	2.6	2.6
Ordnance and accessories	4.3	4.6	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	3.1	3.2	.2	.1	1.2	2.1
Food and kindred products	3.7	4.2	1.0	1.0	.2	.2	2.3	2.9	.2	.1	4.0	3.4
Meat products	5.8	5.7	.7	.7	.1	.2	4.8	4.6	.1	.1	3.7	3.8
Grain-mill products	1.9	3.5	1.2	1.0	.2	.3	1.9	1.9	.2	.2	3.4	1.7
Bakery products	3.3	3.2	1.6	1.3	.3	.3	1.2	1.5	.1	.1	3.5	2.8
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	1.0	1.4	.4	.4	.1	.1	.3	.7	.2	.2	6.0	4.4
Tobacco manufactures	2.7	1.9	1.1	1.1	.3	.2	1.3	.4	.1	.1	1.8	1.3
Cigarettes	1.5	1.2	1.1	.9	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	1.4	1.4
Cigars	4.0	2.6	1.3	1.4	.3	.4	2.4	.7	(4)	.1	2.5	1.4
Tobacco and snuff	1.2	.9	.6	.4	.2	.2	.3	.1	.2	.2	.5	.8
Textile-mill products	3.5	3.4	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	2.0	1.9	.2	.2	2.9	3.1
Yarn and thread mills	3.5	3.2	1.4	1.3	.2	.1	1.9	1.6	.1	.1	3.1	3.4
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.6	3.1	1.3	1.1	.2	.2	1.8	1.5	.3	.3	2.9	3.1
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.4	3.1	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	2.7	2.8
Woolen and worsted	5.2	4.0	.7	.9	.2	.1	4.0	2.7	.3	.3	6.4	7.4
Knitting mills	3.3	4.0	1.2	1.4	.1	.1	1.8	2.4	.1	.1	2.4	2.9
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.3	.2	.1	.2	1.2	.1	.1	1.8	2.3
Seamless hosiery	3.9	4.4	1.1	1.2	.1	.2	2.5	2.8	.2	.2	2.0	2.5
Knit underwear	4.2	5.7	1.5	1.6	.1	.1	2.5	3.9	.1	.1	2.9	3.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	4.3	2.6	.7	.8	.3	.1	3.1	1.5	.3	.2	1.5	1.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	3.0	4.4	.6	.7	.2	.1	1.9	3.2	.3	.3	2.3	2.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	5.3	3.2	2.1	2.1	.2	.1	2.9	.9	.1	.1	2.6	3.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats	4.3	2.4	1.9	1.4	.2	.1	2.2	.7	.1	.1	2.0	2.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	6.3	3.4	2.3	2.4	.2	.1	3.8	.8	.1	(4)	2.7	3.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4.3	4.0	1.7	1.6	.3	.2	2.1	2.0	.2	.3	4.2	5.7
Logging camps and contractors	5.4	6.4	3.1	2.3	1.0	.3	1.2	3.4	(4)	.4	10.7	17.4
Sawmills and planing mills	3.6	3.5	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	1.7	1.6	.1	.3	3.6	3.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.8	2.6	1.0	1.1	.1	.1	2.6	1.1	.1	.2	2.0	3.0
Furniture and fixtures	4.9	4.6	1.3	1.3	.4	.3	3.0	2.8	.1	.2	2.1	3.0
Household furniture	5.2	4.8	1.5	1.5	.4	.3	3.2	2.8	.2	.3	2.2	3.4
Other furniture and fixtures	4.1	4.1	1.0	.8	.2	.2	2.7	2.9	.2	.2	2.0	2.0
Paper and allied products	2.2	2.2	1.0	.9	.2	.2	.8	.9	.2	.3	2.2	2.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.3	1.3	.6	.6	.1	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	1.3	1.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.8	2.9	1.4	1.2	.4	.2	.9	1.2	.2	.2	2.6	2.5
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	1.7	.6	.5	.1	.1	1.0	.9	.1	.1	1.2	1.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.6	1.6	.6	.7	.1	.2	1.7	.6	.2	.2	1.4	2.0
Industrial organic chemicals	1.6	1.5	.4	.4	.1	.1	.9	.9	.1	.1	1.1	1.0
Synthetic fibers	2.8	2.1	.2	.4	(4)	(4)	2.3	1.5	.2	.2	1.8	1.6
Drugs and medicines	1.0	1.6	.6	.7	.1	.1	.1	.7	.1	.1	.8	1.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers	2.0	1.4	.8	.6	.2	.2	.9	.4	.1	.1	1.5	1.1
Products of petroleum and coal	.8	.7	.4	.3	(4)	(4)	.2	.2	.1	.1	1.1	.7
Petroleum refining	.4	.5	.1	.2	(4)	(4)	.1	.1	.1	.2	.6	.5
Rubber products	2.9	2.6	.8	.7	.1	.1	1.7	1.5	.2	.2	2.2	2.0
Tires and inner tubes	1.6	2.2	.7	.6	.1	.1	.6	1.4	.2	.2	2.0	1.9
Rubber footwear	2.8	3.0	1.3	1.2	.1	.1	1.3	1.5	.1	.1	2.4	1.5
Other rubber products	4.1	2.8	.8	.8	.2	.2	2.9	1.6	.2	.2	2.3	2.2
Leather and leather products	3.4	3.0	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	1.6	1.2	.1	.1	2.2	2.6
Leather	2.7	2.9	.6	.6	(4)	.1	1.9	1.9	.1	.2	1.4	1.6
Footwear (except rubber)	3.5	3.0	1.7	1.7	.2	.2	1.5	1.0	.1	.1	2.4	2.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.9	2.9	.6	.6	.1	.1	1.9	1.9	.1	.2	1.9	1.9
Glass and glass products	3.3	3.1	.6	.5	.1	.1	2.5	2.2	.2	.3	2.2	2.5
Cement, hydraulic	1.4	1.2	.5	.6	.2	.2	.5	.2	.2	.2	1.6	1.4
Structural clay products	2.6	3.1	1.0	.8	.1	.2	1.3	1.8	.1	.2	2.5	2.6
Pottery and related products	2.1	1.6	.7	.6	.3	.2	.9	.6	.1	.2	1.4	1.6
Primary metal industries	3.5	4.2	.7	.6	.1	.1	2.4	3.2	.2	.2	1.6	1.8
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.5	4.0	.6	.5	.1	.1	1.6	3.2	.2	.2	1.6	1.0
Iron and steel foundries	4.2	4.0	.9	.8	.2	.2	3.0	2.8	.2	.2	1.9	2.5
Gray-iron foundries	4.0	3.6	1.0	.9	.2	.2	2.5	2.3	.2	.1	2.2	2.5
Malleable-iron foundries	3.7	2.2	1.0	.9	.2	.4	2.3	.7	.2	.2	2.0	4.1
Steel foundries	4.9	5.2	.6	.6	.2	.2	3.9	4.1	.1	.2	1.4	1.9
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.3	2.5	.5	.3	(4)	(4)	.6	1.9	.1	.2	.8	1.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	3.1	3.0	1.0	.7	.1	.1	1.8	2.0	.1	.2	1.3	1.6
Nonferrous foundries	8.5	6.2	.9	.8	.2	.3	7.1	4.9	.3	.2	1.9	2.7
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	6.7	5.4	.5	.7	.2	.1	6.0	4.5	.1	.2	1.0	1.0

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			
	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.6	4.8	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	3.1	3.4	0.2	0.1	2.8	3.6
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	3.6	4.1	.9	.9	.2	.2	2.3	2.8	.2	.2	1.4	1.8
Cutlery and edge tools.....	3.2	2.2	.9	.6	.2	.2	2.1	1.3	.1	.1	1.7	1.7
Hand tools.....	3.0	2.4	.5	.6	.1	.1	2.2	1.5	.3	.1	1.0	1.3
Hardware.....	3.9	5.7	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	2.4	4.1	.2	.2	1.0	2.0
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	4.0	4.0	1.8	1.3	.4	.3	1.6	2.3	.1	.1	3.6	4.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	2.9	2.7	1.0	.9	.3	.5	1.4	1.2	.1	.1	4.3	3.4
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	4.9	5.0	2.4	1.6	.5	.2	1.8	3.0	.2	.1	3.0	5.5
Fabricated structural metal products.....	3.5	3.2	1.1	1.0	.3	.2	2.0	1.8	.1	.1	2.4	2.6
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	7.3	6.9	.7	.9	.2	.2	6.0	5.6	.5	.2	4.8	5.7
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.9	3.2	.9	.8	.2	.2	2.6	2.0	.2	.2	1.7	1.9
Engines and turbines.....	4.8	1.8	.9	.6	.2	.1	3.6	.9	.1	.1	1.3	1.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(⁵)	2.0	(⁵)	.7	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.9	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	4.3
Construction and mining machinery.....	2.9	3.0	.9	.8	.2	.2	1.7	1.9	.1	.1	2.4	2.2
Metalworking machinery.....	4.8	4.5	.7	.7	.2	.2	3.6	3.5	.2	.1	.9	1.1
Machine tools.....	5.7	5.0	.5	.6	.2	.2	4.7	4.0	.3	.1	.5	.8
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.3	4.6	.9	.8	.4	.2	.9	3.4	.1	.2	1.1	1.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	5.2	3.0	.9	.8	.3	.2	3.8	1.9	.1	.2	1.7	1.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	3.4	2.7	.9	1.0	.3	.2	2.1	1.2	.2	.2	1.5	2.0
General industrial machinery.....	2.9	3.0	.8	.8	.1	.2	1.8	1.8	.2	.2	1.1	1.5
Office and store machines and devices.....	3.5	3.3	1.0	.9	.2	.2	2.2	2.1	.1	.1	2.3	1.9
Service-industry and household machines.....	6.1	4.2	1.4	.9	.3	.2	4.0	2.9	.3	.3	2.5	2.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	3.0	2.4	.7	.7	.1	.1	2.0	1.4	.2	.2	1.4	1.6
Electrical machinery.....	4.1	3.2	1.1	1.0	.2	.2	2.6	1.8	.2	.2	2.1	2.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	2.7	2.3	.9	.7	.1	.1	1.5	1.3	.1	.2	1.5	1.3
Communication equipment.....	4.2	3.4	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	2.3	1.5	.4	.3	2.6	2.6
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	4.6	3.7	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	2.7	1.8	.5	.2	2.6	3.4
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	(⁵)	2.1	(⁵)	1.0	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	.5	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	1.1
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	6.2	4.9	1.1	.9	.2	.2	4.7	3.5	.3	.2	2.1	1.8
Transportation equipment.....	4.8	5.1	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	3.2	3.5	.4	.4	3.0	4.0
Automobiles.....	5.1	6.0	.5	.7	.1	.2	3.9	4.6	.6	.4	2.8	4.6
Aircraft and parts.....	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	1.3	.9	.2	.2	1.9	2.3
Aircraft.....	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	.9	.6	.1	.1	2.0	2.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....	3.4	3.1	1.2	.9	.2	.2	1.8	1.8	.1	.1	1.0	1.4
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	(⁵)	2.6	(⁵)	.8	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	1.5	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	4.9	3.1	1.4	1.1	.4	.2	3.0	1.7	(⁴)	.1	2.4	2.3
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(⁵)	13.4	(⁵)	2.0	(⁵)	.4	(⁵)	10.8	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	10.4
Railroad equipment.....	11.5	9.1	1.0	.9	.3	.3	9.4	6.6	.7	1.3	3.4	3.8
Locomotives and parts.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(²)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Railroad and street cars.....	11.5	8.9	1.3	1.2	.3	.4	9.5	6.9	.5	.5	4.3	4.5
Other transportation equipment.....	8.9	3.2	.6	.9	(⁴)	.1	8.0	1.7	.2	.6	1.0	3.8
Instruments and related products.....	2.9	2.2	.8	.7	.1	.1	1.9	1.3	.1	.1	1.3	1.2
Photographic apparatus.....	(⁵)	1.5	(⁵)	.5	(⁵)	(⁴)	(⁵)	.8	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.8
Watches and clocks.....	(⁵)	2.5	(⁵)	.9	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	1.3	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	1.1
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.0	2.4	.7	.7	.1	.1	1.0	1.4	.1	.2	1.0	1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.3	6.6	1.3	1.6	.2	.3	3.5	4.5	.2	.1	2.2	2.9
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.1	5.3	1.2	1.3	.1	.3	1.6	3.7	.1	.1	1.4	1.4
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	3.0	7.7	1.3	1.9	.3	.4	1.2	5.2	.3	.3	5.4	2.5
Iron mining.....	3.4	10.1	.2	.3	.1	(⁴)	2.9	9.7	.2	.1	10.2	.5
Copper mining.....	1.6	9.4	1.1	3.0	.1	.4	.1	5.5	.3	.4	1.7	2.9
Lead and zinc mining.....	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.0	.1	.2	.1	.8	.2	.2	2.0	1.6
Anthracite mining.....	(⁵)	6.3	(⁵)	.6	(⁵)	(⁴)	(⁵)	5.6	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.7
Bituminous-coal mining.....	5.1	5.4	.5	.4	.1	(⁴)	4.3	4.8	.1	.2	.9	.7
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(⁵)	1.3	(⁵)	1.0	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	1.2
Telegraph.....	(⁵)	1.5	(⁵)	.9	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	1.5

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Current month data 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 Data are not available.⁶ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those employees compensated entirely on a commission basis.

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
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	\$78.09	34.1	\$2.29
1953: Average	88.54	43.4	2.04	90.74	42.4	2.14	91.60	45.8	2.00	80.06	41.7	1.92	72.91	29.4	2.45	85.31	34.4	2.48
1954: Average	81.00	39.9	2.03	76.74	36.2	2.12	84.64	41.9	2.02	74.66	39.5	1.89	64.45	26.2	2.46	71.14	28.8	2.47
	Mining—Continued									Contract construction								
	Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)									Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction		
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
1953: Average	90.39	40.9	2.21	75.99	44.7	1.70	91.61	37.7	2.43	90.27	40.3	2.24	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.85	39.6	2.37
1954: Average	92.80	40.2	2.28	78.93	43.1	1.73	92.87	37.0	2.51	89.38	39.2	2.28	82.74	39.4	2.10	93.99	39.0	2.41
	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
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
1953: Average	91.76	37.0	2.48	87.75	37.5	2.34	95.05	36.7	2.59	98.30	38.1	2.58	87.10	34.7	2.51	111.61	39.3	2.84
1954: Average	87.46	33.9	2.58	82.13	33.8	2.43	91.80	34.0	2.70	99.96	37.3	2.68	82.36	31.8	2.59	111.07	38.3	2.90
	Special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods ²			Nondurable goods ³			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
	Other special-trade contractors															Total: Food and kindred products		
1952: Average	\$88.43	37.0	\$2.39	\$67.97	40.7	\$1.67	\$73.46	41.5	\$1.77	\$60.98	39.6	\$1.54	\$77.47	42.8	\$1.81	\$63.23	41.6	\$1.52
1953: Average	91.04	35.7	2.55	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.23	41.3	1.87	63.60	39.5	1.61	77.90	41.0	1.90	66.33	41.2	1.61
1954: Average	83.21	31.4	2.65	70.92	39.4	1.80	76.59	40.1	1.91	63.53	38.5	1.65	77.60	40.0	1.94	68.71	40.9	1.68

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																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles ⁴			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)		
	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	Avg. wkly. earnings												
1952: Average	\$43.62	38.6	\$1.13	\$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
1953: Average	43.88	37.5	1.17	39.31	36.4	1.08	50.81	38.2	1.33	45.12	37.6	1.20	61.65	41.1	1.50	61.65	41.1	1.50
April	45.16	38.6	1.17	38.15	35.0	1.09	50.44	38.5	1.31	45.72	38.1	1.20	62.10	41.4	1.50	61.54	41.3	1.49
May	44.81	38.3	1.17	38.23	35.4	1.08	50.70	38.7	1.31	45.96	38.3	1.20	60.79	40.8	1.49	60.24	40.7	1.48
June	45.05	38.5	1.17	38.90	36.7	1.06	51.19	38.2	1.34	45.22	38.0	1.19	63.72	42.2	1.51	63.15	42.1	1.50
July	44.01	37.3	1.18	38.84	36.3	1.07	50.25	37.5	1.34	44.96	38.1	1.18	60.64	40.7	1.49	60.09	40.6	1.48
August	44.11	37.7	1.17	38.90	36.7	1.06	52.65	39.0	1.35	44.96	38.1	1.18	59.90	40.2	1.49	59.79	40.4	1.48
September	42.69	36.8	1.16	37.24	34.8	1.07	49.28	36.5	1.35	45.01	37.2	1.21	57.96	38.9	1.49	57.87	39.1	1.48
October	43.19	36.6	1.18	39.53	36.6	1.08	53.68	38.9	1.38	44.65	36.9	1.21	59.40	39.6	1.50	59.15	39.7	1.49
November	41.07	35.1	1.17	39.89	36.6	1.09	52.30	37.9	1.38	42.23	34.9	1.21	61.66	40.5	1.52	61.46	40.7	1.51
December	41.18	35.5	1.16	40.11	36.8	1.09	50.83	37.1	1.37	42.33	34.7	1.22	61.86	40.7	1.52	61.76	40.9	1.51
1954: January	40.80	34.0	1.20	39.05	35.5	1.10	49.07	35.3	1.39	42.33	34.7	1.22	59.49	39.4	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50
February	42.72	35.6	1.20	39.71	36.1	1.10	50.82	36.3	1.40	43.08	35.6	1.21	62.17	40.9	1.52	62.06	41.1	1.51
March	43.32	36.1	1.20	39.52	35.6	1.11	50.46	36.3	1.39	43.44	35.9	1.21	62.17	40.9	1.52	62.06	41.1	1.51
April							50.26	35.9	1.40	42.09	34.5	1.22	59.70	39.8	1.50	59.45	39.9	1.49

Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings ⁴			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ⁴			Felt goods (except woolsen felts and hats)			Lace 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	
1952: Average	\$68.39	41.2	\$1.66	\$65.74	39.6	\$1.66	\$53.20	37.2	\$1.43	\$60.09	40.6	\$1.48	\$67.70	40.3	\$1.68	\$57.07	38.3	\$1.49
1953: Average	70.58	40.8	1.73	69.08	39.7	1.74	56.47	37.4	1.51	62.42	40.8	1.53	71.04	41.3	1.72	61.85	38.9	1.59
April	71.45	41.3	1.73	70.53	40.3	1.75	51.80	35.0	1.48	62.88	41.1	1.53	71.48	41.8	1.71	62.49	39.3	1.59
May	68.46	39.8	1.72	66.39	38.6	1.72	55.65	37.1	1.50	61.86	40.7	1.52	72.14	41.7	1.73	62.24	38.9	1.60
June	68.74	40.2	1.71	66.91	38.9	1.72	57.83	38.3	1.51	62.62	41.2	1.52	70.86	41.2	1.72	63.43	39.4	1.61
July	69.20	40.0	1.73	66.39	38.6	1.72	51.80	35.0	1.48	62.73	41.0	1.53	69.19	40.7	1.70	62.37	38.5	1.62
August	69.89	40.4	1.73	67.64	39.1	1.73	60.68	38.9	1.56	62.68	40.7	1.54	68.34	40.2	1.70	62.81	38.3	1.64
September	69.03	39.9	1.73	66.43	38.4	1.73	56.24	37.0	1.52	62.31	40.2	1.55	71.62	41.4	1.73	62.95	39.1	1.61
October	69.37	40.1	1.73	67.34	38.7	1.74	55.87	37.0	1.51	62.62	40.4	1.55	71.81	40.8	1.76	63.24	38.8	1.63
November	68.16	39.4	1.73	65.91	38.1	1.73	54.77	35.8	1.53	62.31	40.2	1.55	72.10	41.2	1.75	61.88	38.2	1.62
December	69.72	40.3	1.73	68.38	39.3	1.74	56.70	37.3	1.52	62.99	40.9	1.54	70.76	40.9	1.73	61.92	38.7	1.60
1954: January	68.68	39.7	1.73	66.95	38.7	1.73	54.53	36.6	1.49	61.75	40.1	1.54	67.94	39.5	1.72	57.24	36.0	1.59
February	69.83	39.9	1.75	66.99	38.5	1.74	54.66	36.2	1.51	62.00	40.0	1.55	67.82	39.2	1.73	59.84	37.4	1.60
March	69.72	40.3	1.73	67.69	38.9	1.74	53.10	35.4	1.50	61.91	40.2	1.54	68.17	40.1	1.70	60.59	37.4	1.62
April	67.60	39.3	1.72	65.39	37.8	1.73	45.53	31.4	1.45	60.68	39.4	1.54	67.55	39.5	1.71	58.97	36.4	1.62

Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Paddings and upholstery filling			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		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1952: Average	\$64.17	41.4	\$1.55	\$51.24	42.7	\$1.20	\$75.58	44.2	\$1.71	\$53.06	39.6	\$1.34	\$47.58	36.6	\$1.30	\$52.15	35.0	\$1.49
1953: Average	65.19	41.0	1.59	51.30	42.4	1.21	80.10	44.5	1.80	53.33	39.5	1.35	48.41	36.4	1.33	57.93	36.9	1.57
April	65.16	41.5	1.57	51.97	42.6	1.22	81.81	45.2	1.81	53.19	39.4	1.35	47.73	37.0	1.29	56.78	37.6	1.51
May	64.84	41.3	1.57	52.83	43.3	1.22	77.51	43.9	1.79	52.92	39.2	1.35	47.09	36.5	1.29	56.93	37.7	1.51
June	63.24	40.8	1.55	51.91	42.9	1.21	81.45	45.0	1.81	53.99	39.7	1.36	48.05	36.4	1.32	58.67	36.9	1.59
July	65.94	42.0	1.57	50.88	42.4	1.20	80.64	44.8	1.80	53.72	39.5	1.36	47.88	36.0	1.33	57.41	36.8	1.56
August	65.93	40.7	1.62	51.73	42.4	1.22	80.36	44.4	1.81	53.99	39.7	1.36	49.78	36.6	1.36	60.59	37.4	1.62
September	63.86	38.7	1.65	50.51	41.4	1.22	80.63	44.3	1.82	53.19	39.4	1.35	47.12	34.9	1.35	57.35	35.4	1.62
October	66.58	41.1	1.62	51.24	42.0	1.22	78.62	43.2	1.82	52.90	38.9	1.36	48.74	36.1	1.35	58.64	36.2	1.62
November	64.64	39.9	1.62	50.87	41.7	1.22	81.07	44.3	1.83	52.25	38.7	1.35	48.06	35.6	1.35	57.48	35.7	1.61
December	66.02	40.5	1.63	50.58	41.8	1.21	83.81	45.8	1.83	53.33	39.5	1.35	48.82	35.9	1.36	58.19	36.6	1.59
1954: January	69.55	41.9	1.66	50.82	42.0	1.21	76.68	42.6	1.80	52.25	38.7	1.35	47.68	34.8	1.37	55.84	34.9	1.60
February	65.51	39.7	1.65	49.73	41.1	1.21	79.53	43.7	1.82	53.18	39.1	1.36	49.46	36.1	1.37	57.96	36.0	1.61
March	67.65	41.0	1.65	50.51	41.4	1.22	77.29	42.7	1.81	53.84	39.3	1.37	49.59	36.2	1.37	57.32	35.6	1.61
April	66.66	40.4	1.65	50.26	41.2	1.22	76.93	42.5	1.81	51.92	37.9	1.37	45.49	34.2	1.33	52.16	32.6	1.60

Year and month	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁴			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ⁴			Women's dresses		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1952: Average	\$40.50	37.5	\$1.08	\$39.96	37.0	\$1.08	\$42.86	37.6	\$1.14	\$35.15	37.8	\$0.93	\$52.39	35.4	\$1.48	\$51.48	35.5	\$1.45
1953: Average	41.18	37.1	1.11	41.40	37.3	1.11	44.63	37.5	1.19	34.32	36.9	.93	52.65	35.1	1.50	52.15	35.0	1.49
April	41.58	37.8	1.10	41.42	38.0	1.09	45.75	39.1	1.17	34.96	38.0	.92	51.84	36.0	1.44	55.78	36.7	1.52
May	41.03	37.3	1.10	40.66	37.3	1.09	44.93	38.4	1.17	34.68	37.7	.92	50.34	35.2	1.43	52.60	35.3	1.49
June	41.51	37.4	1.11	41.78	37.3	1.12	46.10	38.1	1.21	34.76	38.2	.91	50.66	34.7	1.46	49.16	33.9	1.45
July	40.96	36.9	1.11	41.13	36.4	1.13	43.66	37.0	1.18	34.22	37.2	.92	52.59	34.6	1.52	48.76	34.1	1.43
August	41.78	37.3	1.12	41.55	37.1	1.12	44.89	37.1	1.21	35.24	38.3	.92	54.72	35.3	1.55	53.45	35.4	1.51

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																		
		Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																		
		Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ⁴			Underwear and night-wear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1952: Average	\$39.06	37.7	\$1.06	\$64.94	33.3	\$1.95	\$43.62	37.6	\$1.16	\$41.03	37.3	\$1.10	\$47.24	38.1	\$1.24	\$58.60	36.4	\$1.61		
1953: Average	39.74	36.8	1.08	64.81	32.9	1.97	44.28	36.9	1.20	41.58	36.8	1.13	48.10	37.0	1.30	58.64	36.2	1.62		
1954: January	38.26	35.1	1.09	66.80	33.4	2.00	42.33	34.7	1.22	39.79	34.9	1.15	45.89	34.5	1.33	59.29	36.6	1.62		
April	39.93	36.3	1.10	65.47	32.9	1.99	44.65	36.6	1.22	41.95	36.8	1.14	46.36	34.6	1.34	46.36	30.5	1.52		
		Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products ⁴			Curtains, draperies, and other household furnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products			
1952: Average	\$43.52	37.2	\$1.17	\$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		
1953: Average	44.41	36.4	1.22	44.52	37.1	1.20	47.75	37.6	1.27	42.18	37.0	1.14	49.53	38.1	1.30	51.09	39.0	1.31		
1954: January	45.59	35.9	1.27	42.83	35.4	1.21	45.92	35.6	1.29	39.56	34.1	1.16	50.41	37.9	1.33	50.01	37.6	1.33		
April	41.87	34.6	1.21	40.92	34.1	1.20	46.83	36.3	1.29	41.64	35.9	1.16	48.91	36.5	1.34	51.19	38.2	1.34		
		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																		
		Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills ⁴			Sawmills and planing mills, general									
											United States			South			West			
1952: Average	\$63.86	41.2	\$1.55	\$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		
1953: Average	65.93	40.7	1.62	79.00	39.5	2.00	65.37	40.6	1.61	66.18	40.6	1.63	43.78	42.5	1.03	83.81	38.8	2.16		
1954: January	62.65	39.4	1.59	72.74	38.9	1.87	62.72	39.2	1.60	63.11	39.2	1.61	41.61	40.4	1.03	80.35	37.9	2.12		
April	66.40	40.0	1.65	81.70	36.8	2.22	65.61	40.5	1.62	66.18	40.6	1.63	43.26	42.0	1.03	82.68	39.0	2.12		
		Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ⁴			Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ⁴			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products			
1952: Average	\$86.94	42.1	\$1.59	\$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		
1953: Average	68.89	41.5	1.66	68.55	41.8	1.64	71.32	42.2	1.69	51.25	41.0	1.25	51.34	41.4	1.24	55.46	41.7	1.33		
1954: January	69.63	42.2	1.65	68.79	42.2	1.63	73.25	43.6	1.68	52.25	41.8	1.25	53.38	42.7	1.25	55.15	42.1	1.31		
April	68.38	40.7	1.68	67.73	40.8	1.66	71.38	41.5	1.72	49.72	40.1	1.24	49.45	40.2	1.23	54.67	40.8	1.34		

See footnotes² at end of table.

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

Table with multiple sections: Manufacturing-Continued, Furniture and fixtures, Paper and allied products, Printing, publishing, and allied industries. Each section contains monthly data from 1952 to 1954, with columns for earnings, hours, and various furniture and product categories.

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																	
		Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued			Chemicals and allied products														
		Miscellaneous publishing and printing services			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals ⁴			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals ⁴			Plastics, except synthetic rubber		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$98.25	39.3	\$2.50	\$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	
1953: Average	104.15	39.6	2.63	75.58	41.3	1.83	82.81	41.2	2.01	82.39	41.4	1.99	80.18	40.7	1.97	82.88	42.5	1.95	
April	102.56	39.6	2.59	74.70	41.5	1.80	81.77	41.4	1.97	81.32	41.7	1.95	79.15	40.8	1.94	81.94	42.9	1.91	
May	101.39	39.3	2.58	75.35	41.4	1.82	81.76	41.3	1.88	80.75	41.2	1.96	79.54	41.0	1.94	83.42	43.0	1.94	
June	102.83	39.4	2.61	75.58	41.3	1.83	84.00	42.0	2.00	87.60	43.8	2.00	80.16	40.9	1.96	83.85	43.0	1.95	
July	103.23	39.4	2.62	76.63	41.2	1.86	83.21	41.4	2.01	84.64	41.9	2.02	81.59	41.0	1.99	82.68	42.4	1.95	
August	105.73	39.6	2.67	76.26	41.0	1.86	83.23	40.8	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	80.79	40.6	1.99	83.92	42.6	1.97	
September	106.65	39.5	2.70	77.83	41.4	1.88	86.11	41.2	2.09	84.86	40.8	2.08	83.64	40.8	2.05	84.80	42.4	2.00	
October	105.86	39.5	2.68	76.04	41.1	1.85	83.23	40.6	2.05	81.81	40.5	2.02	80.60	40.1	2.01	82.35	41.8	1.97	
November	105.20	39.4	2.67	76.92	41.3	1.86	84.05	41.0	2.05	82.62	40.9	2.02	81.20	40.4	2.01	83.58	42.0	1.99	
December	106.66	39.8	2.68	77.61	41.5	1.87	85.28	41.4	2.06	83.64	40.8	2.05	81.31	40.7	2.01	82.94	42.1	1.97	
1954: January	104.41	39.4	2.65	76.86	41.1	1.87	84.87	41.0	2.07	83.23	41.0	2.03	81.41	40.4	2.01	81.32	41.7	1.95	
February	103.33	38.7	2.67	76.86	41.1	1.87	84.46	40.8	2.07	82.82	40.6	2.04	81.20	40.4	2.01	82.12	41.9	1.96	
March	106.79	39.7	2.69	76.86	41.1	1.87	85.06	40.7	2.09	82.82	40.4	2.05	81.20	40.2	2.02	81.34	41.5	1.96	
April	102.71	37.9	2.71	77.27	41.1	1.88	84.66	40.7	2.08	83.22	40.4	2.06	82.82	40.4	2.05	82.35	41.8	1.97	
		Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations ⁴			Soap and glycerin		
1952: Average	\$80.60	40.3	\$2.00	\$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	
1953: Average	87.29	40.6	2.15	69.87	39.7	1.76	74.84	39.6	1.89	68.71	40.9	1.68	78.47	41.3	1.90	85.90	41.1	2.09	
April	86.51	41.0	2.11	68.68	39.7	1.73	74.07	39.4	1.88	68.23	41.1	1.66	77.68	41.1	1.89	85.28	41.0	2.08	
May	87.34	41.2	2.12	69.37	40.1	1.73	73.87	39.5	1.87	68.06	41.0	1.66	76.89	40.9	1.88	84.04	40.6	2.07	
June	86.71	40.9	2.12	69.77	40.1	1.74	73.53	38.7	1.90	66.90	40.3	1.66	77.30	40.9	1.89	83.84	40.7	2.06	
July	87.91	40.7	2.16	71.38	40.1	1.78	76.02	39.8	1.91	68.28	40.4	1.69	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.43	40.5	2.06	
August	88.29	40.5	2.18	70.62	39.9	1.77	76.02	39.8	1.91	68.38	40.7	1.68	79.27	41.5	1.91	86.31	41.1	2.10	
September	90.50	40.4	2.24	75.20	40.0	1.88	77.76	40.5	1.92	70.04	41.2	1.70	79.68	41.5	1.92	87.35	41.4	2.11	
October	86.80	40.0	2.17	68.71	38.6	1.78	76.04	39.4	1.93	71.55	41.6	1.72	79.54	41.0	1.94	87.54	41.1	2.13	
November	87.82	40.1	2.19	69.24	38.9	1.78	77.38	40.3	1.92	71.97	41.6	1.73	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.77	41.4	2.12	
December	88.51	40.6	2.18	71.56	40.2	1.78	77.78	40.3	1.93	72.66	42.0	1.73	79.13	41.0	1.93	87.76	41.2	2.13	
1954: January	88.29	40.5	2.18	71.60	40.0	1.79	77.78	40.3	1.93	72.28	41.3	1.75	79.93	41.2	1.94	86.07	40.6	2.12	
February	88.88	40.4	2.20	69.42	39.0	1.78	78.96	40.7	1.94	73.39	41.7	1.76	79.35	40.9	1.94	87.97	41.3	2.13	
March	89.20	40.0	2.23	70.71	39.5	1.79	76.63	39.5	1.94	72.45	41.4	1.75	80.75	41.2	1.96	88.58	41.2	2.15	
April	90.54	40.6	2.23	72.47	39.6	1.83	76.44	39.2	1.95	70.41	40.7	1.73	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.48	40.5	2.16	
		Paints, pigments, and fillers ⁴			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats ⁴			Vegetable oils		
1952: Average	\$71.38	41.5	\$1.72	\$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	
1953: Average	76.08	41.8	1.82	74.64	41.7	1.79	64.22	41.7	1.54	59.36	42.4	1.40	64.89	45.7	1.42	59.67	45.9	1.30	
April	76.02	42.0	1.81	75.54	42.2	1.79	61.65	41.1	1.50	60.69	44.3	1.37	63.35	44.3	1.43	58.21	44.1	1.32	
May	78.32	42.8	1.83	77.65	42.9	1.81	64.22	41.7	1.54	60.63	42.7	1.42	65.86	44.2	1.49	59.62	43.2	1.38	
June	76.20	42.1	1.81	74.76	42.0	1.78	64.02	41.3	1.55	59.08	41.9	1.41	67.93	44.4	1.53	62.35	43.3	1.44	
July	76.31	41.7	1.83	74.70	41.5	1.80	66.50	42.9	1.55	59.92	42.2	1.42	67.18	44.2	1.52	61.92	42.7	1.45	
August	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.75	41.2	1.79	65.14	42.3	1.54	58.79	41.4	1.42	65.97	43.4	1.52	60.35	42.2	1.43	
September	76.41	41.3	1.85	73.98	41.1	1.80	69.21	42.2	1.64	60.90	42.0	1.45	65.52	46.8	1.40	59.72	47.4	1.26	
October	76.54	41.6	1.84	75.17	41.3	1.82	64.83	42.1	1.54	57.95	41.1	1.41	65.35	47.7	1.37	61.00	48.8	1.25	
November	76.54	41.6	1.84	75.53	41.5	1.82	65.10	42.0	1.55	57.54	41.1	1.40	66.58	47.9	1.39	62.10	48.9	1.27	
December	77.00	41.4	1.86	75.58	41.3	1.83	64.48	41.6	1.55	60.62	42.1	1.44	66.83	47.4	1.41	62.82	48.7	1.29	
1954: January	76.67	41.0	1.87	75.26	40.9	1.84	64.58	41.4	1.56	59.35	41.5	1.43	66.17	46.6	1.42	61.36	47.2	1.30	
February	76.67	41.0	1.87	75.44	41.0	1.84	65.36	41.9	1.56	59.50	42.2	1.41	66.87	45.8	1.46	61.58	46.3	1.33	
March	76.11	40.7	1.87	74.70	40.6	1.84	65.05	41.7	1.56	61.32	43.8	1.40	67.33	45.8	1.47	62.44	46.6	1.34	
April	77.04	41.2	1.87	74.70	40.6	1.84	67.89	42.7	1.59	62.91	44.3	1.42	68.25	45.2	1.51	63.98	45.7	1.40	
		Chemicals and allied products—Continued														Products of petroleum and coal			
		Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals ⁴			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal		Petroleum refining			
1952: Average	\$70.34	44.8	\$1.57	\$65.35	41.1	\$1.59	\$54.49	39.2	\$1.39	\$74.10	42.1	\$1.76	\$34.85	40.6	\$2.09	\$88.44	40.2	\$2.20	
1953: Average	74.29	45.3	1.64	69.94	40.9	1.71	57.66	38.7	1.49	80.37	42.3	1.90	90.17	40.8	2.21	94.19	40.6	2.32	
April	73.02	44.8	1.63	69.12	40.9	1.69	56.83	38.4	1.48	79.38	42.0	1.89	88.29	40.5	2.18	91.88	40.3	2.28	
May	75.41	45.7	1.65	68.95	40.8	1.69	56.92	38.2	1.49	78.73	42.1	1.87	89.60	41.1	2.18	92.57	40.6	2.28	
June	75.28	45.9	1.64	69.70	41.0	1.70	57.37	38.5	1.49	79.38	42.0	1.89	88.54	40.8	2.17	91.94	40.5	2.27	
July	73.92	46.2	1.60	69.60	40.7	1.71	56.17	37.7	1.49	81.18	42.5	1.91	92.32	41.4	2.23	96.00	41.2	2.33	
August	74.13	45.2	1.64	69.77	40.8	1.71	57.30	38.2	1.50	81.75	42.8	1.91	92.06	41.1	2.24	95.00	40.6	2.34	
September	76.32	45.7	1.67	70.76	40.9	1.73	58.26	39.1	1.49	83.57	43.3	1.93	94.35	41.2	2.29	97.68	40.7	2.40	
October	75.48	45.2	1.67	71.17	40.9	1.74	60.74	39.7	1.53	81.02	42.2	1.92	91.80	40.8	2.25	94.71	40.3	2.35	
November	76.44	45.5	1.68	70.99	40.8	1.74	60.44	39.5	1.53	80.67	41.8	1.93	92.21	40.8	2.26	96.46	40.7	2.37	
December	75.26	44.8	1.68	71.05	40.6	1.75	60.13	39.3	1.53	80.10	41.5	1.93	91.98	40.7	2.26	96.05	40.7	2.36	
1954: January	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.35	40.2	1.75	59.44	38.1	1.56	81.67	42.1	1.94	91.53	40.5</					

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																	
	Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products ⁴			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products ⁴		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$61.60	38.5	\$1.60	\$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
1953: Average	66.85	38.2	1.75	62.04	37.6	1.65	72.87	43.9	1.66	71.56	43.9	1.63	63.91	41.5	1.54	74.07	40.7	1.82
April	64.26	37.8	1.70	62.87	38.1	1.65	72.16	44.0	1.64	71.16	44.2	1.61	62.88	41.1	1.63	74.57	41.2	1.81
May	65.28	38.4	1.70	61.92	37.3	1.66	71.88	44.1	1.63	71.16	44.2	1.61	64.90	41.6	1.66	75.30	41.6	1.81
June	66.13	38.9	1.70	61.09	36.8	1.66	73.54	44.3	1.66	72.82	44.4	1.64	64.17	41.4	1.55	73.67	40.7	1.81
July	68.20	38.1	1.79	60.92	36.7	1.66	73.37	44.2	1.66	71.72	44.0	1.63	64.02	41.3	1.55	73.35	40.3	1.82
August	69.63	38.9	1.79	60.06	36.4	1.65	75.71	44.8	1.69	74.70	45.0	1.66	65.57	42.3	1.55	74.34	40.4	1.84
September	69.17	37.8	1.83	60.59	36.5	1.66	74.21	43.4	1.71	71.81	43.0	1.67	63.71	41.1	1.55	74.74	40.4	1.85
October	69.09	38.6	1.79	63.20	38.3	1.65	76.37	44.4	1.72	74.93	44.6	1.68	65.60	42.6	1.54	73.97	40.2	1.84
November	67.28	37.8	1.78	62.42	37.6	1.66	73.35	43.4	1.69	71.28	43.2	1.65	64.06	41.6	1.54	72.86	39.6	1.84
December	67.79	38.3	1.77	61.62	36.9	1.67	73.25	43.6	1.68	71.94	43.6	1.65	66.34	42.8	1.55	74.56	40.3	1.85
1954: January	67.11	37.7	1.78	60.14	35.8	1.68	70.31	42.1	1.67	68.30	41.9	1.63	61.29	39.8	1.54	73.08	39.5	1.85
February	66.93	37.6	1.78	61.62	36.9	1.67	72.48	43.4	1.67	70.63	43.6	1.62	63.55	41.0	1.55	72.68	39.5	1.84
March	65.16	36.4	1.79	62.66	37.3	1.68	72.38	43.6	1.66	70.79	43.7	1.62	64.12	41.1	1.56	72.50	39.4	1.84
April	64.62	35.9	1.80	61.62	36.9	1.67	73.15	43.8	1.67	71.00	44.1	1.61	64.27	41.2	1.56	71.02	38.6	1.84
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills ⁴			Plast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical products		
1952: Average	\$73.45	39.7	\$1.85	\$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
1953: Average	79.98	40.6	1.97	76.43	42.7	1.79	71.51	36.3	1.97	84.25	40.9	2.06	87.48	40.5	2.16	87.48	40.5	2.16
April	81.51	41.8	1.95	76.72	43.1	1.78	72.36	37.3	1.94	83.22	41.2	2.02	84.63	40.3	2.10	84.63	40.3	2.10
May	82.52	42.1	1.96	78.04	43.6	1.79	71.00	36.6	1.94	83.43	41.3	2.02	86.72	41.1	2.11	86.72	41.1	2.11
June	79.59	40.4	1.97	77.43	43.5	1.78	68.35	35.6	1.92	84.25	41.3	2.04	87.53	40.9	2.14	87.53	40.9	2.14
July	78.01	39.6	1.97	77.51	43.3	1.79	70.72	35.9	1.97	85.07	40.9	2.08	89.76	40.8	2.20	89.76	40.8	2.20
August	79.20	39.8	1.99	76.80	42.2	1.82	72.00	36.0	2.00	85.28	41.0	2.08	90.20	41.0	2.20	90.20	41.0	2.20
September	76.04	38.6	1.97	77.41	42.3	1.83	73.16	36.4	2.01	85.63	40.2	2.13	90.80	40.0	2.27	90.80	40.0	2.27
October	77.62	39.2	1.98	78.14	42.7	1.83	70.69	35.7	1.98	83.82	40.3	2.08	88.04	40.2	2.19	88.04	40.2	2.19
November	78.41	39.4	1.99	77.04	42.1	1.83	67.97	34.5	1.97	82.78	39.8	2.08	86.33	39.6	2.18	86.33	39.6	2.18
December	79.20	40.0	1.98	76.44	42.0	1.82	73.00	36.5	2.00	82.78	39.8	2.08	85.46	39.2	2.18	85.46	39.2	2.18
1954: January	76.44	39.0	1.96	75.07	40.8	1.84	71.64	36.0	1.99	81.74	39.3	2.08	84.80	38.9	2.18	84.80	38.9	2.18
February	75.86	38.9	1.95	75.81	41.2	1.84	69.95	34.8	2.01	79.52	38.6	2.06	81.27	37.8	2.15	81.27	37.8	2.15
March	75.47	38.7	1.95	74.52	40.5	1.84	65.14	32.9	1.98	78.28	38.0	2.06	79.12	36.8	2.15	79.12	36.8	2.15
April	74.69	38.3	1.95	74.37	40.2	1.85	61.23	31.4	1.95	78.49	38.1	2.06	80.20	37.3	2.15	80.20	37.3	2.15
	Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ⁴			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals ⁴		
1952: Average	\$76.04	41.1	\$1.85	\$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
1953: Average	80.36	41.0	1.96	76.33	40.6	1.88	74.89	40.7	1.84	76.95	40.5	1.90	79.98	40.6	1.97	80.93	41.5	1.95
April	79.10	41.2	1.92	78.40	41.7	1.88	77.10	41.9	1.84	79.68	41.5	1.92	80.95	41.3	1.96	79.46	41.6	1.91
May	79.95	41.0	1.95	77.27	41.1	1.88	75.81	41.2	1.84	79.23	41.7	1.90	79.58	40.6	1.96	79.46	41.6	1.91
June	79.95	41.0	1.95	78.44	41.5	1.89	76.78	41.5	1.85	79.52	41.2	1.93	81.95	41.6	1.97	80.51	41.5	1.94
July	83.82	41.7	2.01	77.33	40.7	1.90	75.89	40.8	1.86	78.09	41.1	1.90	79.19	40.2	1.97	80.34	41.2	1.95
August	81.79	41.1	1.99	76.55	40.5	1.89	74.70	40.6	1.84	75.60	40.0	1.89	80.40	40.4	1.99	81.16	41.2	1.97
September	85.70	41.6	2.06	75.05	39.5	1.90	73.84	39.7	1.86	73.14	38.7	1.89	78.80	39.4	2.00	85.08	41.3	2.06
October	77.62	39.6	1.96	74.28	39.3	1.89	74.03	39.8	1.86	73.90	39.1	1.89	75.83	38.3	1.98	82.39	41.4	1.99
November	78.99	40.3	1.95	73.90	39.1	1.89	73.47	39.5	1.86	71.63	37.9	1.89	76.63	37.7	1.98	82.98	41.7	1.99
December	78.40	40.0	1.96	75.43	39.7	1.90	74.40	40.0	1.86	73.34	38.6	1.90	78.80	39.6	1.99	82.54	41.9	1.97
1954: January	77.41	39.9	1.94	74.30	38.9	1.91	73.51	39.1	1.88	72.77	38.1	1.91	76.43	38.6	1.98	83.40	41.7	2.00
February	77.61	39.8	1.95	72.77	38.5	1.89	71.61	38.5	1.86	70.11	36.9	1.90	77.81	39.3	1.98	79.98	40.6	1.97
March	77.02	39.7	1.94	72.77	38.5	1.89	71.42	38.4	1.86	74.68	39.1	1.91	76.43	38.6	1.98	78.20	39.9	1.96
April	80.39	40.6	1.98	72.77	38.3	1.90	72.37	38.7	1.87	72.39	37.9	1.91	73.48	37.3	1.97	78.41	39.8	1.97
	Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum			Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals ⁴			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum		
1952: Average	\$75.06	41.7	\$1.80	\$76.08	41.8	\$1.82	\$68.15	41.3	\$1.65	\$74.29	41.5	\$1.79	\$76.49	41.8	\$1.83	\$69.95	40.2	\$1.74
1953: Average	80.41	42.1	1.91	81.81	40.5	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	82.91	42.3	1.96	85.37	42.9	1.99	77.93	40.8	1.87
April	78.35	41.9	1.87	80.59	40.7	1.98	74.03	42.3	1.75	83.18	43.1	1.93	87.32	44.1	1.98	77.42	41.4	1.81
May	78.35	41.9	1.87	80.57	40.9	1.97	74.69	42.2	1.77	83.28	42.9	1.94	89.20	44.6	2.00	74.59	40.1	1.86
June	79.61	41.9	1.90	80.79	40.6	1.99	73.22	41.6	1.76	84.83	43.5	1.95	90.25	44.9	2.01	77.27	41.1	1.89
July	79.84	41.8	1.91	80.00	40.0	2.00	71.69	40.5	1.77	82.29	42.2	1.95	86.37	43.4	1.99	75.60	40.0	1.89
August	80.87	41.9	1.93	80.99	39.7	2.04	73.51	41.3	1.78	82.96	41.9	1.98	86.20	43.1	2.00	77.03	39.5	1.95
September	84.20	42.1	2.00	85.32	39.5	2.16	73.80	41.0	1.80	83.22	41.2	2.02	83.64	41.2	2.03	80.80	40.2	2.01
October	81.48	42.0	1.94	83.01	40.1	2.07	73.51	41.3	1.78	81.97	41.4	1.98	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.16	40.9	1.95
November	82.45	42.5	1.94	85.06	40.7	2.09	72.92	41.2	1.77	80.38	40.8	1.97	81.39	40.9	1.99	76.82	39.6	1.94
December	81.60	42.5	1.92	84.25	40.9	2.06	75.36	42.1	1.79	80.59	40.7	1.98	81.20	40.6	2.00	77.79	40.1	1.94
1954: January	82.49	42.3	1.95	84.66	40.9	2.07	73.62	40.9	1.80	78.21	39.7	1.97	7					

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																		
		Primary metal industries—Continued															Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			
		Nonferrous foundries			Miscellaneous primary metal industries ⁴			Iron and steel forgings			Wire drawing			Welded and heavy-riveted pipe			Total: Fabricated metal 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	
1952: Average	\$77.79	41.6	\$1.87	\$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		
1953: Average	80.97	41.1	1.97	87.57	41.5	2.11	91.12	41.8	2.18	84.87	41.0	2.07	84.45	40.6	2.08	77.15	41.7	1.85		
April	80.56	41.1	1.96	88.41	42.3	2.09	92.65	42.5	2.18	85.11	41.8	2.06	85.91	41.5	2.07	77.41	42.3	1.83		
May	80.34	41.2	1.95	86.74	41.5	2.09	90.92	41.9	2.17	85.49	41.5	2.06	82.01	40.4	2.03	77.04	42.1	1.83		
June	80.97	41.1	1.97	86.94	41.6	2.09	89.44	41.6	2.15	86.73	41.9	2.07	81.59	39.8	2.05	77.28	42.0	1.84		
July	80.59	40.7	1.98	85.89	40.9	2.10	88.99	41.2	2.16	84.45	40.6	2.08	82.18	39.7	2.07	76.41	41.3	1.85		
August	79.38	40.5	1.96	87.34	41.2	2.12	90.27	41.6	2.17	85.27	40.8	2.09	83.39	39.9	2.09	76.59	41.4	1.85		
September	80.60	40.5	1.99	86.46	40.4	2.14	88.66	40.3	2.20	83.79	39.9	2.10	82.56	39.5	2.09	75.70	40.7	1.86		
October	81.60	40.8	2.00	86.71	40.9	2.12	89.95	40.7	2.21	82.19	39.9	2.06	85.67	40.6	2.11	77.23	41.3	1.87		
November	80.00	40.0	2.00	85.63	40.2	2.13	90.13	40.6	2.22	81.12	39.0	2.08	84.42	40.2	2.10	76.67	41.0	1.87		
December	81.61	40.6	2.01	86.05	40.4	2.13	90.35	40.7	2.22	82.78	39.8	2.08	85.84	40.3	2.13	78.02	41.5	1.88		
1954: January	80.40	40.0	2.01	83.95	39.6	2.12	88.40	40.0	2.21	81.14	39.2	2.07	83.37	39.7	2.10	76.92	40.7	1.89		
February	80.20	40.1	2.00	83.53	39.4	2.12	87.56	39.8	2.20	81.54	39.2	2.08	82.16	39.5	2.08	76.33	40.6	1.88		
March	79.00	39.5	2.00	82.29	39.0	2.11	85.58	39.9	2.20	81.33	39.1	2.08	82.16	39.5	2.08	75.95	40.4	1.88		
April	78.01	39.2	1.99	81.45	38.6	2.11	83.00	37.9	2.19	80.70	38.8	2.08	82.97	39.7	2.09	76.39	40.1	1.88		
		Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, handtools, and hardware ⁴			Cutlery and edgetools			Handtools			Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies ⁴			
		1952: Average	\$69.31	41.5	\$1.67	\$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
		1953: Average	75.71	41.6	1.82	74.05	41.6	1.78	67.32	41.3	1.63	74.70	41.5	1.80	75.89	41.7	1.82	73.57	40.2	1.83
		April	73.80	41.0	1.80	74.87	42.3	1.77	66.65	41.4	1.61	75.54	42.2	1.79	77.71	42.7	1.82	74.48	40.7	1.83
May	74.16	41.2	1.80	75.12	42.2	1.78	66.08	41.3	1.60	75.00	41.9	1.79	78.14	42.7	1.83	73.71	40.5	1.82		
June	75.24	41.8	1.80	75.36	42.1	1.79	65.92	41.2	1.60	75.96	42.2	1.80	78.02	42.4	1.84	72.98	40.1	1.82		
July	78.32	42.8	1.83	73.21	40.9	1.79	65.29	40.3	1.62	74.34	41.3	1.80	75.03	41.0	1.83	72.98	40.1	1.82		
August	79.30	43.1	1.84	72.45	40.7	1.78	67.48	41.4	1.63	73.08	40.6	1.80	73.71	40.5	1.82	72.80	40.0	1.82		
September	78.02	42.4	1.84	72.27	40.6	1.78	68.89	41.5	1.66	73.62	40.9	1.80	72.76	40.2	1.81	71.76	39.0	1.84		
October	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.67	40.6	1.79	69.22	41.7	1.66	73.49	40.6	1.81	73.16	40.2	1.82	74.56	40.3	1.85		
November	75.70	40.7	1.86	73.39	41.0	1.79	69.39	41.8	1.66	74.03	40.9	1.81	74.26	40.8	1.82	72.31	39.3	1.84		
December	77.93	41.9	1.86	74.39	41.1	1.81	67.89	40.9	1.64	74.07	40.7	1.82	77.00	41.4	1.86	73.63	39.8	1.85		
1954: January	77.79	40.1	1.94	73.16	40.2	1.82	64.12	39.1	1.64	73.57	40.2	1.83	76.33	40.6	1.88	71.80	38.6	1.86		
February	81.71	41.9	1.95	73.38	40.1	1.83	65.67	39.8	1.65	73.42	39.9	1.84	75.76	40.3	1.88	73.10	39.3	1.86		
March	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.04	39.8	1.81	65.44	39.9	1.64	73.05	39.7	1.84	74.03	39.8	1.86	73.10	39.3	1.86		
April	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.62	39.9	1.82	63.41	38.9	1.63	72.10	39.4	1.83	75.95	40.4	1.88	71.04	38.4	1.85		
		Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products ⁴			Structural steel and ornamental metal-work			Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim			Boiler-shop products			
		1952: Average	\$73.60	40.0	\$1.84	\$69.87	41.1	\$1.70	\$74.87	42.3	\$1.77	\$75.05	42.4	\$1.77	\$74.23	41.7	\$1.78	\$74.80	42.5	\$1.76
		1953: Average	75.64	39.6	1.91	72.32	40.4	1.79	80.75	42.5	1.90	81.27	43.0	1.89	78.44	41.5	1.89	80.94	42.6	1.90
		April	77.38	40.3	1.92	73.21	40.9	1.79	80.04	42.8	1.87	79.55	43.0	1.85	78.58	41.8	1.88	80.35	43.2	1.86
May	76.19	40.1	1.90	72.27	40.6	1.78	79.85	42.7	1.87	80.35	43.2	1.86	79.34	42.2	1.88	79.85	42.7	1.87		
June	74.26	39.5	1.88	72.32	40.4	1.79	80.46	42.8	1.88	81.97	43.6	1.88	81.13	42.7	1.90	80.09	42.6	1.88		
July	74.09	39.2	1.89	72.50	40.5	1.79	79.00	41.8	1.89	79.71	42.4	1.88	78.44	41.5	1.89	80.98	42.4	1.91		
August	74.67	39.3	1.90	72.14	40.3	1.79	81.60	42.5	1.92	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.71	40.9	1.90	82.22	42.6	1.93		
September	72.58	37.8	1.92	71.31	39.4	1.81	80.48	41.7	1.93	80.26	41.8	1.92	76.95	40.5	1.90	80.48	41.7	1.93		
October	76.43	39.6	1.93	73.71	40.5	1.82	83.03	42.8	1.94	84.39	43.5	1.94	76.67	41.0	1.87	82.88	42.5	1.95		
November	76.04	39.4	1.93	71.13	39.3	1.81	81.87	42.2	1.94	83.23	42.9	1.94	76.52	40.7	1.88	81.48	42.0	1.94		
December	75.66	39.2	1.93	72.80	40.0	1.82	83.23	42.9	1.94	85.17	43.9	1.94	79.61	41.9	1.90	82.60	42.8	1.93		
1954: January	74.69	38.9	1.92	70.46	38.5	1.83	80.26	41.8	1.92	82.18	42.8	1.92	75.39	40.1	1.88	80.87	41.9	1.93		
February	74.69	38.9	1.92	72.29	39.5	1.83	79.49	41.4	1.92	80.79	42.3	1.91	74.86	39.4	1.90	80.67	41.8	1.93		
March	76.04	39.4	1.93	71.92	39.3	1.83	78.69	41.2	1.91	79.99	42.1	1.90	76.21	39.9	1.91	79.30	41.3	1.92		
April	72.58	37.8	1.92	70.25	38.6	1.82	78.91	41.1	1.92	79.61	41.9	1.90	76.22	39.7	1.92	79.13	41.0	1.93		
		Sheet-metalwork			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ⁴			Vitreous-enameled products			Stamped and pressed metal products			Lighting fixtures			Fabricated wire products			
		1952: Average	\$75.18	42.0	\$1.79	\$74.29	41.5	\$1.79	\$54.00	37.5	\$1.44	\$77.33	41.8	\$1.85	\$68.00	40.0	\$1.70	\$68.30	40.9	\$1.67
		1953: Average	80.22	42.0	1.91	78.81	41.7	1.89	59.06	38.6	1.53	81.90	42.0	1.95	72.50	40.5	1.79	72.62	40.8	1.78
		April	80.33	42.5	1.89	79.29	42.4	1.87	57.08	37.8	1.51	82.18	42.8	1.92	71.10	40.4	1.76	72.51	41.2	1.76
May	79.99	42.1	1.90	79.15	42.1	1.88	57.53	38.1	1.51	81.83	42.4	1.93	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76		
June	78.81	41.7	1.89	78.58	41.8	1.88	58.22	38.3	1.52	81.67	42.1	1.94	70.98	40.1	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76		
July	75.79	40.1	1.89	78.88	41.3	1.91	63.45	41.2	1.54	82.15	41.7	1.97	71.42	39.9	1.79	72.22	39.9	1.81		
August	80.03	41.9	1.91	77.71	40.9	1.90	59.60	38.7	1.54	80.95	41.3	1.96	68.64	39.0	1.76	72.85	40.7	1.79		
September	82.71	42.2	1.96	76.78	40.2	1.91	57.15	36.4	1.57	79.59	40.4	1.97	69.74	39.4	1.77	71.82	39.9	1.80		
October	83.46	42.8	1.95	78.91	41.1	1.92	58.83	38.2	1.54	81.77	41.3	1.98	73.67	40.7	1.81	73.89	40.6	1.82		
November	80.90	41.7	1.94	78.12	40.9	1.91	59.59	38.2	1.56	80.36	41.0	1.96	72.90	40.5	1.80	73.12	40.4	1.81		
December	80.93	41.5	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	60.60	38.6	1.57	81.97	41.4	1.98	75.58	41.3	1.83	71.31	39.4	1.81		
1954: January	77.95	40.6	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	61.88	38.2	1.62	83.63	41.4	2.02	72.58	40.1	1					

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products ⁴			Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails			Steel springs			Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets			Screw-machine products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1952: Average	\$73.02	42.7	\$1.71	\$79.61	43.5	\$1.83	\$74.26	40.8	\$1.82	\$72.83	42.1	\$1.73	\$76.37	44.4	\$1.72	\$79.79	42.9	\$1.86
1953: Average	78.51	42.9	1.83	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.13	42.2	1.97	79.18	42.8	1.85	81.07	44.3	1.83	82.91	42.3	1.96
April	80.70	44.1	1.83	82.06	42.3	1.94	84.28	43.0	1.96	80.78	43.9	1.84	84.00	45.9	1.83	83.66	42.9	1.95
May	80.70	44.1	1.83	84.44	43.3	1.95	84.71	43.0	1.97	81.77	44.2	1.85	83.27	45.5	1.83	83.07	42.6	1.95
June	79.97	43.7	1.83	83.61	43.1	1.94	83.69	42.7	1.96	81.03	43.8	1.85	83.25	45.0	1.85	82.49	42.3	1.95
July	77.78	42.5	1.83	82.52	42.1	1.96	82.12	41.9	1.96	78.26	42.3	1.85	79.97	43.7	1.83	81.73	41.7	1.96
August	77.59	42.4	1.83	83.95	42.4	1.98	79.93	41.2	1.94	78.31	42.1	1.86	78.99	43.4	1.82	82.12	41.9	1.96
September	76.36	41.5	1.84	82.42	40.8	2.02	79.40	40.1	1.98	77.00	41.4	1.86	77.78	42.5	1.83	82.57	41.7	1.98
October	76.36	41.5	1.84	83.43	41.3	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01	76.63	41.2	1.86	78.38	42.6	1.84	83.58	42.0	1.99
November	76.36	41.5	1.84	82.21	40.7	2.02	81.81	40.7	2.01	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.75	42.8	1.84	82.78	41.6	1.99
December	77.52	41.9	1.85	83.84	41.1	2.04	84.22	41.9	2.01	77.19	41.5	1.86	78.75	42.8	1.84	84.42	42.0	2.01
1954: January	74.70	40.6	1.84	81.41	40.3	2.02	81.40	40.7	2.00	74.00	40.0	1.85	75.76	41.4	1.83	82.40	41.2	2.00
February	75.85	41.0	1.85	82.01	40.6	2.02	79.00	40.1	1.97	75.92	40.6	1.87	75.95	41.5	1.83	82.60	41.3	2.00
March	74.34	40.4	1.84	82.61	41.1	2.01	77.03	39.3	1.96	73.66	39.6	1.86	74.62	41.0	1.82	82.20	41.1	2.00
April	72.47	39.6	1.83	80.60	40.1	2.01	75.07	38.3	1.96	72.52	39.2	1.85	72.07	39.6	1.82	81.00	40.5	2.00
	Engines and turbines⁴			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors⁴			Tractors		Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			
1952: Average	\$82.68	42.4	\$1.95	\$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
1953: Average	85.28	41.2	2.07	93.66	42.0	2.23	82.41	41.0	2.01	77.21	39.8	1.94	79.20	39.6	2.00	75.20	40.0	1.88
April	83.43	41.3	2.02	86.90	40.8	2.13	82.39	41.4	1.99	79.18	40.4	1.96	80.20	39.9	2.01	78.12	40.9	1.91
May	85.70	41.6	2.06	98.08	43.4	2.26	81.59	41.0	1.99	77.41	39.9	1.94	79.20	39.6	2.00	75.58	40.2	1.88
June	84.67	41.3	2.05	87.94	40.9	2.15	83.63	41.4	2.02	76.62	39.7	1.93	78.80	39.6	1.99	74.61	39.9	1.87
July	83.43	40.5	2.06	83.98	38.0	2.21	83.43	41.3	2.02	75.85	39.3	1.93	77.22	39.0	1.98	74.45	39.6	1.88
August	85.06	40.7	2.09	99.39	43.4	2.29	80.00	39.8	2.01	76.81	39.8	1.93	79.20	40.0	1.88	74.64	39.7	1.88
September	85.89	40.9	2.10	96.30	42.8	2.25	82.01	40.2	2.04	75.66	39.2	1.93	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.70	39.2	1.88
October	87.14	41.3	2.11	97.58	42.8	2.28	83.64	40.8	2.05	75.26	39.2	1.92	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.28	39.4	1.86
November	85.88	40.7	2.11	94.24	41.7	2.26	82.62	40.3	2.05	75.46	39.3	1.92	79.00	39.5	2.00	72.52	39.2	1.85
December	88.61	41.6	2.13	99.72	42.8	2.33	84.87	41.2	2.06	76.64	39.3	1.95	79.79	39.5	2.02	73.70	39.2	1.88
1954: January	86.51	41.0	2.11	97.02	42.0	2.31	82.42	40.6	2.03	77.03	39.5	1.95	80.19	39.7	2.02	74.47	39.4	1.89
February	86.30	40.9	2.11	97.06	42.2	2.30	82.62	40.5	2.04	77.62	39.6	1.96	79.78	39.3	2.03	76.02	39.8	1.91
March	86.28	40.7	2.12	99.03	42.5	2.33	81.20	40.0	2.03	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.40	39.9	2.04	77.38	40.3	1.92
April	83.39	39.9	2.09	90.00	40.0	2.25	81.00	39.9	2.03	78.41	39.6	1.98	80.17	39.3	2.04	76.61	39.9	1.92
	Construction and mining machinery⁴			Construction and mining machinery, except for oilfields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery⁴			Machine tools		Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			
1952: Average	\$77.61	43.6	\$1.78	\$76.64	43.3	\$1.77	\$79.48	44.4	\$1.79	\$91.87	46.4	\$1.98	\$89.96	47.1	\$1.91	\$85.95	45.0	\$1.91
1953: Average	79.42	41.8	1.80	78.85	41.5	1.90	80.98	42.4	1.91	96.64	45.8	2.11	94.92	46.3	2.05	89.52	44.1	2.03
April	80.28	42.7	1.83	80.51	42.6	1.89	79.79	42.9	1.86	97.60	46.7	2.09	96.08	47.1	2.04	91.76	45.2	2.03
May	80.51	42.6	1.89	80.75	42.5	1.90	80.65	42.9	1.88	97.44	46.4	2.10	95.27	46.7	2.04	90.34	44.5	2.03
June	80.60	42.2	1.91	80.22	42.0	1.91	82.18	42.8	1.92	94.89	45.4	2.09	93.43	45.8	2.04	90.09	44.6	2.02
July	78.47	41.3	1.90	77.90	41.0	1.90	80.22	42.0	1.91	93.18	44.8	2.08	91.15	44.9	2.03	89.93	44.3	2.03
August	77.52	40.8	1.90	76.76	40.4	1.90	80.03	41.9	1.91	94.95	45.0	2.11	91.55	45.1	2.03	89.76	44.0	2.04
September	76.21	39.9	1.91	76.59	40.1	1.91	74.86	39.4	1.90	96.30	45.0	2.14	95.68	46.0	2.08	86.90	42.6	2.04
October	78.14	40.7	1.92	76.78	40.2	1.91	81.09	41.8	1.94	98.04	45.6	2.15	96.56	46.2	2.09	87.92	43.1	2.04
November	78.55	40.7	1.93	77.18	40.2	1.92	81.93	41.8	1.96	95.66	44.7	2.14	95.10	45.5	2.09	86.92	42.4	2.05
December	79.54	41.0	1.94	78.17	40.5	1.93	83.33	42.3	1.97	96.75	45.0	2.15	96.18	45.8	2.10	87.95	42.9	2.05
1954: January	79.76	40.9	1.95	77.59	40.2	1.93	84.77	42.6	1.99	94.60	44.0	2.15	93.66	44.6	2.10	85.27	41.8	2.04
February	80.93	41.5	1.95	78.36	40.6	1.93	86.33	43.6	1.98	94.39	43.9	2.19	93.63	44.8	2.09	86.51	42.2	2.05
March	79.93	41.2	1.94	78.74	40.8	1.93	81.90	42.0	1.95	93.74	43.6	2.15	93.21	44.6	2.09	86.10	42.0	2.05
April	78.94	40.9	1.93	77.57	40.4	1.92	82.12	41.9	1.96	92.23	42.7	2.16	89.63	43.3	2.07	84.46	41.0	2.06
	Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)⁴			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery		Printing-trades machinery and equipment			
1952: Average	\$95.53	46.6	\$2.05	\$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
1953: Average	100.93	46.3	2.18	81.32	42.8	1.90	81.66	42.7	1.91	71.93	41.1	1.75	82.84	44.3	1.87	94.59	44.2	2.14
April	101.27	47.1	2.15	81.84	43.3	1.89	79.61	41.9	1.90	72.38	41.6	1.74	84.22	44.8	1.88	95.64	44.9	2.13
May	101.99	47.0	2.17	81.65	43.2	1.89	83.28	43.6	1.91	72.80	41.6	1.75	83.22	44.5	1.87	94.13	44.4	2.12
June	97.61	45.4	2.15	81.27	43.0	1.89	81.51	42.9	1.90	72.45	41.4	1.75	82.84	44.3	1.87	92.00	43.6	2.11
July	96.30	45.0	2.14	80.37	42.3	1.90	82.75	43.1	1.92	69.60	40.0	1.74	81.97	43.6	1.88	93.93	44.1	2.13
August	99.21	45.3	2.19	79.76	42.2	1.89	82.32	43.1	1.91	70.47	40.5	1.74	81.03	43.8	1.85	91.15	43.2	2.11
September	100.33	45.4	2.21	80.26	41.8	1.92	81.25	42.1	1.93	69.34	39.4	1.76	82.03	43.4	1.89	93.09	43.5	2.14
October	103.71	46.3	2.24	81.22	42.3	1.92	81.45	42.2	1.93	71.98	40.9	1.76	82.40	43.6	1.89	94.83	43.3	2.19
November	100.11	45.3	2.21	81.48	42.0	1.94	81.09	41.8	1.94	71.15	40.2	1.77	81.65	43.2	1.89	97.46	44.3	2.20
December	101.47	45.5	2.23	83.23	42.9	1.94	83.89	42.8	1.96	73.63	41.6	1.77	86.98	43.3	1.92	97.24	44.0	2.21
1954: January	99.23	44.7	2.22	80.51	41.5	1.94	84.15	42.5	1.98	70.09								

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

		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
Year and month	General industrial machinery ⁴			Pumps, air and gas compressors			Conveyors and conveying equipment			Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans			Industrial trucks, tractors, etc.			Mechanical power-transmission equipment			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1952: Average	\$79.24	43.3	\$1.83	\$78.66	43.7	\$1.80	\$79.79	42.9	\$1.86	\$74.47	42.8	\$1.74	\$81.22	43.2	\$1.88	\$79.98	43.0	\$1.86	
1953: Average	83.42	43.0	1.94	81.98	42.7	1.92	84.44	43.3	1.95	76.50	42.6	1.80	83.50	42.6	1.96	85.93	43.4	1.98	
1954: Average	83.33	43.4	1.92	82.70	43.3	1.91	85.22	43.7	1.95	76.01	42.7	1.78	84.24	43.2	1.95	86.24	44.0	1.96	
April	83.76	43.4	1.93	82.56	43.0	1.92	85.36	44.0	1.94	76.54	43.0	1.78	84.83	43.5	1.95	86.24	44.0	1.96	
May	83.38	43.2	1.93	82.37	42.9	1.92	84.97	43.8	1.94	77.51	43.3	1.79	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.06	43.4	1.96	
June	82.60	42.8	1.93	80.83	42.1	1.92	85.36	44.0	1.94	75.58	42.7	1.82	82.35	41.8	1.97	85.50	43.4	1.97	
July	82.45	42.5	1.94	80.87	41.9	1.93	83.27	42.3	1.94	78.62	43.2	1.86	83.07	42.6	1.95	84.94	42.9	1.95	
August	83.69	42.7	1.96	84.91	43.1	1.97	83.27	42.8	1.97	78.02	42.4	1.84	84.51	42.9	1.97	84.60	42.3	2.00	
September	83.92	42.6	1.97	83.30	42.5	1.96	84.32	42.8	1.97	75.99	41.3	1.84	84.18	42.3	1.99	85.02	42.3	2.01	
October	83.33	42.3	1.97	81.51	41.8	1.95	85.77	43.1	1.99	76.54	41.6	1.84	80.54	41.3	1.95	85.85	42.5	2.02	
November	83.95	42.4	1.98	80.90	41.7	1.94	85.80	42.9	2.00	76.54	41.6	1.84	80.54	41.3	1.95	83.82	41.7	2.01	
December	81.36	41.2	1.97	80.56	41.1	1.96	81.76	41.5	1.97	75.07	40.8	1.84	73.15	38.1	1.92	81.99	41.2	1.99	
1954: January	81.36	41.2	1.97	80.56	41.1	1.96	82.76	41.8	1.98	74.26	40.8	1.82	76.04	39.4	1.93	81.99	41.2	1.99	
February	79.77	40.7	1.96	78.38	40.4	1.94	81.16	41.2	1.97	73.02	39.9	1.83	76.63	39.5	1.94	79.40	40.1	1.88	
March	80.19	40.3	1.95	77.59	40.2	1.93	80.16	40.9	1.96	72.62	39.9	1.82	77.02	39.7	1.94	79.00	39.9	1.98	
April	80.19	40.3	1.95	77.59	40.2	1.93	80.16	40.9	1.96	72.62	39.9	1.82	77.02	39.7	1.94	79.00	39.9	1.98	

		Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
		Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices ⁴			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines ⁴			Domestic laundry equipment		
Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	1952: Average	\$76.97	43.0	\$1.79	\$75.26	40.9	\$1.84	\$81.80	40.9	\$2.00	\$68.88	41.0	\$1.68	\$75.81	41.2	\$1.84	\$74.89	40.7	\$1.84
1953: Average	81.02	42.2	1.92	77.38	40.3	1.92	83.21	40.2	2.07	70.93	40.3	1.76	78.74	40.8	1.93	78.57	40.5	1.94	
1954: Average	80.46	42.8	1.88	76.95	40.5	1.90	82.82	40.4	2.05	69.43	39.9	1.74	80.51	41.5	1.94	76.24	39.5	1.93	
April	81.43	42.7	1.90	75.79	40.1	1.89	81.40	39.9	2.04	69.03	39.9	1.73	78.53	40.9	1.92	77.78	40.3	1.93	
May	81.02	42.2	1.92	77.76	40.5	1.92	83.62	40.2	2.08	70.75	40.2	1.76	77.76	40.5	1.92	77.41	39.9	1.94	
June	77.46	41.2	1.88	77.01	39.9	1.93	83.01	40.1	2.07	70.98	40.1	1.77	78.96	40.7	1.94	74.88	38.6	1.94	
July	80.70	41.6	1.94	76.80	40.0	1.92	81.77	39.5	2.07	71.33	40.3	1.77	77.20	40.0	1.93	75.64	39.6	1.91	
August	80.93	41.5	1.95	77.78	40.3	1.93	81.99	39.8	2.06	72.54	40.3	1.80	76.82	39.6	1.94	77.42	39.3	1.97	
September	84.35	42.6	1.98	78.38	40.4	1.94	83.81	40.1	2.09	73.98	41.1	1.80	79.18	40.4	1.96	81.77	41.3	1.98	
October	81.76	41.5	1.97	78.39	40.2	1.95	84.21	40.1	2.10	72.54	40.3	1.80	77.03	39.5	1.95	78.20	39.9	1.96	
November	83.36	42.1	1.98	79.59	40.4	1.97	85.44	40.3	2.12	72.94	40.3	1.81	78.01	39.8	1.96	77.03	39.3	1.96	
December	82.98	41.7	1.99	78.60	39.9	1.97	84.40	40.0	2.11	71.31	39.4	1.81	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.91	38.1	1.94	
1954: January	82.76	41.8	1.98	77.81	39.7	1.96	84.19	39.9	2.11	71.50	39.5	1.81	78.01	39.8	1.96	77.42	39.7	1.95	
February	81.77	41.3	1.98	77.62	39.6	1.96	84.61	40.1	2.11	69.89	38.4	1.82	78.01	39.8	1.96	79.20	39.8	1.99	
March	80.19	40.5	1.98	77.82	39.5	1.97	83.74	39.5	2.12	72.13	39.2	1.84	76.05	38.8	1.96	74.82	37.6	1.99	
April	80.19	40.5	1.98	77.82	39.5	1.97	83.74	39.5	2.12	72.13	39.2	1.84	76.05	38.8	1.96	74.82	37.6	1.99	

		Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
		Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts ⁴			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings		
Year and month	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
	1952: Average	\$76.39	43.9	\$1.74	\$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
1953: Average	76.56	42.3	1.81	77.01	39.9	1.93	79.76	40.9	1.95	78.55	41.5	1.90	77.90	41.0	1.90	77.71	40.9	1.90	
1954: Average	75.72	42.3	1.79	78.01	39.8	1.96	82.12	41.9	1.96	79.15	42.1	1.88	77.83	41.4	1.88	79.38	42.0	1.89	
April	75.18	42.0	1.79	76.62	39.7	1.93	79.73	41.1	1.94	77.64	41.3	1.88	76.70	40.8	1.88	76.52	40.7	1.88	
May	76.44	42.0	1.82	77.01	39.9	1.93	78.96	40.7	1.94	78.44	41.5	1.89	77.08	41.0	1.88	78.12	40.9	1.91	
June	76.74	42.4	1.81	77.99	40.2	1.94	80.16	40.9	1.96	76.17	40.3	1.89	73.13	38.9	1.88	76.95	40.5	1.90	
July	76.80	42.2	1.82	75.83	39.7	1.91	77.42	39.7	1.95	79.04	41.6	1.90	78.69	41.2	1.91	78.06	41.3	1.89	
August	75.03	41.0	1.83	77.20	40.0	1.93	76.83	39.4	1.95	79.30	41.3	1.92	79.52	41.2	1.93	77.57	40.4	1.92	
September	78.57	42.7	1.84	77.02	39.7	1.94	79.40	40.1	1.98	79.49	41.4	1.92	80.10	41.5	1.93	76.22	39.7	1.92	
October	76.91	41.8	1.84	78.61	39.7	1.98	77.03	39.1	1.97	79.73	41.1	1.94	80.73	41.4	1.95	76.04	39.4	1.93	
November	77.75	41.8	1.86	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.41	39.6	1.98	80.93	41.5	1.95	81.54	41.6	1.96	78.59	40.3	1.95	
December	73.93	40.4	1.83	77.60	39.8	2.00	79.40	39.9	1.99	78.57	40.5	1.94	78.78	40.4	1.95	77.42	39.5	1.96	
1954: January	75.26	40.9	1.84	79.20	39.8	1.99	79.00	39.7	1.99	78.18	40.3	1.94	78.78	40.4	1.95	75.85	39.1	1.94	
February	75.11	40.6	1.85	79.60	40.0	1.99	78.61	39.7	1.98	78.18	40.3	1.94	79.18	40.4	1.96	75.08	38.9	1.93	
March	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.80	39.6	1.99	76.44	38.8	1.97	76.62	39.7	1.93	77.41	39.9	1.94	73.54	38.3	1.92	
April	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.80	39.6	1.99	76.44	38.8	1.97	76.62	39.7	1.93	77.41	39.9	1.94	73.54	38.3	1.92	

		Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
		Machinery (except electrical)—Con.			Electrical machinery														
Year and month	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus ⁴			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1952: Average	\$78.55	43.4	\$1.81	\$68.80	41.2	\$1.67	\$74.40	41.8	\$1.78	\$64.78	41.0	\$1.58	\$75.58	41.3	\$1.83	\$71.48	41.8	\$1.71	
1953: Average	80.28	42.7	1.88	71.81	40.8	1.76	77.83	41.4	1.88	68.54	40.8	1.68	77.83	41.4	1.88	73.57	41.1	1.79	
1954: Average	80.78	43.2	1.87	71.86	41.3	1.74	78.54	42.0	1.87	68.72	41.4	1.66	78.58	41.8	1.88	72.75	41.1	1.77	
April	79.48	42.5	1.87	70.99	40.8	1.74	77.42	41.4	1.87	68.06	41.0	1.66	77.98	41.7	1.87	72.27	40.6	1.78	
May	80.09	42.6	1.88	71.															

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switch-board and industrial controls			Electrical welding apparatus			Electrical appliances			Insulated wire and cable		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$80.22	42.0	\$1.91	\$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
1953: Average	\$4.03	41.6	2.02	76.33	40.6	1.88	75.84	41.9	1.81	85.20	42.6	2.00	76.92	40.7	1.89	72.24	42.0	1.72
1953: April	\$5.00	42.5	2.00	76.33	41.2	1.86	75.90	42.4	1.79	86.28	42.5	2.03	77.83	41.4	1.88	73.53	43.0	1.71
1953: May	\$2.78	41.6	1.99	77.46	41.2	1.88	74.82	41.8	1.79	84.80	42.4	2.00	76.89	40.9	1.88	73.87	43.2	1.71
1953: June	\$4.42	40.9	2.01	76.45	41.1	1.86	74.46	41.6	1.79	83.78	42.1	1.99	74.80	40.0	1.87	72.93	42.4	1.72
1953: July	\$3.22	41.2	2.02	75.98	40.2	1.88	75.12	41.5	1.81	84.82	42.2	2.01	75.36	40.3	1.87	70.86	41.2	1.72
1953: August	\$2.62	40.9	2.02	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.49	41.8	1.83	86.25	42.7	2.02	75.62	39.8	1.90	69.14	40.2	1.72
1953: September	\$4.25	40.9	2.06	76.59	40.1	1.91	77.28	42.0	1.84	86.09	42.2	2.04	76.80	40.0	1.92	71.51	40.4	1.77
1953: October	\$2.62	40.5	2.04	76.00	40.0	1.90	75.95	41.5	1.83	83.36	42.1	1.98	78.55	40.7	1.93	70.69	41.1	1.72
1953: November	\$4.05	41.2	2.04	76.81	39.8	1.93	76.54	41.6	1.84	81.77	41.3	1.98	77.76	40.5	1.92	69.60	40.7	1.71
1953: December	\$4.67	41.3	2.05	76.63	39.5	1.94	76.91	41.1	1.84	81.38	41.1	1.98	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.77	40.8	1.71
1954: January	\$2.62	40.5	2.04	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.11	40.6	1.85	78.21	39.7	1.97	74.87	39.2	1.91	67.20	39.3	1.71
1954: February	\$3.23	40.6	2.05	76.24	39.3	1.94	75.48	40.8	1.85	78.39	40.2	1.95	76.02	39.8	1.91	69.32	40.3	1.72
1954: March	\$2.01	40.2	2.04	78.20	40.1	1.95	74.37	40.2	1.87	80.56	41.1	1.96	76.03	39.6	1.92	68.57	40.1	1.71
1954: April	\$0.59	39.7	2.03	76.83	39.2	1.96	73.84	39.7	1.86	83.73	42.5	1.97	74.49	39.0	1.91	67.20	39.3	1.71
	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ⁴			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment		
1952: Average	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82	\$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
1953: Average	76.70	40.8	1.88	65.21	40.5	1.61	66.66	40.4	1.65	64.64	39.9	1.62	62.27	40.7	1.53	82.49	42.3	1.95
1953: April	78.96	42.0	1.88	66.49	41.3	1.61	66.18	40.6	1.63	64.00	40.0	1.60	62.67	41.5	1.51	82.29	42.2	1.95
1953: May	77.19	41.5	1.86	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.53	40.2	1.63	63.36	39.6	1.60	62.21	41.2	1.51	82.71	42.2	1.96
1953: June	77.90	41.0	1.90	63.12	39.7	1.59	66.66	40.4	1.63	64.64	39.9	1.62	62.73	41.0	1.53	82.91	42.3	1.96
1953: July	75.20	40.0	1.88	61.78	39.1	1.58	65.34	39.6	1.65	63.50	39.2	1.62	62.22	40.4	1.54	77.59	40.2	1.93
1953: August	75.20	40.0	1.88	63.52	39.7	1.60	67.73	40.8	1.66	65.36	40.1	1.63	64.06	41.6	1.54	83.66	42.9	1.95
1953: September	74.28	39.3	1.89	66.58	40.6	1.64	67.06	40.4	1.66	64.71	39.7	1.63	63.65	40.8	1.56	83.42	43.0	1.94
1953: October	75.43	39.7	1.90	66.42	40.5	1.64	66.97	40.1	1.67	65.44	39.9	1.64	60.37	39.2	1.54	83.69	42.7	1.96
1953: November	76.00	40.0	1.90	65.85	40.4	1.63	67.26	39.8	1.69	66.23	39.9	1.66	58.19	37.3	1.56	82.71	42.2	1.96
1953: December	74.84	39.6	1.89	65.44	39.9	1.64	67.49	39.7	1.70	67.03	39.9	1.68	59.19	37.7	1.57	81.12	41.6	1.95
1954: January	75.06	39.3	1.91	64.12	39.1	1.64	65.96	38.8	1.70	65.02	38.7	1.68	59.72	37.8	1.58	77.78	40.3	1.93
1954: February	75.24	39.6	1.90	65.01	39.4	1.65	67.89	39.7	1.71	67.09	39.7	1.69	61.78	39.1	1.58	79.38	40.5	1.96
1954: March	73.32	39.0	1.88	65.24	39.3	1.66	67.55	39.5	1.71	66.59	39.4	1.69	61.39	39.1	1.57	78.99	40.3	1.96
1954: April	71.63	38.1	1.88	64.02	38.8	1.65	66.86	39.1	1.71	65.91	39.0	1.69	62.17	39.6	1.57	77.03	39.5	1.95
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Miscellaneous electrical products ⁴			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: transportation equipment			Automobiles ⁴		
1952: Average	\$65.93	40.7	\$1.62	\$73.34	41.2	\$1.78	\$56.66	39.9	\$1.42	\$72.93	42.9	\$1.70	\$81.14	41.4	\$1.96	\$82.82	40.6	\$2.04
1953: Average	67.94	40.2	1.69	76.67	41.0	1.87	59.20	40.0	1.48	72.36	40.2	1.80	85.28	41.2	2.07	87.95	41.1	2.14
1953: April	67.30	40.3	1.67	75.81	41.2	1.84	58.80	40.0	1.47	71.78	40.1	1.79	85.70	41.6	2.06	88.83	41.9	2.12
1953: May	67.64	40.5	1.67	75.62	41.1	1.84	60.38	40.8	1.48	69.77	40.1	1.74	84.67	41.3	2.05	87.15	41.5	2.10
1953: June	68.04	40.5	1.68	78.54	42.0	1.87	58.40	40.0	1.46	67.73	38.7	1.75	85.08	41.1	2.07	89.23	41.5	2.15
1953: July	67.70	40.3	1.68	79.76	42.2	1.89	57.17	39.7	1.44	68.11	38.7	1.76	84.86	40.8	2.08	87.91	40.7	2.16
1953: August	69.36	40.8	1.70	79.80	42.0	1.90	60.05	40.3	1.49	71.56	40.2	1.78	85.70	41.2	2.08	88.58	41.2	2.15
1953: September	68.23	39.9	1.71	79.32	41.1	1.93	58.86	39.5	1.49	73.49	40.6	1.81	84.23	40.3	2.09	86.58	39.9	2.17
1953: October	68.51	40.3	1.70	76.73	40.6	1.89	59.95	39.7	1.51	75.14	40.4	1.86	85.89	40.9	2.10	88.13	40.8	2.16
1953: November	68.00	40.0	1.70	76.95	40.5	1.90	60.19	39.6	1.52	73.63	39.8	1.85	84.84	40.4	2.10	87.02	40.1	2.17
1953: December	68.51	39.6	1.73	75.33	39.7	1.91	60.74	39.7	1.63	74.74	40.4	1.85	85.88	40.7	2.11	87.42	40.1	2.18
1954: January	68.43	39.1	1.75	76.22	39.7	1.92	59.13	38.9	1.52	74.64	39.7	1.88	85.86	40.5	2.12	89.79	41.0	2.19
1954: February	69.60	40.0	1.74	76.99	40.1	1.92	60.80	40.0	1.52	77.74	40.7	1.91	84.82	40.2	2.11	85.72	39.5	2.17
1954: March	69.13	39.5	1.75	74.69	38.9	1.92	60.74	39.7	1.53	80.32	41.4	1.94	84.21	40.1	2.10	84.93	39.5	2.15
1954: April	68.56	39.4	1.74	75.65	39.4	1.92	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.57	40.4	1.92	85.24	40.4	2.11	88.10	40.6	2.17
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ⁴			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
1952: Average	\$83.64	40.6	\$2.06	\$70.18	40.8	\$1.72	\$70.52	41.0	\$1.72	\$81.70	43.0	\$1.90	\$79.66	42.6	\$1.87	\$86.92	43.9	\$1.98
1953: Average	88.78	41.1	2.16	74.26	40.8	1.82	73.60	40.0	1.84	83.80	41.9	2.00	82.19	41.3	1.99	87.29	43.0	2.03
1953: April	89.67	41.9	2.14	74.85	40.9	1.83	74.98	41.2	1.82	83.16	42.0	1.98	82.17	41.5	1.98	85.40	42.7	2.00
1953: May	88.19	41.6	2.12	72.94	40.3	1.81	73.93	40.4	1.83	82.57	41.7	1.98	80.97	41.1	1.97	85.80	42.9	2.00
1953: June	90.06	41.5	2.17	72.18	40.1	1.80	73.16	40.2	1.82	81.99	41.2	1.99	80.18	40.7	1.97	84.84	42.0	2.02
1953: July	88.32	40.7	2.17	73.12	40.4	1.81	71.74	39.2	1.83	82.59	41.5	1.99	80.57	40.9	1.97	86.68	42.7	2.03
1953: August	89.21	41.3	2.16	75.48	41.7	1.81	73.84	39.7	1.86	83.60	41.8	2.00	82.39	41.4	1.99	86.90	42.6	2.04
1953: September	87.38	39.9	2.19	74.85	40.9	1.83	71.98	38.7	1.86	83.21	41.4	2.01	80.99	40.7	1.99	87.54	42.7	2.05
1953: October	89.16	40.9	2.18	73.89	40.6	1.82	74.80	40.0	1.82	84.03	41.6	2.02	82.61	41.1	2.01	87.55	42.5	2.06
1953: November	87.82	40.1	2.19	74.70	40.6	1.84	75.95	40.1	1.88	84.03	41.6	2.02	82.61	41.1	2.01	86.93	42.2	2.06
1953: December	88.22	40.1	2.20	78.77	41.9	1.88	75.79	40.1	1.89	85.27	41.8	2.04	83.43	41.1	2.03	87.96	42.7	2.06
1954: January	90.42	41.1	2.20	75.58	40.2	1.88	72.56	38.8	1.87	83.23	40.6	2.05	82.21	40.1	2.05	84.67	41.3	2.05
1954: February	86.11	39.5	2.18	72.68	39.5	1.84	73.49	39.3	1.87	85.28	41.2	2.07	85.49	41.3	2.07	85.28	41.0	2.08
1954: March	85.10	39.4	2.16	74.89	40.7	1.84	72.89	39.4	1.85	84.46	41.0	2.06	84.67	41.1	2.06	84.24	40.5	2.08
1954: April	89.13	40.7	2.19	74.96	40.3	1.86	72.47	39.6	1.83	83.43	40.5	2.06	83.22	40.4	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07

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																						
	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing ⁴			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing										
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings								
1952: Average	\$92.25	45.0	\$2.05	\$81.22	43.2	\$1.88	\$75.58	40.2	\$1.88	\$76.78	40.2	\$1.91	\$66.23	39.9	\$1.66								
1953: Average	85.90	41.9	2.05	85.17	42.8	1.99	79.37	39.1	2.03	80.91	38.9	2.08	70.58	40.1	1.76								
April	83.84	41.3	2.03	85.10	43.2	1.97	80.59	39.7	2.03	81.95	39.4	2.08	71.86	41.3	1.74								
May	83.43	41.3	2.02	83.30	42.5	1.96	80.39	39.6	2.03	81.74	39.3	2.08	72.28	41.3	1.75								
June	84.67	41.1	2.06	83.75	42.3	1.98	79.59	39.4	2.02	81.14	39.2	2.07	70.41	40.7	1.73								
July	84.66	41.5	2.04	84.38	42.4	1.99	80.98	39.5	2.05	82.53	39.3	2.10	70.93	40.3	1.76								
August	85.70	41.6	2.06	84.80	42.4	2.00	81.16	39.4	2.06	82.92	39.3	2.11	70.93	40.3	1.76								
September	85.49	41.7	2.05	85.04	42.1	2.02	78.87	38.1	2.07	80.60	38.2	2.11	67.86	37.7	1.80								
October	84.67	41.3	2.05	86.05	42.6	2.02	79.70	38.5	2.07	81.41	38.4	2.12	70.92	39.4	1.80								
November	85.28	41.4	2.06	85.45	42.3	2.02	78.62	37.8	2.08	80.30	37.7	2.13	69.66	38.7	1.80								
December	85.08	41.3	2.06	87.95	42.9	2.05	82.37	39.6	2.08	83.92	39.4	2.13	73.62	40.9	1.80								
1954: January	78.28	38.0	2.06	85.07	41.7	2.04	78.66	38.0	2.07	80.14	37.8	2.12	70.53	39.4	1.79								
February	84.04	40.6	2.07	84.04	41.4	2.03	81.12	39.0	2.08	83.25	38.9	2.14	70.45	39.8	1.77								
March	85.67	40.6	2.11	84.05	41.2	2.04	81.95	39.4	2.08	84.28	39.2	2.15	70.93	40.3	1.76								
April	82.76	39.6	2.09	84.67	41.1	2.06	80.91	38.9	2.08	82.60	38.6	2.14	71.63	40.7	1.76								
Transportation equipment—Continued																							
												Instruments and related products											
Railroad equipment ⁴			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products											
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings									
1952: Average	\$77.33	40.7	\$1.90	\$81.14	41.4	\$1.96	\$74.00	40.0	\$1.85	\$73.02	42.7	\$1.71	\$72.07	41.9	\$1.72								
1953: Average	80.39	39.6	2.03	82.00	40.0	2.05	79.19	39.4	2.01	73.49	40.6	1.81	73.69	41.4	1.78								
April	81.40	40.1	2.03	85.07	40.9	2.08	78.21	39.5	1.98	72.22	40.8	1.77	72.51	41.2	1.76								
May	79.79	39.5	2.02	80.55	39.1	2.06	79.00	39.9	1.98	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.63	41.6	1.77								
June	81.20	40.0	2.03	85.06	40.7	2.09	78.01	39.4	1.98	75.17	41.3	1.82	73.87	41.5	1.78								
July	77.99	38.8	2.01	78.16	38.5	2.03	78.00	39.0	2.00	70.31	39.5	1.78	71.86	40.6	1.77								
August	78.16	38.5	2.03	81.97	39.6	2.07	75.60	37.8	2.00	76.59	41.4	1.85	73.16	41.1	1.78								
September	80.73	39.0	2.07	82.56	39.5	2.09	79.34	38.7	2.05	76.96	41.6	1.85	74.16	41.2	1.80								
October	81.77	39.5	2.07	81.16	39.4	2.06	82.16	39.5	2.08	77.04	41.2	1.87	74.93	41.4	1.81								
November	80.11	38.7	2.07	81.54	39.2	2.08	79.49	38.4	2.07	70.86	38.3	1.85	74.75	41.3	1.81								
December	82.76	39.6	2.09	84.35	39.6	2.13	81.97	39.6	2.07	69.34	38.1	1.82	75.17	41.3	1.82								
1954: January	82.32	39.2	2.10	82.89	39.1	2.12	81.54	39.2	2.08	68.78	38.0	1.81	72.22	39.9	1.81								
February	82.85	39.5	2.10	84.21	40.1	2.10	82.11	39.1	2.10	71.31	39.4	1.81	73.12	40.4	1.81								
March	81.93	39.2	2.09	82.97	39.7	2.09	81.30	38.9	2.09	71.31	39.4	1.81	72.76	40.2	1.81								
April	80.50	38.7	2.08	82.19	39.9	2.06	79.38	37.8	2.10	71.16	39.1	1.82	72.25	39.7	1.82								
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments												Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments			Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods		
1952: Average	\$93.11	45.2	\$2.06	\$71.66	42.4	\$1.69	\$76.68	42.6	\$1.80	\$64.68	41.2	\$1.57	\$56.63	39.6	\$1.43								
1953: Average	89.25	42.5	2.10	74.66	41.2	1.80	79.00	42.7	1.85	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.46								
April	80.57	39.3	2.05	74.05	41.6	1.78	81.47	43.8	1.86	66.98	41.6	1.61	58.18	40.4	1.44								
May	89.87	43.0	2.09	73.51	41.3	1.78	81.22	43.9	1.85	66.24	41.4	1.60	58.44	40.3	1.45								
June	90.09	42.9	2.10	74.52	41.4	1.80	79.98	43.0	1.86	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.46								
July	82.40	40.0	2.06	71.96	40.2	1.79	78.26	42.3	1.85	67.65	41.5	1.63	57.67	39.5	1.46								
August	88.62	42.4	2.09	72.72	40.4	1.80	78.44	42.4	1.85	66.99	41.1	1.63	56.59	39.3	1.46								
September	91.38	42.9	2.13	74.66	40.8	1.83	77.04	42.1	1.83	66.91	40.8	1.64	58.40	40.0	1.46								
October	89.04	42.2	2.11	75.99	41.3	1.84	76.73	41.7	1.84	67.08	40.9	1.64	59.68	40.6	1.47								
November	89.25	42.3	2.11	75.26	40.9	1.84	76.45	41.1	1.86	65.85	40.4	1.63	60.24	40.7	1.48								
December	88.83	42.1	2.11	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.35	41.9	1.87	66.83	40.5	1.65	60.09	40.6	1.48								
1954: January	80.50	38.7	2.08	72.83	39.8	1.83	75.11	40.6	1.85	66.00	40.0	1.65	58.76	39.7	1.48								
February	83.22	40.4	2.06	74.70	40.6	1.84	73.38	40.1	1.83	67.73	40.8	1.66	58.76	39.7	1.48								
March	83.43	40.5	2.06	74.12	40.5	1.83	73.20	40.0	1.83	67.23	40.5	1.66	58.71	39.4	1.49								
April	81.56	39.4	2.07	73.60	40.0	1.84	72.65	39.7	1.83	66.47	39.8	1.67	58.20	38.8	1.50								
Instruments and related products—Continued																							
Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries			Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware ⁴			Jewelry and findings											
1952: Average	\$76.73	41.7	\$1.84	\$60.55	40.1	\$1.51	\$61.50	41.0	\$1.50	\$65.99	42.3	\$1.56	\$63.33	42.5	\$1.49								
1953: Average	77.49	41.0	1.89	66.98	41.6	1.61	64.06	40.8	1.57	68.85	42.5	1.62	65.41	42.2	1.55								
April	76.48	40.9	1.87	66.78	42.0	1.59	64.43	41.3	1.56	68.59	42.6	1.61	64.41	42.1	1.53								
May	76.52	40.7	1.88	67.20	42.0	1.60	64.21	40.9	1.57	68.20	42.1	1.62	63.91	41.5	1.54								
June	76.30	40.8	1.87	67.78	42.1	1.61	63.80	40.9	1.56	67.36	42.1	1.60	63.38	41.7	1.52								
July	75.36	40.3	1.87	66.98	41.6	1.61	61.93	39.7	1.56	65.28	40.8	1.60	60.70	40.2	1.51								
August	77.68	41.1	1.89	67.65	41.5	1.63	63.74	40.6	1.57	67.14	41.7	1.61	62.73	41.0	1.53								
September	78.28	41.2	1.90	66.99	41.1	1.63	63.36	40.1	1.58	68.88	42.0	1.64	63.71	41.1	1.55								
October	79.07	41.4	1.91	68.31	41.4	1.65	65.19	41.0	1.59	71.71	43.2	1.66	68.37	43.0	1.59								
November	80.83	42.1	1.92	67.24	41.0	1.64	65.12	40.7	1.60	72.31	43.3	1.67	68.05	42.8	1.59								
December	80.83	42.1	1.92	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.53	40.7	1.61	71.98	43.1	1.67	68.53	43.1	1.59								
1954: January	81.16	41.2	1.97	64.62	39.4	1.64	63.43	39.4	1.61	66.58	40.6	1.64	63.65	40.8	1.56								
February	80.57	40.9	1.97	64.39	39.5	1.63	64.16	40.1	1.60	68.22	41.6	1.64	64.95	41.9	1.55								
March	79.98	40.6	1.97	64.62	39.4	1.64	64.00	40.0	1.60	67.24	41.0	1.64	64.12	41.1	1.56								
April	80.59	40.7	1.98	62.65	38.2	1.64	62.72	39.2	1.60	65.69	40.3	1.63	63.34	40.6	1.56								

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Wholesale and retail trade—Continued															
Retail trade—Continued															
Year and month	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
										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
1952: Average	\$56.52	39.8	\$1.42	\$70.06	45.2	\$1.55	\$43.68	35.8	\$1.22	\$61.06	42.7	\$1.43	\$61.19	43.4	\$1.41
1953: Average	58.89	39.0	1.51	73.92	44.8	1.65	44.96	35.4	1.27	62.31	42.1	1.48	64.65	43.1	1.50
April	57.81	38.8	1.49	74.09	44.9	1.65	43.75	35.0	1.25	60.90	42.0	1.45	62.78	43.0	1.46
May	58.05	38.7	1.50	74.70	45.0	1.66	44.58	35.1	1.27	61.03	41.8	1.46	64.37	43.2	1.49
June	58.95	39.3	1.50	74.98	44.9	1.67	45.09	35.5	1.27	61.89	42.1	1.47	64.67	43.4	1.49
July	60.25	39.9	1.51	74.98	44.9	1.67	45.61	36.2	1.26	62.31	42.1	1.48	65.10	43.4	1.50
August	60.40	40.0	1.51	74.48	44.6	1.67	45.25	36.2	1.25	62.16	42.0	1.48	65.97	43.4	1.52
September	60.37	39.2	1.54	73.10	44.3	1.65	45.15	35.0	1.29	62.31	42.1	1.48	65.79	43.0	1.53
October	59.37	38.3	1.55	74.48	44.6	1.67	45.76	35.2	1.30	63.15	42.1	1.50	66.99	43.5	1.54
November	59.75	38.3	1.56	74.32	44.5	1.67	45.63	35.1	1.30	62.97	41.7	1.51	66.22	43.0	1.54
December	59.83	38.6	1.55	72.37	44.4	1.63	46.90	35.8	1.31	66.07	42.9	1.54	65.79	43.0	1.53
1954: January	59.75	38.3	1.56	71.60	44.2	1.62	46.11	35.2	1.31	63.00	42.0	1.50	64.14	42.2	1.52
February	59.59	38.2	1.56	72.82	44.4	1.64	46.15	35.5	1.30	61.89	42.1	1.47	65.33	42.7	1.53
March	59.75	38.3	1.56	73.26	44.4	1.65	45.80	35.5	1.29	62.46	42.2	1.48	65.33	42.7	1.53
April	59.75	38.3	1.56	74.93	44.6	1.68	46.37	35.4	1.31	62.31	42.1	1.48	66.22	43.0	1.54
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. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$52.50	\$81.08	\$63.38	\$37.06	42.6	\$0.87	\$38.63	41.1	\$0.94	\$45.10	41.0	\$1.10			\$90.56
1953: Average	54.84	82.94	67.29	38.40	42.2	.91	39.69	40.5	.98	45.71	40.1	1.14			90.04
April	54.47	86.78	66.55	37.83	42.5	.89	39.58	40.8	.97	45.36	40.5	1.12			89.26
May	54.65	84.48	66.52	37.89	42.1	.90	40.67	41.5	.98	48.19	41.9	1.15			84.60
June	54.28	82.55	67.20	38.22	42.0	.91	40.08	40.9	.98	47.08	41.3	1.14			91.55
July	54.90	81.72	68.73	38.40	42.2	.91	39.30	40.1	.98	44.69	39.2	1.14			91.13
August	55.00	79.72	68.07	38.49	42.3	.91	39.10	39.9	.98	44.35	38.9	1.14			91.22
September	55.03	80.00	67.30	39.06	42.0	.93	39.80	40.2	.99	46.40	40.0	1.16			85.85
October	55.36	80.68	67.63	39.76	42.3	.94	39.70	40.1	.99	46.92	40.1	1.17			89.79
November	55.33	81.73	68.54	39.67	42.2	.94	40.00	40.0	1.00	45.98	39.3	1.17			92.38
December	55.68	84.19	68.43	39.81	41.9	.95	40.60	40.6	1.00	46.68	39.9	1.17			95.25
1954: January	56.51	86.83	68.74	39.71	41.8	.95	39.70	39.7	1.00	45.08	38.2	1.18			92.18
February	56.79	86.57	68.66	39.90	42.0	.95	39.80	39.8	1.00	45.55	38.6	1.18			92.97
March	56.47	89.53	69.06	39.81	41.9	.95	39.60	39.6	1.00	46.26	39.2	1.18			92.55
April	56.34	90.68	69.05	39.67	42.2	.94	40.50	40.5	1.00	50.40	42.0	1.20			92.92

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 most recent month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

⁴ Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

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 Beginning with January 1953, data include only privately operated establishments. Averages for earlier years include both privately operated and Government operated establishments.

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 1953 such employees made up 45 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 1953 such employees made up 24 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ 10-month average.

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.

See NOTE on p. 803

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in a technical note on Hours and Earnings in Non-agricultural Industries, which appeared in the April 1954 Monthly Labor Review.

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

Period	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Period	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	1953: April.....	\$71.40	\$62.80	\$79.61	\$70.02	\$39.58	\$34.81
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	May.....	71.63	62.83	84.97	74.54	40.67	35.68
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	June.....	72.04	62.92	91.25	79.69	40.08	35.00
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	July.....	71.33	62.19	84.97	74.08	39.30	34.26
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	August.....	71.69	62.34	92.88	80.77	39.10	34.00
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	September.....	71.42	62.00	86.15	74.78	39.80	34.55
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	October.....	72.14	62.51	89.78	77.80	39.70	34.40
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	November.....	71.60	62.26	81.17	70.58	40.00	34.78
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	December.....	72.36	62.98	82.25	71.58	40.60	35.34
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	1954: January.....	70.92	61.56	82.34	71.48	39.70	34.46
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	February.....	71.28	61.98	79.04	68.73	39.80	34.61
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	March.....	70.71	61.59	73.06	63.64	39.60	34.49
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	April ²	70.20	61.26	71.14	62.08	40.50	35.34
1952: Average.....	67.97	59.89	78.09	68.80	38.63	34.04							
1953: Average.....	71.69	62.67	85.31	74.57	39.69	34.69							

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 being the base period.

² Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 803.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, 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			
	A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents			A-mount	Index (1947-49=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
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1953: April.....	\$71.40	134.8	\$58.31	\$51.28	\$66.34	\$58.35
1940: Average.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	May.....	71.63	135.3	58.49	51.31	66.53	58.36
1941: Average.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	June.....	72.04	136.1	58.81	51.36	66.86	58.39
1942: Average.....	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	July.....	71.33	134.7	58.26	50.79	66.29	57.79
1943: Average.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	August.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	50.90	66.58	57.90
1944: Average.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	September.....	71.42	134.9	58.33	50.63	66.36	57.60
1945: Average.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	October.....	72.14	136.2	58.89	51.03	66.94	58.01
1946: Average.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	November.....	71.60	135.2	58.47	50.84	66.50	57.83
1947: Average.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	December.....	72.36	136.7	59.06	51.40	67.11	58.41
1948: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	1954: January.....	70.92	133.9	58.80	51.04	66.00	57.29
1949: Average.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	February.....	71.28	134.6	59.09	51.38	66.30	57.65
1950: Average.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	March.....	70.71	133.5	58.63	51.07	65.83	57.34
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	April ²	70.20	132.6	58.22	50.80	65.41	57.08
1952: Average.....	67.97	128.4	55.66	49.04	63.62	56.05							
1953: Average.....	71.69	135.4	58.54	51.17	66.58	58.20							

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. See footnote 1, table C-2.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both the worker with no dependents and the worker with 3 dependents are based upon the gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers.

² Preliminary.

See NOTE on p. 803.

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=100)							Amount	Index (1947-49=100)					Amount	Index (1947-49=100)
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1953: April.....	\$1.75	\$1.69	131.2	\$1.86	\$1.78	\$1.59	\$1.55		
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	May.....	1.76	1.70	132.0	1.86	1.79	1.60	1.55		
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	June.....	1.77	1.70	132.0	1.87	1.80	1.60	1.56		
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	July.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.88	1.82	1.61	1.56		
1945: Average.....	1.023	² .963	² 74.8	1.111	² 1.042	.904	² .858	August.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.88	1.81	1.61	1.56		
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	September.....	1.79	1.73	134.3	1.90	1.84	1.63	1.58		
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	October.....	1.79	1.73	134.3	1.90	1.83	1.62	1.58		
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	November.....	1.79	1.74	135.1	1.89	1.83	1.63	1.59		
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	December.....	1.80	1.74	135.1	1.90	1.84	1.64	1.59		
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	1954: January.....	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.65	1.61		
1951: Average.....	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	February.....	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61		
1952: Average.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	March.....	1.79	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61		
1953: Average.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	April ³	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61		

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 V-J holiday period.

³ Preliminary.
See NOTE on p. 803.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of production-worker aggregate weekly man-hours in manufacturing industries ¹

[1947-49=100]

Major industry group and industry	1954												1953												Annual average	
	1954				1953				1952				1951				1953	1952								
	Apr. ²	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.													
Manufacturing.....	99.5	102.5	103.5	103.8	108.4	109.6	113.0	113.7	115.4	113.4	115.4	114.5	115.2	113.7	108.4											
Durable.....	108.1	110.6	112.5	113.7	118.4	119.6	123.6	123.4	125.6	124.7	128.5	128.4	129.4	125.5	116.6											
Ordnance and accessories.....	590.6	654.3	712.1	764.1	812.7	809.2	854.3	862.1	860.5	885.9	866.7	855.7	810.9	826.7	625.0											
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	84.2	84.1	82.3	79.6	86.1	91.2	95.2	94.7	97.6	96.7	100.3	96.2	94.8	94.0	96.9											
Furniture and fixtures.....	92.0	96.2	96.7	96.1	101.4	103.8	106.3	105.8	106.8	103.7	107.6	109.1	112.1	108.2	106.2											
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	97.2	98.2	97.8	96.2	103.2	105.4	108.3	106.9	108.3	105.8	108.6	107.7	108.0	106.6	104.3											
Primary metal industries.....	93.1	94.4	97.5	101.4	105.4	106.7	110.4	111.7	114.9	115.2	117.4	116.7	116.7	114.0	104.6											
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	106.9	109.4	111.5	112.9	115.4	117.8	121.4	121.5	123.9	122.7	127.3	127.0	127.6	123.7	112.1											
Machinery (except electrical).....	103.7	106.6	108.6	109.4	112.3	111.4	113.8	113.5	114.5	116.5	121.3	122.6	124.7	118.9	118.4											
Electrical machinery.....	123.8	127.9	130.6	131.1	138.3	143.3	146.9	148.4	148.0	143.6	149.2	150.5	153.2	148.0	131.2											
Transportation equipment.....	139.3	141.0	144.0	148.6	151.1	146.3	153.9	153.1	159.2	158.9	161.7	163.1	166.5	158.7	138.0											
Instruments and related products.....	114.4	118.9	120.9	121.9	128.1	129.1	128.7	128.6	126.8	126.3	131.3	130.5	129.8	129.1	122.7											
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	96.3	101.0	102.1	98.7	107.5	112.1	115.3	111.9	111.0	104.4	110.4	109.9	110.6	109.8	100.5											
Nondurable.....	89.3	92.9	92.8	92.1	96.4	97.6	100.5	102.2	103.3	99.9	99.7	97.9	98.2	99.7	98.6											
Food and kindred products.....	81.2	81.5	81.8	83.8	89.4	95.1	101.6	111.2	106.6	100.3	92.2	87.0	83.5	93.5	94.7											
Tobacco manufactures.....	73.6	75.0	80.1	87.3	101.7	96.1	106.8	108.9	101.6	77.6	76.4	76.3	77.0	90.1	92.2											
Textile-mill products.....	76.5	79.2	79.5	78.5	83.2	84.2	86.0	86.3	89.8	89.3	92.7	91.9	91.9	90.0	90.7											
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	94.0	106.1	104.3	98.2	103.5	102.8	106.0	102.0	109.2	102.2	105.0	104.3	108.0	106.8	104.5											
Paper and allied products.....	106.1	107.8	107.5	107.6	111.1	112.3	113.2	112.9	113.7	111.3	112.0	110.3	110.3	111.4	105.9											
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	104.2	105.4	103.7	104.3	109.0	107.2	108.1	106.9	104.7	103.6	105.1	104.9	104.5	105.5	102.7											
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.7	104.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	107.2	107.5	108.8	106.7	106.6	107.7	108.6	110.3	107.8	104.7											
Products of petroleum and coal.....	94.1	94.0	94.9	95.3	97.3	99.3	100.2	102.5	103.8	104.3	102.4	101.8	100.4	100.9	98.2											
Rubber products.....	95.5	96.4	99.1	100.1	102.8	104.0	106.0	108.0	110.5	111.6	115.8	114.6	116.8	111.7	108.4											
Leather and leather products.....	85.2	93.8	94.9	91.9	92.3	88.7	88.7	89.1	97.4	96.3	98.3	94.3	98.4	96.4	96.9											

¹ These indexes represent production-worker aggregate weekly man-hours expressed as a percentage of average aggregate weekly man-hours for the 1947-49 period. Aggregate weekly man-hours are for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month.

Aggregate weekly man-hours are derived by multiplying production-worker employment by average weekly hours.

² Preliminary.

D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

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	Total apparel	Housing ³						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services ⁴
				Total ³	Rent	Gas and electric- ity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnish- ings	House- hold op- eration					
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	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
1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
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	111.8	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
July.....	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November.....	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December.....	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February.....	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March.....	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April.....	114.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May.....	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1

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-4.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and 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—A Layman's Guide, Bulletin 1140; The Consumer Price Index, in the February 1953 Monthly Labor Review; 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 Com-

mittee 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" (restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home); prior to January 1953, prices for this category were estimated to move like prices for "Food at home" but, since that date, have been measured by prices of restaurant meals.

³ Includes "Other shelter."

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

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

[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	1953: Jan.....	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7
1948: Avg.....	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	Feb.....	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3
1949: Avg.....	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	Mar.....	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1
1950: Avg.....	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	Apr.....	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4
1951: Avg.....	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	May.....	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3
1952: Avg.....	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	June.....	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9
1953: Avg.....	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	July.....	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3
1952: Jan.....	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.1	112.0	118.2	109.1	Aug.....	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4
Feb.....	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.8	Sept.....	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7
Mar.....	112.7	112.7	115.7	115.2	112.0	113.7	104.4	Oct.....	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4
Apr.....	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110.4	121.1	105.0	Nov.....	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8
May.....	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4	Dec.....	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5
June.....	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122.4	105.2	1954: Jan.....	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5
July.....	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5	Feb.....	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0
Aug.....	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1	Mar.....	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3
Sept.....	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7	Apr.....	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
Oct.....	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1	May.....	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5
Nov.....	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3								
Dec.....	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6								

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes for 18 food subgroups (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, apparel and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other ² apparel	Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other ² apparel
1948: Avg.....	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	Feb.....	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3
1949: Avg.....	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	Mar.....	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4
1950: Avg.....	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	Apr.....	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1
1951: Avg.....	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	May.....	104.6	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5
1952: Avg.....	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	June.....	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3
1953: Avg.....	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	July.....	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2
1952: Jan.....	107.0	109.6	101.6	117.1	94.0	Aug.....	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0
Feb.....	106.8	109.1	101.8	116.7	93.6	Sept.....	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5
Mar.....	106.4	108.7	101.4	116.4	92.8	Oct.....	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3
Apr.....	106.0	108.5	100.8	116.1	92.0	Nov.....	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3
May.....	105.8	108.3	100.6	115.9	91.5	Dec.....	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9
June.....	105.6	108.3	100.5	115.4	91.3	1954: Jan.....	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4
July.....	105.3	108.1	100.1	114.9	91.1	Feb.....	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4
Aug.....	105.1	108.0	99.9	114.5	91.2	Mar.....	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0
Sept.....	105.8	107.8	101.6	114.2	91.5	Apr.....	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
Oct.....	105.6	107.7	101.6	113.9	91.7	May.....	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
Nov.....	105.2	107.5	100.6	114.1	92.3						
Dec.....	105.1	107.4	100.4	114.4	92.5						

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.

² Includes diapers, yard goods, and an unpriced group of items represented

in the index by the weighted average of prices for all priced items in the total apparel group.

³ Not available.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index ¹—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 ²	All items		All items	Total food ²	All items		All items	Total food ²	All items
1913: Average	42.3	39.6	70.7	1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	1951: December	113.1	115.0	189.1
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1947: Average	95.5	95.9	159.6	February	112.4	112.6	187.9
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	March	112.4	112.7	188.0
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	April	112.9	113.9	188.7
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	May	113.0	114.3	189.0
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	June	113.4	114.6	189.6
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3	1952: Average	113.5	114.6	189.8	July	114.1	116.3	190.8
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1953: Average	114.4	112.8	191.3	August	114.3	116.6	191.1
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	1950: January	100.6	97.0	168.2	September	114.1	115.4	190.8
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	February	100.4	96.5	167.9	October	114.2	115.0	190.9
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	March	100.7	97.3	168.4	November	114.3	115.0	191.1
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	April	100.8	97.7	168.5	December	114.1	113.8	190.7
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	May	101.3	98.9	169.3	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	June	101.8	100.5	170.2	February	113.4	111.5	189.6
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	July	102.9	103.1	172.0	March	113.6	111.7	189.9
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	August	103.7	103.9	173.4	April	113.7	111.5	190.1
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	September	104.4	104.0	174.6	May	114.0	112.1	190.6
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	October	105.0	104.3	175.6	June	114.5	113.7	191.4
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	November	105.5	104.4	176.4	July	114.7	113.8	191.8
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	December	106.9	107.1	178.8	August	115.0	114.1	192.3
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	September	115.2	113.8	192.6
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	February	109.9	111.9	183.8	October	115.4	113.6	192.9
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	March	110.3	112.0	184.5	November	115.0	112.0	192.3
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	April	110.4	111.7	184.6	December	114.9	112.3	192.1
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	May	110.9	112.6	185.4	1954: January	115.2	113.1	192.6
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	June	110.8	112.3	185.2	February	115.0	112.6	192.3
1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	July	110.9	112.7	185.5	March	114.8	112.1	191.9
1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	August	110.9	112.4	185.5	April	114.6	112.4	191.6
1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	September	111.6	112.5	186.6	May	115.0	113.3	192.3
1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	October	112.1	113.5	187.4				
1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	November	112.8	114.6	188.6				

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1. ² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947-49=100															1935-39=100
	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1950	Revised series May 1954	
United States average ²	115.0	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.2	114.9	115.0	115.4	115.2	115.0	114.7	114.5	114.0	101.8	192.3	
Atlanta, Ga.	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	117.6	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Baltimore, Md.	(3)	(3)	114.8	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	115.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Boston, Mass.	(3)	112.9	(3)	(3)	112.7	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Chicago, Ill.	117.3	116.5	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.4	116.4	117.1	116.6	116.3	115.7	115.3	114.6	102.8	199.8	
Cincinnati, Ohio	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	101.2	(3)	
Cleveland, Ohio	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.1	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	196.5	
Detroit, Mich.	116.9	116.7	116.5	116.4	117.0	116.4	116.7	117.2	116.9	116.9	116.9	116.6	115.8	102.8	197.3	
Houston, Tex.	116.7	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	117.3	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.8	103.8	197.6	
Kansas City, Mo.	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	115.3	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	
Los Angeles, Calif.	115.9	15.7	116.2	116.6	116.8	115.8	116.1	116.3	116.2	115.8	115.8	115.4	115.3	101.3	193.7	
Minneapolis, Minn.	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	102.1	(3)	
New York, N. Y.	112.9	112.5	112.4	112.8	113.0	113.0	112.9	113.3	113.2	112.7	112.1	112.0	111.4	100.9	186.8	
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.3	115.1	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.0	114.7	115.3	115.2	114.9	114.7	114.6	113.8	101.6	191.9	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	114.4	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	101.1	(3)	
Portland, Ore.	(3)	114.8	(3)	(3)	115.4	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	
St. Louis, Mo.	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	115.8	(3)	101.1	(3)	
San Francisco, Calif.	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	116.9	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	100.9	(3)	
Scranton, Pa.	112.3	(3)	(3)	113.2	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.2	(3)	(3)	112.0	(3)	186.6	
Seattle, Wash.	116.3	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	198.8	
Washington, D. C.	113.7	(3)	(3)	114.1	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	186.7	

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 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.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index ¹—All items and commodity groups, except food, ² by city

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953
United States average.....	115.0	114.0	113.0	112.8	125.1	120.7	129.1	129.4	106.4	108.0	120.1	118.0
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	117.3	114.6	113.2	114.3	122.8	119.8	133.7	133.5	107.5	109.8	119.0	112.3
Detroit, Mich.....	116.9	115.8	119.3	119.3	124.1	121.3	120.8	125.7	111.0	110.6	125.0	122.9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	115.9	115.3	117.3	117.8	122.6	119.8	127.4	126.8	99.2	104.0	115.2	113.9
New York, N. Y.....	112.9	111.4	107.4	106.7	123.9	120.5	134.5	127.3	104.8	106.4	121.5	118.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.3	113.8	117.1	116.5	123.7	119.7	137.3	133.5	110.0	112.5	123.4	121.8
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	115.3	113.7	114.6	113.8	129.5	119.8	122.7	123.3	114.0	114.0	119.9	116.7
Houston, Tex.....	116.7	116.8	119.3	119.5	119.6	118.4	125.2	126.7	111.0	114.5	119.5	119.4
Scranton, Pa.....	112.3	112.0	112.5	112.1	119.7	114.1	124.0	129.3	115.4	118.2	116.1	115.3
Seattle, Wash.....	116.3	116.2	110.4	111.4	131.0	125.0	129.8	133.4	107.7	110.4	127.1	125.9
Washington, D. C.....	113.7	113.5	111.4	111.4	117.2	117.5	127.1	127.3	105.3	112.9	127.0	125.1
	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	112.9	111.7	112.3	111.8	124.4	123.4	140.9	135.6	104.7	106.2	118.5	116.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.5	114.3	115.6	114.7	135.4	119.3	129.8	130.0	113.4	110.0	117.5	119.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	116.3	115.1	115.7	117.0	141.9	136.4	120.9	121.8	114.1	116.7	125.1	122.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.5	112.8	116.5	106.1	127.8	121.1	138.6	139.0	96.8	97.2	120.5	118.8
Portland, Ore.....	114.8	115.4	110.6	111.7	121.4	118.0	124.6	127.6	111.3	115.3	118.7	117.5
	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	117.0	116.7	116.6	115.4	120.8	117.9	127.3	130.5	112.0	110.4	118.2	116.8
Baltimore, Md.....	114.8	114.2	108.6	105.7	133.3	132.1	138.2	138.0	113.7	119.0	123.3	118.2
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.2	112.6	110.2	108.8	124.6	121.2	128.2	130.7	99.8	99.4	118.1	113.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	116.9	114.7	114.6	110.0	134.6	132.4	136.2	137.2	99.4	100.7	115.7	115.4
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.5	115.5	113.0	113.0	123.2	120.0	143.4	143.1	105.7	104.3	116.3	114.6
Apparel												
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel ³			
	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953
United States average.....	104.2	104.7	107.3	107.4	98.5	99.4	115.9	115.1	90.9	92.5		
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	108.1	106.4	114.1	112.5	101.1	99.9	117.5	112.4	94.1	94.9		
Detroit, Mich.....	102.6	103.3	109.3	109.3	94.3	95.9	112.6	111.8	87.4	89.2		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	103.7	103.6	109.4	107.6	97.0	97.5	114.0	114.8	82.5	83.9		
New York, N. Y.....	103.9	104.9	106.7	106.9	98.2	100.0	115.4	114.6	94.1	96.2		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	105.1	104.2	104.9	106.5	103.3	100.0	110.8	112.1	92.6	93.0		
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	104.6	105.4	109.2	109.0	97.1	99.1	116.8	115.8	93.4	94.1		
Houston, Tex.....	106.7	107.0	106.8	106.3	100.7	100.5	127.2	129.8	89.2	90.8		
Scranton, Pa.....	106.1	106.5	108.0	108.7	100.8	101.2	120.3	119.6	92.3	93.7		
Seattle, Wash.....	106.1	106.9	109.2	109.9	101.2	102.6	117.3	114.9	86.7	88.7		
Washington, D. C.....	102.5	103.8	105.5	106.1	97.0	99.5	115.2	113.0	90.8	92.5		
	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	101.1	103.8	103.2	104.2	95.3	99.4	112.0	112.0	102.0	105.0		
Kansas City, Mo.....	103.8	105.1	107.7	108.8	98.0	99.5	114.7	114.9	87.6	90.0		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	105.5	105.4	109.4	109.9	100.4	99.6	113.7	113.1	91.8	93.8		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	103.4	104.1	107.1	107.1	96.6	98.5	114.9	112.1	98.3	99.9		
Portland, Ore.....	104.6	104.0	110.3	106.8	95.3	97.1	119.9	117.1	93.6	94.6		
	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	111.2	111.1	114.6	114.7	105.8	106.0	122.6	118.6	91.3	93.8		
Baltimore, Md.....	102.4	102.8	101.3	102.0	98.9	99.2	117.5	115.6	93.1	95.8		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	103.1	104.7	106.1	105.4	96.8	100.2	122.6	122.0	85.1	88.6		
St. Louis, Mo.....	104.5	104.4	109.7	109.5	96.8	96.5	117.8	116.4	95.6	98.0		
San Francisco, Calif.....	103.5	105.3	105.6	107.0	100.0	102.9	113.5	111.8	87.8	89.7		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-6: Consumer Price Index¹—All items and commodity groups, except food,² by city—Continued

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		House-furnishings		Household operation	
	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953	May 1954	May 1953
United States average.....	118.9	117.1	128.3	123.0	107.7	106.6	120.9	121.8	105.9	107.6	117.2	114.7
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	126.1	120.0	(4)	(4)	106.3	100.0	122.9	119.8	107.3	108.7	120.6	118.6
Detroit, Mich.....	122.1	118.7	(4)	(4)	110.3	109.2	118.8	117.0	109.5	110.5	110.0	106.3
Los Angeles, Calif.....	123.9	123.3	138.5	135.1	109.5	109.5	(4)	(4)	107.6	111.6	106.8	107.6
New York, N. Y.....	115.2	114.3	(4)	(4)	108.7	108.0	122.1	125.6	106.1	107.9	118.9	118.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	113.4	112.4	(4)	(4)	102.3	101.8	112.4	118.9	107.9	109.5	113.7	112.5
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	119.4	117.7	(4)	(4)	106.8	106.8	120.5	119.4	102.8	105.0	110.6	112.5
Houston, Tex.....	123.8	123.2	(4)	(4)	106.5	106.5	(4)	(4)	101.2	105.2	128.5	119.6
Scranton, Pa.....	114.7	114.2	123.0	118.8	112.2	111.9	125.7	129.9	100.7	101.7	109.6	105.8
Seattle, Wash.....	119.4	119.0	(4)	(4)	88.5	99.0	127.3	127.0	106.2	108.5	112.3	110.3
Washington, D. C.....	116.8	116.2	123.0	118.6	118.1	114.9	125.5	126.6	107.2	108.9	114.8	113.0
	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953	Apr. 1954	Apr. 1953
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	117.5	115.6	(4)	(4)	108.9	105.4	122.6	124.7	104.1	107.7	113.1	107.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	118.3	117.0	133.5	124.8	105.2	104.4	113.2	112.6	106.4	107.6	120.9	120.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	119.8	116.8	(4)	(4)	110.0	110.0	114.8	115.1	106.3	107.4	121.0	116.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	116.5	114.3	122.8	116.1	116.7	113.5	123.2	120.6	104.6	105.8	119.8	117.5
Portland, Oreg.....	119.4	119.6	(4)	(4)	105.2	118.6	127.6	123.2	108.9	110.9	111.6	111.2
	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953	Mar. 1954	Mar. 1953
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	124.1	123.3	130.5	128.0	112.0	109.2	119.5	119.5	112.0	112.0	128.2	125.9
Baltimore, Md.....	113.8	113.8	123.7	120.2	97.5	97.8	126.9	126.7	100.9	103.2	109.7	109.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	116.7	112.9	(4)	(4)	115.4	112.5	127.2	122.6	102.9	103.9	121.5	111.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	119.1	114.6	(4)	(4)	103.8	95.8	135.1	127.4	106.7	108.7	119.0	116.5
San Francisco, Calif.....	118.0	116.1	(4)	(4)	130.1	130.1	(4)	(4)	106.9	109.2	109.6	108.3

¹ See footnote 1 to table D-1.² See tables D-2, D-4, D-7, and D-8, for food.³ See footnote 2 to table D-3.⁴ Not available.

TABLE D-7: Consumer Price Index¹—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food ²			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1953	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1953	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1953	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1953
United States average ³	113.3	112.4	112.1	112.8	111.8	111.7	121.3	121.1	118.4	111.0	110.5	109.2
Atlanta, Ga.....	114.1	112.8	112.8	113.5	111.9	112.6	116.0	116.1	115.9	118.4	117.9	115.2
Baltimore, Md.....	114.9	113.9	112.2	114.2	113.1	111.7	121.7	122.0	117.1	113.7	113.0	110.0
Boston, Mass.....	110.1	109.3	108.8	109.2	108.1	107.9	119.3	119.2	117.3	106.7	106.0	103.5
Chicago, Ill.....	111.7	110.4	110.8	111.0	109.8	110.5	116.8	117.2	115.2	106.4	105.8	104.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.8	113.7	114.1	114.4	113.2	113.9	118.6	118.4	117.6	115.7	115.5	113.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	111.4	110.2	109.2	110.8	109.4	108.6	116.3	116.6	115.0	108.6	107.6	106.0
Detroit, Mich.....	116.2	116.1	115.0	115.4	115.2	114.9	117.8	117.8	116.3	109.8	109.8	108.2
Houston, Tex.....	112.2	112.1	111.9	111.4	111.0	111.1	118.4	118.5	114.9	107.8	107.0	107.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	108.6	109.0	110.2	107.9	108.4	109.6	120.3	120.3	117.2	107.2	107.7	107.6
Los Angeles, Calif.....	113.4	113.1	112.2	112.3	111.8	111.4	122.5	122.5	117.7	110.7	109.6	109.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	112.7	112.1	112.7	112.7	111.9	113.0	124.6	124.7	119.6	104.2	103.8	105.3
New York, N. Y.....	111.8	111.0	110.3	111.4	110.6	109.8	125.2	125.2	122.6	110.5	110.4	108.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.6	114.3	113.3	114.8	113.4	112.9	120.8	120.8	118.6	113.4	112.4	110.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.8	113.3	112.5	114.3	112.6	112.3	122.5	121.1	119.3	108.1	107.0	105.6
Portland, Oreg.....	112.9	112.2	113.4	112.9	112.0	113.4	115.4	115.6	114.7	114.8	114.0	114.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.8	114.9	112.9	114.4	113.3	112.5	116.5	116.5	113.2	112.1	110.4	111.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	114.7	113.9	113.9	114.1	113.1	113.7	127.5	127.5	123.7	110.7	110.4	109.5
Scranton, Pa.....	112.8	111.8	111.5	112.8	111.3	110.8	119.5	119.4	116.3	111.2	110.0	107.6
Seattle, Wash.....	113.1	112.6	112.0	113.1	112.5	111.9	121.9	122.0	119.3	110.6	110.5	107.8
Washington, D. C.....	112.9	111.0	110.8	112.1	110.4	110.1	120.7	118.6	115.7	107.2	105.6	105.4

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1953	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1953	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1953
United States average ³	103.5	104.6	107.8	114.6	110.0	115.2	114.5	113.6	110.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	108.1	108.3	111.6	112.9	105.8	116.7	108.4	107.3	104.6
Baltimore, Md.....	107.2	107.8	112.4	112.6	110.2	112.4	114.8	112.2	108.3
Boston, Mass.....	102.9	104.3	108.1	107.8	103.2	108.2	108.7	107.5	106.1
Chicago, Ill.....	102.1	104.4	108.6	112.7	105.6	113.5	121.4	120.1	116.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	103.5	103.6	109.1	111.7	105.9	114.9	120.4	119.4	115.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	97.4	97.7	99.3	110.3	105.1	110.8	118.8	117.6	112.0
Detroit, Mich.....	104.1	105.9	109.7	125.0	123.8	127.6	117.2	116.0	112.1
Houston, Tex.....	106.7	109.2	108.1	111.0	111.0	115.4	113.8	111.8	111.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	96.6	99.7	106.0	105.1	105.0	110.2	109.7	109.2	108.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	103.2	103.2	109.5	115.4	113.6	109.7	111.0	111.7	111.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	101.8	102.4	108.5	123.1	120.2	122.7	119.5	118.0	116.6
New York, N. Y.....	100.6	101.8	102.2	108.8	103.4	111.8	115.9	115.6	109.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	105.3	105.5	109.7	116.6	110.0	116.0	115.9	115.8	110.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	107.2	107.1	110.2	114.3	107.7	113.2	124.1	123.4	118.1
Portland, Oreg.....	106.9	107.1	110.0	114.1	111.0	114.0	112.6	112.0	112.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	96.8	96.7	100.6	122.1	119.6	117.7	123.0	122.3	118.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	105.7	105.5	110.3	121.1	118.8	122.1	111.2	109.3	108.9
Scranton, Pa.....	105.6	107.0	107.9	112.7	104.3	112.5	113.8	114.1	110.2
Seattle, Wash.....	103.5	103.9	108.6	120.6	115.6	118.2	111.3	111.9	109.2
Washington, D. C.....	110.8	111.9	113.2	110.1	106.1	109.7	113.3	111.5	108.7

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-8 for U. S. average prices for 46 cities combined.

² See footnote 2 to table D-1.

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

⁴ See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1953	Commodity	May 1954	Apr. 1954	May 1953
Cereals and bakery products:				All fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.....	53.7	53.8	52.4	Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Biscuit mix.....20 ounces.....	27.5	27.5	28.2	Peaches*.....pound.....			
Cornmeal ¹pound.....	12.5	12.5	12.4	Strawberries*.....pint.....	31.0	38.7	29.3
Rice.....do.....	19.7	19.7	20.6	Grapes, seedless*.....pound.....			
Rolled oats.....20 ounces.....	18.5	18.5	18.2	Watermelons*.....do.....			
Cornflakes ²12 ounces.....	21.9	21.8	21.4	Potatoes.....15 pounds.....	74.3	66.9	83.1
Bread.....pound.....	17.0	17.0	16.3	Sweetpotatoes.....pound.....	14.6	13.4	19.5
Soda crackers.....do.....	27.1	27.1	26.2	Onions.....do.....	7.8	6.6	8.2
Vanilla cookies ¹7 ounces.....	23.6	23.6	23.5	Carrots.....do.....	13.4	12.4	11.1
Meats, poultry, and fish:				Lettuce.....head.....	18.1	15.1	14.3
Beef and veal:				Celery.....pound.....	12.7	12.6	14.9
Round steak.....pound.....	89.9	88.3	86.6	Cabbage.....do.....	7.6	7.4	6.7
Chuck roast.....do.....	51.7	51.2	49.8	Tomatoes.....do.....	34.1	28.6	27.2
Rib roast.....do.....	70.0	69.1	67.0	Beans, green.....do.....	23.8	25.2	25.9
Hamburger.....do.....	40.9	40.7	45.0	Canned fruits and vegetables:			
Veal cutlets.....do.....	110.9	110.9	115.5	Orange juice.....46-ounce can.....	33.0	32.8	33.4
Pork:				Peaches.....No. 2½ can.....	32.8	32.9	34.0
Pork chops, center cut.....do.....	90.3	88.5	87.4	Pineapple.....do.....	38.7	38.6	38.6
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	89.5	88.4	75.8	Fruit cocktail.....do.....	41.1	41.1	40.2
Ham, whole.....do.....	73.9	72.8	69.9	Corn, cream style.....No. 303 can.....	18.2	18.4	19.0
Lamb, leg.....do.....	74.4	74.1	74.0	Peas, green.....do.....	21.3	21.3	21.2
Other meats:				Tomatoes ³No. 2 can.....	17.3	17.2	17.5
Frankfurters.....do.....	55.9	56.0	58.3	Baby foods.....4½-5 ounces.....	9.8	9.8	9.8
Luncheon meat, canned.....12 ounces.....	52.2	51.7	49.3	Dried fruits and vegetables:			
Poultry:				Prunes.....pound.....	30.3	30.0	29.0
Frying chickens:				Navy beans.....do.....	17.4	17.3	16.8
Dressed ⁴pound.....	43.5	45.4	46.9	Other foods at home:			
Ready-to-cook ⁴do.....	53.1	54.6	60.1	Partially prepared foods:			
Fish:				Vegetable soup.....11-ounce can.....	14.3	14.3	14.3
Ocean perch fillet, frozen ⁵do.....	44.3	44.0	44.3	Beans with pork.....16-ounce can.....	14.5	14.4	14.1
Haddock, fillet, frozen ⁶do.....	49.6	49.8	48.9	Condiments and sauces:			
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can.....	52.3	51.2	53.3	Gherkins, sweet.....7½ ounces.....	29.8	30.1	29.7
Tuna fish.....7-ounce can.....	39.6	39.3	38.1	Catsup, tomato.....14 ounces.....	22.3	22.2	22.3
Dairy products:				Beverages, nonalcoholic:			
Milk, fresh (grocery).....quart.....	21.2	21.5	21.7	Coffee.....pound.....	118.0	113.6	88.9
Milk, fresh (delivered) ⁷do.....	22.2	22.5	22.8	Tea.....¼ pound.....	33.9	33.4	32.3
Ice cream.....pint.....	29.6	29.6	30.1	Cola drink.....carton of 6, 6-ounce.....	31.9	31.1	29.8
Butter.....pound.....	69.6	70.0	78.4	Fats and oils:			
Cheese, American process.....do.....	57.3	57.7	60.0	Shortening, hydrogenated.....pound.....	34.7	34.5	34.6
Milk, evaporated.....1½-ounce can.....	13.9	14.0	14.7	Margarine, colored ⁸do.....	29.8	29.5	29.3
All fruits and vegetables:				Lard.....do.....	28.0	26.7	17.2
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				Salad dressing.....pint.....	35.8	35.8	34.5
Strawberries.....12 ounces.....	36.8	36.7	37.2	Peanut butter.....pound.....	49.0	49.1	49.0
Orange juice concentrate.....6 ounces.....	18.5	16.7	18.5	Sugar and sweets:			
Peas, green ¹⁰10 ounces.....	19.4	19.2	22.6	Sugar.....5 pounds.....	52.7	52.5	52.7
Beans, green.....do.....	24.5	24.5	24.2	Corn syrup.....24 ounces.....	23.6	23.6	23.5
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				Grape jelly.....12 ounces.....	25.3	25.1	24.1
Apples.....pound.....	16.8	15.9	17.4	Chocolate bar.....1 ounce.....	4.6	4.5	4.5
Bananas.....do.....	16.0	16.3	16.6	Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	53.8	55.5	66.0
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....	52.6	50.1	48.4	Miscellaneous foods:			
Lemons.....pound.....	18.4	18.0	18.6	Gelatin, flavored.....3-4 ounces.....	8.5	8.5	8.5
Grapefruit*.....each.....		9.6					

¹ 41 cities.⁵ 42 cities.² 38 cities.⁶ 36 cities.³ 11 cities.⁷ 45 cities.⁴ 35 cities.⁸ 40 cities.⁹ 44 cities beginning July 1953, 43 cities December 1952 through June 1953.¹⁰ Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective February 1954

*Priced only in season.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices appearing in table D-8 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the revised Consumer Price Index. Average retail food prices for each of 20 large cities are published monthly and are available upon request. Prices for the 26 medium-size and small cities are not published on an individual city basis.

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities¹—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	[1947-49=100]													
	May 1954 ²	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	Nov. 1953	Oct. 1953	Sept. 1953	Aug. 1953	July 1953	June 1953	May 1953	June 1950
Machinery and motive products.....	124.4	124.4	124.5	124.5	124.4	124.3	124.2	124.1	124.0	123.7	123.4	122.9	122.4	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	122.6	*122.3	122.3	123.0	122.7	122.5	122.5	122.4	122.3	122.3	122.7	122.6	122.4	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	131.6	*131.6	131.7	131.5	131.2	131.1	131.1	131.0	130.9	130.5	130.8	129.4	129.1	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	132.6	132.6	133.0	133.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	132.7	132.8	131.9	131.8	131.3	130.1	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	128.2	128.2	128.5	128.2	128.2	128.6	128.5	128.2	127.9	126.9	125.8	124.9	123.8	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	125.3	125.2	125.1	124.9	124.7	124.5	124.4	124.1	124.2	123.9	123.3	122.4	122.0	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	126.0	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.6	126.5	126.2	125.6	124.8	124.2	122.6	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	118.6	106.7
Furniture and other household durables.....	115.5	*115.6	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.0	114.9	114.8	114.9	114.8	114.7	114.3	114.1	103.1
Household furniture.....	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.9	114.2	114.1	114.1	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	114.1	114.0	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.8	125.7	124.3	106.2
Floor covering.....	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.3	122.5	124.8	125.0	125.2	125.2	125.3	125.2	124.8	125.0	109.1
Household appliances.....	109.7	*109.9	109.5	109.7	109.6	109.1	109.0	109.0	109.1	108.9	108.8	108.1	108.1	100.1
Radios.....	95.7	95.7	95.7	96.1	96.1	94.3	94.3	94.8	94.8	95.0	95.0	95.4	94.9	(?)
Television sets.....	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.5	74.0	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.0	74.3	75.0	74.9	(?)
Other household durable goods.....	130.4	*130.4	128.2	128.1	128.1	127.7	127.6	126.8	126.9	126.9	126.7	125.5	125.4	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	119.2	*120.8	121.0	121.0	120.9	120.8	120.7	120.7	120.7	119.6	119.4	118.1	117.2	105.4
Flat glass.....	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	122.9	116.4	105.6
Concrete ingredients.....	119.9	119.8	119.9	119.8	119.9	119.6	119.4	119.4	119.3	118.6	118.4	118.2	117.9	105.7
Concrete products.....	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.6	117.2	117.2	117.4	117.4	117.4	116.1	115.6	115.5	115.5	104.5
Structural clay products.....	132.0	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.9	132.1	132.1	132.0	132.0	131.4	131.1	125.1	124.7	110.5
Gypsum products.....	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	95.8	*103.4	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	105.8	105.8	106.2	106.0	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	120.2	120.2	119.8	119.8	119.8	118.9	118.9	118.0	117.8	117.8	117.3	116.4	115.3	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	121.4	121.5	117.9	118.0	118.2	118.1	118.1	118.1	116.2	115.6	114.9	114.8	114.8	101.4
Cigarettes.....	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	102.8
Cigars.....	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	102.9	102.9	100.6
Other tobacco products.....	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	121.5	103.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	114.3	114.6	114.6	114.6	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.9	111.2	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	147.9	147.9	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	120.6	119.9	100.8
Miscellaneous.....	109.2	*110.3	104.9	102.8	101.1	100.1	93.2	94.4	94.7	96.4	95.3	95.8	99.7	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	113.6	*113.6	113.0	113.0	113.1	113.2	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.0	114.1	114.0	114.3	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds.....	109.1	111.1	101.1	97.2	94.0	92.2	78.7	81.0	81.6	85.0	82.7	83.7	91.1	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.2	93.2	93.2	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	102.3	*102.7	102.0	102.0	102.1	101.9	101.9	101.9	102.0	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.9	96.6
Other miscellaneous.....	121.3	121.3	121.2	120.4	119.8	119.7	119.5	119.5	119.3	119.6	119.8	119.9	120.3	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. 2067.

² Preliminary.
³ Not available.
 * Revised.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1954					1953							1950	
	May ²	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	June
All foods.....	104.7	*103.9	103.0	103.1	104.5	103.1	103.6	105.1	106.8	104.8	104.9	103.8	104.1	95.0
All fish.....	103.7	105.7	107.5	107.2	114.0	109.4	106.1	111.3	104.9	107.8	102.5	100.9	106.5	92.4
Special metals and metal products.....	125.2	125.0	124.6	124.6	125.3	125.4	125.7	125.7	126.2	126.8	126.8	125.0	124.1	108.3
Metalworking machinery.....	139.9	*139.9	140.1	140.1	139.7	139.7	139.7	139.6	139.7	139.1	138.8	138.7	138.2	109.8
Machinery and equipment.....	127.4	127.5	127.6	127.6	127.4	127.5	127.4	127.2	127.1	126.5	126.0	125.3	124.4	106.1
Total tractors.....	123.9	123.9	123.7	124.9	124.5	124.1	124.1	124.1	124.1	123.7	124.3	123.8	123.8	107.5
Steel mill products.....	141.9	141.9	141.9	142.0	142.4	142.4	142.4	142.5	142.6	142.7	142.7	137.1	134.4	114.9
Building materials.....	118.7	*119.0	119.3	119.2	119.6	119.6	119.5	120.0	120.4	120.8	121.3	120.5	120.2	107.5
Soaps.....	97.1	97.1	97.1	94.8	91.1	90.5	90.0	86.5	86.2	85.8	85.8	85.5	87.1	80.9
Synthetic detergents.....	93.4	93.4	93.4	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	90.8	90.8	90.8	82.9
Refined petroleum products.....	110.0	110.5	109.7	112.2	112.9	113.8	115.5	115.8	115.6	115.6	116.1	109.1	109.1	102.1
East coast petroleum.....	107.3	108.1	108.7	109.9	109.4	112.0	114.1	113.5	113.8	113.8	113.8	107.3	107.8	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum.....	105.4	105.7	106.3	107.7	109.9	109.6	110.2	110.1	109.6	109.6	109.7	100.0	99.6	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum.....	113.1	114.1	110.0	116.0	116.2	117.8	121.3	122.8	122.8	122.8	124.1	116.8	116.8	109.7
Pacific coast petroleum.....	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	115.5	116.1	116.3	116.9	116.8	116.9	117.1	117.4	116.7	116.1	115.6	115.6	115.2	95.6

¹ See footnote 1, table D-9² 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
1953.....	5,091	-----	2,400,000	-----	28,300,000	.26
1953: May.....	596	869	313,000	406,000	3,770,000	.42
June.....	567	875	258,000	448,000	4,530,000	.48
July.....	534	841	293,000	491,000	3,880,000	.39
August.....	484	763	238,000	393,000	2,880,000	.32
September.....	420	721	119,000	211,000	1,700,000	.19
October.....	379	658	175,000	240,000	1,650,000	.17
November.....	281	502	100,000	175,000	1,570,000	.18
December.....	145	354	76,300	173,000	1,880,000	.20
1954: January ²	250	400	80,000	150,000	1,000,000	.12
February ²	200	350	50,000	100,000	750,000	.09
March ²	225	375	100,000	150,000	1,300,000	.14
April ²	300	450	130,000	200,000	1,200,000	.13
May ²	350	500	180,000	230,000	1,750,000	.21

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more

shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1954						1953						1953	1952	
	June ²	May ³	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$3,322	\$3,097	\$2,808	\$2,568	\$2,348	\$2,440	\$2,712	\$3,024	\$3,236	\$3,362	\$3,345	\$3,325	\$3,224	\$35,256	\$33,008
Private construction.....	2,244	2,106	1,930	1,791	1,643	1,714	1,917	2,077	2,154	2,200	2,223	2,218	2,187	23,877	22,107
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,148	1,082	972	863	758	816	951	1,034	1,076	1,093	1,114	1,126	1,123	11,930	11,100
New dwelling units.....	1,005	945	855	770	675	730	850	915	950	965	980	990	990	10,555	9,870
Additions and alterations.....	114	111	93	71	61	63	78	94	101	103	110	112	110	1,108	1,045
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	29	26	24	22	22	23	25	25	25	25	24	24	23	267	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	530	491	465	469	474	486	507	523	511	505	493	489	479	5,680	5,014
Industrial.....	166	166	169	173	176	179	177	177	177	177	174	176	185	2,229	2,320
Commercial.....	190	169	152	154	157	164	182	192	179	175	169	165	152	1,791	1,137
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings.....	76	72	69	70	73	75	79	79	75	71	66	60	56	739	515
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	114	97	83	84	84	89	103	113	104	104	103	105	96	1,052	622
Other nonresidential building.....	174	156	144	142	141	143	148	154	155	153	150	148	142	1,660	1,557
Religious.....	46	42	40	40	41	42	45	46	46	44	43	40	38	472	399
Educational.....	47	43	39	38	38	39	40	41	41	40	38	36	34	426	351
Social and recreational.....	20	17	16	16	16	16	16	17	16	15	15	15	14	163	125
Hospital and institutional ⁷	28	28	27	27	26	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	317	394
Miscellaneous.....	33	26	22	21	20	20	21	24	26	27	27	30	29	282	288
Farm construction.....	157	145	127	114	106	102	103	118	140	170	185	182	174	1,731	1,905
Public utilities.....	398	379	358	338	298	303	347	393	417	422	420	408	398	4,416	4,003
Railroad.....	35	34	36	33	25	26	36	41	42	41	39	39	38	442	438
Telephone and telegraph.....	54	54	50	50	45	46	48	51	56	51	52	55	54	615	570
Other public utilities.....	309	291	272	255	228	231	263	301	319	330	329	314	306	3,359	2,995
All other private ⁸	11	9	8	7	7	7	9	9	10	10	11	13	13	120	85
Public construction.....	1,078	991	878	777	705	726	795	947	1,082	1,162	1,122	1,107	1,037	11,379	10,901
Residential building ⁹	29	31	32	34	35	36	39	43	46	46	44	46	51	556	654
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities).....	408	395	383	367	347	354	350	353	374	380	376	373	377	4,352	4,136
Industrial.....	143	143	146	142	140	145	136	131	140	147	150	153	162	1,771	1,684
Educational.....	175	171	165	158	150	150	152	154	158	153	148	147	142	1,728	1,619
Hospital and institutional.....	33	32	29	26	23	23	23	23	25	26	28	28	31	353	473
Other nonresidential.....	57	49	43	41	34	36	39	45	51	54	50	45	42	500	360
Military facilities ¹⁰	67	67	67	61	61	65	78	96	101	118	120	122	122	1,307	1,388
Highways.....	385	320	230	160	125	130	174	286	379	428	395	382	310	3,165	2,820
Sewer and water.....	88	83	79	75	69	68	71	75	77	81	80	77	73	861	790
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	19	17	15	14	12	13	13	18	23	24	22	20	16	201	193
Conservation and development.....	67	63	59	53	46	51	61	66	70	73	74	77	78	830	854
All other public ¹²	15	15	13	13	10	9	9	10	12	12	11	10	10	107	66

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Business and Defense Services Administration, 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 ²
	1954 ²				1953 ²								Total	Total		
	Apr. ³	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May				
Total new construction ⁴	\$251,015	\$166,872	\$111,053	\$158,156	\$168,045	\$156,748	\$318,493	\$166,946	\$212,413	\$176,726	\$352,393	\$261,092	\$355,132	\$2,839,734	\$4,730,311	
Airfield ⁵	20,342	8,250	19,212	11,497	2,702	3,357	634	8,554	11,305	12,651	10,274	4,773	21,246	106,411	140,991	
Building	69,023	40,388	19,865	82,073	38,131	49,044	168,563	48,337	65,399	48,007	132,074	112,102	217,155	1,237,047	2,596,961	
Residential	2,417	463	397	104	79	68	(⁶)	394	30	(⁶)	3,412	620	3,025	15,239	23,296	
Nonresidential	66,606	39,925	19,468	81,969	38,052	48,976	168,563	47,943	65,369	48,007	128,662	111,482	214,130	1,221,808	2,573,665	
Educational ⁷	6,461	3,064	2,562	11,051	6,580	10,291	7,712	11,051	19,778	16,319	18,429	20,150	18,794	173,333	130,949	
Hospital and institutional	2,026	4,425	6,493	3,615	9,780	9,505	10,033	9,691	6,856	10,280	18,490	23,790	6,097	141,346	211,877	
Administrative and general ⁸	2,976	2,936	1,766	2,145	1,873	1,150	14,460	2,512	2,135	1,719	4,506	4,462	4,220	45,731	43,195	
Other nonresidential building	55,143	29,500	8,647	65,158	19,819	28,030	136,358	24,689	36,600	19,689	87,237	63,080	185,019	861,398	2,187,644	
Airfield buildings ⁹	17,340	10,256	1,382	12,913	1,076	1,774	199	4,027	2,630	1,908	17,659	10,584	12,032	70,047	80,671	
Industrial ¹⁰	25,833	7,408	3,403	42,333	15,540	19,631	128,400	11,196	22,011	12,940	36,004	33,849	147,136	603,128	1,305,481	
Troop housing	2,858	951	1,394	2,334	372	1,002	1,176	823	3,077	2,284	9,483	4,567	6,739	60,046	285,602	
Warehouses	2,006	5,776	511	2,538	751	992	2,758	3,437	160	880	8,382	5,262	4,962	40,338	276,455	
Miscellaneous ¹¹	7,106	5,109	1,957	5,040	2,080	4,631	3,825	5,206	8,722	2,577	15,709	8,818	14,150	87,839	239,435	
Conservation and development	23,288	12,385	7,296	4,763	11,252	9,729	27,012	9,770	14,663	11,564	31,396	14,179	10,665	206,355	287,498	
Reclamation	591	782	810	1,339	7,701	3,673	1,716	1,844	11,086	4,060	4,540	9,419	3,083	63,604	92,916	
River, harbor, and flood control	22,697	11,603	6,486	3,424	3,551	6,056	25,296	7,926	3,577	7,504	26,856	4,760	7,582	142,751	194,582	
Highways	129,794	90,547	47,552	50,401	92,047	88,176	66,407	97,543	105,629	94,792	122,202	110,664	92,771	1,050,116	1,005,808	
Electrification	4,598	6,905	13,413	3,585	20,130	1,226	47,237	557	10,695	5,293	40,069	11,815	2,981	156,759	515,962	
All other ¹²	3,970	8,397	3,715	5,837	3,783	5,216	8,640	2,185	4,722	4,419	16,378	7,559	10,314	83,046	183,091	

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; during 1951-52 the total value of such awards represented less than 1 percent of the total.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁵ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁶ Less than \$25,000.

⁷ Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

⁸ Includes armories, offices, and customhouses.

⁹ 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."

¹⁰ Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated.

¹¹ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

¹² Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

TABLE F-3: Urban building authorized, by principal class of construction and by type of building¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)										Number of new dwelling units—Housekeeping only				
	Total, all classes ²	New residential building							New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-housekeeping ³	Total			1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴		
		Privately financed dwelling units													
		Total	1-family	2-family ³	Multi-family ⁴										
1942	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	30,237	95,946	
1946	4,743,414	2,114,833	1,830,260	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	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	3,424,927	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	3,424,924	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	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	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	
1953	9,603,891	4,645,521	3,993,421	201,133	450,967	284,592	93,111	3,330,469	1,250,197	536,998	425,686	32,548	78,764	32,737	
1952: 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	3,566	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	420,356	369,052	17,301	33,983	22,554	2,395	252,128	109,607	50,636	41,842	2,938	5,856	2,484	
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	217,087	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	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	910,269	454,976	395,168	20,095	39,713	23,150	6,235	311,049	114,859	52,739	42,477	3,294	6,968	2,457	
June	885,089	447,820	385,891	16,970	44,959	19,976	4,677	288,053	125,563	51,721	41,351	2,635	7,735	2,282	
July	884,063	410,770	352,921	17,967	39,882	5,210	11,135	332,523	124,425	46,697	37,015	2,906	6,776	571	
August	802,374	392,541	338,663	14,682	39,196	9,730	13,109	278,386	108,609	44,528	35,686	2,246	6,596	1,046	
September	801,062	378,975	323,110	14,790	41,075	28,001	15,425	260,908	117,753	42,899	33,625	2,399	6,875	3,249	
October	785,093	386,155	332,596	18,644	34,915	2,066	5,986	282,237	108,650	43,148	34,534	2,674	5,940	238	
November	672,564	302,858	263,782	13,518	25,558	12,705	7,697	262,917	86,387	34,363	27,839	2,128	4,396	1,557	
December	608,318	271,361	227,110	12,192	32,059	5,146	6,823	248,324	76,664	32,074	24,165	2,028	5,881	734	
1954: January	600,116	263,564	210,176	9,274	44,114	16,817	8,117	238,295	73,324	31,855	23,185	1,489	7,181	1,830	
February	637,444	320,014	277,379	11,103	31,532	9,876	5,223	220,517	81,814	37,392	29,810	1,900	5,682	1,132	
March	887,732	467,733	408,444	15,544	43,745	9,711	11,296	297,066	101,927	53,655	43,417	2,528	7,710	1,174	
April	950,472	511,812	450,460	16,049	45,303	8,932	9,858	304,932	114,939	56,807	47,082	2,526	7,199	1,064	

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 Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

³ Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

⁴ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁵ Covers units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁶ Includes hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁷ Revised.

⁸ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New nonresidential building authorized in all urban places,¹ by general type and by geographic division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)															
	1954				1953								1953		1952	
	Apr. ³	Mar. ⁴	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Total	Total	
All types	\$304,932	\$297,066	\$220,516	\$238,295	\$248,324	\$262,917	\$282,237	\$260,908	\$278,386	\$332,523	\$288,053	\$311,049	\$362,123	\$3,303,469	\$2,637,037	
New England	19,630	18,754	6,591	8,237	17,350	20,166	18,912	15,378	11,952	16,233	17,486	21,323	22,552	192,857	165,928	
Middle Atlantic	61,636	50,781	36,992	45,993	62,445	36,391	45,840	40,252	44,733	40,125	46,485	47,769	50,012	508,043	440,529	
East North Central	69,880	68,901	49,008	55,354	41,019	58,297	67,670	56,482	74,963	102,275	68,768	76,925	92,818	786,544	597,588	
West North Central	31,661	26,951	15,712	15,761	21,058	16,520	23,865	26,308	23,548	30,470	18,584	32,934	25,074	271,263	215,776	
South Atlantic	32,250	37,483	34,024	28,374	25,172	41,241	36,375	27,366	40,810	44,496	35,810	36,831	52,476	441,683	276,783	
East South Central	13,105	13,350	8,703	8,181	7,737	6,212	10,954	10,870	10,086	8,558	10,164	6,575	11,631	113,191	120,165	
West South Central	28,204	25,510	25,371	31,003	24,746	37,410	24,642	28,570	22,425	28,101	41,131	28,552	50,546	368,642	274,142	
Mountain	8,815	15,298	7,768	5,288	11,124	8,838	8,510	15,421	9,961	17,762	10,749	11,082	17,562	141,752	101,699	
Pacific	39,751	38,439	36,348	40,114	37,674	37,842	45,470	40,261	39,908	44,503	38,877	49,058	39,452	506,494	444,429	
Industrial buildings ⁵	32,086	20,096	20,347	37,362	36,890	39,378	34,217	21,027	41,198	39,523	37,982	46,826	48,178	429,709	351,520	
New England	2,199	2,059	603	511	683	6,858	1,066	1,704	1,291	1,982	2,553	2,237	1,904	25,231	28,097	
Middle Atlantic	12,450	6,129	2,141	14,089	11,893	8,321	9,962	5,556	4,729	6,213	7,335	7,133	9,010	84,380	60,949	
East North Central	8,896	4,815	4,036	9,037	8,227	14,083	9,718	6,307	21,156	18,399	12,380	20,762	10,228	138,556	111,839	
West North Central	1,700	908	2,244	2,487	6,257	1,875	3,536	3,090	2,147	3,055	1,225	1,246	2,316	30,457	24,305	
South Atlantic	1,400	908	4,362	1,436	1,436	1,339	2,255	1,357	2,341	2,199	3,774	3,689	12,340	41,631	25,237	
East South Central	663	1,133	2,118	897	2,431	1,232	2,408	441	1,359	662	707	447	3,771	16,511	10,684	
West South Central	1,302	779	1,407	1,013	762	1,208	610	2,033	2,258	801	1,026	1,713	1,987	14,410	17,192	
Mountain	614	631	531	583	277	933	484	271	356	625	209	492	608	9,989	5,983	
Pacific	2,863	2,782	4,805	7,311	4,926	3,528	4,177	5,269	5,562	5,587	8,774	9,107	5,954	68,645	61,834	
Commercial buildings ⁶	111,169	97,582	76,394	66,141	74,210	87,594	98,279	94,446	91,247	112,910	96,157	101,017	124,887	1,093,687	686,346	
New England	4,151	6,934	2,895	2,206	3,454	4,154	3,122	4,935	3,649	3,487	2,832	4,420	7,481	49,192	28,766	
Middle Atlantic	21,419	15,818	10,174	10,959	17,202	11,784	17,510	17,496	13,096	16,260	16,237	21,798	17,639	181,303	121,120	
East North Central	20,708	18,578	13,216	10,696	16,642	14,955	17,434	22,023	20,176	26,805	16,182	17,706	35,844	226,201	144,107	
West North Central	15,273	10,291	3,944	3,604	4,028	8,453	11,056	7,928	8,056	6,699	6,808	10,296	12,813	84,282	56,056	
South Atlantic	14,440	10,704	19,955	9,629	11,734	18,096	14,889	8,977	21,162	22,294	12,903	14,316	11,493	166,734	87,805	
East South Central	4,704	5,835	4,790	1,836	2,105	1,452	1,807	3,514	3,083	3,666	3,405	2,782	2,951	33,055	26,015	
West South Central	12,555	10,257	10,011	14,449	7,444	14,272	9,520	9,386	5,715	12,671	20,558	10,736	13,493	138,262	91,774	
Mountain	3,841	6,288	3,618	7,761	11,718	2,908	3,431	2,574	8,080	5,149	5,095	5,307	4,204	54,133	30,392	
Pacific	13,798	13,116	7,751	11,294	8,692	14,497	20,396	12,126	13,162	15,934	13,906	14,759	13,201	160,525	101,032	
Community buildings ⁷	121,423	136,719	74,043	102,500	101,501	93,908	106,237	100,331	100,476	136,250	102,894	119,215	123,702	1,268,043	1,101,141	
New England	11,487	8,288	2,637	4,703	11,359	6,705	10,644	7,172	4,541	8,911	6,649	8,881	9,282	80,420	78,221	
Middle Atlantic	22,663	26,411	13,646	18,341	26,212	11,686	15,432	13,247	23,349	9,949	12,890	14,607	19,593	188,091	193,155	
East North Central	26,805	27,778	15,398	28,902	12,372	17,824	23,664	17,844	20,252	46,284	26,956	25,579	27,351	272,363	227,139	
West North Central	9,831	12,823	7,122	12,929	7,711	3,891	5,164	11,921	9,697	18,026	7,136	17,728	6,026	115,333	103,712	
South Atlantic	11,621	23,137	7,122	12,929	7,711	12,403	16,575	13,758	8,913	15,814	13,360	15,572	24,538	167,647	115,572	
East South Central	6,417	6,179	1,177	2,487	2,961	2,742	3,800	5,621	4,406	1,469	4,500	2,258	3,575	46,632	57,008	
West South Central	12,356	10,212	9,815	12,214	10,368	19,927	11,010	10,331	11,011	8,758	15,499	12,920	14,414	150,394	117,264	
Mountain	2,977	7,077	1,854	1,886	6,318	3,613	4,028	3,371	4,877	9,246	5,385	3,800	4,718	56,164	34,827	
Pacific	17,266	15,014	15,130	17,171	14,975	15,116	15,859	17,067	13,432	17,792	10,518	17,871	13,605	191,090	174,243	
Public buildings ⁸	6,257	7,299	29,279	7,059	9,715	3,952	8,334	4,824	7,087	4,384	13,700	13,824	13,476	119,502	152,537	
New England	115	0	0	55	798	231	1,510	0	711	20	420	1,294	916	6,723	13,951	
Middle Atlantic	918	25	8,198	552	1,213	127	1,110	125	285	351	6,145	1,585	609	10,993	19,434	
East North Central	944	170	11,737	313	462	1,050	4,155	448	731	666	1,269	5,467	5,743	39,286	15,656	
West North Central	2,130	937	773	1,032	790	509	739	1,050	285	467	606	332	1,502	7,053	4,246	
South Atlantic	797	969	192	1,348	417	1,168	482	354	1,227	611	4,114	1,197	287	13,102	16,547	
East South Central	21	1,883	1,905	1,662	72	27	0	44	55	0	175	419	639	2,329	10,841	
West South Central	352	118	1,444	335	3,373	136	454	642	212	14	176	390	2,608	9,412	7,348	
Mountain	144	504	982	0	801	82	83	906	96	506	5	320	419	3,845	14,480	
Pacific	837	2,691	4,050	1,762	1,788	622	801	1,254	3,484	1,718	790	2,850	753	26,759	50,035	
Public works and utility buildings ⁹	11,334	15,623	7,561	10,559	15,051	23,180	15,284	13,666	11,668	14,140	12,113	7,787	31,547	193,608	135,525	
New England	495	1,007	136	155	453	1,089	1,606	143	567	536	3,632	2,860	1,597	19,227	6,296	
Middle Atlantic	1,979	553	1,298	345	4,015	3,043	4,774	1,553	1,301	5,335	1,112	709	1,065	21,292	23,540	
East North Central	2,814	9,274	2,860	463	1,522	6,491	5,675	2,565	4,184	1,509	3,904	605	7,383	42,462	33,612	
West North Central	1,044	319	643	4,213	21	3,878	1,265	418	1,363	614	1,174	573	851	15,936	7,618	
South Atlantic	2,708	461	1,117	2,097	2,048	5,868	551	1,156	1,602	2,078	181	673	2,541	29,286	12,736	
East South Central	727	30	0	1,010	0	76	2,394	650	123	899	28	287	24	5,878	3,720	
West South Central	206	2,143	649	1,489	1,262	533	1,250	3,724	890	1,760	654	777	15,505	29,299	19,991	
Mountain	535	196	49	305	361	190	364	1,576	462	951	74	44	128	4,282	3,365	
Pacific	827	1,640	811	480	5,370	2,012	1,706	1,880	1,176	468	1,354	1,258	2,954	25,945	24,648	
All other buildings ¹⁰	22,663	19,748	12,922	14,674	10,957	14,905	19,886	21,614	26,707	25,316	25,226	22,380	20,334	225,921	209,968	
New England	1,203	707	320	607	572	1,429	964	1,425	1,193	1,297	1,401	1,631	1,372	12,064	10,599	
Middle Atlantic	2,207	1,845	1,535	1,707	1,909	1,429	2,352	2,295	1,975	1,987	2,766	1,937	2,097	21,984	22,331	
East North Central	9,713	8,284	1,762	6,034	1,793	3,894	7,024	7,296	8,464	8,612	8,077	6,806	6,770	67,677	65,234	
West North Central	1,682	1,920	873	649	767	1,413	2,104	1,901	1,999	1,609	1,635	2,758	1,465	18,202	19,839	

TABLE F-5: Number and construction cost of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by urban or rural location, and by source of funds ¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately owned			Publicly owned			Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1933 ³	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1941 ⁴	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,826,192	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	268,500	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
1953	1,103,800	565,000	538,800	1,068,300	533,200	535,100	35,500	31,800	3,700	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1951: First quarter	260,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,243,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,600	36,300	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	756,665	721,014	34,656
February	80,600	47,000	33,600	76,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	681,607	35,022
March	93,800	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(?)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	329,700	192,000	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	49,500	43,500	6,000	2,964,810	2,549,238	415,572
April	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,652	828,339	38,313
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June	132,500	84,700	47,800	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,977	1,125,590	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,033	2,472,196	54,837
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	0	804,317	795,624	8,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(?)	895,543	884,739	10,754
Fourth quarter	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,955	796,682	10,273
November	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(?)	672,078	650,660	21,418
December	60,800	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200	536,042	525,858	10,184
1952: First quarter	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	(?)	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	920,554	904,709	15,845
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	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	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	324,300	165,900	158,400	315,000	158,000	157,000	9,300	7,900	1,400	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	57,400	54,000	107,400	54,100	53,300	4,000	3,900	700	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,300	55,200	53,100	105,600	52,500	53,100	2,700	2,700	(?)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June	104,600	53,300	51,300	102,000	51,400	50,600	2,600	1,900	700	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter	285,000	141,600	143,400	280,700	137,300	143,400	4,300	4,300	(?)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
July	96,700	48,100	48,600	96,400	47,800	48,600	300	300	(?)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August	93,200	46,400	48,800	92,200	45,400	46,800	1,000	1,000	(?)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September	95,100	47,100	48,000	92,100	44,100	48,000	3,000	3,000	(?)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter	237,400	116,900	120,500	234,500	114,100	120,400	2,900	2,800	100	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
October	90,100	43,100	47,000	90,100	43,100	47,000	(?)	(?)	(?)	883,597	882,980	617
November	81,500	38,800	42,700	79,900	37,200	42,700	1,600	1,600	0	777,479	764,774	12,705
December	65,800	35,000	30,800	64,500	33,800	30,700	1,300	1,200	100	619,851	610,333	9,518
1954: First quarter ⁸	236,000	(?)	(?)	232,300	(?)	(?)	3,700	(?)	(?)	2,237,793	2,205,034	32,759
January ⁹	66,000	(?)	(?)	64,700	(?)	(?)	1,300	(?)	(?)	613,425	601,162	12,263
February ⁹	73,000	(?)	(?)	71,800	(?)	(?)	1,200	(?)	(?)	691,202	680,405	10,797
March ⁹	97,000	(?)	(?)	95,800	(?)	(?)	1,200	(?)	(?)	933,166	923,467	9,699
Second quarter	110,000	(?)	(?)	109,100	(?)	(?)	900	(?)	(?)	1,082,757	1,075,019	7,738
April ⁹	106,000	(?)	(?)	105,500	(?)	(?)	500	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Depression, low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

⁶ Housing peak year.

⁷ Less than 50 units.

⁸ Preliminary.

⁹ Not available.

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