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From the IRRA Annual Meeting—

Economics of the Guaranteed Annual Wage
Automation and Industrial Relations
The UAW and Management Decisions

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

A DETAILED BLUEPRINT for organic unity between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations was signed in Miami Beach on February 9 by the joint unity negotiating committee of the two organizations. Ratification by the AFL Executive Council took place the following day, with CIO Executive Board action scheduled for February 24. Preliminary approval granted, the joint committee will draft a constitution subject to adoption in stages, through separate conventions, culminating in a joint convention, the first in a biennial series for the merged organization.

In summary, the merger agreement calls for retention of the CIO identity within the federation as a department (equal in status to departments of the AFL) known as the Council of Industrial Organizations; the president and secretary-treasurer would initially be selected from the AFL, with the first director of organization chosen from the CIO; top policy and administrative organs would be a small executive committee (at the outset, 3 from each group, plus the executive officers), a 29-member executive council (17 elected from the AFL at the first convention), and a general board (the committee and board are current CIO organization features); a declaration of the need for both craft and industrial unions and of the sanctity of existing jurisdictions; a gradual merger of local and State organizations over a 2-year period.

Both parent organizations have conventions scheduled for the fall of 1955 and it is hardly a prediction that they are likely for the first time to exchange fraternal delegates.

THE MIAMI AREA served as a backdrop to other policy meetings of labor organizations in late January and early February. Outstanding, of course, was that of the AFL Executive Council between February 1 and 7; but previously the

executive board of the Teamsters, largest AFL affiliate, met and also considered labor unity.

The Teamster union reiterated its refusal to sign the no-raid agreement which most AFL and CIO unions have ratified as a prelude to more advanced unity plans. (The unity pact did not compel unions to sign a non-raid pledge.)

Earlier, the union had announced its intention of conducting a companywide organizing campaign among the employees of Montgomery Ward, who normally would fall within the jurisdiction of another AFL union, the Retail Clerks. The Teamsters' Central States Conference (a regional body) has recently acquired a financial interest in the company through a \$2 million investment of health and welfare funds in Montgomery Ward stock. Currently, a struggle for management control is taking place among the company's stockholders.

The investment is in line with recent fiscal policies of the Teamster's international president. The international union's treasury balance approaches \$35 million, chiefly in U. S. Government holdings. A constitutional provision limits corporate bond purchases to \$50,000 in any one concern and prohibits stock ownership. Mr. Beck seeks to change this restriction to permit investment of 20 percent of its funds in common stock.

In another pre-executive council meeting, four AFL building trades unions—Teamsters, Carpenters, Operating Engineers, and Laborers—pledged strike-free operations to certain contractors with whom they have collective bargaining relationships, to forestall competition from District 50 of the United Mine Workers. Other AFL building trades unions are expected to do likewise. The move is designed to put employers of AFL craftsmen in a better competitive position in bidding for road jobs arising from the proposed multi-billion dollar road program.

IN AN EXCEPTIONALLY ACTIVE quarterly meeting, the AFL Executive Council decided, among other items on a crowded agenda, to concentrate at the Federal level its efforts to offset State "right to work" laws banning mandatory union membership. The AFL will strive to amend the Taft-Hartley Act provision which, while permitting

the union shop, defers to State laws which ban it.

In international affairs, the council approved the administration's Formosa policy. It adamantly opposed admission of Red China to the United Nations, urged a UN plebiscite to determine the government for that country, and called for increased "military, economic, and political strength" to combat the "Moscow-Peiping military aggression." It importuned the West German labor movement to cease opposition to rearmament.

Other council actions included an economic report pointing to 1954 wage increases which, due to stable prices, were worth more than those of any previous postwar year. It predicted better business this year than last but possibly more unemployment, and again complained about the inadequacy of Federal unemployment statistics relating to temporary layoffs and short workweeks. It renewed its attack on NLRB policies and charged laxity in enforcement of the prevailing wage provision of the Davis-Bacon Act.

Forceful refusal by the council met the proposal of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen to absorb the International Fur and Leather Workers. The latter had been expelled by the CIO several years ago for Communist activity. It was the second rejection of the merger plan by the council, and this time the Meat Cutters were informed that consummation of the plan would jeopardize their standing in the Federation. There was some speculation that the zeal of the Fur Workers and some other unions branded as Communist-controlled for sanctuary in the AFL was prompted by the provisions of the new Communist Control Act.

One of these unions, the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, early in February was denied recognition before the National Labor Relations Board because of a false non-Communist affidavit filed by Maurice Travis, an officer.

Meanwhile, a 3,800-member leather worker local of the outcast fur union seceded to form the nucleus of a Leathers Workers Organizing Committee of the CIO. R. J. Thomas, predecessor of Walter P. Reuther as president of the United Auto Workers, was named chairman.

CLIMAXING nearly 20 months of negotiations, 13 nonoperating rail unions and most of the major railroads on January 18 agreed to a comprehensive hospital, surgical, laboratory, and medical benefit program for 750,000 railroad employees. Benefits begin on March 1.

Local and long-distance truck drivers in 22 midwestern and southern States have recently been covered by new contracts between 4 major employer groups and the Teamsters. An innovation was a single agreement covering 12,000 midwestern truck operators and 110,000 drivers doing local hauling. In addition to ultimate elimination of area wage differentials and establishment of a standardized 40-hour week, the agreement guarantees most of the drivers 40 hours' work or pay. The long-haul contracts call for a minimum \$75 weekly call-in rate, a 26-cent-an-hour increase accumulated over 3 years, and larger pension and welfare fund contributions by employers. Mileage rates will be increased one-fourth cent in each of 3 years.

American Airlines and the AFL Airline Pilots Association have settled the controversy which caused a 24-day strike last summer. The agreement permits westbound nonstop transcontinental flights in excess of 8 hours. Pilots will receive 50 percent more flight-time credit and pay for time actually in excess of 8 hours, and, in addition, pilots and co-pilots will earn \$1.50 and \$1 an hour extra for the entire period of a flight taking more than 8 hours.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada and 3 locals of the UAW-CIO late in January ended a 109-day strike with a contract calling for a 4-cent-an-hour wage increase beginning next June; a limited union shop; a company financed health plan; company-wide bargaining; incorporation of the 8-cent cost-of-living allowance in the base rates; and improved paid vacation and holiday allowances.

The UAW and American Motors have negotiated a plan for preferential hiring of Detroit Hudson workers at the corporation's Kenosha and Milwaukee Hudson and Nash plants. Hudson cars had previously been produced in Detroit. Such new hires will have seniority below regular Kenosha or Milwaukee employees.

From the IRRA Annual Meeting—

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The three papers which are excerpted under this general heading were selected from among those presented at the annual meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association in Detroit, December 28–30, 1954. The selection, of course, is in no way intended to deprecate the importance of the many other papers on the program, including those read at the same sessions at which these three were heard. The major considerations were space limitations and the broadest possible reader interest. Suspension marks to denote unused portions of text have been omitted in the interest of easier reading.*

Economics of the Guaranteed Wage

THE GUARANTEED ANNUAL WAGE, guaranteed employment, guaranteed wages, or whatever the appropriate term, promises to become one of the major economic issues of the next few years. Many explanations can be adduced for the recent vogue for the guaranteed wage. Dissatisfaction with the unemployment compensation (UC) program is surely one reason. This program covered only one-quarter of the cost to labor of unemployment in a year of modest unemployment even after almost 10 years of unparalleled prosperity. (That is, in 1949, when 3.4 million persons were unemployed, wage losses amounted to about \$7.6 billion, and unemployment benefits, \$1.9 billion.)¹ Even in 1953, the average maximum benefit was \$27 per week; the average weekly benefit, \$23.58; the average potential duration, 22 weeks; the average duration of benefits, 10 weeks; and the duration for persons who exhausted their benefits, 19 weeks.²

A second reason for the increased interest in the guaranteed wage is the greater importance attached to fringes. This emphasis on fringes may be explained by the fact that the basic wage has risen to a level where much more than minimum needs are being met. Thus, from 1939 to 1953, wages per employee (exclusive of supplements, etc.) rose by 57 percent; real per capita *disposable*

income (after taxes) of the entire population, by 46 percent. In this same period, the number of jobs rose by more than 19 million, or about 40 percent, and, in relation to population 14 years and over, from 46 to 56 percent. All these figures point to much higher living standards.³

On the issue of the effects of economic adjustments on the factory worker, there is much truth in the position that factory workers suffer more than others. This was evident, for example, in 1929–32, 1937–38, and 1948–49, when the relative decline in employment for manufacturing was greater than that in the services or in trade.

The Case for the Guaranteed Wage

Much can be said for the guaranteed wage. On the assumption that the guaranteed wage involves management in no additional wage costs, i. e., that labor asks for a guaranteed wage rather than for a rise in pensions or an increase in the basic wage rate, the program can be supported on the grounds that X percent of costs thus incurred yield higher returns in the estimate of the worker than alternative forms of wage increases. The

¹ Figures from National Income, 1954 Edition (U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, 1954, published as a supplement to the Survey of Current Business); Social Security Bulletin, September 1954; and Economic Report of the President transmitted to the Congress, January 28, 1954.

² U. S. Department of Labor, 1953 Supplement to Handbook of Unemployment Insurance Financial Data, September 1954; cf. Hearings on Unemployment Insurance, House of Representatives, Ways and Means Committee, June 1954 (pp. 101–102); averages calculated.

³ Figures computed from Economic Report of the President, op. cit.

fact that workers seek their gains in this manner supports this position. Of course, trade union leaders may want the guaranteed wage partly because they can achieve a higher wage increase in this manner than through orthodox approaches. The explanation of this fact may be that employers can afford to pay more under a guaranteed wage program because, under the pressure of higher outlays charged to instability, the incentive to reduce costs would be increased; or it may simply be that bargaining for a guaranteed wage program may be more effective than for a rise in the basic wage rate. For example, in periods of inflationary pressure it is easier to win public approval of a program that does not add to inflationary pressures currently. In fact, the large growth of pension programs in the postwar years may be associated partly with this consideration. In this connection, it should be observed that, as Chancellor Clark Kerr and others have argued, trade unionism has not succeeded in increasing the share of income going to wages (the stability of proportions over the years has been remarkable),⁴ and hence the gains under a guaranteed wage program may merely represent a changed pattern in the manner of obtaining wages, the overall rise itself being associated with gains of productivity. This generalization applies, of course, to income taxes. There is much evidence of substantial changes toward equality in recent years when income after taxes is considered.⁵ But the gains in distribution relate, to a considerable extent, to increased amounts of employment and the improvement in the relative position of low-income workers.

Undoubtedly a guaranteed wage program, as it spread, would increase the pressure to improve the unemployment compensation program, for employers affected by the introduction of guaranteed wages might feel under a competitive disadvantage, either vis-a-vis competitors in their industry, or in competition with producers or sellers of competing products. Since payrolls vary from 10 to 90 percent of costs, it is obvious that any program which imposes costs upon the basis of payrolls would greatly affect the competitive position of different products and firms. Even when one union has exclusive jurisdiction in an industry, costs of different firms may be affected unevenly. Thus, according to one estimate, a limitation of applicability of guaranteed wages to workers with 3 years' seniority would cover 94 percent of the

workers in one company of an industry and 51 percent in another.⁶

The trade unions consider the guaranteed wage, in part, as a weapon for improving unemployment compensation and hence contend that the introduction of guaranteed wages would increase the pressure to improve unemployment compensation. But I am inclined to believe that the parallel with Old Age and Survivors Insurance is not so great as they often assume, nor am I convinced that they played as large a part in improving OASI as they claim. It is well to remember that, under OASI, in the early years in particular, large subsidies are involved, and the improvement of benefits lightens the burden on private pensions. Also relevant is the fact that under OASI taxes are levied on both employers and employees, whereas under unemployment compensation, the tax is imposed on employers only (with unimportant exceptions), and hence there is less incentive among employers to urge expansion of the unemployment compensation program than there was to urge liberalization of OASI with the surge of pension programs. Indeed, should unemployment compensation become a burden on the general taxpayer in part—as it well might—employers, seeking to shift the burden of the guaranteed wage from one on payrolls to one on all taxpayers, may be more disposed to seek alleviation through an improved unemployment compensation tax.

In discussions of this aspect of the problem, another issue has escaped attention. The guaranteed wage scheme would apply presumably to all regions where unions operate on a national basis and therefore costs would be roughly equal in all regions. This would be an important advantage for the guaranteed wage over unemployment compensation wherever unions operate on a national basis and enforce roughly equal demands (e. g., the United Steelworkers and the United Automobile Workers, both CIO), for under unemployment compensation there is a strong and unfortunate tendency for States to compete in keeping benefits and taxes down.

Trade union leaders support the guaranteed

⁴ For excerpts from Dr. Kerr's paper on Trade Unionism and Distributive Shares, presented at the IRRRA 1953 annual meeting, see *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1954 (p. 146).

⁵ See, especially, Goldsmith, Jasz, Kaitz, and Leibenberg, *Size Distribution of Income Since the Mid-Thirties*, in *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, February 1954 (p. 26, in particular).

⁶ J. W. Garbarino, *Guaranteed Wages*, Berkeley, University of California, 1954 (p. 42).

wage in part because they believe that it would reduce the rate of technological improvement. Undoubtedly just as the economist far from the smoke of the factory underestimates the significance of the costs of change, so the trade-union leader may overestimate the damage done. Yet the trade unions may have a case here. There is something to be said for slowing down technological change when the costs of adjustment are heavy. By imposing upon the employer part of the costs to the displaced worker and thus forcing him to bear part of the costs of change, the proponents of the guaranteed wage support the view that change may be too rapid. One result of the guaranteed wage may well be fewer improvements in depression periods when employers would have to include as costs the wages of displaced workers; and more improvements in prosperous periods when the potentially displaced workers would be absorbed in jobs created by the growth in demand. In the same vein, labor contends that, though a guaranteed wage equal to 100 percent of wages may slow up the transfer of workers into growing industries, mobility may be excessive. Further, they take the position that there is a case, on both economic and noneconomic grounds, for eschewing excessive mobility because, first, in depression, high mobility may be of little use and, second, in prosperous periods, there is a reservoir of workers in the expanding labor force. Further, all workers in an industry have a stake in a guaranteed wage reserve and would resent excessive use (and hence unjustifiable immobility) by a minority. But I hasten to add that a guaranteed wage unwisely formulated might interfere with required mobility.

In this connection, it is well to consider the possibility of slowing up migration of firms from one region to another in response to lower wage costs and tax concessions—migrations which may well destroy, and in fact have destroyed, the entire industry of some towns. The guaranteed wage might well make some of these migrations unprofitable; and I would be inclined to support it on these grounds. The employer has some responsibility to his workers, their families, and the community.

Another appeal of the guaranteed wage may well lie in its effects upon the distribution of income among workers. The incidence of unemployment is felt especially by the younger workers, for seniority rights protect the older worker, and the younger

workers would especially gain from the protection of a guaranteed wage program. Therefore, it would follow that if (say), instead of a 5-percent rise in basic wage rates, a new contract provided a guaranteed wage clause costing 5 percent of wages, then the younger workers (exclusive of probationary workers, who would not generally be eligible) would gain disproportionately vis-a-vis contributions, and other workers would lose relatively. Undoubtedly in order to restrict the resultant redistribution of rewards, the UAW proposes that employers, in the absence of notice, guarantee a full week's work and that funds in the guaranteed wage reserves be rationed, once declines become serious and it becomes apparent that those laid off first might exhaust all or a large part of the available funds, leaving older workers unprotected. The first measure would especially profit probationary workers, who might otherwise be the first to lose employment, and would also protect all workers against losses through a reduced working week; the second would assure the older workers of some part of the total payments on account of lost time.

Some Questions Raised by Guaranteed Wages

On the assumption that wages are determined by marginal productivity, there should be no opposition to guaranteed wages on the part of employers. But there seems to be much opposition.

First, employers are fearful of the costs. Their fears are greater the more uncertain the obligation assumed—for example, a program which would limit payments (e. g., 10 cents an hour as proposed by the Steelworkers) would meet less opposition from all but the highly stable industries than would one with uncertain obligations. Indeed, if management fails to compensate for the increased costs out of a rise of productivity, a reduction in other rewards to workers, or a rise of prices, then the additional costs must come out of profits. Even so, when profits are high, the introduction of a guaranteed wage may be consistent with reasonable returns. It is conceivable that with profits at about one-third of wages and salaries, as they were in 1946–53,⁷ part of the costs of guaranteed wages might be financed out of profits.

⁷ Profits of corporations before taxes and income of unincorporated enterprise (in part not profits) amounted to \$472 billion. Wages and salaries added up to \$1,267 billion. Calculated from National Income, 1954, op. cit.

(But the historical trends already mentioned suggest somewhat different conclusions.)

In orthodox theory, the payroll "tax" will ultimately be borne by the worker, but, in the short run, capital may pay. Ultimately, however, on the assumption that returns on capital are reduced as a result of the guaranteed wage, new investment will be discouraged in the industries subject to guaranteed wages and this will create pressure for passing the new burden on by reducing wages or raising prices.⁸ When the coverage of guaranteed wages is thus limited through reduced capital entry, the returns on capital in the guaranteed wage industries would tend to return to their previous relative level—a tendency which would be subject to all kinds of opposing forces. When the guaranteed wage is widely established, workers or (and) consumers would pay—but returns for management and capital may be cut to some extent.

No one can really estimate the costs of a guaranteed wage, for they would depend upon the benefits offered, the amount of unemployment, taxes saved, and resultant reduction of costs.⁹ But, on the assumption that unemployment would not exceed the low levels (average) of the last 15 years and that the guaranteed wage would provide benefits equal to wages, a very rough guess of the cost would be three times that of unemployment compensation, or about 4½ percent of payrolls—somewhat more if allowance is made for the fact that wages of the unemployed when they were employed were probably less than for all workers. (Unemployment compensation provides benefits equal only to one-third of wages.) To this must be added additional costs related to the longer period of idleness covered under the guaranteed wage, less strict disqualifications, elimination of waiting periods, etc. But even if workers are covered for a year, the costs will not necessarily be raised by 52/19 (the numerator being the number of weeks covered by the guaranteed wage and the denominator, the average number of weeks covered prior to exhaustion of benefits under unemployment compensation in 1953), but some allowance must be made for the longer period covered under the guaranteed wage. In 1953, the exhaustion rate (the ratio of exhaustions to new claims filed) was 20 percent and would be much higher in periods of substantial unemployment. Perhaps 1 percent additional

should be allowed for this factor, and hence total costs might be 6 percent (4½ plus 1 plus ½ for the other items mentioned). But this 6 percent is an overall figure based on the assumption of light unemployment.¹⁰

The most careful survey of costs yet made, in the Latimer report, was based on estimates for the period 1937–1941, derived from analyses of 47 cases under various benefit schedules. For example, under a guarantee of 40 hours for 52 weeks covering all workers with 3 months' service, according to the report, costs varied from 0.4 to 33 percent of payrolls per year, the average being 10 percent and the highest costs accruing to plants in unstable industries. Even a long secular decline without a severe cyclical decline and without large seasonal fluctuations may not result in high costs. The report says: "By selecting the limitations which will meet the particular conditions out of which the excessive costs arise, moreover, the costs will be reduced to reasonable levels, while maintaining guarantee benefits at the maximum level feasible under all conditions. . . . the gross cost was reduced, by appropriate limitations, to less than an average of 6.0 percent annually even in the highest cost cases."¹¹

When the economist associates wages with productivity, he does not mean that wages in excess of a level determined by productivity may not be paid; rather, he implies that the continuance of such a policy would mean the eventual liquidation of the business. When wages are high relative to prices, the employer may be able to reduce wages, raise productivity, or increase prices. The troublesome feature of the guaranteed wage program for the employer lies in the fact that here he is committed to a substantial additional cost, largely fixed, which may continue for a long period, and that this is an element of cost which is intractable. It therefore becomes necessary for the employer to reduce the rigidity of the system if he is to find it acceptable and workable. This may be done by setting a ceiling on the costs (e. g., 10 percent of payrolls), by limiting the guarantees (e. g., a reduced number of weeks, a payment less

⁸ S. E. Harris, *Economics of Social Security*, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1941.

⁹ Cf. *Guaranteed Wages*, Report to the President by the Advisory Board, Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion, Washington, 1947 (ch. VIII).

¹⁰ I have made no allowance for the fact that part of the workers would not be covered under the guaranteed wage. This is roughly offset by noncoverage of part of wages under unemployment compensation.

¹¹ *Guaranteed Wages: Report to the President*, op. cit. (p. 75).

than 100 percent of wages), and by allowing a reduction in numbers covered in the midst of a secular decline (that is, a worker may lose rights to guaranteed wages after the lapse of a designated period). The workability of the guaranteed wage would be enhanced if a period of accumulation were required, as under unemployment compensation. Finally, as payrolls decline, insofar as costs are based on payrolls, they too would decline.

Obviously in growing industries it is much easier to carry the burden of unemployment than in declining industries. For example, this is indicated by the trends in employment from 1899 to 1951. Obviously, it would be much easier, other things being equal, to support the guaranteed wage in chemicals, petroleum and rubber, metals, machinery, and instruments than in textiles, apparel, and shoes. In the last group, the imposition of additional charges as a penalty for reducing the numbers of workers attached to the existing firms might well accelerate the decline.¹² In textiles, a continuation of losses in employment at the rate prevailing in 1951-54 would result in the disappearance of the industry from New England in 9 years, and from the United States in 15 years.

In industries subject to great cyclical instability or secular declines, it may be especially necessary to set a limit of payments as a percentage of payrolls. (The average annual cost of the whole cycle would be considerably less than the ceiling set for any one year.) Special provisions may also have to be made in industries that are strongly seasonal, in which the worker is often compensated to some extent by higher pay for the losses involved in seasonality.¹³

Relevant Unemployment Compensation Failures

One argument used against the guaranteed wage is that concentration on it would weaken the movement to strengthen unemployment compensation, which is greatly in need of improvement. Of course, unemployment compensation is much more important than the guaranteed wage, and it would be unfortunate if the campaign for the latter greatly reduced interest in the former. It would undoubtedly be a long time before as

many as 10 million workers were covered by guaranteed wages, but at the end of 1953, unemployment compensation covered more than 70 percent of all wage and salary payments. As a result of new legislation in 1954 affecting employers in small establishments and Federal employees, the number of workers covered rose by 4 million, only 10 million not now being covered. However, only about one-half the unemployed (even in a period of light unemployment, as in 1954) received benefits under unemployment compensation—and those at but one-third of wages. In fact, in the first half of 1954 (prior to passage of the legislation referred to), unemployment averaged 3.5 million, but the unemployed receiving compensation under the State unemployment laws and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act averaged less than 2 million or 56 percent.¹⁴ The need for improvement stems in part from the following important failures of unemployment compensation.

First, contributions have been disappointing. Whereas they amounted to 2.72 percent of taxable payrolls in 1938-40, they were down to 1.40 percent in 1946-53 and 1.30 percent in 1953. Reduced rates under experience rating account for this decline. One unfortunate result has been an unhealthy competition among States to keep both benefits and contributions low. Another has been the accumulation, after 15 years of unprecedented prosperity, of a reserve of but \$9 billion—an amount that could be wiped out in a brief period of heavy unemployment. With the uneven incidence of unemployment, the reserves of vulnerable States have several times fallen to dangerously low levels; but the Federal Government has shown no disposition to provide reinsurance or even an adequate loan system. (The legislation of 1954 is a gesture in this direction.)

Second, even after more than 15 years of unemployment compensation and despite the advances in 1954, about one-fifth of all workers are still uncovered. What is more, whereas taxable covered wages equaled 96 percent of total covered wages in 1939, by 1953 the ratio was only 72 percent.

Third, there has been a serious decline in the proportion of the average weekly benefit to the total wages: 41.1 percent in 1938-40 to 32.5 percent in 1951-53, as compared with a goal, according to the able long-time Administrator of the Social Security Board, Mr. Arthur Altmeyer,

¹² S. E. Harris, *Interregional Competition*, Proceedings of the American Economic Association, May 1954 (p. 375).

¹³ Professors Samuelson and Hansen raised some doubts on this issue in *Guaranteed Wages: Report to the President*, op. cit. (pp. 422-424).

¹⁴ Figures from *Survey of Current Business*, November 1954, and *Social Security Bulletin*, September 1954.

of 50 percent. In a period during which wages tripled, the average weekly benefit rose only from \$10.72 (1938-40) to \$22.82 (1951-53). This decline in the ratio of benefits to wages is the more serious in that, in relation to total compensation (both wages and fringe benefits, the latter having risen greatly), benefits have been reduced even more than is suggested above.

The Guaranteed Wage and Employment

The guaranteed wage is suspect for an important reason: it may cut down employment. One of the most frequent complaints made against the guaranteed wage holds that if, in employing a worker, the employer assumes the responsibility not only of paying him when he is at work but also when he is idle, he will be most reluctant to hire additional workers. Moreover, once the employer is confronted with outlays to support idle workers and especially when demand is declining, he will reduce outlays in all possible directions, thus contracting demand (and employment) of his suppliers.

Is there any reply to this criticism? There are some protective devices. Thus, the guaranteed wage contract may restrict the program to workers with some seniority and thus not confront the employer with this additional liability at the time of hiring workers. Other safeguards may include the following: Limitations on the guaranty in terms of employer costs in cents per hour of work or percentage of payrolls, the number of workers to be covered (e. g., only those with 1 year of service or more), the period to be covered, the number of weeks of guaranty, and the percentage of weekly pay to be guaranteed; the recourse to accumulation of reserves and hence reduced dependence on charges on payrolls in periods of declining demand; built-in protection related to the reduced payrolls as demand declines; introduction of the plan after a building-up period; and reinsurance. It is especially important to make the guaranteed wage responsive to secular declines related to technological change and declines in demand. Otherwise the guaranteed wage, in contrast to unemployment compensation, may ham-

per movement required in a dynamic economy.

The advantage of reinsurance lies in reducing the charge on payrolls needed to accumulate reserves when they are pooled. Management will have to weigh these savings against the unwillingness to assume responsibilities for the unemployment of rival firms. Possibly a reinsurance provision by government would solve this problem, but this is not to be expected until the guaranteed wage is widely used.

The guaranteed wage raises another important issue: Is it safe to pay the worker as much or almost as much when unemployed as when employed? In some unions, there seems to be a disposition to demand, as a matter of principle, 100 percent of wages under the guaranteed wage. But actually, when allowance is made for the non-taxation of income received under unemployment compensation (assuming integration) and the savings of outlays when unemployed (lunches, transportation, etc.), it would be possible to maintain income with a guaranty of 80-90 percent of wages. I am inclined to believe that a guaranty of, say, 85-90 percent of wages would be preferable when adjustments are made for tax relief under unemployment compensation, etc. This is not because I believe that workers are happy being paid for idling. In fact, in some States low-income workers seem to receive as much as 90 percent of wages under unemployment compensation. Nor am I convinced by the many charges made by employers that the workers drawing unemployment compensation do not seek work and prefer to be idle at 30-40 percent of their customary wages. Once jobs became available not only did the 10 million or more persons who were unemployed in the 1930's find jobs in the 1940's and 1950's, but several million additional (aside from normal accretions) joined the labor market. But nevertheless it is my opinion that the American people object to equal payments to workers irrespective of whether they work or are idle.

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Automation: A New Dimension to Old Problems

By ITSELF, the word "automation" has more romance than meaning. When we try to go behind the word itself and describe the kind of technological change it represents, we quickly come up against complexity and vagueness. Nonetheless, there seem to be three quite distinct developments which together embrace nearly everything that can be brought under the automation rubric.

1. The linking together of conventionally separate manufacturing operations into lines of continuous production through which the product moves "untouched by human hands." This first development, which depends primarily on mechanical engineering for its adoption, we shall refer to simply as integration, a term already in wide use in the metalworking industries.

2. The use of "feedback" control devices, or servomechanisms, which allow individual operations to be performed without any necessity for human control. With feedback, there is always some built-in automatic device for comparing the way in which work is actually being done with the way in which it is supposed to be done and for making, automatically, any adjustments in the work process that may be necessary. This second development we shall refer to simply as feedback technology; it is dependent primarily not on mechanical but on electrical engineering knowledge and techniques.

3. The development of general- and special-purpose computing machines capable of recording and storing information (usually in the form of numbers), and of performing both simple and complex mathematical operations on such information. We shall refer to this aspect of automation as computer technology; it rests primarily on new developments in electrical engineering.

Areas of Industrial Relations Affected

Some of the ways in which automation will affect industrial relations will obviously depend on the speed and mass with which it strikes the economy. It is less likely to come as a tidal wave than as a succession of ground swells that will reach different

industries at different times and with quite different impacts. Most affected industries will probably have quite a bit of time in which to think through the labor problems automation will create and to plan whatever adjustments may be necessary. It is often possible to do things over a period of time that could not be managed if they had to be done overnight, such as letting attrition work off the surplus labor or retraining key employees.

There are also likely to be some effects on labor relations which are independent of the speed with which automation comes; for example, the upgrading of the level of skills required in the labor force and the reversal of the past trend toward more specialized, more routine, and less interesting jobs. These two examples suggest that automation will not confront us solely with "problems" in the labor field, but will confer some benefits on labor directly, as producers, and indirectly, as consumers.

It is important to state quite explicitly that, at this early date, probably no one can predict with confidence the outcome of specific developments or recommend specific solutions to hypothetical problems. What is needed, and what alone seems possible now, is the development of a general awareness of the kinds of changes and problems automation is likely to bring. Here, then, are some general areas that seem likely to be affected by automation:

1. Automation is likely to permit greatly improved *working conditions*, including greater safety and easier housekeeping.

2. Much thinking about *incentive systems*, particularly individual forms of piecework, will have to be revised or discarded.

3. As some traditional processes and factory layouts are changed, the job of pinpointing *managerial responsibility* for the performance of specific manufacturing operations may become easier; buckpassing among departments may be more difficult to get away with. Foremen are likely to take on increased responsibility. On the other hand, there may well be some forms of automation that will work the other way, that is, they may blur the boundaries of responsibilities that are now clear.

4. *Training* (or perhaps retraining) problems will probably require more attention than they

have since World War II. The training problems are likely to center on the development of new and complex skills for new grades of maintenance technicians, with shifts in operators' skills being relatively minor.

5. A marked change in the work-content of jobs resulting from automation may find expression in three familiar forms: (a) *Wage structures* may often require adjustment; (b) the *traditional jurisdictions* of some unions may be disturbed; for example, by the need to unify mechanical and electrical skills in a new class of maintenance workers; (c) the *internal structure* of some unions is likely to undergo changes; in particular, it may be important for some unions to give special recognition to new, small groups of highly skilled workers.

6. Managements and unions, accustomed to thinking in terms of narrow and rigid *job classifications*, may need to broaden the scope of those classifications somewhat. The same thing applies to thinking about *seniority units*.

7. Finally, there is the *employment* effect. The anxiety and fear which stem from uncertainty concerning how employment will be affected by automation give rise to the most difficult problems of all. It is hardly surprising that union newspapers and current contract demands often reflect these fears, though it is worth noting that most unions seem to be approaching automation without hysteria and with a desire to plan intelligently for what may lie ahead. We cannot shrug off people's fears of being left stranded, of having no alternative job or the time and money to find one in the event of layoff; we cannot down these fears by citing the virtues of technological progress, labor mobility, and individualism. Automation seems sure to bring with it increased emphasis on means of cushioning the shock to the worker who is displaced, and of retraining him to a useful and satisfying role in our society.

Each of the areas noted above deserves careful consideration by managements and unions; and each is worthy of considerably more academic research than has been done up to now. Of course, in many respects the problems are entirely familiar and there is already at hand a large body of research and experience for use as a guide in working them out. As one experienced union leader remarked, "Automation? It may look new to the engineers but, to me, it's an old story. Back in the thirties we called it technological

change." But, while broadly familiar, the problems associated with automation do bring some new twists, some new dimensions for consideration. We propose to look briefly at three areas, using as a basis for the discussion what we have gleaned from the limited published information available and our own observations. The areas we have selected are these: (1) the effects on the abilities required of the labor force, (2) the effects on rigidly defined job classifications and seniority units, and (3) the problem of displacement.

Abilities Required of the Labor Force

What will be the impact of automation on the abilities required of the labor force? Will it leave us with a predominance of dull, routinized jobs, in which people are forced to conform to the dictates of the machine? Or is it more likely to open up jobs with greater intellectual challenge and to raise the skill composition of the labor force?

Any discussion of job mix is, of course, a discussion of proportions, of the relative weights of managerial, professional, skilled, semiskilled, and laboring jobs. Generally, automation appears to bring about a change in the mix, so that the resulting weights tend to emphasize the former, more highly skilled rather than the latter, less skilled types of occupations. We have observed this upgrading effect in a limited number of cases, but the conclusion must rest more on *a priori* reasoning than on statistical grounds. It seems reasonable to expect that the ratio of managers to employees will increase, in view of the increased value of the equipment for which an individual manager would become responsible, and of the increased proportion of the total work process inevitably brought under the supervision of one man. The value and complexity of the equipment similarly indicate a need for a higher proportion of engineers and, especially in the case of the electronic feedback and computer technologies, give rise to what amounts to a new occupation in most concerns, that of electronic technician.

In the factory, the new technology takes over most readily the materials-handling and completely routinized machine operations and tends to emphasize, as far as the average plant workman is concerned, jobs directed at "keeping the process going because we just can't stand downtime." As

one plant manager explained, "You can't afford to chase all over the factory for a maintenance man when something goes wrong. He's got to be right there and he's got to know something about electrical and hydraulic problems, not just mechanical." So the proportion of maintenance people is likely to increase as well as the skill required of them. This is not to say that all routine or heavy jobs will be eliminated or to overlook the fact that many skilled jobs may disappear or become less important quantitatively. But in terms of overall proportions, it seems likely that automation will have an upgrading effect on the job mix in those areas of the economy where it is employed. This conclusion may be further bolstered by reference to the oil and chemical industries, where automation has had a relatively long history already.

The quantitative impact of automation on employment in those areas of our economy where it is used is almost impossible to estimate. Obviously, firms install the new equipment because it helps them reduce costs. While labor costs are not the only area of savings involved, they are typically a major consideration, so, on the face of the question, we would expect a reduction in employment opportunities, given some framework of total effective demand. But it is much easier to identify jobs that are being lost to technological change than those it is creating. Neglecting the possibility that greater demand may result from lower product prices, there is the virtual certainty that new products will be made technically or economically feasible, particularly by the feedback control devices now being developed. The question, then, is at least an open one. Neither optimists nor pessimists can afford to be too dogmatic about the long-run quantitative effects of automation on employment.

But suppose we assume that the industries where automation is used employ a smaller and smaller proportion of the labor force. Despite a direct effect of upgrading on the job mix, there might be, in the overall picture, a downgrading effect if the adjustments that take place are predominantly in unskilled occupations or in such areas as personal services. That seems to us unlikely, however. It seems as certain as any social trend can be that the demand for professional services, especially

medical and educational, will increase rapidly during the next 10 years and beyond. And, with the higher standards of living made possible by technological advance, the adjustment may be made through a continuation of present trends toward longer vacations, more holidays, and a shorter workweek. In that event, we may well see another long-term trend continued: a further reduction in the number of unskilled jobs and an increase in emphasis on the more skilled and professional occupations.

In short, our guess is that both the direct short-run and the indirect longer-run effect of automation on employment will call for more and not less skill on the part of our labor force. We are entitled to a cautious hope that automation may afford a partial answer to those who look at the rising educational levels in the country and ask, "What are people going to do with all that education when they find themselves on the dull and routine jobs of American industry?" *Mechanization* may indeed have created many dull and routine jobs; *automation*, however, is not an extension but a reversal of this trend: it promises to cut out just that kind of job and to create others of higher skill.

The training—or the educational job implied—will obviously become more difficult and more important as the speed of innovation increases. Studies of the skilled labor force and its recruitment, training, and movement, such as that on electronic technicians recently made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics,¹ are given added significance by the technological developments we are discussing. The same may be said for the work of the Bureau of Apprenticeship, and of the many opportunities for adult education in a wide variety of fields. We can expect many of the more alert engineering colleges and community vocational schools to revise their curriculums to take account of automation. Many company apprenticeship programs may be similarly affected.

Job Classifications and Seniority Units

A frequently noted characteristic of our economy is the tendency toward greater and greater specialization of knowledge and of tasks. Work has typically been organized into the smallest possible units, each one of which is a repetitive part of a total process and is so small in relation to the whole

¹ The Mobility of Electronic Technicians, 1940-52, Bureau of Labor Statistics' Bull. 1150, 1954; for summary, see Monthly Labor Review, March 1954 (p. 263).

that a sense of identification with the total process on the part of the person performing the job is almost out of the question. In part, this tendency has been a result of the developing technology. But it is also a result, as we all recognize, of the philosophy which says, (1) break the work process down into the smallest possible components, (2) fit jobs into a rigid structure that emphasizes the duties and the boundaries of the job rather than its part in the process, and (3) put everyone possible on an individual or small-group incentive system which gears pay to output on the particular job. This philosophy inevitably has tended to identify the individual with an ever more narrow task, giving him positive incentives to restrict his interests and no incentive at all to think beyond his immediate work environment or to place his own performance in the context of a total operation. This philosophy also brings with it a tendency to think in terms of seniority units as rigid and narrow as the job classifications in many cases.

Automation is likely to challenge these habits of thought fostered by discontinuous and highly specialized methods of production. From the technical point of view, automation ties operations together physically; in terms of systems, engineering and economics alike, automation requires a new way of thinking about the flow and control of work—a way of thinking that emphasizes continuous movement of work through a total process rather than the stop-and-go progress which is the sum of independent operations.

Almost as a corollary of the reasoning about the effects on skills of automation, it appears that automation will necessitate broader thinking about job classifications and seniority units. For example, when 3 or 4 different types of grinding operations, each now representing a separate job classification, are tied together by automation, one man will be able to operate the integrated grinding line. This man must have a generalized knowledge of grinding; and his changed, broader job classification is likely to carry more pay than any of the old grinding occupations.

As for seniority, existing contract clauses and plant customs may be found unsatisfactory in the light of new needs presented by automation. Where seniority provisions have arisen from a relatively stable operation with long established and clearly defined occupational groups, we suspect that the parties will want to change the rules to

provide for increased job changes and transfers of personnel. For example, seniority rules that work satisfactorily in a plant divided into machining, heat-treating, grinding, and assembly departments may not make sense within a new department that combines all these operations in one integrated line; existing rules may also make it difficult to staff a new integrated department with those individuals both parties agree ought to get the new jobs. One management group even suggested that seniority standards would undergo an evolution stemming directly from the need for a more flexible work force. In this view, the development of a work force willing and able to adapt itself to the changing needs of an evolving work process would mean more than mere application of seniority protections to broader units of work. As a standard for continued employment, "ability to learn" would gradually replace "ability to do" the job.

The Problem of Displacement

It would be silly to pretend that there will not be many jobs which automation will abolish. Whether or not it creates, directly or indirectly, as many jobs as it wipes out, no one can know. Despite the inevitable uncertainty as to the speed and scope of automation's impact, this much at least seems certain: There is bound to be a new influence at work which will strengthen the arguments of people who feel that wage earners ought not to bear the main brunt of technological change.

Social shock absorbers, such as severance pay, the guaranteed annual wage, unemployment benefits, careful timing of laborsaving innovations to coincide with business upswings, and increased information-sharing between managements and unions, seem likely to receive increased attention, as automation spreads. If some of these mobility benefits add to the employer's cost of technological change, that alone would not disturb us greatly. Indeed, it is important to recognize clearly at least two types of costs incurred by the displaced worker: (1) loss of income while looking for a new job; and (2) loss of equities built up on the old job in the form of seniority, pension rights, vacation rights, and so on. While unemployment benefits of one kind or another are clearly a way of approaching the first type of loss, the more general adoption of the principle of severance pay for

people with substantial equities in existing jobs may be one appropriate way to share some of the initial gains involved. In addition, such gain-sharing should strengthen the hands of both management and union officials as they confront the inevitable short-run pressures that develop whenever jobs are eliminated.

In developing policies to cushion the impact of automation, as with any major technological change, the toughest situations are not likely to be those in which some new machines and equipment are installed in a given plant; the toughest situations are likely to arise from competition between new plants designed for automation and older ones that are not. Sometimes the two plants will belong to the same company, sometimes not. In cases where automation expresses itself as competition among two or more firms not under common ownership, the policies appropriate to it seem no different from those we would like to see in any competitive situation.

But when automation takes the form of changes within a particular firm, then managements and unions have much greater control over the effects it will have and the ways in which these will be handled. For one outstanding characteristic of automation is that it takes time to install. Even after an exploratory stage has been completed, equipment must be designed and manufactured, men must be hired or trained for new occupations, physical installation and transition problems must be faced. All this takes time—not days or weeks, but many months or years. And with problems like displacement and personal adjustment, time, of course, presents a major opportunity that alert and socially responsible companies and unions can

use to good advantage. Social responsibility would mean telling new employees that their jobs were temporary, retraining old employees who have the requisite ability, permitting those near retirement to claim pension benefits, and so on.

Automation is likely to have its greatest immediate impact on office occupations. In a sense, that is fortunate, since it will affect a class of workers for whom the blow can be softened most easily, namely female employees working in large offices. Not only is turnover markedly higher among female clerical employees, but the demand for them in recent years has been high in most labor markets.

One further point to be made here is both obvious and obviously too important not to mention. In considering the problem of the displaced and unemployed worker, it is not so important to ask why he lost his old job as how much trouble he has in getting a new one, and what kind of new one he gets. This brings to the fore the educational and retraining problems already mentioned. But even more, it serves to emphasize, for an era of marked if not revolutionary change, the importance of government economic policy directed toward the maintenance of "full employment." Change the level of unemployment by a few percentage points, and the problem of displacement changes from a relatively manageable question of adjustment to a social catastrophe of alarming proportions, in which orderly technological progress becomes impossible.

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The UAW's Influence on Automotive Management Decisions

IN THE PERSONNEL FIELD, the United Automobile Workers union (CIO) has had a profound influence on automotive management decisions, but in other fields it has had surprisingly little effect on decisions of management. This thesis is based upon a study of management policies in the fields of personnel, prices and competition, production, finance and purchasing, and upon an examination of union influences on management in these fields.

Personnel

The UAW's influence in the personnel field is primary and direct, backed up by the legal power granted to the exclusive bargaining agent. The union does not control entrance into the industry, but it has helped to shape the character of the work force by easing introduction of Negro workers in plants hitherto closed to them, and by obtaining for them more equitable conditions of employment than might otherwise have been the case. Likewise, the equal pay provisions regardless of sex are a direct result of union pressure.

In the nonmonetary aspects of working conditions—the shop rules or systems of industrial jurisprudence—UAW influence is most complete. Seniority, effective appeal to arbitration from the decisions of supervision and management, brakes on disciplinary measures, and the other rules and regulations of the collective agreements are union creations limiting and controlling the right of management to direct personnel. Moreover, the existence of the union-enforced collective agreement forces management to consider the union point of view before management acts in labor matters. Human relations in the automobile factory are, as a result, enormously different, and undoubtedly more pleasant for the worker in 1954 than they were 20 or 30 years ago. This may be the UAW's greatest accomplishment.

The UAW has imposed upon the industry fringe items—vacations, holidays, health and welfare, pensions—which add up to anywhere from 10 to 20 percent of a company's wage cost. Perhaps these vestiges of the better life would have come without the UAW, but the fact is that they did not. Some, such as holidays, were taken

in bargaining in lieu of wage increases. Others were first imposed by the National War Labor Board during World War II. None of these fringe items were won before big unions in other industries obtained them. In all cases, however, it was the UAW pressure which put them into the contract. Today they are part of the social cost of doing business.

Since 1948, wages in the automobile industry have been based on the General Motors contracts. The 1948 contract represented the considered decision of General Motors to get along with the UAW, which at that time was being hard pressed, along with other CIO unions, by industry's decision to hold the wage line. GM broke industry's ranks to make a 2-year contract, the predecessor of the famous 5-year deal of 1950.

Although prime credit for the "social engineering" involved in these two contracts belongs to General Motors, the General Motors statement to the UAW preceding the 1948 agreement attributes its proposals to its desire to meet the economic problems of workers as "the union now and in the past has interpreted" them. Moreover, after the 1953 contract negotiations, the UAW influence on wage policies in the industry cannot be discounted.

Did money wages rise faster in the automobile industry because of collective bargaining than they would have without such bargaining? Many theoretical economists have expressed doubts that this is the case, and one has even stated that the UAW was "responsible for preventing the wages of . . . [its] members from rising as much as they would in the absence of the union."¹ This observation, and others similar to it, are based on poorly interpreted statistical comparisons of union and nonunion wage statistics without an understanding of the pervasive influence on nonunion wage rates of the big strikes and the big bargains in the automobile industry. Actually, the General Motors settlements in 1947 and 1948 were considerably above the average up to the time that those agreements were reached.² It is likely that, if the Korean war and inflation had not intervened, the same could be said for the 1950 agreement,

¹ Milton Friedman, in D. McC. Wright (ed.), "The Impact of the Labor Union," Harcourt, Brace, 1951 (pp. 217-218).

² S. H. Slichter, "Do Wage Fixing Arrangements in the American Labor Market Have an Inflationary Bias?" *American Economic Review, Papers and Proceedings*, 1953 (pp. 336-343). Excerpts from this paper were published in the *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1954 (p. 148).

and I am certain that the 1953 "living" document fits into that pattern. One must agree with Professor Slichter: "It would be strange if the bargaining ability of unions were so specialized that unions were able to force employers to accept the deeply abominated union or closed shop, and yet not force them to pay somewhat higher money wages than they would otherwise pay."³

In contrast to the union's effect on money wages, the data on the union's influence on the share of national income indicate, although not conclusively, that labor's share is fairly constant over the years even in well-unionized industries such as automobile manufacturing. The many variables which enter into the computation of these figures render it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, however, to draw any firm conclusions.⁴

This cursory review indicates, I believe, without serious question that the UAW has had a profound influence on personnel policies in the industry. However, the UAW's influence has had a relatively minor effect on nonpersonnel decisions.

Prices and Competition

The post-World War II price history demonstrates that the higher money wages won by the UAW were generally followed by higher prices for automobiles. I should argue that the prices of automobiles are somewhat higher as a result of UAW wage pressure than they would have been without it. On the other hand, these higher prices do not appear to have reduced the demand for automobiles because, over a considerable price range, that demand appears inelastic.

The UAW and the Independents. But if the UAW has not significantly influenced total effective demand, has it altered the content and direction of that demand? Is, for example, the UAW the prime cause behind the recent mergers of the independents or the 1953-54 sales nosedive of Chrysler?

After Kaiser merged with Willys and moved to Toledo, the UAW negotiated a "readjustment" of its incentive plans at Willys in order to reduce labor costs of the company. A similar cut has

been negotiated with Studebaker at South Bend. Both these agreements appear to be significant admissions on the part of the companies and the UAW that labor costs must be kept in line if the independents are to survive.

But whether the recent mergers should be attributed primarily to the squeeze of high labor costs is another matter. It should be kept firmly in mind that the automobile industry is the perfect example of an industry with economies of large-scale production. The ability of the Big Three to reduce the unit costs of plant, equipment, tools, and other fixed costs by large-scale production gives them a tremendous advantage. In addition, the bigger the production, the more the company can decentralize its assembly operations and effect great economies in freight rates and transportation. With size also comes the ability to afford more frequent model changes, larger dealer organizations, more costly advertising, and a host of other expenses with which the independents find it difficult to keep pace.

On the other hand, I find it difficult to believe that, without the UAW pattern of wage and fringe increases, the independents could have long avoided their present attempts to survive by mergers. If, for example, the independents were able to cut prices substantially as a result of lower wages, the Big Three would surely be able to meet the price competition if necessary. But I doubt if it would be necessary because a price differential of considerable magnitude would probably be required for Nash or Studebaker to cut substantially into the market of Ford or Chevrolet. In view of the large-scale economies which Ford and Chevrolet enjoy, such a price differential is not likely to be gained even if the UAW were eliminated as a factor in the plants of the independents.

Big Three Competition. The most significant development in the industry today is Ford's fight for first. This has introduced an entirely new competitive factor in the industry, and paradoxically, greatly strengthened the UAW's power to affect demand, for it means that the company which sells the most cars is very likely to be the company which remains strike free.

Most UAW-CIO contracts in the automobile industry permit strikes during the life of the contract on three issues: labor standards, rates for

³ *Ibid.* (p. 330).

⁴ For some brave attempts, see the addresses by Professors Clark Kerr, Harold Levinson, and Martin Bronfenbrenner, and the discussions by Professors John Troxell and Phillip Taft in the *American Economic Review, Papers and Proceedings, 1953* (pp. 277-321).

new jobs, and health and safety. In 1953, the UAW developed disputes over labor standards or new job rates at two key Ford parts plants. By striking these plants, the UAW shut down nearly all Ford assembly operations and cost Ford an estimated 80,000 cars. It was when this strike was in progress that General Motors agreed to make the 5-year contract⁵ a "living" document.

Competition among the giants of the automobile industry today makes them particularly vulnerable to strike action. Production officials, anxious to continue the high rate of output, and financial officials, equally anxious to continue the high rate of profit, are likely to be willing to go far to avoid shutdowns. Therein lies the power of the UAW to exert a greater influence on management decisions in the future and to alter significantly the direction of demand as long as the demand for automobiles remains strong enough for Ford or General Motors to sell all they can produce.

By holding that the relative competitive positions in the industry have not been significantly altered by UAW influence on management decisions, I have, in effect, rejected the view that the 1950 UAW-GM agreement was critical for GM's billion-dollar expansion. Of course, any factor contributing to the stability of labor relations will have a healthy influence on the propensity to invest. On the other hand, the management organization at General Motors was, in 1950, sufficiently competent and self-confident to feel that it could work out its labor problems. GM pushed expansion because it felt the market was there. The 5-year agreement was helpful, but not required for the expansion. Industrialists tend to act primarily on the basis of market and profit potential, not on the prospects for labor peace, which is just one aspect of the total business situation.

Production

One would expect that, next to personnel, the most effective UAW influence on management decisions would be exerted on production. I believe this is the case. However, I have found that the net effect of union influence in production is not to alter management's decisions, but to encourage management to arrive at the same decision in a somewhat different manner.

Production Rates and Schedules. There is general agreement in the industry that the UAW has slowed down the assembly lines from the preunion days. It is also true, I believe, that the general pace in the industry is more leisurely for the worker than it was before UAW became a factor to be reckoned with. Further, it is likely that seniority rules, under which the oldest workers in point of service, rather than the most efficient, are promoted, tend to reduce the propensity of workers to hustle in order to get ahead.

One might conclude from these observations that the UAW has significantly altered the rate of output. Such a statement might have been correct were it not for the fact that technological advancement has taken up the slack. The assembly line of 1954 is quite different from its predecessor of 1935. Technological improvements have permitted industry to increase output without a speedup and, indeed, despite an alleged slackening of labor's effort. The industrial engineers have proved an effective answer to labor's demand for a more humane rate of production. Today we are getting the output which a reasonable management can demand at a pace more leisurely than that in the past. Just as UAW influence affected prices without significantly altering demand, so it affected the rate of production without significantly affecting output.

Methods of scheduling production are much improved over preunion days. Penalty overtime, call-in pay, and other shop rules have effected the change. The result is a more efficient utilization of manpower and a greater regard for human considerations in scheduling, but no drastic changes in the basic science of coordinating men and materials to produce a car.

Contracting Out Work. The UAW has made several attempts to alter Ford's announced policy of reducing its large construction and maintenance force by turnover and transfers and of contracting out more work. At Chrysler and General Motors also the issue has come up a number of times, but the companies have opposed making any commitments because of the special skills and the special

⁵ Actually the GM agreement has been modified 22 times since it was signed in 1950. However, only one, the 19th modification was a matter of unilateral pressure, the remaining being mutual amendments to care for unforeseen situations which arose since 1950.

equipment often required in maintenance and construction. Direct action by some of the Chrysler locals has, however, allegedly resulted in some commitments not to contract out except under certain conditions, but the evidence as to the extent of such commitments is not clear.

Automation. The coiner of the word "automation" may some day best be remembered as the man who turned technology over to the public relations men. The literature on the subject is being overdone when it begins to discuss robot factories and manless plants.

What we do have today, however, is a resurgence of labor's interest in technological advance and the benefits therefrom as a result of adapting long-known laborsaving principles particularly to materials-handling functions and to industrial divisions; e. g., foundries which lagged behind other operations in the substitution of machines for men. There is general agreement among managements in the industry that high wage and fringe costs imposed by the UAW, combined with the fierce competition, makes further technological progress both necessary and inevitable.

The 1950 UAW-GM agreement, which set the pattern for the industry, states: "The annual improvement factor provided herein recognizes that a continuing improvement in the standard of living of employees depends upon technological progress, better tools, methods, processes, and equipment, and a cooperative attitude on the part of all parties in such progress. It further recognizes the principle that to produce more with the same amount of human effort is a sound economic and social objective."

Although the international union is thus on record as encouraging technological advancement, some locals have attempted to obstruct improvements by demanding an especially high wage to work on them.⁶ It now appears that, as part of its guaranteed wage drive, the UAW is not only dissatisfied with an annual increment of 5 cents as labor's share of technological progress, but wants to control the rate and timing of new technology as well.⁷ As of now, however, union policy has not had that controlling influence.

⁶ See Arbitration No. 14459, Ford Local 600.

⁷ See United Automobile Worker, December 1954.

Plant Location. As before the rise of UAW, freight rates, availability of raw materials and labor, and closeness to markets appear to be the prime considerations which determine plant locations. Pressed for space at River Rouge, Ford located a new forge plant in Canton, Ohio, which is the center of the forging industry and where there were steel, labor, and buildings available. Ford also established additional stamping capacity at Buffalo, again where steel and labor were readily available; but in the greater Detroit area, Ford also built its new Mercury plant, a new transmission plant, is building its new Lincoln Continental plant (near Dearborn), and has added to its Ypsilanti facilities.

The General Motors situation is similar. As batteries are heavy and expensive to transport, GM located a new battery plant in California in order to serve its assembly plants there. To get closer to raw materials, it has located one plant adjacent to a steel mill and another, to an aluminum mill. But most of GM's billion-dollar expansion has been in Flint, Mich., where it had the largest concentration of employees even before the expansion. There is no decentralization plan to run away from the union.

Labor-Management Cooperation. Neither Ford, nor General Motors or Chrysler, has ever permitted the development of labor-management committees to discuss production problems or to suggest methods of improving production or operations. The independents have been much more willing to engage in such activities, but the actual effect of such union participation on actual policy decisions is certainly not great.

Finance and Purchasing

As yet there has been no discernible direct UAW influence on company financial policies. Of course, it is quite likely that a serious strike or a series of labor difficulties has in the past affected the ability of a company to pay dividends or has affected the timing of a stock issue or the flotation of bonds. It is also quite possible that certain company decisions as to whether to yield or settle with the UAW have been determined in the past by financial considerations of one type or another. Beyond this, however, there is little

evidence of UAW influence or interest in this field.

In the current demands, however, the UAW wants to have a voice in the actual handling of the pension fund and, in the event it obtains some sort of an annual wage guarantee, a like voice in the policies of the reserve fund it wants set up under that program. Both the pension fund and the contemplated annual wage reserve fund involve operations that are peripheral to the principal financial operations of companies, but the operators of both funds in effect would determine how much of a company's general reserves would be transferred to these special funds.

The UAW as a matter of policy does not attempt to influence purchasing or procurement by the automobile companies. There have been a few attempts by local unions to induce one of the Big Three companies to cease giving orders to parts concerns with which the UAW was having a dispute, but these attempts have never been pressed.

Conclusions

UAW influence has probably not altered basic managerial decisions in the automobile industry, except in the personnel field. However, the possibility that this conclusion might be different if management had been examined as a whole instead of by segments must be recognized. Corporations are run by people who, like all of us, are affected by the social setting in which they live. Twenty years of living with a union, like the UAW, must leave its imprint. The UAW and other unions have certainly changed management's thinking over the years. High in management councils are the industrial relations executives whose job it is to understand and interpret union views, as well as to counteract them. Even such understanding and interpretation would have been considered very radical 20 years ago, but today it is considered merely good management.

What is true about the automobile industry is not necessarily elsewhere applicable. It would be quite erroneous to assume that unions in other industries have similarly affected managerial decisions unless the same basic economics are controlling. Where, for example, there are few economies of large-scale production and the product demand is quite elastic, the situation might be expected to be quite different.

If the UAW does not have a significant influence on management policies outside of the personnel field, is management tilting with windmills when it fights to defend its prerogatives? To some extent that may be the case. But just as the union-security issue has a slogan value to the UAW, so the fight over managerial prerogatives keeps the management organization morale high. In the automobile industry, the situation appears to be a draw: UAW has union security and the management organizations have their prerogatives. If the latter are a little dented and diluted, the fact remains that they appear to be intact. The UAW is still just a challenger.

Perhaps the most significant conclusion of this analysis is the additional verification of the compatibility of trade unionism with the free enterprise system, and of the ability of management to operate a business on basic economic foundations and still live amicably with a strong union. Those who feel that trade unionism is sounding the death knell of our system overestimate the ability of unions to combat basic economics and underestimate the ability of American management to roll with the punch.

Finally, my analysis raises doubts that the UAW can influence basic decisions in the industry to the extent it predicts it will if it gains the annual wage. For even an annual wage cannot alter the hard economic facts with which automobile management has been so successfully contending all these years.

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A Review of American Labor in 1954

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THE DRIVE FOR LABOR UNITY was the outstanding feature in labor affairs in 1954. Despite the many practical operating problems still to be overcome, the application of the no-raid agreement and the forceful pronouncements of AFL and CIO leaders attest their desire for early attainment of a meaningful organic unity. A significant concomitant of the unity drive was its solidifying effect among the union leaders, particularly in the CIO.

The common positions increasingly taken by both union centers provided a major underlying impetus for unity. Both domestic and international policy proposals were much alike. Both opposed governmental policies to meet the economic recession in late 1953 and early 1954, and recommended similar alternative policies.¹ The possibility of increased State activity in labor-management relations as the result of certain proposals for amending, and current administrative interpretations of, the Taft-Hartley Act were a major concern.

Generally, the economy remained at a relatively high level despite recession and accompanying unemployment. Overall production and earnings continued high, and prices remained stable. The downturn in production began in the fall of 1953 and, although decelerating, persisted until late winter; thereafter, there was stability in production until autumn, when new advances were made. It was hoped that the more than seasonal upturn in production at the end of the year augured a resumption of the salutary economic progress which had marked the postwar period.

The Economic Climate

For the year, production dropped approximately 7.0 percent from the 1953 average. Durable goods production accounted for virtually all of the decline, as well as for the more recent recovery. In considering the decline, it should be remembered that the free world economy has remained remarkably stable during this period, with production levels maintained or rising throughout the period.

The contrast between 1954 and 1953 is moderate in terms of gross national product, involving a decline of about 2.0 percent. The new peaks reached by consumer expenditures, the record levels of construction activity, and the increases in State and local government expenditures have sustained this high level, in counterbalance to drops in defense expenditures, plant and equipment outlays by business, and business inventories.

Declines in factory employment, transportation, and mining consequent to the production decline were mainly responsible for the 1.9 million decline in nonagricultural employment between mid-1953 and mid-1954. The monthly declines in factory employment were increasingly moderate after midwinter, with fewer industries affected by the originally widespread decline. By summer, factory employment stabilized, and by late fall greater than seasonal increases were reported. However, the drop in nonagricultural employment in 1954 from 1953 was approximately 3 percent.

Nonmanufacturing employment levels were largely sustained, except for mining and transportation, throughout the period of decline in manufacturing. Nondurable goods industries sta-

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¹ In presenting his economic program in January 1954, the President stated: "It is not a legislative program of emergency measures, for the current situation clearly does not require one. Instead, it is a program for stimulating economic growth and minimizing any chance there may be of serious economic difficulty in the future." Economic Report of the President, (p. 76).

The Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report wrote: "By and large, the program presented in the Economic Report has found favorable acceptance in the Congress. In several instances, notably foreign trade and public housing, the programs have been carried forward, but limited by legislation to a shorter period than that originally proposed by the President. In several other important respects, the Congress has taken important economic steps which went beyond the specific recommendations of the program. The reduction of excise taxes on April 1, and the increased highway authorization are cases in point." Joint Committee on the Economic Report, Congressional Action on Major Economic Recommendations of the President, 1954 (p. iv).

bilized at the new lower levels earlier than the durable goods industries, in which the losses were greatest and most persistent. However, the rate of loss in durables declined in the spring, seasonal patterns reappeared in the summer, and, with model changeovers in the automobile industry, greater than seasonal gains were apparent in October and November.

Unemployment averaged approximately 5.0 percent of the civilian labor force during 1954, compared with 2.4 percent in 1953. During the autumn months, however, unemployment rose less than usual.

The production decline was also reflected in the shortening of the workweek; again a sharper drop occurred in durable goods manufacturing, and again there was an upturn in the autumn. The workweek in manufacturing averaged 39.7 hours in 1954 against 40.5 in 1953; the workweek in durable goods dropped 3 percent, in nondurable goods, 1.5 percent.

The recession in production, employment, and hours was not reflected in declines in average hourly and weekly earnings. However, wage increases were even more moderate this year than in 1953. There was much divergence among industries and settlements in 1954, although adjustments around 5 cents an hour and supplementary benefit liberalization were widespread among most basic and durable goods industries. In many instances, pension, health and welfare, or vacation adjustments accompanied smaller wage adjustments or were the sole adjustments. The rise in gross hourly earnings in manufacturing from \$1.77 in 1953 to \$1.81 and the slight drop in gross weekly earnings in 1954 reflects the offsetting effect of the moderate wage increases on the workweek decline. November and December earnings, however, were at a new peak as the result of the autumn workweek rise and wage increases over the year.

The price level was markedly stable throughout the year. The Consumer Price Index in 1954 averaged less than 0.5 percent above the 1953 level. The monthly fluctuations of the index, although almost inconsequential economically since mid-1953, have been sufficient to produce several minor changes in wage levels under escalation arrangements—there were four in the automobile industry in 1954.

The State of Collective Bargaining

The spread of economic uncertainty from a few industries in 1953 to the economy at large and the resultant intensification of competition among companies affected the character of collective bargaining during 1954. The low strike record for the year, the lowest in the postwar period, was the product of moderate union demands in anticipation of employer opposition; employer willingness to settle to maintain competitive position; and an announced governmental position of minimum intervention in collective bargaining. In large bargaining situations, strikes developed in only a relatively few instances and were generally of brief duration.

Outstanding features of collective bargaining were: (1) the moderate wage adjustments negotiated; (2) the extent to which supplementary benefits, particularly pensions, health and welfare plans, and vacations, were liberalized, either in combination with, or in lieu of, wage adjustments; (3) the further elimination of escalation arrangements; (4) the arrangements made to meet the problems of economically depressed industries and of marginal producers; (5) the general absence of government intervention; and (6) intensified union interest in some form of guaranteed employment or wage plan.

The wage adjustments negotiated during the year in the major companies of leading manufacturing industries were generally in the neighborhood of 5 cents an hour, the amount of the automobile annual improvement factor increase and of the steel settlement. Such increases, generally accompanied by supplementary benefit liberalization, were negotiated in the steel, rubber, paper, electrical machinery, chemicals, railroads, non-ferrous mining, aircraft, meatpacking, and cement industries. In other industries, such as maritime and apparel, and in many smaller plants, increases were smaller or were restricted to supplementary benefit liberalization. Wage rates were unchanged in coal and textiles, except for decreases in the northern woolen branch of the latter.

Pensions, health and welfare plans, and vacations were the most prominent and widespread subjects of supplementary benefit liberalization. The steel agreements raised pensions and made the tie-in with Federal old-age benefits more

flexible. Substantial segments of the maritime industry negotiated increased pension and vacation allowances. In women's apparel, there were further agreements reducing the workweek to 35 hours with no change in basic weekly pay.

Escalation arrangements to meet rapidly changing price levels, so prominent 2 and 3 years earlier, were diminishing in coverage in 1954. The non-operating railroad unions followed the operating unions in eliminating the clause, and in incorporating accumulated escalation allowances into base rates. Some aircraft companies and unions did the same. Under the escalation arrangements continuing in effect under the long-term contracts in the automobile industry, there were three reductions of 1 cent, and one increase of 1 cent during the year.

The problems of economically depressed industries and industrial segments, or marginal companies became increasingly acute during the year, and unions and management were required to meet these realistically. Developments of this nature affected the textile, coal, and hosiery industries and some of the smaller automobile manufacturers.

The effects of the long-run problems of the textile industry, with declines in employment due to technological advance, increased use of chemically produced fabrics, and competition from nonunion plants, were apparent during the year. The textile unions indicated their willingness to forgo wage increases early in the year, as they had in 1953. However, there were widespread reductions in wages and supplementary benefits in the northern woolen and worsted industry, following an arbitration award (9.5-cent-an-hour reduction) at Botany Mills and a strike at American Woolen, which resulted in a 10.5-cent reduction.

In coal, there were no proposals for wage changes, but the United Mine Workers' anthracite and bituminous welfare fund benefits were reduced as a result of the reductions in royalty payments tied to falling coal production. The International Ladies' Garment Workers pension plans were also increasingly in the red during the period, and long-term agreements negotiated with several major employer associations waived wage increases but raised contributions to the pension fund. One union official urged the union to adopt mass-

production methods in New York City to cope with the relocation of the women's coat and suit industry from Manhattan to outlying areas.²

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL) and the Full-Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers Association agreed to terminate the industrywide bargaining which had existed and to permit flexible bargaining in the face of strong competition from nonunion plants. The union also agreed to the liquidation of the pension fund established in 1950.

To supplement the merger efforts of the smaller automobile companies to maintain their place in the industry, the United Automobile Workers (CIO) agreed to replace wage incentive plans, at Studebaker-Packard, Kaiser-Willys, and American Motors, by hourly wage rates comparable to those of the Big Three.

The level of strike activity was the lowest in the postwar period. Major strikes (over 10,000 workers) affected the Northwest lumber industry, two major rubber companies, east coast shipping, and construction and trucking operations. The sole instance of active Government intervention through the use of the Taft-Hartley Act's emergency strike provisions involved atomic energy workers at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky., represented by the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers. Following recommendations of an emergency board appointed under the Railway Labor Act and judicial rejection of the companies' position that there could be no bargaining on the health and welfare proposals, agreements providing nonoperating railroad employees with health and welfare benefits, and improved vacation and holiday plans were near completion.

Guaranteed employment or wage plans received much union attention during the year despite their lack of achievement in actual collective bargaining. The UAW-CIO unveiled its "Guaranteed Employment Plan"; this union, as well as the CIO's Steelworkers and Electrical Workers, announced that this demand would be sought in 1955.

Trade Union Policies

Unity. Major developments during the year relating to the ultimate goal of organic unity between the AFL and the CIO included: activation of the 2-year no-raiding agreement in June 1954, accompanied by a joint banquet "to produce the aura of friendship and fellowship that is an

² Isidore Nagler (General Manager of the Joint Board for the Women's Coat and Suit Industry), *Analysis of the Problems of the Women's Coat and Suit Industry and Suggested Recommendations for Their Solution*, 1954.

essential to the long-range effectiveness of the no-raiding agreement";³ agreement of the CIO and AFL Unity Committee in October "to create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger, which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union"; and scheduling of a meeting to draft a detailed plan to achieve this goal.

The successful operation of the no-raiding agreement to date has done much to foster the good feeling which is spurring on the unity movement.⁴ Several disputes were settled by the officials of the two organizations; one dispute went to the impartial referee, appointed under the agreement, and was settled.

Other Internal Affairs. The broad drive for organic unity was implemented by efforts to strengthen trade unionism internally. Exploration of the ethics and efficiency of pension and welfare fund administration, the AFL adoption of machinery to preclude jurisdictional disputes, agreements among individual unions to ban such disputes, and the settlement of longstanding disputes during the year, were all examples.

The administration of pension and welfare funds received close scrutiny with the disclosure of fraudulent and shady practices on the part of a few local union officials of both organizations. With two Congressional committees conducting investigations, and with the possibility of legislation to curb such abuses, both the AFL and the CIO expressed immediate and direct concern. The AFL convention took a strong position against such corrupt practices, calling on its constituent organizations for action to establish and enforce standards to prevent and eliminate abuses in the administration of these funds.⁵ Several individual unions have already acted within the spirit of this resolution. The Upholsterers ordered an investigation of reported padding of medical and hospital bills in one area; the Plumbers established a national committee on health and welfare plans to help locals establish efficient plans; Teamsters' officials promised to review local health and welfare fund practices; and the ILGWU started proceedings against certain union accountants and employers on charges of collusion to defraud the union welfare fund. The AFL Central Trades and Labor Council in the New York City area

established a committee to investigate and draft standards.

The CIO took a different tack in seeking to eliminate abuses. It directed one union to act promptly to eliminate abuses brought to light by an investigation of the New York State Department of Insurance. It also established a "Committee on Ethical Practices" to investigate alleged abuses in, and to establish standards for, the administration of pension and welfare funds. This committee submitted a first report, unanimously adopted by the CIO convention, which included recommendations on a set of administrative standards.⁶

Another major internal achievement adding to trade union stability and responsibility was the AFL's adoption of a plan providing mediation and arbitration procedures for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between affiliates who voluntarily agree to the plan. In the meantime, a number of individual unions negotiated additional bilateral and multilateral agreements during the year. The Teamsters union, although nonsignatory to both the no-raid pact and to the AFL jurisdictional disputes plan, concluded two new agreements. One, with the Meat Cutters, included provision for \$200,000 to organize food-processing workers; the other, with the Laborers, Carpenters, and Operating Engineers, set up a fund of \$60,000 to organize heavy construction workers. The Machinists, a ratifier of both of the broad pacts, settled its longstanding jurisdictional dispute with the Carpenters and concluded bilateral mutual assistance and jurisdictional settlement pacts with the Plumbers and the Printing Pressmen. Another longstanding dispute between the Boilermakers and the Bridge and

³ President's Report to the CIO, 16th Constitutional Convention, 1954 (p. 8).

⁴ Talk of a third federation of trade unions, centering around the Miners, Teamsters, and Steelworkers, has all but disappeared, although it was widespread a year ago. Although neither the Steelworkers nor the Teamsters have signed the pact as yet, the situation seems altered substantially from that of last year, when there was widespread talk of secession and a new organization. George Meany and Dave Beck were apparently able to resolve some of their differences prior to the AFL convention. David MacDonald was an active participant in the CIO convention and a conspicuously eloquent supporter of labor unity.

⁵ In supporting the resolution, President Meany stated: "We must go out and help with any legitimate investigation. We must see that the investigation is fair, and, if legislation is necessary, let us have a hand in writing the legislation." *The American Federationist*, November 1954 (p. 22).

⁶ See p. 184 of this issue. The report stated that "the CIO is concerned with more than actions that may be technically illegal. There are practices which may be technically legal, but which merit condemnation and extermination on the ground that they violate the basic tenets of trade union ethics and morality."

Structural Iron Workers was also settled. Contributing to unity were the absorption of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers by the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union; the granting of a charter to the Mechanics Educational Society; the merger of the United Railroad Workers with the Transport Workers; and the apparently imminent merger of the Oil Workers and the Chemical Workers—all within the CIO.

In one area of internal action, joined with governmental action, there was apparent failure. This involved the efforts to dislodge the old International Longshoremen's Association, accused of gangster domination and corruption by a State investigation, from its hold over east coast longshoring. Two NLRB elections were held before the representative was decided. They showed the substantial gains made by the new AFL International Brotherhood of Longshoremen; nevertheless, both gave the old ILA bare majorities, just sufficient for it to maintain its position. Although the top leadership of the old ILA has been changed, the control over key locals apparently remains unchanged. However, its decisions may come in for critical review if the recent action of the rank and file in initially rejecting an agreement negotiated by the leadership with the New York Shipping Association is indicative.

National Affairs. The recession was of paramount concern to both trade union centers. Both attacked governmental policies, charging that a growing crisis was not being met. Rather, in their view, governmental policies were business oriented and rested improperly on the "second-best" economic level of 1954. The AFL view, that it wanted "full employment from the point of view of our country itself, our national security, and the security of the free world,"⁷ was similarly expressed by the CIO.

Both sponsored similar economic policies, except that the CIO emphasized the "guaranteed annual wage." Both referred to the effects of

automation—the AFL proposed a long-range goal of 30 hours as the basic workweek and a reduction within 2 years from 40 to 35 hours under the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the CIO proposed a Congressional investigation into the present and potential impact of technological developments on the economy. The effects of automation were cited as one justification for guaranteed employment or wage plans, although the CIO expressly recognized that these were not "cure-alls" for cyclical or secular economic problems.⁸

Both the CIO and AFL acknowledged the improvements made in the Social Security Act in 1954, and the administration's protection of the insurance principle in the face of proposals to merge social security and old-age assistance. The need for further improvements along this line and for disability insurance was cited. Also proposed were tax policies geared to increase consumer purchasing power through cuts for low-income groups; a broad and comprehensive national health program; an increase in the minimum wage to \$1.25, a reduction in the basic workweek, and extended coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act; an improved unemployment insurance system; and a vigorous housing program.

On labor legislation, while both reaffirmed the need for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, their criticism was directed primarily at governmental failure to improve the act and at the "packing" of the National Labor Relations Board. The new personnel on the Board were charged with promulgating "widespread antiunion changes in well-established policies covering a large number of important issues"⁹ and with giving encouragement to employers "in resisting the organizing efforts of workers, in frustrating their effectiveness at the bargaining table, and in impairing their ability to act in concert for protection or attainment of their legitimate rights and objectives."¹⁰ The necessity of organizing effectively to fight the spread of State "right to work" laws, viewed as anti-union-security laws, was emphasized by both. The AFL view that "large national antilabor groups are pushing a systematic program of attacking organized labor through the State legislatures"¹¹ was also that of the CIO.

In the political arena, the CIO and AFL emphasized, with equal vim, that they were not appendages of any political party, but that they

⁷ American Federationist, October 1954 (p. 6).

⁸ "While we have never claimed that guaranteed wages are a cure-all, they are an important lever for raising the sights of business leadership so that their planning takes into account the needs of the workers in their plants and of the entire community for a steady flow of income and purchasing power." Report of Resolutions Committee, 16th Constitutional Convention of CIO, 1954 (p. 4).

⁹ Report of Resolutions Committee, op. cit. (p. 68).

¹⁰ American Federationist, November 1954 (p. 18).

¹¹ American Federationist, October 1954 (p. 30).

would support the candidates who would foster their programs.

Foreign Affairs. American labor's interest in foreign affairs was evident throughout the year. It emphasized the need for an effective foreign program geared to reinforcing the economic, social, and military defenses against the inroads of communism, while avoiding the equally disastrous alternatives of stagnant coexistence or preventive war.

They urged the spreading of democratic ideals and material well-being among the peoples of the free world, as well as the provision of mutual military assistance. The strivings of colonial peoples for independence should be fostered through moral and material aid, at any cost, they maintained. As Mr. Meany expressed it: "If we have to choose between a momentarily unbalanced budget in Washington and a permanently and gravely unbalanced free world, we should willingly accept the unbalanced budget at home."¹²

The willingness to support the administration in carrying out a foreign policy based on these principles was reflected in the resumption of labor participation in the Foreign Operations Administration in 1954, following agreement to reestablish the office of labor affairs, with labor missions and advisory posts abroad. This healed the rupture which developed when the unions withdrew in 1953, charging that their participation was purely nominal. President Eisenhower received support in, as the CIO expressed it, his demonstration of "restraint and realistic understanding which reflects the thinking of the overwhelming majority of the American people and our allies."¹³

Broader interest in foreign policy was implemented by the continuing support given by United States labor to the trade unions of the free world through the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. The trade union centers have been especially active in the work of ORIT, the ICFTU's regional organization in the Western Hemisphere. In the ORIT, they have been particularly concerned with effective

controls against the illegal entry of Mexican laborers into the United States and with protection against the spread of Communist or Fascist labor movements in Latin America.

Government and Labor

Social Security Legislation. The revisions in the Social Security Act were considered by the trade unions as the outstanding legislative achievement of the year. The enactment extended coverage to 10 million additional workers, including over 5 million farm operators and farm laborers. Benefits were liberalized directly and through an increase in the maximum earnings base used in computing benefits and taxes. Railroad pension benefits were also liberalized in two separate laws.

The unemployment insurance system was extended to cover approximately 3.8 million additional workers, including 2.5 million Federal civilian employees and 1.3 million workers employed in establishments with 4 or more employees (formerly 8 or more). The President also recommended that the States should raise the potential duration of benefits and their dollar maxima. Secretary of Labor Mitchell, in a letter to the Governors of the 44 States whose legislatures meet in 1955, suggested that they study the adequacy of their unemployment insurance systems, that ultimately benefits be increased to 50 percent of the workers' gross earnings, and that benefit duration be extended to conform to the 26-week level prevalent for the majority of covered workers.

The President's Economic Report stated that recommendations to increase the FLSA minimum wage would be made at the appropriate time.¹⁴ The President's proposal for a \$25 million health reinsurance program was not acted on; the program was intended to maintain the balance between the private relationship in medicine and the need for more adequate health facilities.

Civil Rights and Liberties. Both the AFL and CIO hailed the Supreme Court's decision on segregation in public schools. Both spoke out against discrimination within the ranks of labor; they called on the Federal Government to ban segregation in public housing projects. Both recognized, as the AFL expressed it, that "much still remains to be done to assure equality of opportunity to all Americans."¹⁵

¹² AFL News-Reporter, December 17, 1954.

¹³ Report of Resolutions Committee, op. cit. (p. 52).

¹⁴ The President's state of the Union message on January 6, 1955, recommended a 90-cent minimum wage and extended coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

¹⁵ American Federationist, November 1954 (p. 19).

The statute outlawing the Communist Party and depriving labor organizations found by the Subversive Activities Control Board to be "Communist-infiltrated" of legal rights before the NLRB was received with substantially less enthusiasm. The CIO considered it "a sign of weakness rather than of strength," and considered the union provision "a dangerous first step toward State control of all trade unions."¹⁶ Both the AFL and the CIO referred to their own successful efforts to meet Communist infiltration; they emphasized the necessity for preserving basic civil liberties. Both Presidents Meany and Reuther took similar positions in August in favor of Congressional investigation rather than regulation at this time.

Taft-Hartley Act Revision. Early in January, President Eisenhower presented his proposals for revision of the Taft-Hartley Act to Congress. He stated that the act was basically sound, and that his recommendations were intended to reinforce its objectives. Leading recommendations included easing of the secondary boycott provisions; protection of the representation rights of economic strikers; permitting prehire contracts in industries with casual and intermittent employment, with a requirement for union membership after 7 days' employment in these; requirement for employers as well as employees to file Communist disclaimers; making "free speech" apply equally to labor and management; giving the States authority to deal with emergency strike situations; and establishing a Government-conducted strike vote. The proposals were received with mixed reactions in both labor and management circles. In the bill incorporating these recommendations, the trade unions considered particularly antilabor the grant of additional authority to the States. Senate action on the proposals resulted in recommitting the bill to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. Appearing before the AFL convention

in September, the President reaffirmed his determination to redeem his pledges to eliminate from the act the provisions relating to non-Communist affidavits and to economic strikers.¹⁷

NLRB Policies. While the basic statute remained unaltered, the administrative decisions under the Taft-Hartley Act were in a particularly fluid state during the year. The National Labor Relations Board, with the majority of its members appointed since the summer of 1953, engaged in an extensive reexamination of Board jurisdiction and policies.

To trade union charges that the Board is abdicating to the States in narrowing its jurisdiction recently, the Board majority replied that the changes were due to experience and to changing economic conditions and that State jurisdiction played no part in its decision. The 1950 jurisdictional standards required revision, the new majority stated, "in order better to attain the Board's long-established policy of limiting the exercise of its jurisdiction to enterprises whose operations have, or at which labor disputes would have, a pronounced impact upon the flow of interstate commerce."¹⁸

The majority replied to union contentions of "employer-orientation" and of "law-making by administrative decisions," that many of its decisions merely bring Board interpretations into conformity with prevailing judicial opinion and that others have favored union interests.

There have been several important reversals in NLRB policy during 1954.¹⁹ No violation will be held to have occurred where an employer merely questions employees as to union affiliation, and no threat is implied (*Blue Flash Express*). Members of an employer association dealing with a union may now shut down their plants as a defensive measure when a union strikes one of the members during multiemployer bargaining (*Buffalo Linen Supply*). An employer statement that a plant would be forced to move if its employees voted for the union was held by the Board to be not a "threat," but a "prophecy," and hence not coercive (*Chicopee Manufacturing Co.*). Membership cards need no longer be accepted as evidence of majority representation if an employer insists on an election (*Walmac Co.*). A union may no longer strike merely after a 60-day notice of strike; it can only strike, after such notice, at a time when the contract specifically provides for either

¹⁶ Report of Resolutions Committee, op. cit. (p. 53).

¹⁷ "If necessary I will take those two and put them in one special package by themselves in order that I can say to you I kept that promise." *American Federationist*, October 1954 (p. 29).

¹⁸ See address by NLRB Chairman Guy Farmer before the American Society for Personnel Administration, at Cincinnati, Ohio, November 2, 1954; also, text of majority's statement in the *Jonesboro Grain Drying Cooperative* case, 110 NLRB 67, Case No. 32-RC-693.

¹⁹ The Board's decisions in the *Livingston Shirt Corp.* and *Peerless Plywood Co.* cases, overruling the *Bonwit Teller* decision, were issued in December 1953.

reopening, renegotiation, or expiration (*Lion Oil Co.*). In the *Ludlow Typograph* case, the strict rule against elections within a year after certification was modified to permit such elections if contract terms expired or were subject to renewal within the year. A rival union's petition for a representation election has been found to be no bar to a contract with a union with which the employer has been dealing for some time (*William D. Gibson Co.*).

The Board has adopted several new policies. Its decision in the *Richfield Oil Co.* case, requiring a company contributing to an employee stock-purchase plan to bargain on it if requested by the union, opens a new possibility for collective bargaining. It restricted application of the previous rule of nonseverance of craft units in industries with highly integrated production processes to the four industries to which it had been applied in the past; it will now permit craft group severance in any case where a true craft group is covered, and where the craft union traditionally represents the craft (*American Potash*). The Board affirmed its previous view that "hot cargo" clauses in contracts are legal, although it held the union involved in the *McAllister Transfer Co.* case in violation when the employers repudiated the clause and the union induced the employees to refuse to handle such cargo.

It established more specific rules in several cases. Thus, in *Truitt Manufacturing Co.*, it ruled that a company pleading inability to pay must furnish reasonable proof to the union. Reaffirming prior decisions, it was held that the employer must furnish wage data on an individual basis for all the employees in the unit (*Whitin Machine Works*).

Supreme Court Decisions. Supreme Court actions interpreting the Taft-Hartley Act tended to strengthen Federal jurisdiction. The decision in the *Garner* case, in December 1953, appeared to preclude any State court injunctions against peaceful picketing if the dispute was subject to Federal law. This was reinforced by the decision in the *Capitol Service, Inc.*, case which sustained the right of the NLRB to obtain an injunction against any action by a State court which would interfere in a case being handled by the Board. In the *La-burnum* case, however, the Court upheld a State

court judgment in a suit at common law for damages arising out of a union's picketing activities.

Employer actions having the effect of discrimination in the interest of the union were held to be unfair labor practices by the Court in several related cases. Furthermore, employers were not to discipline employee members of the union on behalf of the union, when the union itself had not enforced its rules through expulsion. (*Radio Officers'* and *Teamsters'* decisions, Feb. 1, 1954.)

State "Right to Work" Laws. State "right to work" laws received increasing attention in 1954. The continued spread of these statutes—4 States enacted such laws during the past 18 months, making a total of 17—and the prevalence of proposals to grant increased authority to the States in labor-management affairs are resulting in an intensification of union efforts to obtain State legislation which is more conducive to collective bargaining.

Both the AFL and the CIO have analyzed the administration and effects of these statutes.²⁰ There is basic similarity in the views expressed in these analyses; these laws "aid no one—neither workers, business, nor the community—other than a very small group of low-wage, antiunion employers" and "this threat involves far more than a narrow partisan issue between labor and management. The living standards of all Americans are adversely affected by this legislation."

The position taken by Secretary of Labor Mitchell in opposition to the "right to work" laws points up the obstacles they present to collective bargaining and effective union organization. Acknowledging the States' right to pass such laws, Secretary Mitchell has called on the States with such laws to give them "further consideration" because "these laws do more harm than good." As he stated before the CIO convention in December, "good relations between labor and management must be developed at the plant level. Certainly an organized effort by employers to promote State laws undermining union security is not conducive to harmonious working relations between employers and their employees."²¹

²⁰ American Federation of Labor, *The "Right to Wreck,"* 1954; Congress of Industrial Organizations, *The Case Against "Right to Work" Laws,* 1954.

²¹ For other portions of statement, see p. 186 of this issue.

The Sixteenth Annual Convention of the CIO

NELSON M. BORTZ*

TWO MAIN CURRENTS OF ACTIVITY characterized the Sixteenth Constitutional Convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, held in Los Angeles, December 6-10, 1954. On matters primarily of internal concern to the 33-member body, greater cohesiveness appeared than at any time since the death of Philip Murray 2 years ago. The CIO reiterated its basic principles in such major areas as pressing forward with the unfinished business of organizing the unorganized; advancing its collective bargaining objectives, chief of which is the guaranteed annual wage; and maintaining high ethical and moral standards in the labor movement, as exemplified by its prompt steps to prevent malpractices in the administration of health, insurance, and pension programs.

Externally, the dominant theme emphasized the CIO's desire for organic unity with the American Federation of Labor at the earliest moment practicable. On economic and legislative matters, criticism was expressed of the Government's handling of many domestic issues, such as unemployment, labor legislation, and tax and fiscal policies. Dissatisfaction with certain aspects of this country's foreign policies was tempered with support of specific actions, particularly those designed to strengthen economic aid to the free world, to lend support to the United Nations and its related organizations, and to deal soberly and with restraint in coping with the provocative acts of Red China.

Labor Unity

The growing rapprochement between the CIO and the AFL since the delegates last met a year

ago was reflected in several significant steps. By convention time, the no-raiding pact had been ratified by 75 AFL unions and 30 CIO affiliates.¹ The joint AFL-CIO Unity Committee had announced on October 15, following the AFL's convention, agreement "to create a single trade union center in America through the process of merger, which will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union." Finally, the greater amity between the two federations and their officials was demonstrated in an exchange of fraternal greetings during their respective conventions. President George Meany reciprocated President Walter Reuther's earlier message to the AFL convention by a telegram to the CIO expressing "gratification" over the successful operation of the no-raiding pact and the feeling that "the time is now ripe for action toward . . . the greater goal of achieving organic unity between our organizations."

These various actions, coupled with a pre-convention discussion by the CIO's Executive Board of the practical problems to be faced in achieving labor unity, set the stage for the formal discussion at the convention. This was launched by the chairman of the resolutions committee, David J. McDonald, president of the United Steelworkers. Speaking in support of a resolution for unity, he told the delegates that the CIO's desire for organic unity was no mere idle statement or pious hope but, rather, a "firm declaration of intent." Among the reasons advanced for unity, Mr. McDonald stressed the desires of both the AFL and CIO rank-and-file members for a united labor movement; the need to strengthen and coordinate labor's legislative and political activities; and the greater effectiveness which would flow from a consolidated and concentrated campaign to organize the unorganized. Such united efforts, the Steelworkers' leader declared, would result in "another renaissance in the ranks of labor" similar to that which followed the formation of the CIO in the midthirties.

Two CIO members of the joint subcommittee on unity negotiations—President Reuther and Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey—addressed the convention in a similar vein. Each pledged

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¹ The 1953 CIO convention approved adherence to the no-raiding agreement. By the time of the 1954 convention, all CIO affiliates except the United Steelworkers of America, the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, and the Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America had signed the pact.

to preserve the integrity of existing CIO affiliates and neither minimized the practical difficulties. Joseph Curran, secretary of the resolutions committee and president of the National Maritime Union, likewise cautioned the delegates about the dangers of demoralization within their ranks, stating that there were some "who would like to see the CIO begin to disintegrate." Expressing his strong support of the resolution, Mr. Curran declared that in unity organized labor will find "double strength" to drive out "parasites in the form of racketeers, gangsters, and Communists, who may be clinging to the backs of any part of the labor movement."

President Reuther emphasized that the adoption of the no-raiding pact, together with the AFL-CIO agreement of October 15, had established the principles on which final agreement could be reached. He assured the delegates that the CIO had interposed no roadblocks; it had made no preconditions: "We are not rigid on how the principles shall be applied. We are not inflexible with respect to the kind of mechanics and structure necessary to the practical implementation of the principles. But the principles must be protected and they must be implemented, because these are the principles that made us what we are." Matters of personal prestige or power are not involved; "for the first time we have completely and thoroughly depersonalized the question of achieving organic unity," Mr. Reuther added. He assured the delegates that all members of the CIO negotiating team "will do everything within our power to bring about sound, honorable, principled organic unity at the earliest possible date."

The delegates, by a standing vote, unanimously approved the actions taken to date and instructed the CIO members of the joint AFL-CIO committee "to continue the unity negotiations in the constructive spirit that has already been displayed."

Ethical Practices

No subject coming before the convention better exemplified the CIO's continuing concern with the morality of the American labor movement than the report of its recently appointed Standing Committee on Ethical Practices.² For a number of years, the CIO has repeatedly endorsed the broad concept that its members "shall not be

denied their right to an honest, decent, democratic trade unionism, single-mindedly devoted to the advancement of the interests of American workers and the welfare of the Nation," but it had not established a mechanism for inquiring into the conduct of its affiliates. However, following disclosures of some abuses in the administration of welfare funds in a small number of local unions in New York City, the Standing Committee on Ethical Practices was created.

This committee was directed to investigate any charges or allegations of maladministration of welfare or other union funds within the CIO, to formulate standards for welfare funds, and, if necessary, to recommend legislation designed to promote honest administration of welfare funds. The committee immediately undertook two projects. It circulated a questionnaire to all affiliated unions, requesting detailed information on the number of workers provided health and welfare benefits under CIO contracts and on the procedures followed by CIO affiliates in the negotiation of insurance and pension programs. It also conducted 2-day public hearings in New York City, at which representatives of the Government and of insurance companies, private consultants, and CIO health and welfare experts discussed various aspects of the administration of health, welfare, and retirement programs.

The findings of the committee, together with its recommendations, were presented to the convention delegates in a detailed document.³ All eight of its recommendations were unanimously approved by the convention. These were, in brief:

1. Trustees or administrators of programs have the obligation to see that maximum benefits are provided from the money available.
2. All welfare funds should be audited at least semi-annually by independent certified public accountants.
3. A complete and detailed report to beneficiaries should be made at least once a year.
4. Persons occupying full-time paid positions with unions or companies should not receive additional compensation for acting as trustees or administrators of their own organization's programs.

² This Committee consists of Jacob S. Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, as chairman; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; and James G. Thimmes, vice president of the United Steelworkers. It was appointed by Mr. Reuther on October 5, 1954, following authorization by the CIO Executive Board. Mr. Thimmes died January 16 and was replaced by I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer of the United Steelworkers.

³ Report of CIO Standing Committee on Ethical Practices, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, December 1954.

5. If welfare benefits are provided through an insurance company, the carrier should be selected through competitive bids on the basis of lowest net cost for given benefits, and the insurance company should warrant that no fee has been paid directly or indirectly to representatives of the parties.

6. Insurance carriers should be required to file detailed statements with the trustees of welfare programs with respect to such matters as fees, dividend payments, and claims experience.

7. Brokers performing no service should not receive any fees or commissions and, if existing laws require such payments, these laws should be changed.

8. International unions (and their locals), in handling such programs, should (a) establish and enforce specific standards and conditions of performance, (b) solicit expert advice in the negotiation and administration of programs, (c) provide for both internal and independent audits of union-administered programs, (d) provide training programs for union representatives in the techniques and standards of proper administration of welfare programs, (e) conduct educational campaigns to acquaint members with their rights and benefits under the programs, and (f) act promptly to correct abuses in the administration of such programs wherever abuses occur.

The committee's report emphasized that these recommendations were not meant to deal with the content of health, welfare, and retirement programs. Rather, they related to standards of *administration* which would not affect the content of such plans or the autonomy of international unions to manage their own collective bargaining affairs. The committee's report and the discussion of it, however, left no doubt that, as President Reuther put it, the recommendations would be implemented without fear or favor, in the CIO's determination "to keep our movement free of corruption, racketeering, and other anti-social and unethical practices."

Economic Issues

It was perhaps significant that the second of the 61 convention resolutions dealt with the guaranteed annual wage.⁴ Throughout the convention, one speaker after another alluded to it as a bargaining objective. Unanimous adoption of the resolution on the final day of the convention

⁴ Resolution No. 1 related to the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation. It was reported that a large number of organizations representing a wide range of religious, social, and educational activities had received contributions from the Philip Murray Foundation and that not a single penny of the Foundation's funds had been expended for administrative purposes.

came, in a sense, as an anticlimax, without any discussion or comment except a remark from President Reuther to the effect that from now on there would be more action and less talk of a guaranteed annual wage.

The resolution itself was, on the whole, temperate and conciliatory in tone. It stressed the practicality of the CIO's proposals, geared "to the specific conditions of the industries in which they operate." In the words of the resolution:

. . . [Annual wage plans] take account of the problems confronting business, and in many cases state clearly that the employer's liability shall be limited to a certain percent of his current payroll. Such a limited-liability approach is the answer of major CIO unions to the argument that guaranteed wage plans would result in an impossible burden. As a means of minimizing costs to employers, CIO unions likewise propose that guaranteed wage payments be integrated with unemployment insurance. The guaranteed wage payment due a particular worker would thus be reduced by unemployment benefits he received.

The CIO unions pressing for the guaranteed annual wage have developed their proposals with full consideration, too, of their effects on the economy as a whole. They are firmly convinced their proposals are sound, practical, and desirable from the standpoint of the whole community as well as the interests of their own members. They are determined to win the guaranteed wage and will not be swerved from that objective. They are fully prepared, however, to give serious consideration to constructive suggestions from management regarding the implementing machinery.

Surely, the resolution continued, "corporate management has an obligation to join in such discussions and seek to work out mutually satisfactory solutions." However, it was made clear—not only in this resolution but also in others, such as those dealing with collective bargaining objectives, full employment, and technological change—that "annual wage guarantees, wherever feasible, should be negotiated to eliminate unnecessary fluctuations in employment and to promote stability in workers' incomes and spending."

Concern over the present and prospective impact of technological developments upon the economy was expressed in a lengthy resolution, "Technological Progress and Full Employment." This statement, with its references to automation and increasing productivity, pictured the advent of a second industrial revolution with "even greater potentialities either to help or to harm mankind

than the first.”⁵ The resolution continued: “Responsibly controlled in the interests of human welfare,” the new technology will permit a vast improvement in living standards and increased leisure. But, “irresponsibly introduced and exploited, it can result in unprecedented unemployment and an economic depression which may threaten the very foundations of our free society.” It concluded by calling upon the Congress to investigate and to report upon the present and prospective impact of technological developments, the plans of employers for further installation of new processes and machines, and the geographical and industrial sectors of the economy most likely to be affected by such developments.

Other resolutions also dealt with the present and future economic outlook as viewed by the CIO. A 10-point program for “economic progress” was outlined. This included a revision of tax laws to strengthen consumer buying power, especially among the lower and middle income groups; an increase in the Federal minimum wage to \$1.25 per hour; modernized and expanded old-age, unemployment, health, and other social security services; expanded housing, public works, and farm programs; and a liberal credit policy. Special attention to the plight of the textile industry was urged in a separate action.

Legislative Views

As in preceding years, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act was demanded. Similarly, the CIO pledged itself to continue its fight to secure the repeal of “State antilabor laws.” In connection with the latter, Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, who addressed the convention on the second day, voiced his opposition to so-called “right to work” laws. Mr. Mitchell indicated that he did not question the right of the various States to legislate in this controversial area but urged that the 17 States which had adopted such laws give them further consideration. If they do, Mr. Mitchell continued, “I believe they will find that these laws do more harm than good. In the first place, they do not create any jobs at all. In the second place, they result in undesirable and unnecessary limitations upon the freedom of working men and women and their employers to bargain collectively and agree upon conditions of work. Thirdly, they restrict union security and

thereby undermine the basic strength of labor organizations.”

With respect to the National Labor Relations Board, the CIO declared that developments since its last convention were such as to be a “source of serious concern to the labor movement.” Particular opposition was expressed, in a lengthy recital of grievances, to the NLRB’s reversal, in a series of decisions, of what the CIO termed well-established Board policies. It deplored “the proemployer bias exhibited by the new majority of the NLRB,” and accused it of “legislating by administrative action and adopting new policies which are contrary to the plain intent of Congress.”

Remedying these and other complaints, the convention urged, should constitute an important objective of the CIO’s political action campaign at both national and State levels. Particular attention was to be focused upon the 44 State legislatures scheduled to meet in 1955, and upon the more than 600 city and county elections which will also occur in 1955. “We believe,” the resolution concluded, “that political action is indivisible, that lessons learned and accomplishments recorded on the national level have their impact on the States and cities, and that the achievement of good government on every level is the concern of every citizen.”

Security and World Affairs

Almost 200 labor and government officials from countries throughout the world, who attended the convention as observers, heard the delegates discuss and approve a variety of resolutions indicative of the CIO’s interest in developments abroad and at home. Many of these resolutions reaffirmed the position taken by the CIO in preceding years in supporting the work of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, the United Nations, and the Foreign Operations Administration, including the point-4 program.

⁵ Expressions in a similar vein were made by Mr. Benjamin F. Fairless of the United States Steel Corp. in an address on November 17, 1954, before the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Fairless said, in part: “We stand today at the gateway of what promises to be a great scientific revolution which will probably work a far greater change in our mode of living than the so-called industrial revolution has wrought in the past century or so. . . . It is certain, beyond any shadow of a doubt, that new and complex automatic machines will replace, in ever-growing numbers, the muscles of men on our industrial production lines. . . . Surely, we must do everything in our power, I think, to anticipate these dislocations and to minimize—as best we can—the consequences of them.”

A separate resolution dealt with the current situation in the Far East. President Eisenhower was praised for his "demonstrated restraint and realistic understanding" in rejecting "inflammatory and reckless proposals" for an economic blockade or preventive war against Red China. The choice before the American people, the CIO declared, is not between preventive war and naive coexistence with a detested ideology. Rather, "the choice is between: (1) policies which threaten war; and (2) a realistic, sustained policy of pro-democratic deeds and actions, as well as mutual military security arrangements, which will win to the cause of the free world the still uncommitted peoples and . . . inspire those behind the Iron Curtain to look forward with new hope to their eventual freedom and achievement of a full measure of social and economic justice."

Other resolutions dealt with the national security of the United States. Approval was expressed of recent administration proposals to assist Asia in what the CIO described as a "massive economic offensive against want, fear, and insecurity." The CIO was more critical, however, of certain of the Government's present defense policies, particularly those which, it said, placed budgetary considerations above adequate security preparations. The delegates also urged that the industrial base of the national defense system be broadened so that smaller businesses might obtain defense contracts and thus gain experience in defense production.

Reference was also made to various internal security measures and their alleged impingement upon civil liberties. The Congress was called upon to investigate infractions of civil liberties, to adopt a code of fair procedures limiting the scope of investigations "to their proper functions," and to review all existing legislation dealing with the Communist problem "with a view of ensuring both that Federal legislation contain all necessary

powers to deal with espionage and sabotage and that all Federal legislation limiting what people can think and say be removed from the statute books." Another resolution expressed criticism of the Department of State's administration of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 which, according to the CIO, was not being carried out in the generous spirit that the Congress intended.

Other Convention Activities

As is customary, a number of speakers addressed the delegates. In addition to Secretary of Labor Mitchell, these included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Senator Wayne Morse; James G. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union; and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Elections of officers for the ensuing year, held on the final morning of the convention, resulted in the unanimous reelection of Mr. Reuther as president, Mr. John V. Riffe as executive vice president, and Mr. Carey as secretary-treasurer. All 8 CIO vice presidents were similarly returned to their posts, as were all but 2 members of the CIO Executive Board to which each affiliated union nominates a representative.⁶

During the past year the Mechanics Educational Society of America, composed primarily of workers in Midwest automobile and other metalworking plants, was admitted as a CIO affiliate. The United Railroad Workers, established by the CIO in 1944, was merged with the Transport Workers Union. Announcement of the formation of a Leather and Tannery Workers Organizing Committee was made during the convention.

Resignation of Dr. Nathan P. Feinsinger as arbitrator under the CIO's internal jurisdictional disputes program was reluctantly accepted. A successor will be named at an early date, the CIO stated, so that its jurisdictional disputes machinery, created in 1951, can continue to resolve conflicts which may arise among CIO affiliates.

⁶ Joseph Collis replaced Ralph Novack for the American Newspaper Guild, and Russell Taylor replaced James J. Mitchell for the United Shoe Workers.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

Length of Pay Periods in American Industry

ABOUT three-fourths of all production workers or nonsupervisory employees in private nonfarm industries were paid wages and salaries at weekly intervals in 1953. This was an even greater majority than the Bureau of Labor Statistics found in its 1938 study.¹ The increasing predominance of the 1-week pay period resulted from many factors, including shifts in the geographic location and industrial composition of the Nation's nonfarm economy, the spread of collective bargaining agreements, the increasing complexity of payroll records, and the advancing versatility and speed of payroll-keeping equipment.

Information on the length of pay period for October 1953 was obtained from the nearly 100,000 employment reports, covering more than 13.5 million workers, received by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in its current employment statistics program operated in cooperation with State agencies. Using these reports, the Bureau compiled statistics on the number of establishments and the number of production workers (or nonsupervisory employees) by pay periods of specified duration. These data were then further classified by industry, State, and size of firm.²

Despite the prevalence of weekly pay periods, pay at biweekly and semimonthly intervals was in widespread use in a few manufacturing, as well as nonmanufacturing, industries. Further, among the States, the proportion of workers on weekly payrolls ranged from 97 to 27 percent, influenced by the local practice, the requirements of State laws, and the industrial composition of the States' nonfarm economy.

Factors Influencing the Pay Interval

The pay practice customary to an industry or locality has very likely developed as a compromise between the employee's general preference for a

relatively short interval separating paydays and the employer's preference for a longer interval. It developed, however, within such limitations as those imposed by the method adopted for determining the worker's earnings, the nature of the firm's operations, legal requirements, and in some cases firmly established tradition.

The employee tends to prefer the shorter interval because it aids him in personal budgeting. In addition, if he is paid at hourly or piece rates, he can more easily check on the amount in his pay envelope. During a business depression, he might fear that the firm will close before he is paid. Also, the longer the period between paydays, the more he has in his pay envelope which may be stolen or otherwise lost. The most general consideration is, of course, the desire to receive a given payment now rather than later.

The employer, on the other hand, knows that he adds to his costs every time a payroll is made up. Payroll-keeping has grown into a more complex operation with the introduction of payroll taxes, group-insurance deductions, payroll-savings plans, etc., even with some offsetting technological advances in payroll-keeping machinery. Another reason for the employer, especially in small firms, to prefer the longer interval is that he thereby has available more short-term working capital.

Most of the union agreements³ which specify pay periods have provided for a weekly payday. In addition to specifying the frequency of payday, some prescribe the time of wage payment—often specifying the maximum number of days between the end of the pay period and payday and the day of the week on which payments shall be made—and the form of payment, usually cash.

¹ Frequency of Paydays in American Industry, Monthly Labor Review, August 1939 (p. 311).

² See Pay Period Practices of American Industry, BLS, 1955. (Processed, 4-p. pamphlet plus tables and graphs.) Partially summarized in Monthly Labor Review, August 1954 (p. 890).

This report discusses the extent to which these data related to the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month—the standard pay period established by the Bureau of the Budget for all Federal agencies collecting employment data on an establishment basis.

³ Collective Bargaining Provisions: General Wage Provisions, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. 908—8, 1948 (p. 76 ff.) and other BLS information.

Legislation setting the maximum interval between paydays is in effect in 44 States; only Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Washington, and the District of Columbia have no such legal provisions.⁴ A 1-week pay period is the maximum specified for almost all employees in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Indiana's law requires weekly payments to employees in mining and manufacturing, and South Carolina provides for weekly payments to textile workers. A bi-weekly pay period is the legal maximum in New Jersey and West Virginia. In New Jersey, this provision applies to all but railroad employees; in West Virginia, the biweekly period applies only to railroad employees. A monthly pay period is the maximum for virtually all employees in North Dakota and Oregon.

The remaining 31 States with wage-payment laws require that wages be paid at least semi-monthly, the coverage varying considerably among the States. Some of the laws permit a "mutually satisfactory agreement" on paydays which do not conform to legal standards; others require the legal standards to be observed only "on the demand of the workers." In general, the State laws provide that payment must be made at least as frequently as specified; as a matter of fact, employers may pay more frequently.

Pay Periods, by Industry

Of the seven industry divisions within the scope of this study,⁵ five were characterized by a larger proportion of employees paid weekly than for any other period (table 1). Contract construction⁶ led all the industry divisions in this respect, with 97 percent of all construction workers paid weekly. In second place was the manufacturing division, with 81 percent of the production workers on weekly payrolls. Almost three-fourths of the nonsupervisory employees in the wholesale and retail trade and transportation and public utilities⁷ industry divisions, and better than half in the service and miscellaneous division, were paid weekly. In contrast, semimonthly payrolls ap-

plied to the largest proportion of workers in the mining division (61 percent) and in finance, insurance, and real estate (39 percent).

The heavy concentration of employment in a specified pay interval, shown in all but one of the industry divisions, concealed sharp intradivision differences. In mining, for example, somewhat over three-fourths of the bituminous-coal miners, but only one-fifth of the nonmetallic miners, were paid semimonthly, the latter group maintaining predominantly a weekly pay period. In the transportation and public utilities division, biweekly and semimonthly pay periods were fairly common; however, practically all communications workers were reported to be on weekly payrolls. Although the weekly pay period was in effect for nearly 60 percent or more of employment throughout the trade division, almost one-fourth of the workers in wholesale trade establishments were paid semimonthly, and one-tenth of the employees in general merchandise stores were paid monthly.

In manufacturing, the largest proportion of workers in 20 of the 21 major industry groups were paid weekly. This proportion was slightly larger in the nondurable industries than in the durables. In 17 of the major groups, more than three-fourths of the workers were paid weekly; for example, in the metal-using industries (fabricated metals, machinery, transportation equipment, instruments, and ordnance) the proportion exceeded 85 percent. On the other hand, two-thirds of the workers in the petroleum and coal products industry were paid either biweekly or semimonthly. The monthly period occurred most frequently in lumber and wood products.

State Comparisons

In October 1953, the largest proportion of workers were paid weekly in 44 States, including the District of Columbia. The proportion in these States ranged from over 90 percent in the New England States, New York, and Maryland, to less than 50 percent in Washington, Oregon, North Dakota, Arizona, and West Virginia (table 2).

In the 5 remaining States—Idaho, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming—the greater proportion of workers were paid semimonthly. The semimonthly period was also popular in Kansas, Oklahoma, and West Virginia, applying to more

⁴ Wage Payment and Wage Collection Laws, Bureau of Labor Statistics Bull. 58, 1943; see also Labor Policy and Practice, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington, 1950, and information in that looseleaf service through October 1953.

⁵ Excludes the government division.

⁶ Excludes multistate construction companies.

⁷ Excludes interstate railroads.

than one-fourth of the workers, though the weekly period was most common in these States.

In the 44 States where a plurality of the workers were paid weekly, the semimonthly period placed second in 21, the biweekly period in 17, and the monthly period in only 6 States.⁸

The weekly pay period was, in general, used more extensively in the eastern and central States than in other areas. Only 2 of the 21 States exceeding the national average were west of the Mississippi River. West Virginia, with less than 50 percent of its workers paid weekly, was unique in the East. Many of this State's workers are in bituminous-coal mining, an industry which pays at semimonthly intervals. The States where less

than half the workers were paid weekly were chiefly located in the Mountain and Pacific regions. Pay-period practices in Oregon and Washington were apparently influenced by the lumber industry, in which semimonthly and monthly pay periods are often used.

As noted earlier, the vast majority of State laws require at least semimonthly wage and salary payments; most employers prepare their payrolls weekly. Florida and Delaware, with no legal provisions covering the pay interval, both rank high in the proportion of workers on weekly payrolls—81 percent and 78 percent, respectively.

⁸ The category "Other" was excluded in this comparison.

TABLE 1.—Distribution of production and nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments in selected industries, by length of pay period, October 1953

Industry group and industry	Percent of workers in establishments reporting a pay period of—					
	All periods	1 week	2 weeks	½ month	1 month	Other ¹
Total ²	100.0	75.1	10.3	9.1	3.3	2.2
Mining.....	100.0	14.5	13.0	61.0	10.2	1.3
Metal mining.....	100.0	22.8	22.1	37.5	17.4	.2
Bituminous coal.....	100.0	6.6	5.3	76.7	9.4	2.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	100.0	52.9	19.9	21.0	4.1	2.1
Contract construction ³	100.0	97.3	.4	.4	.7	1.2
Manufacturing.....	100.0	80.9	11.5	3.7	1.8	2.1
Durable goods.....	100.0	79.7	12.4	3.4	2.6	1.9
Ordnance and accessories.....	100.0	89.1	8.5	.6	0	1.8
Lumber and wood products.....	100.0	51.9	9.2	18.0	17.9	3.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	100.0	76.4	16.3	4.1	.3	2.9
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	100.0	58.2	27.6	8.6	4.7	.9
Primary metal industries.....	100.0	50.0	35.8	3.4	7.2	3.6
Fabricated metal products.....	100.0	87.3	7.9	1.6	1.1	2.1
Machinery (except electrical).....	100.0	88.4	6.6	3.3	.3	1.4
Electrical machinery.....	100.0	93.0	4.5	.9	.4	1.2
Transportation equipment.....	100.0	89.7	5.4	2.8	.6	1.5
Instruments and related products.....	100.0	90.1	6.0	1.2	.6	2.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	100.0	90.5	5.9	1.9	.5	1.2
Nondurable goods.....	100.0	82.9	10.1	4.1	.6	2.3
Food and kindred products.....	100.0	84.0	6.6	6.7	.6	2.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	100.0	98.3	1.1	.1	0	.5
Textile-mill products.....	100.0	82.4	11.3	1.7	.2	4.4
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	100.0	84.6	10.7	2.2	.4	2.1
Paper and allied products.....	100.0	82.4	10.2	5.1	.7	1.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	100.0	95.2	2.3	1.3	.2	1.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	100.0	79.4	14.2	3.3	1.0	2.1
Products of petroleum and coal.....	100.0	28.9	38.1	27.4	4.4	1.2
Rubber products.....	100.0	94.6	4.3	.5	0	.6
Leather and leather products.....	100.0	91.9	5.3	.7	.3	1.8
Transportation and public utilities ⁴	100.0	71.1	11.5	11.3	4.4	1.7
Transportation ⁴	100.0	63.7	10.8	18.2	4.3	3.0
Communication.....	100.0	97.0	.8	1.8	.1	.3
Other public utilities.....	100.0	36.8	28.8	20.5	11.2	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade.....	100.0	72.9	4.9	13.3	6.7	2.2
Wholesale trade.....	100.0	58.8	7.3	23.7	8.6	1.6
Retail trade.....	100.0	81.6	2.9	12.1	2.4	1.0
General merchandise stores.....	100.0	72.2	5.7	7.5	10.7	3.9
Food and liquor stores.....	100.0	90.3	3.5	4.3	1.6	.3
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	100.0	68.2	2.7	21.7	4.1	3.3
Apparel and accessories stores.....	100.0	80.2	2.8	14.6	1.4	1.0
Other retail trade.....	100.0	77.0	2.8	15.3	3.5	1.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	100.0	27.5	17.4	38.9	8.8	7.4
Service and miscellaneous.....	100.0	57.6	4.2	27.7	8.0	2.5

¹ Includes workers in establishments reporting a pay period of 10 days (0.2 percent of total) and those for which the length of pay period could not accurately be determined (2.0 percent of total).

² Excludes multistate construction companies, interstate railroads, and Federal, State, and local government.

³ Excludes multistate construction companies.

⁴ Excludes interstate railroads.

TABLE 2.—Distribution of production and nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by length of pay period and State, October 1953

State	Percent of workers in establishments reporting a pay period of—					
	All periods	1 week	2 weeks	½ month	1 month	Other ¹
Massachusetts.....	100.0	97.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.4
Maine.....	100.0	97.0	.1	.3	1.1	1.5
Connecticut.....	100.0	96.9	1.6	.7	.4	.4
New Hampshire.....	100.0	96.6	.4	.4	1.0	1.6
Rhode Island.....	100.0	96.6	0	.5	1.4	1.5
Maryland.....	100.0	92.6	2.2	3.5	1.0	.7
New York.....	100.0	92.1	2.0	2.8	1.0	2.1
Vermont.....	100.0	90.3	1.0	3.7	1.1	3.9
New Jersey.....	100.0	88.0	5.1	2.2	1.2	3.5
Michigan.....	100.0	85.6	6.5	5.1	1.4	1.4
South Carolina.....	100.0	83.7	2.4	1.6	.5	11.8
Georgia.....	100.0	82.5	9.8	4.4	2.2	1.1
Florida.....	100.0	80.8	7.1	5.9	2.9	3.3
Wisconsin.....	100.0	80.4	10.1	5.5	2.6	1.4
Virginia.....	100.0	78.6	7.7	8.6	3.6	1.5
Delaware.....	100.0	77.9	4.6	3.8	7.2	6.5
Indiana.....	100.0	77.7	15.2	5.2	.9	1.0
Tennessee.....	100.0	77.2	12.9	6.1	2.1	1.7
Illinois.....	100.0	76.2	13.3	6.6	1.5	2.4
Arkansas.....	100.0	75.7	3.7	17.1	2.3	1.2
Missouri.....	100.0	75.7	6.5	10.5	4.9	2.4
United States ²	100.0	75.1	10.3	9.1	3.3	2.2
Iowa.....	100.0	73.8	5.1	14.4	4.2	2.5
Kentucky.....	100.0	73.2	5.5	12.8	4.8	3.7
Mississippi.....	100.0	72.7	11.1	10.7	4.4	1.1
Ohio.....	100.0	72.0	17.3	5.7	1.6	3.4
District of Columbia.....	100.0	71.9	5.5	11.8	1.0	9.8
North Carolina.....	100.0	70.6	19.0	5.0	2.2	3.2
California.....	100.0	70.1	8.2	17.9	2.9	.9
Montana.....	100.0	67.1	2.6	16.9	13.3	.1
Alabama.....	100.0	66.8	16.6	4.7	4.8	7.1
Louisiana.....	100.0	64.2	14.3	13.5	5.4	2.6
Minnesota.....	100.0	63.2	10.7	14.3	10.0	1.8
Nebraska.....	100.0	59.2	11.3	22.4	5.3	1.8
Texas.....	100.0	58.6	10.5	24.0	4.9	2.0
South Dakota.....	100.0	56.9	5.2	18.2	18.9	.8
Colorado.....	100.0	55.8	9.0	24.7	7.7	2.8
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	55.6	24.3	12.6	6.4	1.1
Kansas.....	100.0	52.8	6.1	28.6	6.8	5.7
Oklahoma.....	100.0	52.0	12.6	26.7	7.3	1.4
Washington.....	100.0	44.2	17.9	19.5	15.1	3.3
Oregon.....	100.0	42.6	9.0	19.5	26.5	2.4
North Dakota.....	100.0	41.9	6.5	23.1	23.7	4.8
New Mexico.....	100.0	41.6	6.1	43.7	5.8	2.8
Nevada.....	100.0	41.2	5.2	41.5	11.4	.7
Arizona.....	100.0	40.8	33.7	22.0	3.1	.4
West Virginia.....	100.0	35.4	19.1	30.9	12.9	1.7
Utah.....	100.0	32.2	18.8	41.3	6.3	1.4
Wyoming.....	100.0	27.9	7.0	47.5	14.6	3.0
Idaho.....	100.0	27.2	10.5	35.1	24.3	2.9

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.² See footnote 2, table 1.

Maryland, with a semimonthly legal requirement, has 93 percent of its workers paid weekly.

Obviously, the shorter the required pay period the less the variation among firms. Thus, in the New England States and New York, where the weekly pay period is compulsory for most employers, more than 90 percent of the workers are paid weekly.

⁹ See footnote 1, supra.

¹⁰ The BLS State Employment Statistics Program has in recent years increased its sample coverage considerably in many States, to meet the needs of an expanded State and area statistics program. Nationwide industry-by-industry comparisons of pay period data for 1938 and 1953 are limited by the extent of changes in industrial classification. State-by-State comparisons are precluded by major changes in sample structure in many States.

Effect of Establishment Size

The weekly pay period overshadowed all others throughout all sizes of nonagricultural establishments. There is some variation in pay periods by size of firm (table 3), but this appears to be more the result of the industrial characteristics of the large firms than of size per se; that is, in certain industries characterized by large establishments (such as primary metals and petroleum refining) biweekly pay periods are quite common (see table 1).

The proportion of workers on weekly payrolls decreased steadily from 80 to 73 percent as the size of establishment rose from less than 20 workers to 500-999 workers. However, in the 1,000-plus group, the proportion increased to 76 percent. The coverage of the 2-week payrolls rose steadily from less than 3 percent in the under-20 size class to 13 percent in the 1,000-and-over class. The proportion on semimonthly payrolls showed no correlation with size in the smaller firms, while in firms with 1,000 or more workers, the coverage was less than half that of the smaller firms.

Changes Since 1938

The 1938 Bureau of Labor Statistics study⁹ affords a comparison of industry pay practices. This 15-year period was marked by a shift toward the weekly pay interval, away from the semi-monthly. The proportion of workers paid weekly increased from 66 to 75 percent, while the proportion paid semimonthly declined from 24 to 9 percent. This shift may be due largely to the relatively greater ease of application of a weekly or biweekly period, with its fixed number of days, than of a semimonthly period of varying length.

Detailed comparisons between 1938 and 1953 are limited by changes in industrial classification and sample structure, especially sample expansion in many of the States.¹⁰ It is clear, however, that the more extensive use of the weekly pay period has been accompanied by its predominance among workers in a larger number of States: the number in which a plurality of workers was paid weekly increased from 33 States in 1938 to 44 in 1953.

Between 1938 and 1953, changes in pay practices in manufacturing continued a trend observed during the 1930's. An unpublished BLS study in 1929 indicated that 57 percent of the factory workers were paid weekly; this proportion rose

TABLE 3.—*Distribution of production and nonsupervisory workers in nonagricultural establishments, by length of pay period and size of firm, October 1953*

Size of establishment (number of workers)	Percent of workers in establishments reporting pay period of—					
	All periods	1 week	2 weeks	½ month	1 month	Other ¹
All size classes.....	100.0	75.1	10.3	9.1	3.3	2.2
Under 20.....	100.0	80.1	2.5	11.0	4.3	2.1
20-49.....	100.0	77.7	4.2	12.6	3.6	1.9
50-99.....	100.0	75.3	6.2	13.1	3.3	2.1
100-499.....	100.0	73.4	8.8	12.3	3.2	2.3
500-999.....	100.0	72.5	11.5	10.2	3.5	2.3
1,000 and over.....	100.0	76.3	13.1	5.1	3.3	2.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

to 69 percent in 1938 and 81 percent in 1953.

Changes in pay practices between 1938 and 1953 were quite pronounced in a number of manufacturing industries. Among those producing durable goods, for example, the proportion of workers paid weekly increased from 54 to 80 percent, as semimonthly payrolls declined from 30 to 3 percent. Certain durable goods industries—such as hydraulic cement and blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills—shifted large numbers of workers from semimonthly to biweekly payrolls. The pay-frequency pattern in nondurable goods, on the other hand, remained almost unchanged over the period, as weekly payrolls applied to 83 percent of its workers in both 1938 and 1953. A slight shift did occur, however, from semimonthly to biweekly payrolls in this group. This is most strikingly indicated in the petroleum refining industry, in which the proportion paid weekly remained close to 20 percent, while the use of biweekly payrolls increased from 19 to 40 percent of the employees, with a concomitant decline in semimonthly payrolls.

Sharp changes over the 15 years are also evident in nonmanufacturing. In the other-than-coal mining industries, for example, the semimonthly pay period has lost considerable ground to the shorter intervals. The traditional semimonthly period in the coal-mining industries, however, has continued to predominate. The weekly pay period predominated in both 1938 and 1953 in building construction, communications, wholesale and retail trade, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, accompanied generally by a slight decline in the proportion of workers paid semimonthly.

—PHILIP GROSSMAN

Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics

Employment Practices in Trenton, N. J., Manufacturing Plants

RELATIVE levels of wages did not appear to be a decisive factor in attracting and holding labor among the Trenton, N. J., factories studied by the Department of Economics and Sociology of nearby Princeton University. Nor did wide intercompany differences in wage rates seem to influence the prevalent view of management officials that they did not compete for labor with any particular firm, despite the relatively tight labor supply in the area. Both these observations are attributed, in a report on the study,¹ to such impediments to interfirm movement of workers as company hiring practices and employee benefits associated with seniority. Nevertheless, the managers of these factories indicated that worker mobility would be an important wage-determining factor if wages in their individual plants were more than, say, 10 or 15 or 20 percent below the level in certain other firms, the amount depending on current circumstances. Such a range eliminates the possibility of any simple relationship between wages and labor mobility, as assumed in traditional analysis in the wage-employment field, according to the report.

This conclusion has obvious implications for both theory and policy, which are reinforced by the management stress on work-force stability, the practice of hiring only for the bottom jobs, and the significant role of worker morale in inducing wage changes shown by the study. Further, according to the report, methods of employee recruitment and selection were so informal and subjective as to make unrealistic any programs or analyses based on the assumption that public employment offices, in normal times, can or should operate as comprehensive labor exchanges.

Scope of Survey

The report is the first of a series based on a 1951-53 investigation by Princeton University of industrial relations policies and practices of 82 manufacturing firms located within 12 miles of Trenton, N. J. These firms employed a total of 52,000 plant workers, of whom 95 percent

¹ Richard A. Lester, "Hiring Practices and Labor Competition," Princeton University, Research Report Series No. 88, 1954. \$2.50.

worked in the 71 plants which were unionized.

Material was gathered largely through interviews with plant managers and by plant inspection. In addition, material was obtained in interviews with local union officials, New Jersey and Pennsylvania State Employment Services, and various employer organizations.

This report discusses the recruitment, selection, promotion, wage, and employee welfare policies and practices of the firms during the early part of the period covered. Other reports are to present an assessment of the effect on personnel administration in these companies of the industrial expansion which was then beginning under the stimulus of the construction of the new Fairless Works of United States Steel Corp. and the expansion of other firms, particularly those which were tooling up for production on defense contracts.

Aside from the question of whether Trenton, with the structure and diversity of its industry and the composition of its labor force, is representative of other urban areas, the data have several limitations. First, labor supply in manufacturing became increasingly stringent during the survey period. Second, difficulties in delineating the Trenton work area in terms of workers' commuting practices led to its being defined somewhat arbitrarily as the section within a 12-mile radius of the center of Trenton; thus it included some territory usually considered to be in the Philadelphia labor market area. Third, the study was confined to plant workers in manufacturing. Fourth, the 82 firms studied, which accounted for 72 percent of manufacturing employment in the area, are, of course, a sample of the 553 manufacturing companies in the area, both in terms of size of work force and of industrial composition (except that the printing and publishing industry was excluded because of its "specialized work force"). Fifth, material obtained in interviews varied in quality among the firms. Moreover, difficult problems arose in attempting to make intercompany comparisons of wages and benefits.

Hiring Practices

The least desirable jobs in the plant are the ones for which outside applicants are usually sought. Recruiting methods among the firms varied, and included reliance on such sources of

referral as unions and the public employment service, with the latter estimated to account for 15 to 20 percent of placements. But, in 1952, half of them recruited unskilled or semiskilled workers by other informal methods involving no expenditures for such items as advertising, bonuses, fees to private agencies, and recruitment campaigns. These firms relied on referrals by the existing work force and "gate applicants" attracted by word-of-mouth.

In hiring, the plant managers usually selected employees whom they expected to be able to hold and train, and consequently they preferred married workers in their middle or late twenties. Selection may be determined, not by the applicant's physical characteristics or experience, but by the plant interviewer's judgment of "the applicant's character traits, his worklife potentialities for jobs up the line, and his social fitness for the sort of work force the company has or seeks. Judgment is really on a multijob basis. For a variety of reasons, a company in hiring may discriminate against some races, some nationality groups, and some age classes, or against persons with too much or too little education, intelligence, or ambition." Thus, management's specifications are often highly subjective; moreover, they may change with the times.

Company Attachment and Labor Competition

Competition for labor was of a limited and special character under the institutional arrangements and practices prevailing in the area. In management's opinion, seniority, promotion, and other ties had caused about four-fifths of their employees to develop strong attachments to the firm. Moreover, on-the-job training for certain manufacturing operations did not give workers knowledge and skills which would fit them for work in other plants. Another limiting factor was a code of hiring ethics generally followed by the firms interviewed, especially those with over 150 employees. This code provided that, when an employee in one plant applied for work at another, the second plant would notify the present employer and would allow ample notice before hiring the worker. The code also provided for the other plant's making sure that the present employer would not be seriously inconvenienced by the worker's resignation. In addi-

tion to restricting competition, the code reduced cost of labor turnover and training which was, in fact, its aim. Such a code of ethics was sometimes supplemented by special efforts to avoid labor competition among firms making the same products or using similar production methods, the report states. At any rate, the plant managers were not very conscious of being in competition with one another for labor, as illustrated in the following excerpt from one of the interviews:

The personnel director of this electrical-manufacturing concern felt that he was not competing for labor with any particular firm in the area. Even one firm which has a section of its operations producing the same product that his company does [and paying about 10 cents an hour more], gets none of their employees. There is no movement between the two firms.

Even when hiring by the large new steel and aircraft plants was expected to increase manufacturing employment in the area by 15 percent over a period of a year and a half, all but a few plants expected to keep most of their workers.

Wages and Labor Mobility

Comparisons of starting rates for male labor among companies manufacturing the same type of product, using the same equipment, or both, disclosed a spread in rates from the low to the high plant ranging from 37 percent among 12 rubber companies to 80 percent among 30 metalworking companies. (The range in skilled maintenance rates was somewhat smaller.) While the interviews failed to provide much positive material on the relationship between wages and mobility, several managers commented that the volume of applications received by their companies generally was not correlated with their relative wage levels but with such other variables as the "need or lack of need for new employees." To illustrate:

The Director of Industrial Relations said that the [fact that] rates [in his plant were 10 percent below] those in basic steel meant that his company [in heavy metal-fabricating] didn't draw many job applicants from the steel plants, but in his opinion that hadn't hurt his company much. He felt that, in general, firms paying the basic steel wages have as much labor difficulty and just as many problems in recruiting as his firm does.

Nor did the interviews with management indicate that relative wage scales had much effect on holding employees. For example:

This company's wage scales are the lowest we have run across in our interviews thus far. The Personnel Director of this rubber company cited the example of his maintenance rates and "acknowledged that they were low, pointing out that he knew that [a nearby plant's] rates were at least 20 cents an hour higher, plus a bonus which pushed earning up more, and that his company could not compete labor-wise with them. However, he said that he did not think that his employees knew too much about wages elsewhere and did much comparing so that, in his view, comparison of wage scales with other firms was not too important."

Rather, for workers who had a strong attachment to a firm, wage changes were induced, according to plant managers, not so much by actual movement or threat of movement (that is, labor mobility) as by morale and discontent of the employees while continuing on the job. "Employee morale may affect productivity, which is not part of the concept of labor mobility but can be included under labor supply. Employee discontent may, however, influence labor mobility by its effect on a firm's ability to recruit through its existing work force. That ability depends on the firm's reputation not only with respect to earnings' possibilities but also nonwage variables such as supervision."

Fringe benefits, on the other hand, were an important factor in holding employees, but "the widespread failure of applicants to inquire about fringe benefits or to show much interest in them may be revealing as to the role they play in employee recruitment." In taking a job, management reported, workers were likely to be interested in the pay in terms of their immediate needs, although, as already indicated, the supply of applicants was not much affected by the company's relative wage level. But, management officials explained, fringe benefits increased in importance to the workers as their length of service expanded and their family responsibilities accumulated. Thus, "presumably labor mobility is less effective in reducing or limiting differentials in benefits than it is in the case of wage differentials [and] company benefit levels cannot generally be explained in terms of labor-supply factors."

Implications for Public Policy

These findings on the relationship between wages and labor mobility do not, according to the report, support the economic theory which assumes that, in resource allocation, price is the indicator

and governor in allocation of resources and, therefore, that relative wage changes will effect the proper redistribution of labor. The interviews with plant managers already cited give "some indication of the extent to which intercompany wage differences appear not to be affected by labor mobility or labor mobility by wage differences." Some of the surface differences between companies in wages may have been offset, from the workers' point of view, by interfirm differences in working conditions, in stability of employment, or in other aspects of employment, the report states. In any event, the labor-supply forces that might have served to reduce or eliminate such genuine wage differences as did exist appeared to be absent or ineffective, at least within a range of rates. Consequently, the report continues, "if wages are not efficient allocators of labor or are only so beyond the bounds of a no-reaction zone [in terms of the range of rates], they can hardly be thought of as part of a delicate equilibrating system of prices, and temporary wage freezes or uniform application of wage controls can occur without too great concern about the influence of wages on labor allocation. Instead of directing attention primarily to wages, more consideration should perhaps be given to matters of company attachment and worker morale."

Another conclusion, based on the findings on recruitment and selection policies, bears on the role of public employment offices. Many manufacturers, particularly those employing relatively large numbers of workers, have their own personnel managers and employment offices. Moreover, in firms of all sizes, the employment process is informal and subjective, as already indicated, and public employment offices, under the laws and standards to which they are subject, find it difficult to discriminate among job seekers or employers. Therefore, according to the report, it is misleading to think of public offices as central exchanges for jobs. They can, however, play an important though restricted role as a placement agency, particularly for small firms that lack recruitment facilities, the report adds. In addition, they can "continue to serve as integral parts of unemployment compensation operations and as a center of information and broad-gauge planning with respect to community employment patterns and the effective use and development of human resources for industrial production," the report concluded.

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Changes in City Public-School Teachers' Salaries

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARIES of public-school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more population increased \$526, or 13.6 percent, from the 1951 to the 1953 school year.¹ The percentage increase during this period was substantially exceeded in only one previous 2-year interval since 1925; from 1947 to 1949, average salaries rose by more than 20 percent. From 1951 to 1953, they rose almost as much as hourly pay of factory workers and salaries of another large group of municipal workers—firemen and policemen—and more than salary rates of Federal classified workers.² Indexes which reflect the changes in teachers' pay from 1925 to 1953 are shown in table 1.

Salary Trends, 1951-53

In all communities studied, teachers' pay scales advanced from 1951 to 1953. Over 9 out of 10 teachers were employed in school districts where the increases amounted to 7.5 percent or more. Teacher employment was about evenly distributed among communities in which salaries increased 7.5 but less than 12.5 percent, 12.5 but less than 15 percent, and 15 percent or more. In monetary terms, almost 7 out of 10 teachers were in areas where salaries were raised by \$400 but less than \$700. (See table 2.)

During the 1953 school year, the median salary was approximately \$4,400. About 25 percent of the teachers were in school systems where salaries

¹ The school year is defined in terms of a September-June period; for convenience, all references in this article relate to the year in which the school term ended, although the salary data are based on figures reported early in the school year.

For discussion of trends in teachers' salaries from 1925 to 1951, see *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1951 (p. 286) and February 1952 (p. 175); also Bureau of Labor Statistics Wage Movements bulletin, Series 3, No. 5 (City Public School Teachers: Salary Trends, 1925-1949). Methods of constructing the indexes of salary trends presented here were described in those publications. The basic salary and employment data for the indexes were collected as of September in alternating school years by the National Education Association of the United States and published biennially in its "Special Salary Tabulations." The 1953 data cover approximately 244,700 teachers distributed by city size as follows: 102,200 in cities with population of 500,000 or more; 36,100 in cities with 250,000 and under 500,000; 56,000 in cities with 100,000 and under 250,000; and 50,400 in those with 50,000 and under 100,000.

² Salary rates of Federal employees rose by 9.1 percent, hourly pay for factory workers by 14.3 percent, and salary scales of firemen and policemen by about 14 percent. The change in maximum salary rates for firemen and policemen is partly estimated. The information for firemen and policemen refers to scales in effect in January of each year; for Federal workers, in July; and for factory workers, in September.

averaged \$4,800 or more, and 28.5 percent were in those where average salaries were less than \$4,000.

Salaries of elementary-school teachers rose 13.9 percent from 1951 to 1953—slightly more than the 13-percent increase recorded for instructors in secondary schools (table 3). The greater percentage increase for elementary-school teachers was traceable to the fact that their salaries were about \$500 lower on the average than those for secondary-school teachers; actually, the dollar increase was slightly greater for secondary-school teachers (\$543) than for grade-school teachers (\$513).

Average salary increases for teachers in elementary schools varied narrowly among the four city-size groups studied—from 13.0 to 14.6 percent. For secondary-school teachers, the variation was almost as narrow—from 11.9 to 13.8 percent. Pay increases for both types of teachers were proportionately the highest in the smallest cities, but dollar increases were greatest in cities of more than 500,000 population. In these cities, over half of the teachers were in areas where average salaries were increased \$600 or more; in contrast, less than a fourth of the teachers in the smallest cities were employed where increases of similar amounts were put into effect.

Dollar increases in the Southeast and Southwest, where salary levels were the lowest, were smaller than for the other regions. Average salaries of teachers in 6 of the 9 regions showed higher relative gains than in the Southeast. The 11.4 percent increase for teachers in the Southwest was the lowest recorded in any region (table 3). School teachers in the Middle West showed the highest relative gain over the 2-year interval—16.4 percent.

Salary Trends, 1941-53

Over the entire period covered by the index series—1925 to 1953—the total advance in urban teachers' salaries amounted to about 122 percent. Their salaries fluctuated up and down during the 1930's; most of the gain occurred after 1941.³ From 1941 to 1953 urban teachers' salaries rose by about 93 percent on the average—equivalent to an annual rate of increase of a little more than 5 percent.

³ Usually in a long-term analysis of this type, 1939 data are used for comparison with later periods; however, in this instance, it was not feasible to begin with 1939. Actually, the rise in average salaries between 1939 and 1941 was only about 1½ percent and presumably the distribution from 1941 to 1953 would be essentially the same as if the earlier period had been used.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of average salaries of public-school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more, by type of school, size of city, and region, 1925-53¹

Year	All teachers	Type of school		Size of city				Region ⁴								
		Elementary ²	Secondary ²	500,000 or more	250,000 and under 500,000	100,000 and under 250,000	50,000 and under 100,000	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle West	South-west	Moun-tain	Pacific
1925	60	59	61	64	58	57	55	62	64	53	52	61	59	54	58	53
1927	62	61	63	64	62	60	57	64	65	58	56	62	62	58	62	57
1929	65	63	66	67	65	63	60	66	69	61	58	65	65	60	65	59
1931	67	66	68	71	67	64	62	67	73	62	61	66	66	61	65	63
1933	63	63	63	69	58	59	59	65	73	59	51	58	62	50	60	59
1935	60	60	61	65	55	56	55	62	68	57	48	55	58	51	58	57
1937	64	64	65	69	60	60	60	68	72	60	49	60	61	54	62	61
1939	68	68	68	73	65	64	64	70	76	63	56	63	64	58	68	65
1941	69	70	69	74	66	65	66	71	77	65	57	64	65	59	69	66
1943	73	73	73	77	72	69	69	76	79	69	63	70	70	63	73	70
1945	79	79	78	80	79	78	77	80	82	77	76	79	75	73	78	76
1947	90	89	91	92	88	88	88	88	94	87	88	88	88	86	93	88
1949	110	111	109	108	112	112	112	112	106	113	112	112	112	114	107	112
1951	117	118	116	114	118	121	122	120	112	123	126	121	119	123	110	116
1953	133	134	131	130	134	136	139	136	129	139	142	135	138	137	125	134

¹ In constructing the indexes for all teachers, the effects of period-to-period changes in the proportion of elementary and secondary teachers and in the proportions of teachers among city size groups were excluded from changes in average salaries in this table and in table 3.

² Includes kindergarten and regular and atypical elementary-school teachers.

³ Includes junior and senior high-school teachers.

⁴ The regions used in this study are: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—

New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

TABLE 2.—Percentage distribution of public-school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more, according to average salary increases, 1951-53

Increase in average salary	Percentage of teachers ¹ employed in school systems with specified average salary increases				
	All cities	Cities of—			
		500,000 or more	250,000 and under 500,000	100,000 and under 250,000	50,000 and under 100,000
<i>In percentage terms</i>					
Under 5.0.....	1.1	0	0	3.6	1.1
5.0 and under 7.5.....	7.6	1.9	9.5	16.4	8.1
7.5 and under 10.0.....	13.3	15.3	9.6	13.6	11.5
10.0 and under 12.5.....	17.1	9.9	38.3	15.6	18.0
12.5 and under 15.0.....	31.0	48.5	10.0	23.4	18.9
15.0 and under 17.5.....	8.4	4.6	4.0	7.4	20.2
17.5 and under 20.0.....	14.9	14.8	28.6	11.4	9.2
20.0 and under 22.5.....	3.6	2.4	0	3.6	8.8
22.5 and under 25.0.....	2.5	2.6	0	5.0	1.5
25.0 and over.....	.5	0	0	0	2.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>In dollars per year</i>					
Under 200.....	3.8	0	4.9	12.4	1.1
200 and under 300.....	6.9	1.9	4.6	11.5	13.5
300 and under 400.....	10.1	0	15.8	19.8	15.7
400 and under 500.....	25.8	28.4	32.0	22.5	19.8
500 and under 600.....	17.6	12.9	25.1	12.9	27.1
600 and under 700.....	24.3	41.3	12.1	14.2	9.9
700 and under 800.....	7.9	10.5	0	3.4	12.9
800 and under 900.....	2.8	5.0	0	3.3	0
900 and over.....	.8	0	5.5	0	0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ In this and in table 4, employment of all teachers in the school system was distributed according to the average salary increase in the system. Atypical teachers, who comprise 3.5 percent of the total number of teachers, are not included.

The rise in teachers' salaries from 1941 to 1953 exceeded that for policemen and firemen, whose maximum salary scales rose an estimated 83 percent. During the same 12-year period, salary rates of Federal classified employees advanced about 75 percent.⁴ However, teachers' pay lagged far behind the rise in average hourly earnings for factory production workers, which increased 155 percent during this period.

From 1941 to 1953, communities employing over half of the public-school teachers increased their average pay by 80 but less than 120 percent, as table 4 indicates. About 13 percent of the teachers (almost all in New York City) were employed where there were increases of 50 but less than 60 percent.

There was less intercity variation in dollar than in percentage increases. Communities employing

half of the urban-school teachers advanced salaries an average of \$1,900 but less than \$2,200 between 1941 and 1953. Eleven of the 18 cities of half a million or more population (including New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago) gave increases within this range. Eleven percent of the teachers were in communities where increases averaged \$2,600 but less than \$2,700 over the 12-year period. Among the communities with increases of this magnitude were Minneapolis, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

TABLE 3.—Increases in average salaries of public-school teachers, by type of school, size of city, and region, 1951-53

City-size group and region	Increases in salaries, 1951 to 1953, for—					
	All teachers		Elementary-school teachers		Secondary-school teachers	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
Total.....	526	13.6	513	13.9	543	13.0
<i>City-size group</i>						
500,000 or more.....	599	13.8	582	14.1	627	13.4
250,000 and under 500,000.....	491	13.3	483	13.7	503	12.7
100,000 and under 250,000.....	435	12.5	430	13.0	441	11.9
50,000 and under 100,000.....	500	14.2	487	14.6	520	13.8
<i>Region¹</i>						
New England.....	475	13.0	480	13.9	467	11.8
Middle Atlantic.....	636	14.9	618	15.2	665	14.4
Border States.....	455	12.7	470	13.8	433	11.2
Southeast.....	365	12.6	370	13.3	356	11.5
Great Lakes.....	483	11.7	463	11.7	519	11.6
Middle West.....	579	16.4	587	17.4	565	14.8
Southwest.....	381	11.4	379	11.7	382	11.0
Mountain.....	478	13.3	458	13.2	511	13.3
Pacific.....	645	15.7	621	15.8	678	15.4

¹ See footnote 4 to table 1 for composition of regions.

Average dollar increases varied relatively little among communities of different size. There was greater uniformity of dollar increases among communities of 500,000 or more than among smaller communities. This uniformity was due in part to the fact that New York City alone employs about 30 percent of all teachers in cities of half a million or more and perhaps to the relatively smaller number of cities of this size. In 1953, average salaries of public-school teachers were more than double their 1941 level in all but the largest cities.

From 1941 to 1953, teachers' salaries rose proportionately more on the average in the Southeast and Southwest than in the other regions (tables 1 and 4); dollar increases were greatest in Great Lakes and Pacific Coast cities. All urban

⁴ For data on movements of salaries of firemen and policemen, see Monthly Labor Review, June 1950 (p. 633), January 1952 (p. 52), and July 1953 (p. 723); and of Federal classified employees, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 (p. 537), May 1952 (p. 545), and September 1953 (p. 958).

TABLE 4.—Percentage distribution of public-school teachers in cities of 50,000 or more, according to average salary increases, by size of city and region. 1941-53¹

Increase in average salary	Percentage of teachers employed in school systems with specified average salary increases													
	All teachers	Size of city				Region ²								
		500,000 or more	250,000 and under 500,000	100,000 and under 250,000	50,000 and under 100,000	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes	Middle-west	South-west	Moun-tain	Pacific
<i>In percentage terms</i>														
Under 50.....	0.4	0	0	0	1.7	0	1.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50 and under 60.....	13.4	29.5	0	2.9	0	0	52.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
60 and under 70.....	3.2	0	13.1	4.7	1.5	6.8	1.1	0	11.8	0	0	0	39.5	4.5
70 and under 80.....	5.5	6.7	8.6	.8	5.8	4.7	9.1	0	0	3.6	21.3	0	0	6.5
80 and under 90.....	19.7	27.5	14.6	13.7	13.0	45.3	23.7	31.7	0	32.5	0	0	0	9.6
90 and under 100.....	4.6	2.6	9.9	5.9	3.9	0	4.8	0	0	0	0	7.8	0	19.9
100 and under 110.....	18.2	22.5	14.4	17.1	12.6	28.6	8.0	5.5	7.5	21.1	14.9	6.3	20.3	49.6
110 and under 120.....	10.5	9.1	16.7	6.5	13.3	14.6	0	27.5	0	11.7	10.3	36.3	0	9.9
120 and under 130.....	7.2	2.1	14.5	13.0	6.2	0	0	25.7	5.1	11.8	15.2	14.7	14.0	0
130 and under 140.....	6.6	0	3.3	18.1	10.4	0	0	3.8	36.9	6.6	30.1	0	0	0
140 and under 150.....	3.4	0	0	8.1	8.3	0	0	5.8	17.7	2.3	0	11.1	0	0
150 and under 160.....	2.1	0	4.9	1.8	5.1	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	12.4	26.2	0
160 and under 170.....	3.5	0	0	5.3	11.9	0	0	0	13.0	5.7	8.2	7.4	0	0
170 and over.....	1.7	0	0	2.1	6.3	0	0	0	8.0	2.8	0	4.0	0	0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>In dollar terms</i>														
Under \$1,500.....	1.9	0	7.1	2.8	1.4	4.3	2.5	0	11.8	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,500 and under \$1,600.....	1.6	0	0	3.6	4.0	0	1.3	0	14.4	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,600 and under \$1,700.....	1.0	0	4.5	0	1.6	4.7	0	0	7.5	0	0	0	0	0
\$1,700 and under \$1,800.....	4.5	0	6.0	9.4	7.8	9.0	1.2	16.8	11.5	0	0	2.9	59.8	0
\$1,800 and under \$1,900.....	6.7	0	0	16.5	15.5	18.2	8.4	12.2	7.0	0	14.9	4.9	0	5.9
\$1,900 and under \$2,000.....	23.7	41.9	14.6	8.2	8.0	22.4	64.6	22.6	0	4.0	21.3	14.2	0	6.3
\$2,000 and under \$2,100.....	11.6	9.3	4.7	22.2	9.5	4.1	8.5	0	20.6	4.8	18.2	43.0	14.0	7.8
\$2,100 and under \$2,200.....	14.9	17.7	24.8	11.5	5.2	25.2	2.8	11.3	19.2	32.8	0	15.8	0	9.3
\$2,200 and under \$2,300.....	5.7	0	15.8	3.9	12.8	4.6	2.0	5.8	2.7	5.0	6.6	7.8	0	15.5
\$2,300 and under \$2,400.....	7.8	6.3	13.5	7.9	6.9	7.5	5.5	27.5	5.3	8.9	15.2	3.2	0	4.6
\$2,400 and under \$2,500.....	6.0	5.5	3.3	3.4	12.1	0	0	0	0	9.1	15.7	8.2	26.2	13.2
\$2,500 and under \$2,600.....	2.3	0	5.7	4.5	2.3	0	3.2	0	0	2.5	8.1	0	0	3.3
\$2,600 and under \$2,700.....	10.9	19.3	0	3.9	8.1	0	0	3.8	0	25.6	0	0	0	34.1
\$2,700 and under \$2,800.....	.9	0	0	1.1	3.3	0	0	0	0	3.9	0	0	0	0
\$2,800 and over.....	.5	0	0	1.1	1.5	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Changes in average salaries for individual school systems were affected by shifts in the proportion of elementary- and secondary-school teachers between 1941 and 1953. During this period, the proportion of elementary teachers increased from about 56 to about 61 percent of all urban teachers;

as their salaries were lower in general, the average increases shown here are below the rise that would have been shown if the proportions had remained constant.

² See footnote 4 to table 1 for composition of regions.

teachers in the Southwest, included in the survey, were employed in communities where average salaries were raised by at least 90 percent. In the Southeast, over half were employed in communities where the average increase amounted to 130 percent but less than 150 percent. In the Middle Atlantic, New England, and Pacific regions, no increase averaged as much as 120 percent. The most common change in three regions—New England, Border States, and Great Lakes—was 80 to 90 percent. In the Middle Atlantic region where almost half of the urban

teachers were in New York City, the average increase was less than 60 percent.

The average dollar increase in cities employing about 65 percent of the teachers in the Middle Atlantic region was \$1,900 but less than \$2,000. About 2 out of 5 urban teachers in the Southwest were employed in communities in which the average salary was raised by \$2,000 but less than \$2,100.

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Wage Structure in Leather Tanning and Finishing, May 1954

PRODUCTION WORKERS in the leather tanning and finishing industry averaged \$1.69 an hour in May 1954, exclusive of premium pay for overtime and nightwork. Men earned, on the average, \$1.72 an hour; this exceeded by 29 cents an hour the average for women. Among the selected occupations studied, average hourly earnings for men ranged on an industrywide basis from \$1.38 for janitors to \$2.08 for shaving-machine operators. Women's earnings averaged from \$1.35 for finished leather sorters to \$1.60 for machine ironers.

Regionally, earnings varied widely, ranging from \$1.18 an hour in the Southeast, where less than 4 percent of the workers were employed, to \$1.81 in New England. Hourly earnings averaged \$1.66 in the Middle Atlantic States and \$1.74 in the Great Lakes.

Incentive systems of wage payment were common in the industry. Nearly half of the workers had their pay based on some form of incentive, and in many of the occupations studied, the average for these workers exceeded that of time workers by 35 cents or more. Most workers were provided supplementary wage benefits, including vacations, holiday pay, and various insurance benefits.

Labor-management agreements covering wages and working conditions were widespread throughout the industry. Such agreements were in effect in tanneries with 70 percent of the production workers.

Industry Characteristics

The leather tanning and finishing industry, as defined for purposes of the Bureau of Labor Statistics study, includes establishments primarily engaged in tanning, currying, and finishing sole and belting leathers, upper and lining leathers, and miscellaneous specialty leathers, and in embossing, japanning, and currying leather.¹

Modern technology has brought changes in the methods used in the tanning and manufacture of leather and its products, as it has in many old

handicraft processes. Tanning transforms hides and skins of animals and reptiles into leather through treatment with various chemicals and bark extracts. Currently, the so-called vegetable and the chrome tanning processes are the two most commonly used. Vegetable tanning, in which extracts from bark and wood of trees are used, is a slow process that may extend over several months. The chrome method, which uses chromic salts as the tanning agent, is a much more rapid process lasting from a few hours to a day or more, according to the hides or skins being tanned.

Leather for shoe soles, industrial belting, and luggage is usually produced from heavy hides tanned by the vegetable process. Today most shoe upper, garment, and glove leathers are made of chrome-tanned light hides and skins. Some leathers are tanned by a combination of the two methods. A small proportion of skins are tanned by the alum and oil processes. After tanning, leather may be bleached, dyed, or finished. Among the various finishes are smooth, embossed, patent, and suede.

The type of hides and skins processed varies from region to region. To a considerable extent, individual centers of the industry tended to specialize in tanning certain types of hides and skins as well as in the further processing of the leather. For example, the tanning of calf and cowhide upper leather and sheepskins for various uses was important in the Boston area, which included Peabody, Salem, and Lynn; kid tanning was primarily concentrated in the Philadelphia-Wilmington area; glove-leather tanning was centered in Fulton County, N. Y. (Gloversville-Johnstown); and in the Great Lakes area, cowhide and calf uppers were most important. Tanneries specializing in sole and belting leathers, however, were distributed among several regions. This specialization was reflected in occupational structures and skill requirements—factors which, together with product differences, accounted for a large part of the interarea or regional variations in earnings.

¹ Industry classification 3111 as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, vol. 1, Manufacturing Industries, Bureau of the Budget, November 1945.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics study excluded establishments having fewer than 21 workers.

Average Hourly Earnings

Exclusive of premium pay for overtime and shiftwork, the earnings of production workers in leather tanning and finishing plants averaged \$1.69 an hour in May 1954 (table 1). Relatively few (1½ percent) of the industry's 34,000 workers averaged under \$1 an hour; a fifth had hourly earnings of less than \$1.40, and a similar proportion averaged \$2 or more. There was no marked concentration of workers at any point of the earnings scale. Almost half of the leather workers had earnings of \$1.30 to \$1.75 an hour and were about equally grouped in each of the 5-cent earnings classes within this range (table 2).

*By Region.*² Hourly earnings averaged highest in New England (\$1.81) where 27 percent of the leather workers were employed. In the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic regions, each with slightly larger proportion of the industry's work force than New England, hourly earnings were somewhat lower, averaging \$1.74 and \$1.66, respectively. The lowest regional average was \$1.18 in the Southeast, where 4 percent of the workers in the industry were employed.

Earnings averaged \$2 or more an hour for 31 percent of the workers in the New England

tanneries, and for 12 to 19 percent of the leather workers in other regions, except the Southeast where less than 1 percent of the workers fell into this category. Conversely, hourly earnings averaged from 75 cents to \$1 for 30 percent of the tanning and finishing workers in the Southeast and for less than 1 percent in each of the other regions.

By Sex. As would be expected in an industry in which men accounted for 90 percent of the production labor force, average pay levels and wage distributions for men closely paralleled those for all production workers combined. Average earnings were, at most, 3 cents higher for men than for all workers in the same region. On an industry-wide basis, men averaged \$1.72 an hour.

The comparatively small number (3,500) of women production workers, generally employed on leather finishing operations, earned \$1.43 an

² The regions used in this study are: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

TABLE 1.—Number of production workers and average straight-time hourly earnings¹ in leather tanning and finishing establishments by selected characteristics and region, May 1954

Item	United States ²		New England		Middle Atlantic		Border States		Southeast		Great Lakes	
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
Total.....	34,084	\$1.69	9,217	\$1.81	10,458	\$1.66	2,714	\$1.53	1,215	\$1.18	9,562	\$1.74
Product:												
Kid uppers.....	3,820	1.68			2,223	1.65	1,182	1.71				
Calf uppers.....	3,458	1.84	1,982	1.90							1,073	1.74
Cowhide uppers.....	12,919	1.79	4,768	1.80	2,980	1.76					4,285	1.84
Cowhide soles.....	3,647	1.46			1,626	1.56	1,011	1.39	585	1.19		
Sheepskin shoe linings.....	437	1.43										
Belting leather.....	295	1.21										
Clothing leather.....	1,462	1.80	703	1.85	376	1.80						
Sheepskin glove.....	278	1.79			278	1.79						
Other.....	7,768	1.57	1,188	1.74	2,412	1.56					3,474	1.61
Labor-management contract coverage:												
Union establishments.....	23,774	1.72	6,462	1.86	7,283	1.64	1,434	1.42	871	1.24	7,035	1.79
Nonunion establishments.....	10,310	1.62	2,755	1.68	3,175	1.71	1,280	1.64			2,527	1.58
Establishment size:												
21-100 workers.....	7,177	1.55	2,616	1.72	2,165	1.54					1,193	1.36
101-250 workers.....	9,395	1.62	2,666	1.80	2,595	1.65	1,144	1.39			1,793	1.68
251 or more workers.....	17,512	1.78	3,935	1.87	5,698	1.71					6,576	1.82
Community size:												
Under 100,000.....	14,345	1.65	2,569	1.60	5,223	1.68	1,372	1.36	951	1.24	4,230	1.84
100,000 or more.....	19,739	1.71	6,648	1.89	5,235	1.64	1,342	1.70			5,332	1.66
Method of wage payment:												
Time.....	17,903	1.49	4,081	1.56	5,658	1.47	1,489	1.33	858	1.09	5,030	1.57
Incentive.....	16,181	1.91	5,136	2.00	4,800	1.88	1,225	1.77	357	1.39	4,532	1.95

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and late-shift work.
² Includes data for regions not shown separately.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

TABLE 2.—Percent distribution of production workers in leather tanning and finishing establishments by average straight-time hourly earnings¹ and region, May 1954

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	United States ²	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes
75 and under 80	0.1	(3)			1.3	
80 and under 85	.1		(3)		2.7	
85 and under 90	.2		(3)	0.1	4.4	
90 and under 95	.6	(3)	0.1	.5	13.5	(3)
95 and under 100	.5	0.2	.1		8.3	(3)
100 and under 105	1.0	.4	.6	3.4	6.1	0.1
105 and under 110	1.4	.5	.6	2.6	7.0	1.3
110 and under 115	2.0	1.3	2.5	3.7	5.3	.9
115 and under 120	1.5	.8	1.6	5.9	4.0	.6
120 and under 125	2.4	1.1	2.2	5.9	8.2	1.9
125 and under 130	3.4	2.5	3.3	10.5	9.8	1.8
130 and under 135	4.7	1.7	8.3	7.1	6.4	2.9
135 and under 140	4.9	4.9	7.1	6.3	5.6	2.5
140 and under 145	5.4	3.1	6.8	7.0	4.0	5.4
145 and under 150	5.8	5.5	7.9	5.4	2.2	4.7
150 and under 155	5.8	5.2	7.0	6.9	2.6	5.6
155 and under 160	5.7	5.0	5.2	3.1	2.0	8.8
160 and under 165	6.5	9.0	5.4	4.9	2.3	5.8
165 and under 170	5.0	5.8	3.6	3.5	2.1	6.4
170 and under 175	4.5	4.2	4.4	2.1	.7	6.4
175 and under 180	4.0	3.6	3.6	2.4	.3	5.5
180 and under 185	4.3	4.1	4.0	2.3	.3	5.8
185 and under 190	3.6	3.4	3.4	1.4	.4	5.3
190 and under 195	3.5	3.4	3.6	2.6		4.4
195 and under 200	3.0	3.3	2.7	.6		4.4
200 and under 205	2.8	3.4	2.7	.7		3.5
205 and under 210	2.6	4.4	1.6	2.0	.1	2.4
210 and under 215	2.3	4.0	2.0	.4		1.9
215 and under 220	1.7	2.6	1.0	.6		2.1
220 and under 225	1.7	2.8	.9	.7		2.0
225 and under 230	1.6	2.9	.9	.8		1.6
230 and under 235	1.6	2.4	.9	1.4		2.1
235 and under 240	.8	1.1	.9	.4	.1	.7
240 and under 245	.9	1.1	.8	.1	.1	1.1
245 and under 250	.7	1.2	.7	.6		.6
250 and over	3.2	5.0	3.6	4.2		1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers	34,084	9,217	10,458	2,714	1,215	9,562
Average hourly earnings ¹	\$1.69	\$1.81	\$1.66	\$1.53	\$1.18	\$1.74

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and nightwork.² Includes data for regions not shown separately.³ Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

hour, on the average. Earnings of two-thirds of the women ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.75. Regionally, women earned the most (\$1.55) in the Great Lakes States, whereas men received highest pay in New England. Very few women were employed in the Southeast and none were found in the Pacific region.

By Type of Product. Straight-time hourly earnings in tanneries primarily processing leather for shoe uppers were from 22 to 41 cents an hour more than in those producing leather for soles and shoe linings. Workers processing cowhide uppers, accounting for three-eighths of the employment in the industry, had average earnings of \$1.79 an hour. Those working on calf and kid uppers, each group representing a tenth of the industry's employment, averaged \$1.84 and \$1.68, respectively. Cowhide sole-leather workers, also a tenth of the industry's work force, averaged \$1.46

an hour. Within the smaller product groups, workers producing leathers for shoe linings and gloves from sheepskins averaged \$1.43 and \$1.79, respectively. Belting-leather workers averaged \$1.21 an hour; clothing-leather workers, \$1.80; and workers on other types of leather, \$1.57.

By Size of Establishment and Area. In May 1954, half of the industry's employment was in tanneries having a labor force of 251 or more workers, slightly over a fourth in plants with 101 to 250 workers, and about a fifth in plants with 21 to 100 workers. Earnings in the industry tended to be lowest in the smaller plants and to increase with establishment size. For the country as a whole, average hourly earnings ranged from \$1.55 in the smallest plants to \$1.78 in the largest plants (table 1).

Nearly three-fifths of the industry's total employment was in communities of 100,000 or more population. A comparison of job averages for such communities with those for communities of 100,000 or less population indicated that, for the country as a whole, earnings were higher in the larger communities. In the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, however, higher job averages prevailed in the smaller communities for many of the occupations.

Among the 6 major production centers for which separate estimates were obtained, hourly earnings were highest (\$1.89) in the Boston area where a sixth of the industry's workers were concentrated, and lowest (\$1.66) in the Philadelphia-Wilmington area which has the second largest concentration. Averages for the other centers were grouped at the \$1.72-\$1.76 level.

Incentive Earnings

Incentive methods of wage payment were extensively used in the leather tanning and finishing industry and were applicable to nearly half of the total production worker employment. About 55 percent of the men employed in New England leather plants and approximately 45 percent of those in the Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, had their pay computed under terms of an incentive system. Half of the women leather workers in New England, a third of those in the Middle Atlantic region, and three-fifths of those in the Great Lakes States were similarly paid.

Industrywide, workers paid under incentive methods in May 1954 earned, on the average, \$1.91 an hour, as compared with \$1.49 for the time-rated workers.

Average hourly earnings of men incentive workers exceeded those of time workers by 22 percent in the Great Lakes region and by 28 percent in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Differentials favoring women incentive workers showed a greater variation, ranging from 14 percent in the Middle Atlantic to 34 percent in the Great Lakes region; in New England the differential was 19 percent.

Occupational Wage Levels

Among the 31 selected occupations in the leather tanning and finishing industry studied on a nationwide basis in May 1954, average hourly earnings of men ranged from \$1.38 for janitors to \$2.08 for shaving-machine operators. Tackers, togglers, and pasters, machine buffers, machine stakers, and operators of glazing and splitting machines also had earnings averaging over \$1.90 an hour (table 3).

Women were found in sufficient numbers in 10 of the jobs studied to warrant presentation of

TABLE 3.—Average straight-time hourly earnings¹ of workers in selected occupations in leather tanning and finishing establishments by region, May 1954

Occupation and sex	United States ²		Average hourly earnings in—				
	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	Southeast	Great Lakes
<i>Production Occupations—Men</i>							
Beamsters, hand.....	202	\$1.71	-----	\$1.88	\$1.55	\$1.20	\$1.74
Bleachers.....	67	1.50	-----	1.89	1.39	1.25	-----
Buffers, machine.....	1,262	2.01	\$2.09	1.93	2.10	1.37	2.04
Buzzle.....	230	2.01	2.12	2.00	1.47	-----	1.84
Small automatic.....	576	2.00	2.08	1.95	-----	1.36	2.13
Large automatic.....	369	2.04	2.10	1.89	2.32	-----	1.94
Overshot.....	87	1.89	2.06	1.67	-----	-----	-----
Carpenters, maintenance.....	150	1.70	1.86	1.61	1.56	1.19	1.88
Colorers, fat liquors, or oilwheel operators.....	958	1.66	1.68	1.57	1.40	1.37	1.81
Embossing- or plating-press operators.....	708	1.78	1.79	1.63	1.99	1.25	1.93
Firemen, stationary boiler.....	504	1.54	1.63	1.48	1.37	1.11	1.68
Fleshing-machine operators.....	620	1.84	1.93	1.88	1.60	1.28	1.87
Glazing-machine operators.....	526	1.96	2.01	1.94	2.45	1.17	1.88
Haulers.....	1,350	1.62	1.67	1.62	1.57	1.22	1.65
Ironers, machine.....	81	1.43	1.56	1.52	-----	-----	-----
Janitors.....	218	1.38	1.41	1.37	1.21	-----	1.43
Laborers, material handling, dry work.....	1,047	1.44	1.41	1.42	1.34	1.16	1.53
Laborers, material handling, wet work.....	896	1.55	1.54	1.56	1.38	-----	1.63
Liquor men.....	202	1.64	1.71	1.66	1.40	1.24	1.79
Mechanics, maintenance.....	535	1.74	1.80	1.69	1.51	1.43	1.83
Measuring-machine operators.....	280	1.60	1.60	1.55	-----	-----	1.65
Rolling-machine operators.....	363	1.68	1.66	1.76	1.62	1.42	1.62
Seasoners, hand.....	252	1.65	1.99	1.51	1.49	1.11	1.86
Seasoners, machine.....	582	1.80	1.91	1.55	1.42	1.31	1.84
Setters-out, machine.....	1,032	1.77	1.86	1.72	1.53	1.16	1.84
Shaving-machine operators.....	874	2.08	2.26	2.04	2.02	1.18	1.99
Sorters, hide house.....	194	1.84	1.79	1.89	1.72	-----	1.99
Sorters, finished leather.....	465	1.75	1.78	1.74	1.66	1.46	1.79
Splitting-machine operators.....	425	1.91	2.00	1.87	1.40	1.26	2.01
Stakers, machine.....	1,060	1.97	2.05	1.90	2.22	1.26	1.92
Stuffers, hand.....	46	1.53	-----	-----	-----	-----	1.60
Tackers, togglers, or pasters.....	2,322	1.99	2.14	1.91	1.86	1.25	1.97
Tackers.....	347	1.93	2.06	2.08	1.81	1.03	1.70
Togglers.....	904	2.01	2.11	2.05	1.88	-----	1.92
Pasters.....	1,071	1.99	2.22	1.75	-----	1.37	2.02
Trimmers, beam or hide house, hand.....	690	1.81	1.95	1.91	1.66	1.23	1.71
Trimmers, dry.....	239	1.71	1.86	1.68	1.64	-----	1.61
Unhairing-machine operators.....	253	1.81	1.95	1.81	1.59	1.30	1.94
<i>Production Occupations—Women</i>							
Embossing- or plating-press operators.....	127	1.41	1.47	1.19	1.39	-----	1.77
Glazing-machine operators.....	82	1.51	1.44	-----	1.55	-----	1.51
Ironers, machine.....	127	1.60	1.56	1.46	1.63	-----	1.71
Measuring-machine operators.....	164	1.42	1.35	1.42	1.33	-----	1.46
Seasoners, hand.....	338	1.47	1.52	1.37	1.43	-----	1.56
Seasoners, machine.....	478	1.52	1.54	1.24	1.38	-----	1.77
Setters-out, machine.....	43	1.45	-----	1.56	1.29	-----	-----
Sorters, finished leather.....	61	1.35	1.21	1.23	-----	-----	1.69
Tackers, togglers, or pasters.....	95	1.41	1.45	-----	1.61	.85	1.83
Trimmers, dry.....	367	1.48	1.57	1.39	1.45	-----	1.46
<i>Office Occupations—Women</i>							
Clerks, payroll.....	132	1.50	1.23	1.29	-----	-----	1.84
Stenographers, general.....	101	1.48	1.21	1.38	-----	-----	1.79

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and nightwork.

² Includes data for regions not shown separately.

NOTE.—Dashes indicate no data or insufficient data to warrant presentation.

separate data. Generally, these were in the finishing departments and averaged between \$1.41 and \$1.52 an hour, except for finished-leather sorters and machine ironers, the averages were \$1.35 and \$1.60, respectively. In the jobs in which both men and women were employed, average earnings of men generally exceeded those of women by 11 to 41 percent.

Among the three leading tanning regions, occupational earnings generally averaged highest in New England for men and in the Great Lakes for women, and lowest in the Middle Atlantic region for both men and women. Earnings levels in the New England and Great Lakes regions exceeded the industry average, while an opposite tendency prevailed in the Middle Atlantic States.

According to major products of establishments, average hourly earnings of selected occupations were usually highest in the calf and cowhide upper leather plants. For men, earnings averaged lowest in sole and belting leather plants, and for women, in tanneries producing kid uppers and sheepskin shoe linings.

One of the factors affecting wage levels was the method of wage payment. Over half the men in 17 of the 31 job categories studied had their pay based on some form of incentive, such as piecework, bonus, or task system. Only in maintenance and custodial jobs were incentive methods of pay uncommon.

Earnings of incentive workers typically averaged from 15 to 35 percent above those of time-rated workers in the same job. On a cents-per-hour basis, the differential in favor of incentive workers generally amounted to 30 or more cents an hour. These relationships held within individual regions as well as on an industrywide basis.

Related Wage Practices

Work schedules of 40 hours a week applied to nearly all production workers in the industry in May 1954. About 5 percent of the workers in the Middle Atlantic States were on a 32- or 35-hour work schedule at the time of the study, and approximately 15 percent of the Great Lakes leather workers had workweeks of 45 to 49 hours. Virtually all other workers were on a 40-hour schedule.

Payment of premium rates for second- and third-shift work was an established policy throughout most of the industry. Usually, the differen-

tial payments amounted to 5 cents an hour for the second shift and from 5 to 10 cents for the third shift. Shift operations, however, were infrequent at the time of the survey with second- and third-shift workers accounting for 9 and 2 percent, respectively, of the total industry employment.

Paid holidays were in effect for more than 90 percent of the production workers in the industry. Seven days a year were provided a majority of the production workers in the tanneries of the New England, Middle Atlantic, and Border States. In the Great Lakes region, most leather workers were granted 6 paid holidays annually and a fifth received 7 days a year (table 4).

TABLE 4.—Percent of production workers employed in leather tanning and finishing establishments with formal provisions for selected supplementary wage benefits¹ by region, May 1954

Item	United States ²	New England	Middle Atlantic	Border States	South-east	Great Lakes
Paid vacations:						
After 1 year's service, total ³	99	100	100	100	100	99
1 week of regular pay	87	98	91	81	78	75
2 weeks of regular pay	4			4		13
2 percent of annual earnings	7		7	15	22	9
After 5 years' service, total ³	99	100	100	100	100	99
1 week of regular pay	4	4	(⁴)	5		7
2 weeks of regular pay	87	94	90	80	78	81
4 percent of annual earnings	7		7	15	22	9
After 25 years' service, total ³	99	100	100	100	100	99
2 weeks of regular pay	23	25	29	41	22	21
3 weeks of regular pay	59	69	61	39	56	59
4 percent of annual earnings	3		7		22	
6 percent or more of annual earnings	4		(⁴)	15		9
Paid holidays: ⁵ Total						
Less than 5 days	(⁴)	(⁴)			41	
5 days	5	8	4	16		
6 days	36	10	32	25	22	71
7 days	45	53	60	59	28	22
8 or more days	9	23	4			
Insurance and pension plans: ⁶						
Life insurance	84	76	88	92	88	87
Accidental death and dismemberment insurance	35	31	33	57	36	36
Sickness and accident insurance	78	73	87	76	71	73
Hospitalization insurance	86	74	97	92	44	91
Surgical insurance	80	71	88	77	44	87
Medical insurance	34	25	42	25	8	36
Retirement pensions	27	19	33	53	20	24

¹ Supplementary benefits were treated on the basis that if formal provisions in an establishment were applicable to half or more of the workers, the benefit was considered applicable to all workers. Because of length-of-service and other eligibility requirements, the proportion of workers currently receiving the benefits may be smaller than estimated. Due to rounding, sums of individual items do not always equal totals.

² Includes data for regions not shown separately.

³ Includes provisions in addition to those shown separately.

⁴ Less than 2.5 percent.

⁵ Limited to full-day holidays provided annually.

⁶ Includes only those plans for which at least a part of the cost is borne by the employer and excludes legally required plans, such as workmen's compensation and social security. In addition to the plans listed, data were collected on sick leave provisions and catastrophe insurance. Fewer than 10 percent of the workers were covered by such plans.

Vacations with pay were established policies in virtually all leather tanning and finishing plants. In all regions, the typical vacation provisions for production workers were 1 week after a year's service and 2 weeks after 5 years' service. Three-fifths of the production workers were in establishments that provided 3 weeks' vacation pay to employees with 25 years' service. Vacation provisions for office workers tended to be more liberal than for production workers.

Profit-sharing or Christmas bonus plans were reported for tanneries employing three-tenths of the industry's work force. Among the regions, such plans included tanning establishments with seven-tenths of the leather workers in the Great Lakes and three-tenths of those in the New England and Southeast regions.

Insurance benefits in addition to those required by law, for which at least part of the cost was paid by the employer, were available to practically all of the workers in the industry. Life, sickness and accident, hospitalization, and surgical plans were the most common type of insurance provided (table 4).

Retirement plans were reported by leather tanning establishments employing from a fifth to a third of the production workers in each region except the Border and Pacific. Half of the workers in the Border States were in tanneries with such plans. No pension plans were reported for tanning establishments in the Pacific States.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Family Income and Expenditures in Panama City, 1952

THE REPUBLIC OF PANAMA in July 1954 began compiling its first comprehensive index of consumer prices paid by families living in Panama City. A study of incomes and expenditures of 449 families was carried out in the summer of 1953 to establish commodity weights for the consumer price index.¹ It also yielded valuable byproduct information on the social and economic status of Panama City families. For example, food accounted for 41 percent of the expenditures for low- and moderate-income families (table 1). This is a lower percentage than that indicated in recent studies available for other Latin-American countries.²

The average income of all families surveyed was \$2,174 in 1952.³ The range, however, was extremely broad, with family incomes being found as low as \$200 per year to more than \$13,000. The average family size was 5.0 persons.

Although not designed specifically for the purpose, the Panama City study gives some indication of differences in consumption habits of various economic groups. Of the families

surveyed, 16 percent had average annual income below \$1,000; 61 percent, between \$1,000 and \$3,000; and 23 percent, more than \$3,000. As incomes rose, families devoted a smaller proportion of their total outlay to food, housing, fuel and utilities, and personal care (table 1). On the other hand, the higher income families spent proportionately more for clothing, housefurnishings and household operation, automobile purchase and upkeep, medical care, education, recreation, tobacco and alcoholic beverages, and miscellaneous items, such as gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family. Public transportation took the same share of the family budget at all income levels.

¹ The study was conducted by Luisa E. Quesada under the direction of Carmen A. Miró, Director of the Bureau of Statistics and Census. A representative of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, assigned to the Institute of Inter-American Affairs of the Foreign Operations Administration, acted as statistical consultant. The sample of families included in the study was designed by Dr. Pei-Ching Tang, a United Nations sampling expert. Detailed results of the study are available upon request to the Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Ciudad de Panamá, República de Panamá.

² Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1953, International Labor Office, Geneva (summary data from 12 studies); Índice e Índices de Precios al Consumidor para Familias de las Clases Media y Obrera de Quito, Dirección General de Estadística y Censo, Quito, Ecuador, Junio de 1953, and Informe Preliminar sobre la Encuesta de los Gastos de 258 Familias de la Ciudad de San José, Dirección General de Estadística, San José, Costa Rica, Febrero de 1950.

³ The balboa, standard currency of the Republic of Panama, has an exchange value of \$1 in U. S. currency.

Data for low- and moderate-income families were tabulated separately since the consumer price index for Panama City is designed to relate to this group. Specifically included in this category of "index families" were those of wage earners, clerical workers, and such self-employed persons as operators of small businesses, whose annual incomes were from \$1,000 to \$3,000. The detailed expenditures of these families were used to derive the index weights and form the basis of the analysis which follows.

Income

The average annual income for the families selected for the index was \$1,716. Income from wages and salaries accounted for 70 percent of the total, and that from small-business activities 20 percent. Six percent of the total income was derived from gifts and contributions from persons outside the economic family. The average family had two earners, both of whom worked during the full survey year. The chief earner in most families was the head of the household who provided two-thirds of the family's income.

Members of the families surveyed were engaged in many industries and trades; some families

TABLE 1.—Average annual expenditures of families by income level, Panama City, 1952

Item of expenditure	All families	Families with average annual incomes—		
		Under \$1,000	\$1,000 and under \$3,000 ¹	\$3,000 and over
Number of families	449	71	276	102
Average size of family	5.0	3.6	5.0	6.0
Average annual expenditures for current consumption	\$2,282	\$781	\$1,825	\$4,561
Percentage distribution				
Food	36.7	47.6	41.2	30.6
Clothing	13.5	8.8	13.5	14.0
Housing	10.0	12.9	9.1	10.7
Fuel, light, refrigeration, water, and telephone	3.8	5.3	4.0	3.4
Housefurnishings	5.2	2.7	5.2	5.5
Household operation	4.4	3.7	3.4	5.6
Recreation	7.1	6.0	7.2	7.1
Medical care	2.8	2.6	2.1	3.7
Personal care	2.7	3.3	3.0	2.3
Automobile purchase and upkeep	2.9	—	.8	5.4
Other transportation	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9
Education	1.6	.7	1.1	2.1
Tobacco and alcoholic beverages	2.9	2.2	3.4	2.5
Miscellaneous ²	3.4	1.4	2.9	4.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Low- and moderate-income families whose expenditures were used to derive weights for the consumer price index.

² Includes gifts and contributions to persons outside the economic family, interest, funeral expense, etc.

TABLE 2.—Average weekly expenditures for food by all families and low- and moderate-income families,¹ Panama City, 1953

Item	All families	Low- and moderate-income families ¹
Average expenditure for—		
Food and alcoholic beverages	\$18.13	\$16.46
Food prepared and eaten at home	17.37	15.79
Percentage distribution— Food prepared and eaten at home		
Meat, poultry, and fish	32.5	31.4
Dairy products	12.8	12.0
Eggs	2.9	2.5
Fats and oils	4.9	5.2
Cereals and bakery products	16.6	17.9
Vegetables, fresh, dried, and canned	17.3	17.8
Fruits, fresh, dried, and canned	5.8	5.8
Sugar	2.8	3.0
Beverages, nonalcoholic	3.3	3.2
Miscellaneous	1.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0

¹ Families with average annual incomes of \$1,000 and under \$3,000.

operated food stalls in the markets and others sold cooked food, groceries, vegetables, or charcoal from their homes. In many instances, family members worked as street vendors or as laundresses or dressmakers in their own homes.

Expenditures

The average expenditures of all index families was \$1,825 for current consumption during the year and another \$10 for personal insurance. The excess of average expenditures over average family income as reported was made up in part by small sums from other sources—increased debts; loans from banks, individuals, and pawnshops; disposal of assets; and withdrawals from past savings. An average balancing difference of \$73 was unexplained.⁴

Food. The index families spent a weekly average of \$15.79 for food prepared and eaten in the home (table 2). Foods for which relative importance increased proportionately with higher incomes included chickens, dairy products, eggs, and canned fruits and vegetables.

Among the most important items of food expenditures are beef, which accounted for 56 percent of all meat, poultry, and fish purchases; evaporated and powdered milk; rice, bread, and

⁴ In studies of this nature, income figures are frequently understated and the difference between average expenditures and average income cannot be taken as an indication that the group as a whole spent more than it earned.

macaroni; lard and cooking oil; potatoes, ñame (a root vegetable resembling potatoes), platanos (large cooking bananas), and eggs, coffee, and sugar. Rice was of great importance, regardless of the amount of family income. Weekly per capita consumption averaged 2¼ pounds at an average expenditure of 29 cents.

Housing and Household Operation. Even including the cost of fuel and light, the index families spent only 13 percent of their total expenditures on housing. This low percentage is due partly to the small size of dwelling units, lack of private sanitary facilities, and the tropical climate which eliminates the need for heat. Seven percent of the families owned their own homes.

Most of the families lived in "vecindads"—dwelling units in structures containing two or more units where all families share the use of the sanitary facilities. More than two-thirds of these units had 1 room, and about one-fourth had 2 rooms. Nearly all dwelling units had electricity. All families had access to cold water, but many of them had to share the supply with other families.

Eighty-three percent of the index families had expenditures for kerosene, 30 percent purchased charcoal, and only 12 percent had expenditures for gas. Fuel purchases were entirely for cooking. Over 70 percent of the families purchased ice for refrigeration. Less than 2 percent of the families had telephones. The monthly payments for

electricity, gas, and telephone service for those families who had these conveniences averaged \$2.66, \$4.34, and \$4.37, respectively. Less than 8 percent of the families had servants, and usually these were part-time workers.

The amount spent for housefurnishings increased as income increased and the percent distribution ranged from 4 to 6 percent of total expenditures. On the average, about half of the outlay for housefurnishings was made in cash, a third at regular credit, and a fourth under the "club" or installment system. Each "club" purchase bears a number tied to the weekly national lotteries so it is possible to "win" the article purchased before all payments are made. Seventeen percent of all families surveyed reported winnings of housefurnishings in 1952, averaging \$66.77 per family winning.

Clothing. Expenditures for clothing, including yard goods and the expense for dressmaking and tailoring, took 13.5 percent of total expenditures. Because of Panama's tropical climate, cotton clothing is the most comfortable all year round. Despite an average annual rainfall of around 70 inches, family expenditures for rainwear are negligible. Local manufacturers produce shoes for the family, work trousers and overalls, men's suits, and men's and boys' shirts and underwear. All kinds of clothing and materials are imported and subject to duty. Most imports are from the United States, although clothing and yard goods

TABLE 3.—Per capita clothing expenditures (except for infants) of all families and low- and moderate-income families,¹ Panama City, 1952

Item	Men and boys 16 and over		Boys 2 to 15		Women and girls 16 and over		Girls 2 to 15	
	All families	Low- and moderate-income families ¹	All families	Low- and moderate-income families ¹	All families	Low- and moderate-income families ¹	All families	Low- and moderate-income families ¹
Per capita annual expenditures.....	\$81.58	\$71.62	\$28.82	\$23.93	\$70.10	\$55.11	\$36.21	\$24.93
	Percentage distribution							
Suits, trousers, overalls.....	22.7	20.1	28.8	27.4				
Shirts.....	17.9	17.8	13.3	11.9				
Dresses, skirts, blouses.....					12.4	8.5	19.1	16.2
Underwear.....	8.6	8.8	4.3	4.6	19.1	21.0	11.4	12.8
Nightwear and bathrobes.....	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.6	5.3	4.5	2.5	1.9
Hosiery.....	3.6	3.2	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.1	4.6	5.3
Footwear.....	17.5	18.2	29.7	32.7	22.8	23.2	23.4	28.0
Yard goods.....	6.8	8.2	7.9	9.0	15.1	17.2	20.8	18.5
Tailoring and dressmaking.....	7.4	8.8	3.3	3.8	4.8	4.7	7.4	7.3
Jewelry.....	6.9	7.3	1.8	.6	10.0	11.4	5.8	5.5
Accessories and miscellaneous.....	6.6	5.8	4.0	3.8	6.2	6.4	5.0	4.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Families with average annual incomes of \$1,000 and under \$3,000.

from Mexico and Japan are beginning to appear in the market. United States imports are high priced relative to locally produced articles but invariably are of better quality.

As in other Latin-American countries, sewing at home is important. Table 3 shows that average expenditures for ready-to-wear dresses, skirts, and blouses for women and girls represented 8.5 percent of the total clothing outlay, while those for yard goods and dressmaking were 21.9 percent.

Miscellaneous. The types of expenditures which were classified for the purpose of the study under the heading of "recreation" averaged 7 percent of total annual expenditures for current consumption. The largest proportion of money spent went for national lottery tickets and similar expenditures. Families spent an average of \$177.91 a year on games of chance. All but 2 percent of them purchased lottery tickets. Average lottery expenditures were \$3.21 per week. Winnings from the weekly lotteries, horse racing, and similar activities were reported by 83 percent of the families and averaged \$127.11 per family during 1952. After deducting winnings from expenditures, the study showed that the average index family expended \$50.80 in the year for various forms of gambling.

Expenditures for transportation rose with family income. The chief factor for the increase was the automobile, since the average outlays for other forms of transportation—principally bus fares—increased but slightly with income. Four percent of the families owned automobiles for family use. About half of them purchased the cars during the year. Net expenditures for the purchase of automobiles—all used cars—averaged \$180.88 per family purchasing, and automobile operation cost the families owning cars an average of \$80.85 during the year.

Education claimed 1 percent of total expenditures on the average. Two percent of the families had members in the University of Panama and one family had a member studying outside the country. In general, the students enrolled in the national university were between 25 and 35 years of age and had full-time daytime jobs.

—PAULINE B. PARO

Division of Foreign Labor Conditions

National Output and Income, 1929–53

BETWEEN 1929 and 1953, the physical volume of goods and services produced by the United States economy more than doubled, according to the 1954 National Income Supplement to the Survey of Current Business.¹ This rise in real output, from which the influence of price change has been eliminated, was somewhat smaller than the percentage increase in real personal income for the Nation as a whole. With the sharply higher taxes required by expanded governmental activities, however, real disposable personal income rose considerably less than did either output or personal income.

The 1954 Supplement brings up to date the material published in the 1951 Supplement, which provided estimates and economic analysis for the years 1929–50² and described fully the concepts, methodology, and sources used in calculating output and income figures. In addition to carrying the figures and analysis through 1953, the new report presents the data previously published but with many of the figures (and, where appropriate, the text) revised to reflect additional material—such as that provided by the postwar industrial and population censuses—and improvements in estimating techniques. Also, constant-dollar figures are given in terms of 1947 prices instead of the 1939 prices previously used. The overall patterns indicated in the earlier report are generally unchanged by this updating, and, in fact, the revisions serve to confirm the adequacy of the estimating techniques to produce reliable preliminary measures of national output and its major components on the basis of incomplete information. But the estimates for some of the finer breakdowns are substantially altered.

National Output

Computed in constant (1947) dollars, the gross national product rose 105 percent between 1929 and 1953—from \$149 billion to \$307 billion. This

¹ National Income, 1954 Edition. Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, 1954 (a supplement to the Survey of Current Business).

² For a brief summary, see Monthly Labor Review, December 1951 (p. 694).

represented an average annual increase of 3 percent, which, of course, reflected the steady growth of both the labor force and man-hour productivity. In the private sector of the economy (where the method of measurement makes productivity estimates possible), the number of persons engaged in producing these goods and services rose an average of about 1 percent annually over the 25-year period, and man-hour productivity increased at an average annual rate of more than 2 percent. The latter resulted, the report notes, both from factors directly affecting technical efficiency and from shifts of products within industries and of workers between industries (i. e., to products or industries requiring more or less labor for a unit of production).

Total output is distributed among four major uses—personal consumption, private domestic investment, governmental purchase of goods and services, and foreign investment—and the share accounted for by each changed significantly over the period covered. Most notable was the shift from private to governmental use: the latter rose from 9 to 23 percent of real output between 1929 and 1953. This increase was entirely attributable to the growth of Federal Government activities, as the national defense program expanded sharply and foreign military and economic aid—nonexistent in 1929—was undertaken. The figures show that it was made at the expense of both the personal consumption and investment shares of total output.

But consumers continued to receive the bulk of the economy's products—72 and 64 percent of real output in the 2 terminal years, respectively, as compared with 18 and 13 percent for domestic investment and about 1 and 0 percent for *net* foreign investment. Moreover, with the growth in product exceeding that in population, per capita consumption expenditures increased substantially, as shown below.

Item	Amount per capita ¹		Percent increase
	1929	1953	
<i>In current dollars</i>			
Gross national product.....	\$857	\$2,286	167
Personal income.....	704	1,792	155
Disposable personal income....	682	1,567	130
Personal consumption expenditures.....	648	1,441	122

Item	Amount per capita ¹		Percent increase
	1929	1953	
<i>In constant (1947) dollars</i>			
Gross national product.....	1,225	1,921	57
Personal income.....	956	1,532	60
Disposable personal income....	927	1,339	44
Personal consumption expenditures.....	880	1,232	40

¹ Population of the continental United States (including the Armed Forces abroad) rose from 121.9 million in 1929 to 159.6 million in 1953.

Personal Income

Higher consumer expenditures, in turn, reflected the increase in personal income which accompanied the rise in output. Personal income rose nearly 110 percent in constant dollars—from about \$117 billion in 1929 to approximately \$245 billion in 1953. Personal income, however, consists of the current income received from all sources by individuals (and nonprofit institutions) and is measured without taking direct personal taxes into consideration. The sharp rise in Federal income taxes during this period raised total payments of personal taxes and nontax items (such as fines) from 3 percent to about 13 percent of personal income and absorbed a sizable part of the increase in the total. Nevertheless, real disposable personal income—a measure of personal income with such payments excluded—rose 89 percent, totaling approximately \$113 billion in 1929 and \$214 billion in 1953.

This income rise was sufficient to permit greater proportionate personal saving too. For real current consumption did not rise as much as income, amounting to \$107 billion in 1929 and \$197 billion in 1953, an 83-percent increase. Thus, the proportion of disposable personal income spent for current consumption was lower in 1953 than in 1929—with 8 percent going into personal saving as compared with 5 percent in the earlier year. The report cautions, however, that the exact degree of the change in saving may differ somewhat from that indicated, since the saving estimates are computed as residuals and hence are sensitive even to minor statistical imperfections in the disposable income and consumption expenditures figures.

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Third Quarter 1954

THE ALL-MANUFACTURING injury-frequency rate¹—11.8 disabling injuries per million man-hours—for the third quarter of 1954 was a record low for that period of the year. Although it increased by a slightly greater-than-seasonal amount over the second quarter, it was 16 percent below the previous third-quarter low of 14.0 set in 1953.

In the 11 years for which quarterly injury rates are available, there has been an average increase in the injury-frequency rate from the second to the third quarter of 2.5 percent; in 1954, the increase amounted to 6 percent. This difference resulted largely from the greater-than-seasonal increase of 6 percent from July to August; changes during the other months followed the usual seasonal movement—a 4-percent increase from June to July, and a 7-percent decrease from August to September.

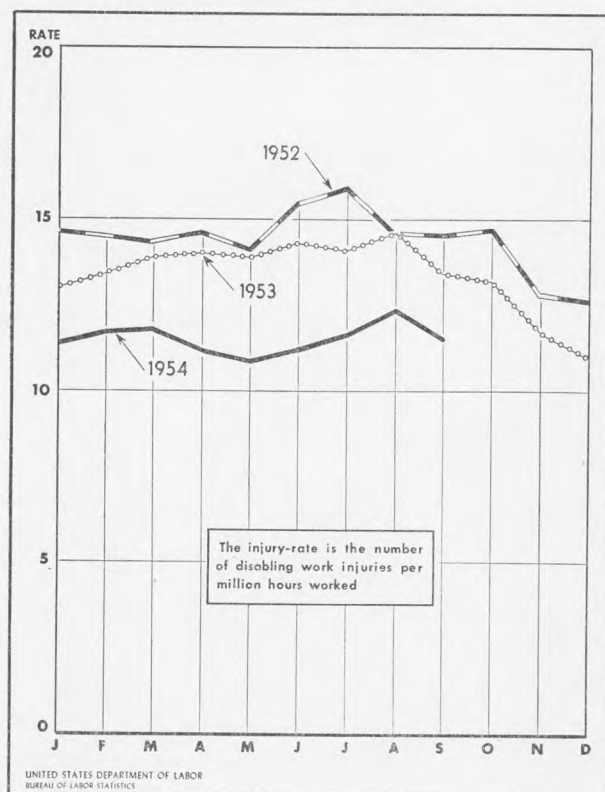
Unusually low injury rates during the first 6 months of the year helped to bring the average for the first 9 months of 1954 to the new record low of 11.7. This was 16 percent below the rate of 13.9 for the corresponding period in 1953. Since the last 3 months of the year usually show a decline in injury rates, the final average for the year is likely to better the 1953 figure of 13.4 by a considerable margin.

Although many individual industries showed seasonal increases between the second and third quarters of 1954, the third quarter rates were still below those for the similar period of 1953 in most instances. Lower rates in the first and second quarters also helped to hold most of the averages for the first 9 months of 1954 at or below those of 1953.

Of the 132 individual industries for which data were available, 85 showed decreases of one frequency-rate point or more in their 9-month rates between 1953 and 1954. Little change was reported by 38 industries, and only 9 had significantly higher rates in 1954 than in 1953.

The small boatbuilding industry continued to improve its safety record; its injury-frequency rate for the first 9 months of 1954 was 26.0 as compared with 37.9 for the similar period in 1953. Since the first quarter of 1953 the injury rate for this industry has been progressively decreasing.

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, by Months,
January 1952 to September 1954



Other industries reporting decreases of 5 frequency-rate points or more in their 9-month rates between the 2 years were: canning and preserving; millwork and structural wood products; miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products; hand tools, files, and saws; fabricated wire products; steel springs; bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets; screw-machine products; insulated wire and cable; and paving and roofing materials.

Industries which had exceptionally low rates for the first 9 months of 1954 were: synthetic fibers, 2.1; explosives, 2.2; miscellaneous communication equipment, 2.5; electric lamps (bulbs), 2.8; aircraft, 3.0; synthetic rubber, 3.0; rubber footwear, 3.6; photographic equipment and supplies, 3.9; and radio tubes, 4.0.

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

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter 1954

Industry	Third quarter, 1954				First 9 months		Annual average, 1953
	July	August	September	Third quarter	1954	1953	
Average, all manufacturing.....	11.6	12.3	11.5	11.8	11.7	13.9	13.4
Food and kindred products:							
Meat packing and custom slaughtering.....	19.2	17.6	19.4	18.6	18.1	20.7	20.0
Sausages and other prepared meat products.....	26.6	33.4	25.7	28.6	25.6	19.0	20.4
Dairy products.....	23.5	14.5	14.6	17.7	17.8	19.1	18.6
Canning and preserving.....	21.3	22.1	21.3	21.6	21.5	26.8	25.6
Grain-mill products.....	19.8	19.8	19.6	19.8	19.7	16.3	16.7
Bakery products.....	17.0	16.8	16.8	16.9	17.0	16.4	19.5
Cane sugar.....	19.5	23.4	11.2	18.0	20.0	20.0	16.0
Confectionery and related products.....	6.7	11.9	10.1	9.8	9.8	14.4	13.9
Bottled soft drinks.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.1	28.7	31.7	30.6
Malt and malt liquors.....	17.3	21.5	15.7	18.2	18.4	22.4	21.4
Distilled liquors.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.6	5.2	7.0	6.5
Miscellaneous food products.....	15.9	14.1	12.7	14.2	14.0	15.0	15.0
Textile-mill products:							
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	8.2	9.0	9.2	8.8	8.3	9.0	8.7
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	7.4	8.4	6.8	7.5	6.4	7.5	7.3
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	17.2	17.3	16.6	17.1	14.0	16.8	16.1
Knit goods.....	5.1	5.1	3.3	4.5	4.7	6.1	5.8
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	16.0	11.7	12.1	13.0	13.3	15.0	14.5
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	14.6	21.4	19.9	18.9	17.8	18.1	17.8
Apparel and other finished textile products:							
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.4	8.0
Clothing, women's and children's.....	5.8	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.9	5.9	5.6
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	13.2	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):							
Logging.....	72.4	82.2	73.4	75.9	74.6	78.9	76.8
Sawmills and planing mills.....	41.7	43.9	43.2	43.0	40.9	45.6	44.3
Millwork and structural wood products.....	25.5	24.6	24.5	24.8	21.6	27.0	25.3
Plywood mills.....	25.3	22.8	26.0	24.9	26.6	29.9	29.1
Wooden containers.....	36.0	25.3	36.0	32.5	30.0	34.6	34.0
Miscellaneous wood products.....	23.6	26.8	20.1	23.5	27.5	31.9	31.7
Furniture and fixtures:							
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	14.3	17.7	18.8	17.1	16.9	21.3	20.9
Metal household furniture.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.4	20.7	18.0	16.2
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	21.4	21.0	23.1	21.9	20.9	16.8	17.4
Office furniture.....	15.5	21.1	16.2	17.8	17.4	18.3	17.9
Public-building and professional furniture.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	26.3	22.0	21.7	20.9
Partitions and fixtures.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.0	23.9	22.4	20.2
Paper and allied products:							
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.7	13.6	13.4
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	16.4	13.4	14.5	14.7	13.0	17.9	17.5
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	12.5	13.5	12.9	13.0	13.0	14.7	14.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:							
Newspapers and periodicals.....	9.7	11.6	10.2	10.5	10.4	8.8	9.7
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	8.9	7.9	9.5	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.7
Chemicals and allied products:							
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	6.0	7.8	6.3	6.7	6.6	7.4	7.2
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	5.7	3.8	5.4	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.0
Synthetic rubber.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.0	3.5	3.3
Synthetic fibers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.7
Explosives.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.6	2.2	4.2	3.6
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	3.4	4.9	6.1	4.8	4.5	5.2	5.0
Drugs and medicines.....	7.2	7.5	8.0	7.6	8.1	8.7	8.7
Soap and related products.....	8.9	6.0	6.9	7.2	6.8	8.7	8.3
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	7.0	11.2	10.4	9.6	10.3	11.5	10.9
Fertilizers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.2	16.2	19.3	18.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	14.0	22.7	15.1	17.2	20.4	24.6	25.4
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.5	12.9	8.4	9.2
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	20.9	19.6	10.8	17.0	17.1	17.7	17.5
Rubber products:							
Tires and inner tubes.....	9.0	8.2	5.8	7.5	5.9	5.0	4.9
Rubber footwear.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.5
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	11.0	13.9	12.3	12.4	11.8	13.4	12.9
Leather and leather products:							
Leather tanning and finishing.....	20.8	25.2	21.9	22.7	25.9	27.3	26.0
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.8	22.9	21.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	8.5	9.1	7.5	8.4	8.7	9.8	9.5
Miscellaneous leather products.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.4	12.4	13.0	12.6
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Glass and glass products.....	8.9	10.0	8.6	9.2	8.9	11.4	11.0
Structural clay products.....	43.8	48.1	32.6	41.4	40.8	39.8	38.6
Pottery and related products.....	12.2	14.8	17.0	14.8	15.7	15.5	15.9
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	29.0	24.5	28.6	26.6
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	.0	12.4	11.8	12.9	13.3	19.3	17.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter 1954—Continued

Industry	Third quarter, 1954				First 9 months		Annual average, 1953
	July	August	September	Third quarter	1954	1953	
Primary metal industries:							
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.3	5.6	5.5
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	26.8	29.4	26.3	27.6	26.7	30.7	29.6
Steel foundries.....	21.4	19.4	14.4	18.3	17.9	22.5	21.5
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	11.5	10.8	13.4	11.9	12.6	15.2	15.1
Nonferrous foundries.....	15.2	22.2	18.8	18.8	19.1	23.5	23.0
Iron and steel forgings.....	23.0	22.5	22.2	22.5	20.8	25.7	24.3
Wire drawing.....	12.1	12.3	11.5	11.9	11.4	14.4	13.9
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe.....	9.3	7.6	4.6	7.1	8.0	11.4	11.2
Cold-finished steel.....	12.8	11.4	10.9	11.6	12.2	14.6	14.5
Fabricated metal products:							
Tin cans and other tinware.....	6.5	9.8	9.2	8.5	8.3	9.4	9.3
Cutlery and edge tools.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.1	13.8	17.7	16.4
Hand tools, files, and saws.....	15.0	16.9	12.6	14.8	15.0	20.1	19.6
Hardware.....	9.9	11.0	7.0	9.2	11.0	11.8	11.5
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	13.3	19.2	16.7	16.6	17.3	17.1	16.7
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	20.8	19.6	18.5	19.5	18.9	22.7	21.9
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	23.4	19.3	25.2	22.6	21.5	25.0	23.9
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	21.4	27.2	23.2	24.1	20.8	21.3	19.9
Boiler-shop products.....	23.9	25.5	22.7	24.0	23.9	23.3	23.6
Sheet-metal work.....	15.7	18.4	24.3	19.5	19.9	23.1	22.1
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	10.0	9.9	8.2	9.4	10.9	14.7	14.3
Fabricated wire products.....	13.9	10.3	14.9	13.0	14.6	20.5	19.6
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.8	10.1	11.4	10.6
Steel springs.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.8	11.6	16.9	15.6
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	9.1	12.8	10.7	11.0	10.9	16.6	15.2
Screw-machine products.....	8.4	10.0	12.4	10.4	12.1	17.6	16.3
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	12.0	13.8	15.2	13.8	12.9	12.5	12.5
Machinery (except electrical):							
Engines and turbines.....	6.6	8.9	7.8	7.8	8.8	9.4	9.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	11.8	8.0	8.8	9.6	10.6	13.0	12.3
Construction and mining machinery.....	16.7	18.4	15.2	16.8	17.5	21.8	20.5
Metalworking machinery.....	10.6	11.0	8.6	10.0	10.6	13.3	12.6
Food-products machinery.....	14.1	10.4	13.9	12.8	13.3	16.5	17.2
Textile machinery.....	9.0	8.4	11.9	9.9	9.8	12.0	11.4
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	16.9	15.1	15.2	15.7	15.5	17.6	17.0
Pumps and compressors.....	9.7	12.7	16.0	12.9	14.9	16.7	15.7
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	13.4	22.2	19.6	18.6	15.4	17.4	16.5
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	9.3	13.3	7.3	9.8	11.2	13.0	12.7
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	15.4	18.2	16.2	16.6	16.2	16.6	16.0
Commercial and household machinery.....	7.1	9.0	7.4	7.8	7.6	8.8	8.5
Valves and fittings.....	14.3	17.4	14.5	15.5	13.4	15.9	15.7
Ball and roller bearings.....	6.0	6.5	7.4	6.7	8.3	12.5	11.9
Machine shops, general.....	18.6	15.2	20.3	18.0	14.8	15.9	15.6
Electrical machinery:							
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	5.7	7.3	6.2	6.4	6.5	7.2	7.1
Electrical appliances.....	9.4	12.4	7.6	9.7	9.1	9.6	9.5
Insulated wire and cable.....	17.2	14.9	11.6	14.3	10.0	15.0	14.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.1	4.5	4.1
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.5	2.8	3.7	3.9
Radios and related products.....	5.0	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.2	6.4	6.2
Radio tubes.....	5.6	2.7	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.2
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	2.6	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.1	3.0
Batteries.....	16.7	15.2	16.0	15.9	12.9	12.3	12.1
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.2	8.6	7.8
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.0
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	4.5	5.0	4.2	4.6	5.4	7.2	6.9
Aircraft.....	2.6	3.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.9	3.8
Aircraft parts.....	5.0	6.7	5.2	5.6	5.4	6.4	6.3
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	21.3	17.5	21.6	20.2	19.3	22.5	21.1
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	25.1	26.0	37.9	36.3
Railroad equipment.....	5.8	9.9	8.3	7.9	9.0	11.4	11.3
Instruments and related products:							
Scientific instruments.....	3.9	4.5	6.2	5.0	5.1	6.1	5.5
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	6.2	8.7	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.3	7.1
Optical instruments and lenses.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.1	6.8	7.2	6.6
Medical instruments and supplies.....	9.6	6.9	6.7	7.6	8.7	7.2	7.1
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	5.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	5.6	5.6
Watches and clocks.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	4.8	6.6	8.0	7.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:							
Paving and roofing materials.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.1	8.5	13.6	13.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	9.2	10.7	8.2	9.4	8.4	8.1	7.5
Fabricated plastic products.....	11.2	10.5	15.0	12.3	12.7	16.4	15.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	17.8	12.6	10.6	13.4	12.4	15.3	15.0
Ordnance and accessories.....	5.5	7.0	5.4	6.0	7.4	8.4	8.0

¹ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE.—The monthly and quarterly injury-frequency rates presented in this table were derived from a sample of about 14,500 establishments, covering approximately one-third of the employees engaged in manufacturing. They were adjusted to be comparable with the final averages for 1953, which were

based on a more comprehensive survey covering approximately 60 percent of all employees engaged in manufacturing. Rates for 1954 are preliminary and are subject to revision when final annual averages become available. See Monthly Labor Review, December 1954 (pp. 1353-1354) for comparable quarterly rates for 1953 and the first 6 months of 1954.

Significant Decisions In Labor Cases¹

Wages and Hours²

Exemption—Employees of Sardine Cannery. An employer was engaged in the canning, sale, and distribution of sardines at two plants in Maine during a canning season from May to November. All his employees were admittedly engaged in the production of goods for interstate commerce within the scope of the Fair Labor Standards Act. It was conceded that the employees who performed the actual physical operations of the canning process came within the section 13 (b) (4) exemption from the overtime provisions for employees engaged in "canning." The question was whether such exemption applied to the clerks, bus drivers, watchmen, and offseason maintenance workers.

The district court had held that none of these employees except bus drivers were exempt from the overtime provisions of the act. The United States court of appeals for the first circuit held³ that the bus drivers were also not exempt. The court concluded that Congress intended the exemption to apply only to those employees engaged in operations physically essential in the canning of fish. It rejected as unpersuasive the reasoning of the United States court of appeals for the third circuit that the exemption in section 13 (a) (5) of the act applied to all the employees of an employer in the fishing industry.⁴ Based on the language employed and the legislative history of the act, the first circuit court concluded that Congress did not intend this to be an industry-type exemption.

Labor Relations

One-Year Certification Rule. The National Labor Relations Board held a representation election in the employer's Chrysler-Plymouth agency on April 12, 1951. The International Association of Machinists (AFL), Local 727, won the election by

an 8-to-5 vote, and the Board certified it as exclusive bargaining representative on April 20. On the day before the certification, the employer received a handwritten letter signed by 9 of the 13 employees in the bargaining unit which stated: "We the undersigned majority of the employees . . . are not in favor of being represented by union local number 727 as bargaining agent." The employer refused to bargain any further with the union.

The Board found that the employer had committed an unfair labor practice and ordered the employer to bargain. The court of appeals enforced this order, and the case was brought to the United States Supreme Court.

Under the original Wagner Act, a certification, if based on a Board-conducted election, was honored for a "reasonable" period, which was ordinarily 1 year in the absence of unusual circumstances. The Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act provides that, after a valid certification or decertification election has been conducted, the Board cannot hold a second election in the same bargaining unit until a year has elapsed.

The Supreme Court held⁵ that if an employer has doubts about his duty to continue bargaining, it is his responsibility to petition the Board for relief while continuing to bargain. Congress has devised a formal mode for selection and rejection of bargaining agents and has fixed the spacing of elections with a view to furthering industrial stability and with due regard to assuring administrative prudence. The Board's view that the 1-year period should run from the date of certification rather than the date of election seems within the allowable area of the Board's discretion in carrying out congressional policy, the Supreme

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal-to-Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Mitchell v. Stinson* (C. A. 1, Dec. 3, 1954).

⁴ *McComb v. Consolidated Fisheries Co.* (C. A. 3, 174 F. 2d 74).

⁵ *Brooks v. NLRB* (U. S. Sup. Ct. Dec. 6, 1954).

Court held. The judgment of the court of appeals enforcing the Board's order was affirmed.

Discrimination Against Workers Buying "Off Brand" Products. The employer, Studebaker Corp., never had any rule requiring that its employees buy its product exclusively, nor was such a provision included in the collective bargaining agreement with the union. The agreement set up grievance procedures with a no-strike clause until such grievance procedures had been completely exhausted.

However, the employees of Studebaker have always had an "unwritten law" or "tradition" to buy and drive Studebaker cars. This tradition was not observed during and immediately after World War II while there was a shortage of cars, but, with the end of this shortage, the employer was forced to cut back production; employment was reduced materially. By the spring and early summer of 1953, union officials had succeeded in warding off any expression of union position on the subject of the purchase of "off brand" cars, but feeling among the rank and file was running high.

In July 1953, a group of employees signed a petition in which they stated that they were unwilling to work with an employee who had purchased a new "off brand" car. This employee was told by the employer that the company could not afford a work stoppage on account of one man. The employee was suspended, but he then sold the offending car and went back to work.

The employer continued to apply the same procedure in similar cases. The employee was usually told that he could return to work when he had made peace with his fellow employees. Neither the employer nor the union exercised any direct coercion in these cases. However, charges were filed with the NLRB on behalf of 19 suspended employees, alleging discrimination under the terms of the LMRA.

The Board decided⁶ that the employer and the union did not violate the provisions of the act. The employer suspended certain employees in order to prevent unauthorized work stoppages by other groups of employees. The union, on its part, exhibited no policy giving rise to a union

obligation concerning the cars its members might or might not buy and did not cause or attempt to cause the suspensions nor the work stoppages leading to the suspensions. The Board concluded that neither the employer nor the union had infringed any right protected by the act.

Union Choice Between Election or Refusal-to-Bargain Charge. The union filed a representation petition with the NLRB, and a consent election was scheduled. Between the time of filing the petition and of holding the election, the employer engaged in an unfair labor practice by refusing to bargain. The union knew of this practice but did not file charges under the LMRA at the time of the unfair practice because such action would have prevented the election. After losing the election, the union filed unfair labor practice charges.

The Board stated that on learning about the unfair labor practice, which occurred before the election, the union had two courses of action to establish officially its status as bargaining agent. It could either file unfair labor practice charges or continue with the election. If the union filed the charges, even if waived later, the Board would not have permitted the election to proceed because these two procedures are incompatible. Further, sound administrative practice requires that the Board, as custodian of a public statute, "should not be compelled to diffuse its energy and expend time and public funds in useless and repetitive proceedings." The union's delay in filing the charge caused the Board to conduct a futile election. In view of these facts, the Board held,⁷ it would not allow the union to revert to the unfair labor practice charge as a means of establishing its representative status. The Board's action in this case overruled its prior decision in the *M. H. Davidson Co.* case.⁸

As to certain unfair labor practices supposed to have occurred after the election, the Board held that, since there was no showing that the union was then the majority representative of the employees, it could not file such charges.

Jurisdictional Standards—Radio, Television, and Telephone. The employer operated near Hanford, Calif., a radio station called KINGS at which a representation petition was filed. The station employed 10 or 11 persons and was unaffiliated with any national radio network or broadcasting

⁶ *Studebaker Corp.* (110 NLRB 214, Dec. 10, 1954).

⁷ *Aiello Dairy Farms* (110 NLRB 205, Dec. 13, 1954).

⁸ 94 NLRB 142.

system. Its secondary transmission coverage spanned only a 75-mile radius and its gross revenue for the first 7 months of its operations, which commenced January 1, 1953, was \$85,000. Most of this amount was derived from local commercial accounts, although some was from out-of-State sources.

The NLRB, in October 1950, adopted certain standards to govern its assertion of jurisdiction. In mid-1954, the Board announced a revision of these standards on the basis of its experience since their adoption and of changing economic conditions.⁹

In the instant case, the Board applied, for the first time, its revised standards for radio and television stations and telephone and telegraph systems. It determined¹⁰ that, in future cases, it will assert jurisdiction over such enterprises only if the gross income of the particular enterprise amounts to at least \$200,000 annually. The *WBSR, Incorporated*¹¹ case and others following the rule in that case were overruled. The petition was dismissed.

Employer to Furnish Wage Data on Request. During the course of negotiations, a union asked for the individual wage rates of the employees it represented.¹² The employer failed to supply them, although he did furnish certain information pertaining to hourly wage rates, existing rate ranges paid at the plant, and names and categories of employees.

The NLRB held that the information furnished was not enough for purposes of negotiation, and that the employer's failure to supply the required information constituted a violation of the LMRA. The union could not determine, from this information, what each employee was earning, the Board held; therefore, it ordered the employer to furnish the requested information.¹³ Compliance with the request would have caused no undue hardship on the employer, the Board found; further, the union wanted the information for negotiations to obtain a wage increase as well as for the general purpose of collective bargaining.

The court of appeals agreed with the Board's reasoning and held that the union, as bargaining agent of the employees, was entitled to information which would enable it properly and understandingly to perform its duties in the general course of bargaining. Such information, the court

said, should not necessarily be limited to a matter which would be pertinent to a particular existing controversy. The order of the Board was enforced.

Deductions from Back Pay—Accident Award. An employee was unlawfully discharged on January 13, 1952, and at that time, was severely injured by the action of a company official. Subsequently, the employee received an award from the State industrial commission as compensation for this injury.

The NLRB awarded back pay for the period following the unlawful discharge and declined to deduct therefrom the amount of the compensation award.

A workmen's compensation award of this type was held¹⁴ by the Board to be in the public interest and the very type of collateral benefit which the United States Supreme Court, in a recent case, has established is not deductible from back pay.¹⁵

Further, the Board said, in framing an order to reimburse employees for lost earnings, no consideration need be given to collateral benefits in determining the amount of back pay.

One member, dissenting, distinguished this case from the Supreme Court decision relied upon by the Board majority. The instant case involved a workmen's compensation award, derived from premiums paid to an insurance company by the employer, whereas the cited case concerned an unemployment compensation award paid by the State from funds derived from public taxation.

Union Shop—Assessment of Fines. By virtue of a lawful union security contract between the employer and the union, employees were required to "maintain their union membership in good standing by the regular payment of dues and initiation fees as a condition of continued employment."

The union posted a notice on the plant bulletin board to the effect that members not paying dues in the current month would be assessed \$1 and that any member owing 2 months' dues would be

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, September 1954 (p. 998) for a summary of the jurisdictional standards.

¹⁰ *Hanford Broadcasting Co.* (110 NLRB 208, Dec. 9, 1954).

¹¹ 91 NLRB 630.

¹² *NLRB v. Whittin Machine Works* (C. A. 4, Dec. 8, 1954).

¹³ *Whittin Machine Works* (108 NLRB 223, June 28, 1954).

¹⁴ *Moss Planing Mill Co.* (110 NLRB 155, Nov. 19, 1954).

¹⁵ *NLRB v. Gullett Gin Co., Inc.*, 340 U. S. 361.

removed from the job if such dues and assessments were not paid before the 15th day of the second month.

About a month later, the union's financial secretary called the employer by telephone and requested that 11 employees, including the employee in question, be discharged because of dues deficiency. The employee, unable to show her dues book, was discharged the same day.

The Board found¹⁶ that the posted notice made the payment of assessments, imposed as a penalty for dues delinquency, a condition of continued employment.

Imposition of the penalty restrains and coerces employees in violation of section 8 (b) (1) (A) of the act, the Board held. The fines cannot be called "periodic" within the meaning of the act. By their very nature, the Board held, the fines seek to punish for nonpayment of dues on time rather than to create revenue.

The Board also found that, as a matter of fact, the employer was unaware of the notice; that there was no evidence the company officials in charge of this plant had authority to change any contract provisions; and that there was no ground for inferring that the company had agreed to modify its lawful union security provisions in any unlawful manner.

The discharged employee, the Board found, had, in fact, paid her dues. The Board ordered the union to reinstate her, to notify the employer that it had no objection to her reemployment, and to pay her back wages.

Unemployment Compensation

Arbitration Award Not Wages. Claimant was discharged and later reinstated. Damages for wrongful discharge were awarded by order of an arbitrator. The court, reversing the employment security commission, held¹⁷ that sums paid under the arbitration award were damages and not "wages" within the meaning of the State law;

therefore, claimant was unemployed and eligible for benefits during the period for which the sums were paid.

Unemployment After a Strike. Claimants were not immediately rehired following settlement of a strike because the employer was unable to resume production due to lack of orders. The court, reversing the appeal board, held¹⁸ that claimants were not unemployed solely because of a labor dispute and were eligible for benefits after the strike ended.

Employer-Employee Relationship. Claimants, members of the United Mine Workers of America (Ind.), had been unemployed for some time prior to the date when the union called a strike affecting their last place of employment. The court held¹⁹ that the claimants were entitled to benefits because their unemployment was not a result of the labor dispute when an employment relation no longer existed. The court also held that any work is "new work" within the meaning of the labor standards provisions when no employment relation exists between an individual and an employer.

Layoff Prior to Labor Dispute. Claimants were laid off during a temporary shutdown for repairs but were assigned to work at another company on a rotation basis. During a week when claimants were not assigned to work, the union struck the entire industry because of a dispute over contract renewal. The court, reversing the board of review, held²⁰ that the claimants were eligible for benefits and were unemployed due to lack of work because their employer continued to be shut down for repairs during the dispute and was therefore not affected by it.

¹⁶ *Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.* (110 NLRB 146, Nov. 18, 1954).

¹⁷ *In re Edwards* (Super. Ct., Richmond Co., N. C., Nov. 8, 1954).

¹⁸ *Krygowski v. Appeal Board* (Cir. Ct. for Berrien Co., Mich., Case No. 10334, Oct. 25, 1954).

¹⁹ *Davis v. Hix* (W. Va. Sup. Ct. of Appeals, No. 10603, Nov. 16, 1954).

²⁰ *Bowier v. Board of Review* (13th Jud. Cir., Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 24, 1954).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

December 5, 1954

THE Machinists (AFL) negotiated a contract with the Douglas Aircraft Co., Inc., which, with another agreement reached on December 12, covered more than 34,000 workers at two California divisions. These contracts provided for a general wage increase of 5 to 7 cents an hour, an increase of more than 3 cents an hour in company contributions to health and welfare benefits, and other improvements.

December 6

MOST major railroads and the nonoperating unions announced negotiation of a contract providing for dropping from their agreements the cost-of-living escalator clause and incorporating the 13 cents an hour accumulated thereunder into basic wage rates, thus following the example of the operating unions.

THE Congress of Industrial Organizations opened its 16th annual convention at Los Angeles. During its 5-day meeting, the convention approved measures (among others) designed to: (1) improve the administration of health, welfare, and pension funds, as recommended by the Standing Committee on Ethical Practices; (2) achieve the guaranteed annual wage; and (3) effect unity, through a rapid merger, with the American Federation of Labor. (For discussion of convention action, see p. 183 of this issue.)

THE Supreme Court of the United States, affirming decisions of the lower court and the National Labor Relations Board, held that an employer must bargain with a certified union for a "reasonable" period after certification (usually 1 year), even though the union, without fault of the employer, lost its majority shortly after the election and prior to certification. In such circumstances, the remedy, according to the High Court, lay in petitioning the NLRB, as provided in the Taft-Hartley Act. It also upheld the Board's authority to apply its 1-year certification rule from date of certification rather than of election. The case was *Brooks, Van Nuys, Calif., v. NLRB*.

December 9

THE NLRB (by 3 to 2), in *Hanford Broadcasting Co. (KNGS)*, Hanford, Calif., and *Electrical Workers, Radio-TV Technicians, Local 202 (AFL)*, for the first time applied its new standard (see Chron. item for July 15,

1954, MLR, Sept. 1954) under which it will assert jurisdiction over radio and television stations and telephone and telegraph systems only if the gross revenue is at least \$200,000 a year.

December 10

THE rank-and-file membership of the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) rejected (6,199 to 4,590) the contract recently negotiated with the New York Shipping Association for the Port of New York (see Chron. item for Nov. 25, 1954, MLR, Jan. 1955). According to ILA leaders, rejection was caused largely by the inclusion of the no-strike clause, and when negotiations were resumed shortly thereafter, union demands included "clarification" of this and other controversial provisions.

December 13

THE NLRB, overturning a 3-year rule (Davidson), held (4 to 1) that if a union proceeded with and lost a representation election, it could not, in order to establish its representative status, revert to an unfair-labor-practice charge based on the employer's refusal to recognize the union prior to the election, since the latter, in effect, alleges that no representation question exists. Moreover, "sound administrative practice requires that the Board refuse to proceed with a representation election when charges of refusal to bargain" are pending. The case was *Louis Aiello et al., d. b. a. Aiello Dairy Farms*, Heuvelton, N. Y., and *Congress of Industrial Organizations*.

December 14

THE United Automobile Workers (CIO) and the North American Aviation Co. announced agreement on a new 15-month contract covering about 32,000 workers at 3 plants. The agreement provides for a 2.5-percent hourly wage increase (averaging 5 cents) after incorporation into basic wage rates of the 3-cent cost-of-living escalator allowance, a company-financed retirement plan for hourly rated employees, and other benefits.

THE unaffiliated International Longshoremen & Warehousemen's Union and the Pacific Maritime Association negotiated a new 2-year contract (on a wage reopening), calling for increases in wages and employer contributions to the union welfare fund totaling 7 cents an hour on December 20 and an additional 7 cents in June 1955. A pilot dental program for the workers' children was also extended to June 1956. The contract is subject to union-membership and employing company ratification.

THE NLRB ruled (3 to 2) that peaceful strikers who continued to picket without attempting to stop or repudiate extreme violence during a long and bitter unfair-labor-practice strike were not entitled to reinstatement and back pay, even though they were unlawfully discharged for union activity. The case was *B. V. D. Co., Inc.*, Pascagoula, Miss., and *International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL)*.

December 15

THE NLRB, in a supplemental decision (3 to 2), revoked its initial ruling in the case of *Friden Calculating Machine Co., Inc.*, and *Marchant Calculators, Inc.*, San Leandro, Calif., and *Tool and Die Craftsmen (Ind.)* and held that a union newly organized for the sole purpose of representing members of a particular craft is qualified to represent such employees in a separate unit. The majority found that strict application of the "traditional" union test enunciated in the *American Potash* case (see Chron. item for March 1, 1954, MLR, May 1954) would be tantamount to granting "monopoly rights to particular labor organizations."

THE NLRB held (3 to 2) that refusal to work one scheduled hour of overtime constituted a "partial strike"—an activity not protected under the Taft-Hartley Act, although provoked by the employer's refusal to bargain.

Therefore, the Board found that the employer did not violate the act by refusing to reinstate the strikers unless they submitted, as a disciplinary measure, to a personal interview at which no union representative would be present. The case was *Valley City Furniture Co.*, Grand Rapids, Mich., and *United Furniture Workers of America, Local 415 (CIO)*.

December 16

THE NLRB held (3 to 2) that local unions violated the secondary-boycott prohibition of the Taft-Hartley Act by inducing employees of secondary employers with whom the union had "hot cargo" contracts not to handle so-called "unfair" goods of a nonunion employer, as part of their efforts to force his employees to join the union. The case was *International Brotherhood of Teamsters' Locals 554 and . . . 608 (AFL)* and *McAllister Transfer, Inc.*, Lincoln, Omaha, and York, Nebr.

In the same case, the Board broadened the dollar-volume standard under which it will accept jurisdiction in secondary-boycott cases to include, in addition to the primary employer's business, "the entire business of the secondary employer at the location affected" by the boycott.

THE NLRB directed (3 to 2) a representation election in the case of *Dryden Rubber Division, Sheller Manufacturing Corp.*, Keokuk, Iowa, and *International Chemical Workers Union, Local 437 (AFL)*, although a 4-year contract between the employer and the United Rubber Workers (CIO) had 2 more years to run. In so finding, one member of the majority cited the dearth of contracts of more than 2 years' duration in the industry; the others would not permit any contract to bar a new election for more than 2 years. Moreover, the Board refused to permit withdrawal of the local's petition, as requested by the parent organization, which had revoked the local's charter because the petition contravened the AFL-CIO no-raiding pact.

THE NLRB ruled (3 to 2) that it would now assume jurisdiction over restaurants and restaurant operations if they

met the standards recently enunciated for retail establishments (in *Hogue & Knott Supermarkets*; for discussion, see MLR, Jan. 1955, p. 61), thereby reversing a recent standard under which it would refuse jurisdiction over public restaurants (see Chron. item for July 15, 1954, MLR, Sept. 1954). The Board, in the present case of *Bickford's Inc.*, New York, N. Y., and Baltimore, Md., and *Bakery & Confectionery Workers (AFL)*, ordered an election in a commissary operated as part of a restaurant chain with total public sales (including those of subsidiaries) of more than the \$10 million a year required as a yardstick.

THE NLRB ruled (3 to 2) that it would assert jurisdiction over intrastate transit companies only when, in addition to meeting the minimum requirement of \$100,000 annual revenue as a "link in the interstate transportation of passengers" (see Chron. item for June 30, 1954, MLR, Aug. 1954; and *Breeding Transfer Co.*, MLR, Jan. 1955, p. 61), their operations met certain other standards. The Board also announced that it would "assert jurisdiction in cases involving transit companies that operate both intrastate and interstate, or exclusively interstate, when the transit company derives (1) \$100,000 or more in revenue from the interstate portion of its operations or when (2) the combined total revenue from intrastate operations as a link in the interstate transportation of passengers and from its interstate operations exceeds \$100,000." The case was *Rollo Transit Corp.*, Keyport, N. J., and *Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Local 1007 (Ind.)*.

THE NLRB ruled (4 to 1) that standards established for taking jurisdiction over employers in any of the 48 States will also apply in Puerto Rico, and refused to take jurisdiction over a retail pastry and food shop all of whose purchases and sales were made locally. The dissenting opinion protested the abandonment of the Board's policy of exercising plenary jurisdiction over labor-relations matters in Puerto Rico. The case was *Sixto Ortega, d. b. a. Sixto*, Santurce, P. R., and *Union No. 1, De Panaderos, Reposteras, Ramas Anexas de P. R., FLT*.

THE term of Albert C. Beeson, fifth member of the NLRB (see Chron. item for Feb. 18, 1954, MLR, Apr. 1954) expired, following an announcement that he would not accept reappointment.

On December 20, expiration of the 4-year term of George J. Bott left vacant the post of NLRB general counsel, in which the Taft-Hartley Act vests sole authority to initiate formal unfair-labor-practice charges.

December 19

SEVEN Teamster (AFL) locals ratified a 2-year agreement with an employing group of 300 truckers in the Greater Philadelphia area, effective January 1, 1955, which will provide wage increases ranging from 35 to 66 cents an hour for the 20,000 truck drivers. Most of the workers were to receive 30 cents an hour in January 1955 and an additional 10 cents in 1956.

December 20

LOCAL 333, United Marine Division, composed of about 4,000 licensed and unlicensed tugboat and other harborcraft workers in the Port of New York seceded from District 50, United Mine Workers (Ind.) (see Chron. item for May 11, 1954, MLR, July 1954), and was granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor by direct affiliation.

December 22

THE Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority approved a new wage contract, negotiated earlier by TVA management with the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council (AFL) at their 20th annual wage conference, by which 9,000 construction workers received wage increases ranging from 5 to 12½ cents an hour and 5,000 salaried workers, \$100 to \$150 a year.

December 29

THE superintendent of the New York State insurance department transmitted to the Governor the findings of a 2-year investigation into the administration of union welfare funds, with legislative recommendations for State regulation of such funds. The study uncovered "serious

abuses"—by unions, employers, or insurance companies—in a fifth of the 500 welfare funds in the State, providing, altogether, some direct protection to about 3,000,000 persons.

December 30

THE Federal District Court for the District of Columbia upheld the employer's unilateral discharge of an employee for refusing to testify before a congressional committee regarding alleged Communist associations, as a lawful exercise of the company's contractual right to discharge summarily for "obvious cause." The case, *United Electrical Workers (Ind.) v. General Electric Co.*, arose out of the company policy which requires such employees either to answer the questions or to obtain Federal security clearance within a 90-day suspension period or be discharged. According to the court, the "threatened loss of good will, displeasure of stockholders and prospective customers, disruption of plant morale, and the grave doubts as to the security of employees and its plants, all resulting from the refusal of its employees to testify," . . . justified the summary discharge. Moreover, it stated, the discharge did not interfere with the constitutional rights of the employee, as the Fifth Amendment does not guarantee immunity against unfavorable inference or severance from employment.

Developments in Industrial Relations¹

THE CIO convention in December unanimously approved actions taken during the year by its representatives to bring about organic unity with the AFL; authorized its Standing Committee on Ethical Practices to continue scrutiny of labor-management practices affecting welfare funds,² and adopted expressions of policy on a wide range of economic and legislative matters. A number of international unions sought changes in affiliation or interunion understandings on organizing problems as the quest for organic unity moved nearer realization. Major agreements were negotiated in the aircraft industry. Other settlements covered Philadelphia trucking and West Coast longshoremen, while in New York negotiators for the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and the New York Shipping Association continued to seek an acceptable "clarification" of their November agreement.

Union Developments

Labor Unity. The 16th annual convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Los Angeles, December 6 to 10, was characterized by an apparent cohesiveness on internal problems and a desire for organic unity with the American Federation of Labor at an early date.³ Later in the month, the AFL-CIO Labor Unity Committee scheduled a meeting in Washington for January 4, 1955, to carry forward the merger discussions.⁴

A no-raiding and mutual cooperation agreement between the AFL Teamsters' Central States Conference and the CIO Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union was announced early in December. This pact covered 12 midwestern States and 2 Canadian provinces. It provided that neither organization would raid the other; that in the event of conflict the authorized officials of each union would, upon the request of either party, meet to adjust the dispute. Both unions

agreed to respect picket lines and to explore joint organizing activity.

In mid-December, the Teamsters and the AFL Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen worked out a 2-year agreement for joint organization in the food processing industry. A 10-man committee will direct the drive "to organize canneries, frozen food plants, packinghouses, and other food processing plants."

The Railway Labor Executives' Association early in December announced the return of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen (Ind.) which had withdrawn in 1950 over a disagreement since resolved. The association, which concerns itself chiefly with legislative problems common to railroad labor, is made up of the top officers of 19 unions representing over a million railway workers in the United States and Canada.

Changes in Affiliation. Approximately 4,000 organized harbor-craft workers in the Port of New York seceded from District 50 of the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and were received into the AFL late in December and granted a charter as a directly affiliated organization. The disaffiliation of the tugboat union, known as Local 333, United Marine Division, occurred 7 months after the group had pulled out of the ILA (Ind.) to join the Mine Workers.⁵ The tugboat union indicated that the Mine Workers' refusal to sign non-Communist affidavits under the Taft-Hartley law had made it impossible for the tug union to use the facilities of the National Labor Relations Board.

Early in December, a major local of about 3,500 New England leather workers, took steps toward seceding from the Fur and Leather Workers' Union (Ind.)—expelled from the CIO about 5 years ago on charges of Communist domination⁶—and requested a charter from the CIO. Formation of a Leather and Tannery Organizing Committee was announced during the CIO Los Angeles convention. In another situation, involving the Fur and Leather Workers, the AFL executive council expressed its disapproval of a proposed merger of the Meat Cutters (AFL) with that union, saying that the proposed absorption

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

² See *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1955 (p. 100).

³ For a summary of the CIO convention, see p. 133 of this issue.

⁴ See *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1954 (p. 1366).

⁵ See *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1954 (p. 793).

⁶ See *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1951 (p. 11).

of the Fur union "would be completely contrary to the longtime position of the American Federation of Labor in opposition to the control and domination of American workers by Communist agents." Leaders of the two merging organizations announced, however, that they would proceed with unity arrangements, in the hope that the AFL would reconsider. The Fur Workers' executive board has approved the proposed merger, subject to ratification by a special convention of the Fur union early in 1955.

Seniority Lists. The integration of pilot seniority lists of merging airlines has resulted in several serious disputes in recent years. The Air Line Pilots Association (AFL) at its 13th convention in November formulated an internal procedure designed to avoid the use of outside arbitrators to resolve future seniority controversies between pilots of merged companies. Association members are to be polled by early 1955 as to whether they want their seniority lists (in the event of merger) to be based on (a) length of service with their respective carriers, or (b) problems and factors peculiar to the merger.

The procedure adopted for integrating pilot seniority lists provided that a pilot and copilot representative from each of the affected airlines may agree on a single list. If they cannot agree, the union president may intervene as a mediator. If these discussions fail, arbitration is mandatory and the decision is binding. The arbitration board is to be composed of 2 representatives of the pilots on each airline, 2 neutral pilots selected by these representatives from an ALPA panel, and 1 neutral (not necessarily a pilot) chosen by the 4 pilots' representatives. If no neutral proves satisfactory to both sides, the National Mediation Board will be asked to designate such a member. Only the three neutrals will vote. The initial stages of the procedure adopted by the convention are being applied to the Pioneer and Continental Air Lines merger, recently approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Bargaining Developments

Aircraft. Major settlements in the aircraft industry, affecting more than 160,000 workers, were announced during December. North American Aviation, Inc., reached agreement with the CIO

Auto Workers representing 32,500 employees at plants in California and Columbus, Ohio. The contract provided for a 2½-percent (average, 5-cent) hourly wage increase, incorporation of the prevailing 3-cent cost-of-living allowance into base rates, continuation of the escalator clause, and a company-financed retirement plan. The contract was effective December 15, and will run through March 14, 1956. Approximately 21,000 nonunion hourly and salaried employees also received a 2½-percent increase.

Douglas Aircraft Co. and the Machinists (AFL) reached accord on new agreements covering the company's Santa Monica and El Segundo, Calif., plants in the first half of December, effective until March 31, 1956. Wages of the nearly 35,000 workers covered by the 2 agreements were raised 5 to 7 cents an hour (approximately 3 percent) and health and welfare benefits were liberalized. The total increase for Santa Monica workers, including the upgrading of job classifications, was estimated by the union as a 9¼- to 10¼-cent package. Unlike prior agreements, the new pacts did not contain cost-of-living escalator clauses.

The Lockheed Aircraft Corp. settlement, also negotiated with the Machinists, covered 19,000 employees in the company's Burbank and Palmdale, Calif., plants. It provided for wage increases, averaging 6 cents an hour, effective December 14, and additional fringe benefits. The escalator clause was discontinued.

A new agreement between the Machinists and the United Aircraft Corp., covering its Pratt and Whitney division at several locations in Connecticut, was also reached after brief negotiations. The settlement, effective January 1, 1955, and covering about 23,000 employees, provided for increases of 5 to 9 cents an hour. The company also announced that approximately 12,000 unorganized salaried employees in its various divisions would receive increases of 3 percent of their monthly base rates.

Northrup Aircraft, Inc., of Hawthorne and Anaheim, Calif., whose employees are not organized, put into effect a wage increase averaging 7 cents an hour for 16,750 hourly rated employees. In addition to the general increase, ranging from 6 to 8 cents hourly, minimum and maximum scales were raised and some job classifications upgraded. The company also announced a 3-percent increase for all salaried personnel, applying to

about 4,500 supervisory, staff, engineering, and other professional employees.

Longshoring. The 2-year pact between the ILA (Ind.) and the New York Shipping Association negotiated in November⁷ was rejected by rank-and-file union members (6,199 to 4,590) on December 10. Less than half the Port's 25,000 longshoremen voted. Contract talks were resumed on December 14 and continued throughout the month. The union's wage scale committee requested clarification of the no-strike pledge, cited as an important factor in the contract rejection, and the arbitration clause.

A second agreement, essentially similar to the one rejected by the membership but providing for modifications of the controversial no-strike and arbitration provisions, was approved by the Wage Scale Committee on December 31. The principal modifications consisted of "clarifying" language designed to give union members a more specific understanding of the controversial clauses in the original agreement. In addition, the pact guaranteed that existing port practices would remain unchanged. Subsequently, on January 5, union members overwhelmingly ratified the agreement by a vote of 11,266 to 4,206.

West Coast dockworkers are to receive an 11-cent hourly wage increase in two steps, under a 2-year agreement reached in mid-December between the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) and the Pacific Maritime Association; 5 cents of the increase was to be effective December 20, and 6 cents in June 1955. In addition, employer contributions to the union welfare fund were to be raised immediately by 2 cents in December and by an additional 1 cent in June. A dental program for the longshoremen's children, negotiated last May for a 1-year trial period, was extended to June 1956.

Transportation. Cost-of-living escalator clauses in contracts of 15 nonoperating railroad unions with the Nation's railroads were discontinued on December 3, and the 13-cent increase in hourly pay accumulated under these clauses was incorporated into base rates. The agreement, announced on

December 6, averted a 1-cent hourly pay cut for approximately 825,000 nonoperating railroad employees on January 1. Other railroad unions had taken the same step late in 1953 or early in 1954.⁸

Pan American World Airways and the AFL Railway and Steamship Clerks announced an agreement affecting approximately 3,400 clerical workers. The new contract, effective until March 1, 1956, provided a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase, retroactive to November 2, 1954; an increase in night shift differentials from 10 to 12 cents an hour; and changes in rules relating to retirement, overtime, and seniority. Eastern Air Lines and the Airline Communications Employees Association (Ind.) agreed late in December to submit their longstanding wage dispute to arbitration.

The new agreement between the AFL Teamsters and Motor Transport Labor Relations, Inc., which represents 300 truckers in the Greater Philadelphia area, provided for wage increases during the next 2 years ranging from 66 cents an hour for drivers required to make overnight runs down to 35 cents for other over-the-road drivers. Most drivers (engaged in local cartage) will receive increases of 30 cents an hour, effective January 1, 1955, with an additional 10 cents in 1956. Seven Teamster locals, representing approximately 20,000 truckdrivers in the area, were involved in the negotiations.

Lumber. A wage increase of 7½ cents an hour in the Douglas fir industry of the Pacific Northwest was recommended in mid-December by a fact-finding panel which investigated the issues in last summer's 12-week strike.⁹ The increase, if accepted, would be effective January 1, 1955, and continue until April 1, 1956. The recommended settlement did not conform to the agreement under which strikers returned to work last September, that any increase recommended would be retroactive to the date of return to work. Panel members were reported in unanimous agreement on the wage recommendation, but the CIO Woodworkers' appointee reserved the right to comment on the matter of retroactivity. The CIO Woodworkers' Northwest regional policy committee, at a meeting on December 27, recommended acceptance of the panel's proposal and announced that it would be up to the local unions to put the agreement into effect with individual employers.

⁷ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (p. 102).

⁸ See the following Monthly Labor Review issues for 1954: February (p. 182), June (p. 670), August (p. 909), and October (p. 1139).

⁹ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1954 (p. 1256).

The AFL Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union (part of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners) Northwest executive committee scheduled a meeting for January 5 to discuss the proposal.

Shipbuilding. The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. and the Peninsula Shipbuilding Association (Ind.), representing an estimated 12,000 production, technical, and clerical workers, reached agreement November 30 on a 2.65-percent wage increase for all workers. The increase for first-class mechanics amounted to 6 cents, bringing their rate to \$2.14 an hour.

Glass. The American Flint Glass Workers (AFL) and Corning Glass Works announced a new 1-year agreement covering approximately 8,000 production and maintenance workers at its plants in Corning and Horseheads, N. Y., and Wellsboro, Pa. The settlement provided for a general increase of 3 cents an hour, an improved pension plan, a reduction in employee contributions for group insurance, and increased health and accident benefits. The wage increase was retroactive to November 22, 1954, and the 3-year pension agreement took effect January 1, 1955.

Electrical Products. General Electric Co.'s Lamp Division announced that it had granted voluntary pay increases of 3 to 10 cents an hour to correct job inequities for about 2,300 of its 6,000 Cleveland area employees, effective December 7. The company said that the raise was automatic for nonunion employees and that the effective date would be the same for organized workers if the increase was accepted by their union representatives within a "reasonable" period.

Raytheon Manufacturing Co. and the AFL Electrical Workers announced agreement had been reached November 29 on rate increases of 2½ to 5 cents an hour for about 10,500 production and maintenance workers in several Massachusetts plants. The agreement also liberalized incentive plans and seniority rules, as well as funeral leave, sick benefit, and vacation provisions.

Other Settlements. Approximately 9,000 TVA construction workers received increases ranging from 5 to 12½ cents an hour, and 5,000 salaried workers received annual increases of \$100 to \$150. These increases followed approval by the Tennessee

Valley Authority board of directors of new wage agreements negotiated in mid-December by TVA management at their 20th annual wage conference with the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council.

Warehousemen's Local 636, affiliated with the AFL Teamsters, was the second union to conclude an agreement in the year-old Pittsburgh department store strike. The 3-year contract provided for a 5-cent-an-hour wage increase, effective February 15, 1955. Lodge 1060 of the AFL Machinists accepted a similar wage increase several days later. Teamsters' Local 249, representing truckdrivers and helpers, had ended its strike on November 26.¹⁰ Members of these unions will not return to work until the other unions involved reach a settlement with the stores. The new Warehousemen's agreement provided for a modified union shop, as in previous contracts, but new workers will have 60 days, instead of 45, to sign up as members. The contract also incorporated a number of previous verbal understandings.

On December 6, the Textile Workers Union (CIO) announced that arbitrators had awarded the Forstmann Woolen Co., Passaic, N. J., a general wage reduction of 7 cents an hour, affecting approximately 2,200 workers. The company had requested a 16½-cent reduction when hearings began in October.

Other Developments

Union-Employer Cooperation. Approximately 1,100 employees of the Deepfreeze Appliance Division of Motor Products Corp. at the company's North Chicago and Lake Bluff, Ill., plants agreed late in December to enter a stock-buying drive to counteract efforts by outside interests to obtain control of the company. The move supplemented a similar action by about 3,500 employees at the company's Detroit plants. A local official of the Auto Workers' union (AFL), which represents employees at the Illinois plants, said union members feared that a change in ownership or management might mean a loss of contract benefits and fewer jobs. They term their stock-buying plans "a vote of confidence in the present management and a move to support and preserve it." The management is cooperating by permit-

¹⁰ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (p. 104).

ting stock purchases through payroll deductions, under the installment plan adopted by the New York Stock Exchange early in 1954.

A program for counseling workers approaching retirement age has been developed by the AFL Upholsterers and representatives of 4 major segments of the furniture industry. A joint Industry-Labor Commission on Retirement has been formed and will meet periodically to review detailed programs to be prepared by the University of Michigan's Institute for Human Adjustment. The commission agreed that the programs should prepare prospective retirees to face new problems some years before actual retirement. The union president noted the completeness of agreement of the industry and union representatives on the nature and importance of the problem and the need for an essentially educational approach to it.

The United Mine Workers, together with the Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Co. and Pocahontas Fuel Co., Inc., in mid-December requested the Secretary of Labor to establish a Federal minimum wage for soft-coal miners, based upon minimum daily basic rates now provided in the UMW wage contracts. This action was requested under the provisions of the Public Contracts Act,

which applies to Government contracts of \$10,000 or more.

NLRB. An early election was ordered by the NLRB on December 16, to determine a collective bargaining representative for an estimated 6,000 seamen on vessels operating out of West Coast ports for Pacific Maritime Association members. The Board held that a single unit comprising all unlicensed seagoing employees in the engine, deck, and stewards' departments was appropriate. Currently there are three bargaining units: the deck and below-deck units, both represented by the AFL Sailors' Union of the Pacific; and the stewards' unit, not represented by any union. The Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.), ousted from the CIO in 1950 on charges of Communist domination, had requested an election only in the stewards' unit.

The NLRB election conducted last spring¹¹ for stewards' department employees resulted in a rejection of both unions on the ballot—the AFL Marine Cooks and Stewards and the independent National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, the stewards' former representative. During that election the Longshoremen's union campaigned for a "no union" vote.

¹¹ See Monthly Labor Review, March 1954 (p. 309).

Book Reviews and Notes

Special Reviews

Workmen's Compensation. By Herman Miles Somers and Anne Ramsay Somers. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1954. 341 pp., bibliography. \$6.50.

Almost half a century after the enactment of the first workmen's compensation law in the United States, the authors of this book comment despairingly, "one of the most remarkable facts about the oldest of our social security programs is the lack of information available about it." In view of the large and ever-growing volume of literature cataloged under the subject of "workmen's compensation," one may be tempted to question this statement. The fact of the matter, which the Somers' volume ably demonstrates, is that most of the literature consists of technical or argumentative discussions of particular administrative problems. Few of the experts in the field have made any effort to present an overall appraisal of our workmen's compensation system in terms which the layman or neophyte student can comprehend. In this book the authors have attempted to fill this void, and, in large measure, they have succeeded. They have produced an excellent textbook for students of workmen's compensation, but most casual readers will find the voluminous footnotes and quotations from other works an annoying and possibly confusing distraction (in 327 pages there are 574 footnotes—one 55-page chapter has 110).

The authors' conclusions are not encouraging to advocates of our present system of workmen's compensation. By and large, they find that it has failed to accomplish its basic objectives. Most of its failings they ascribe to an inability to "throw off the administrative anomalies with which the system was encumbered from the very beginning." They are, however, positive that the objectives of workmen's compensation will not be abandoned, but may be achieved ultimately under a different system of broad and inclusive social security.

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Strong forces are pushing us away from workmen's compensation as we now know it, and no one can deny that the present system leaves much to be desired.

—FRANK S. McELROY
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Long-Range Economic Projection. By Conference on Research in Income and Wealth. New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1954. 476 pp., charts, maps. (Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 16.) \$9, Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

This sixteenth volume in the National Bureau of Economic Research Studies in Income and Wealth continues a series started in 1937 and contains the papers delivered at the May 1951 meeting of the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth. It is devoted primarily to the methodological problems involved in making longer-range economic forecasts and predictions.

An introductory paper by Simon Kuznets deals with the basic concepts and assumptions involved in long-term projections of the national product. His illumination of the problems involved, and his evident opinions on the present state and perfectability of the art, are somewhat discouraging in view of the wisdom and experience he brings to the task. Hence it is heartening to find a following comment by Gerhard Colm, also an eminent practitioner, which embodies a somewhat more optimistic prognosis.

It is a little strange that there is no initial setting of the stage in this volume to differentiate between long- and short-range projection (except what may be implied in several minor illustrative references by Kuznets to 1980), especially as the succeeding volume in the series is to deal with the latter subject. There is in any case bound to be some haziness in definition since the dividing line between the two surely cannot be made sharp in a calendar time sense, except arbitrarily. The reviewer suggests that a distinction may be related to the extent of opportunity for subsequent change in or review of a policy or action based on the projection. For a short-run forecast there can be little such opportunity; actions taken are likely to be nearly irrevocable in terms of effect during the period considered. As ever longer periods are brought into view, a situation gradually develops where it is indeed difficult to imagine that commitments, course

of action, or policies based on the forecast will not repeatedly be subjected to reexamination. In other words, if our longer-run forecasts by their nature must be less firm, so also will our longer-run commitments be more pliable. It is perhaps this practical safety hatch that Kuznets finds less comforting than Colm.

The two papers which complete Part I of the volume deal with subjects which are fundamental to nearly any long-range economic projection. Harold Wool discusses the factors which influence the size of the labor force, and presents alternative quinquennial projections to 1975, by age and sex, which undoubtedly will find many uses. John Kendrick, in his important study of national productivity and its long-term projection, must cope not only with problems of estimation for the future but with uncertainties of measurement for the past as well. He meets the difficulties squarely in terms of current statistical knowledge and points out the lines along which improvements may perhaps be achieved.

Part II begins with two papers on agriculture. James Cavin's "Projections in Agriculture" examines two specific efforts to look ahead, one made about 1945 by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and relating to 1950, and the "Hope Report," prepared in 1948 for the Committee on Agriculture, U. S. House of Representatives, and containing projections to the period 1955-65 and some to 1975. The special importance of agricultural forecasts is indicated; while forecasts for areas discussed in other papers undoubtedly influence policy in varying degrees, those for agriculture do so quite immediately and directly. "The B. A. E. projections have had a strong policy motivation. Demand for such projections has arisen as a result of long-range agricultural programs involving heavy financial commitments . . . This is particularly true for such programs as flood control, forestry, and valley development, which require large-scale capital investments, and in which comparisons have to be made between current costs of these investments and the economic benefits which are expected to accrue. Projections are also becoming increasingly useful to agencies making repayable loans to farmers on a long-term basis." The longer paper following, "Some Considerations in Appraising the Long-Run Prospects for Agriculture," by Rex Daly, uses an extension and refinement of the method-

ology of the "Hope Report" to present estimates under alternative high and low employment level assumptions for the period centering around 1970. An unusual and nearly unique feature of these long-range projections is the attempt to take explicit account of the trend in general price levels. Harold Barnett, in "Specific Industry Output Projections," subjects to his special scrutiny a set of projections made in 1946 for 1950. While the authors of these projections explicitly stated they were not forecasts, they are here analyzed as if they were. Barnett uses value-added-weighted to check against implicitly price-weighted indexes. He comments on the problem ("At various times . . . I found myself wondering whether I was testing projections or testing the quality of the index numbers which record the 'actual'"), but conquers his restraint. A single example will show the difficulty. The physical motor-vehicle production estimates prepared by the original authors were higher than the actual 1950 physical figures; Barnett treats them as too low. Comment from someone associated with the original projections might have been a useful addition. Part II closes with "Productive Capacity, Industrial Production, and Steel Requirements," by Paul Boschan, an attempt to analyze the longer-run factors influencing the demand for steel.

Part III opens with "Long-Term Tendencies in Private Capital Formation," by William Fellner. The general approach in this rather abstract paper is the establishment of normative relationships between changes in overall capital expenditures and gross output over long periods of time. The principal empirical tool employed is a series of decade averages in the period 1869-1929 based on Kuznets' "National Product since 1869." The possibility that a rather fundamental break in capital-production relationships may have occurred in this century, suggested in other recent studies, is not given much weight. At the same time, "long-run" is here seen in somewhat shorter perspective than in most of the other papers included: e. g., "the so-called long-run outlook (over, say, a period of five years)."

Mary Smelker, in "Problems of Estimating Spending and Saving in Long-Range Projections," examines the ever-puzzling question of the factors which tend to influence the rate of savings. "Long-Run Projections and Government Revenue

and Expenditure Policies" are examined briefly by Arthur Smithies. Part III closes with a discussion of "Conceptual Problems Involved in Projections of the International Sector of Gross National Product," by Jacques Polak. Part IV consists of a single paper, "Regional and National Product Projections and Their Interrelations," by Walter Isard and Guy Freutel. Beginning with the more conventional approach, the authors go on to discuss more detailed formulations incorporating regional interindustry structural relationships.

This volume represents, as do many others in the same series, a publication which is at the same time an informative text for the student and a useful reference work for the expert.

—W. DUANE EVANS
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Sampling Theory of Surveys, with Applications.

By Pandurang V. Sukhatme. New Delhi, Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics; Ames, Iowa, Iowa State College Press, 1954. xxviii, 491 pp., bibliographies. \$6.

The author, an Indian statistician of considerable reputation, has been making contributions to the field of sample survey methods for over 20 years. This wealth of experience as a research worker and teacher has made this new book exceptionally good both as a basic reference and an advanced study guide to this area of statistics.

The development is very systematic, following the pattern of other books on sampling, with the order of topics being basic theory, stratified sampling, ratio and regression estimates, cluster sampling, and systematic sampling. An outstanding feature of the volume is the use of the analysis of variance technique in the analytic treatment of the various designs. This approach is characteristic of statisticians in the agricultural survey field.

Many examples from the author's survey experience in India are given to amplify the theoretical development. For the American statistician, these examples have less value than similar designs executed in the United States. However, this does not detract from their usefulness in demonstrating the applications of sampling theory.

Though the greater part of the book covers theoretical material published in journals available to American statisticians, some of the results published in Indian journals may appear new to American statisticians. The main theoretical development, not previously presented, is the author's treatment of nonsampling errors.

The author states that the prerequisites for reading the book are college algebra, elements of calculus, and principles of statistical methods. Actually, most readers with this background will find the going difficult in spite of the author's straightforward and clear method of presentation. The book can be recommended very highly for those statisticians seriously concerned with sampling theory and applications. Mr. Sukhatme is to be congratulated on the writing of an excellent book.

—BENJAMIN LIPSTEIN
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Agricultural Labor

Labor Used for Field Crops. By Reuben W. Hecht and Keith R. Vice. Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, 1954. 45 pp. (Statistical Bull. 144.) Limited free distribution.

Migratory Farm Workers in the Atlantic Coast Stream: Western New York, June 1953—A Preliminary Report. By Joe R. Motheral, Howard E. Thomas, Olaf F. Larson. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, Agricultural Experiment Station, Department of Rural Sociology (in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service), 1954. 30 pp., map. (Mimeograph Bull. 42.)

Puerto Rican Farm Workers in the Middle Atlantic States—Highlights of a Study. By William Mirengoff. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1954. 11 pp. Free.

Unemployment of Hired Farm Workers in Pine Bluff, Arkansas, May 1952. By Lester Rindler and William Mirengoff. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research Service, 1954. 26 pp., chart, illus. Free.

One of four surveys made by the Bureau of Employment Security in cooperation with the Agricultural Research Service. The other localities covered were: Roswell and Artesia, N. Mex., and selected areas of Louisiana, for which the reports have been published; the report for Cordele, Ga., is in preparation.

Agricultural Labor [in India]—How They Work and Live.
By B. Ramamurti. Delhi, Ministry of Labor, 1954.
137 pp., charts. Rs. 3/8, Manager of Publications,
Delhi.

Employment and Unemployment

*Connecticut Labor Statistics: Employment, Unemployment,
Wages, Hours, etc.* Hartford, Connecticut Labor
Department, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954.
59 pp., charts.

*Estimates of Private Nonfarm Employment and Average
Weekly Earnings, Average Weekly Hours, and Average
Hourly Earnings in the Chicago Metropolitan Area,
January 1952–July 1954.* Chicago, Illinois Depart-
ment of Labor, Employment Service and Division of
Unemployment Compensation, 1954. 62 pp. Rev.
ed.

*Nonagricultural Employment, Average Weekly Earnings
and Hours in New Hampshire, [1947–54].* Concord,
[Department of Labor], Division of Employment
Security, 1954. 32 pp., charts.

*Reemployment Rights Handbook (Revised): Questions and
Answers About Veterans' Reemployment Rights.* Wash-
ington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Veter-
ans' Reemployment Rights, 1954. 138 pp. 40 cents,
Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Maintaining Employment in the Iron and Steel Industry.
By James A. Morris. (In *International Labor Re-
view*, Geneva, November 1954, pp. 385–400. 60 cents.
Distributed in United States by Washington Branch
of ILO.)

Measuring Unemployment. By Stanley Lebergott. (In
Review of Economics and Statistics, Cambridge,
Mass., November 1954, pp. 390–400. \$2.)

Discussion and evaluation of proposals for supplement-
ing and revising current concepts and measurement of
unemployment, with particular reference to U. S. Bureau
of the Census data.

Housing

*Census of Housing, 1950: Volume II, Nonfarm Housing
Characteristics—Part 1, United States and Divisions.*
Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau
of the Census, 1954. Various pagings, maps. \$3.25,
Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Construction Cost Indexes. Washington, U. S. Department
of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 19 pp.
(BLS Report 73.) Free.

Presents annual indexes, 1915–1953, and monthly
indexes, January 1949–July 1954.

Structure of the Residential Building Industry in 1949. By
Dorothy K. Newman and Adela L. Stucke. Wash-
ington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor

Statistics, 1954. 38 pp. (Bull. 1170.) 30 cents,
Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Annual Report of the Commissioner of Housing to the
Governor [of New York] and the Legislature for the
Year Ending March 31, 1954.* New York, Executive
Department, Division of Housing, 1954. 131 pp.,
illus. (Legislative Doc. 34.)

Industrial Hygiene

Public Control of Radiation Emitters. By Gerald L.
Hutton. (In *Public Health Reports*, U. S. Depart-
ment of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public
Health Service, Washington, December 1954, pp.
1133–1140.)

Outlines the functions of various Federal and State
agencies in this field.

Radioactive Dust and Gas in the Uranium Mines of Utah.
By E. Elbridge Morrill, Jr. (In *American Industrial
Hygiene Association Quarterly*, Chicago, December
1954, pp. 269–276, bibliography, illus. 75 cents.)

Radon Levels Found in Mines in New York State. By
Saul J. Harris. (In *Monthly Review*, New York
State Department of Labor, Division of Industrial
Hygiene and Safety Standards, New York, October
1954, pp. 37–40, bibliography.)

*Toxicology of Plastics and Rubber—Plastomers and Monom-
ers.* By Rex H. Wilson, M.D., and William E.
McCormick. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*,
Chicago, November 1954, pp. 479–486, bibliography.
75 cents.)

Coronary Heart Disease in [London] Transport Workers.
By J. N. Morris and P. A. B. Raffle. (In *British
Journal of Industrial Medicine*, London, October
1954, pp. 260–264, charts. 12s. 6d.)

Industrial Relations

*Collective Bargaining Agreements: Expiration, Reopening,
and Wage Adjustment Provision of Major Agreements,
October 1954.* Washington, U. S. Department of
Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 26 pp.;
processed. (BLS Report 75.) Free.

*Recent Developments Under LMRA [Labor Management
Relations Act].* (In *N. A. M. Law Digest*, National
Association of Manufacturers, Law Department,
Washington, December 1954, pp. 1–16.)

*Taft-Hartley Act in Action, 1947–1954, and Essentials of a
New Labor Policy.* By Jack Barbash. New York,
League for Industrial Democracy, 1954. 46 pp. 25
cents.

Industrial Conflict and its Mediation. By Clark Kerr.
(In *American Journal of Sociology*, Chicago, Novem-
ber 1954, pp. 230–245. \$1.25.)

"Strike-Proneness" and Its Determinants. By K. G. J. C. Knowles. (In *American Journal of Sociology*, Chicago, November 1954, pp. 213-229. \$1.25.)

Discusses industrial and regional variables in strike proneness, and the changing significance of strikes, with particular reference to Great Britain.

[*Proceedings of*] *Institute on Human Problems in Industry, May 27, 1954, Montreal.* Montreal, Montreal Council of Social Agencies, 1954. 23 pp. \$1.

Legislation and Practices Affecting Labor-Management Relationships in Industry—Colombia and Brazil. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 14 pp.; processed. (Foreign and International Labor Information Report.) Free.

Freedom of Association and Industrial Relations in the Countries of the Near and Middle East: I. By J. A. Hallsworth. (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, November 1954, pp. 363-384. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

Outlines the development of workers' and employers' trade-union movements and gives an account of the present law and practice concerning freedom of association and industrial relations.

Labor and Social Legislation

American Law of Veterans. By Robert T. Kimbrough and Judson B. Glen; completely revised and rewritten by William E. Shipley. Rochester, N. Y., Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Co., 1954. xlviii, 1389 pp. \$15.

An encyclopedia of the rights and benefits of veterans, and their dependents, arising from service during World War II and the Korean conflict and later, with statutes (Federal and State), regulations, forms, and procedure.

Federal Laws Pertaining to Veterans—Supplement II, 1951-1954. Washington, 1954. 232 pp. (House Doc. 508, 83d Cong., 2d sess.) 65 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

The Case Against "Right to Work" Laws. Washington, Congress of Industrial Organizations, [1954]. 171 pp. \$2.

A Guide to State Mediation Laws and Agencies. By Robert G. Rodden. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, 1954. 57 pp. (Bull. 176.) Limited free distribution.

Pickets or Ballots? The New Trend in Labor Law. By David L. Benetar and Robert C. Isaacs. (In *American Bar Association Journal*, Chicago, October 1954, pp. 848-852, 918-919. 50 cents to Association members, 75 cents to nonmembers.)

Occupational Health and Safety Legislation—A Compilation of State Laws and Regulations. By Victoria M. Trasko. Washington, U. S. Department of Health,

Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, 1954. xiii, 315 pp. (Publication 357.) \$1.25, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Labor Organizations

The Seventy-third Convention of the AFL. By H. M. Douty. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 6 pp. (Reprint 2154; from *Monthly Labor Review*, November 1954.) Free. Analysis of the 1954 convention's major actions.

White-Collar Unions Are Different. By George Strauss. (In *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, September-October 1954, pp. 73-82. Reprints \$1 each.)

Le Syndicalisme en France. By Georges Lefranc. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1953. 125 pp., bibliography. ("Que sais-je?", 585.)

Reviews the development of French trade unionism from its beginnings in the middle of the 19th century.

The Trade Union Movement and the Redistribution of Power in Postwar Germany. By Clark Kerr. (In *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Cambridge, Mass., November 1954, pp. 535-564. \$1.50.)

Sixtieth Annual Report of the Irish Trade Union Congress, Being the Report of the National Executive for 1953-54 and the Report of the Proceedings of the Sixtieth Annual Meeting, Held in Limerick, July 21-23, 1954. Dublin, National Executive of the Irish Trade Union Congress, 1954. 198 pp.

Medical Care and Health Insurance

Modern Occupational Medicine. Edited by A. J. Fleming and C. A. D'Alonzo. Philadelphia, Lea and Febiger, 1954. 414 pp., bibliographies, charts, forms, illus. \$10.

A stimulating guide to the protection of workers' health in the plant, especially in the newer occupational fields, authored by 20 staff members of a major chemical manufacturing organization. Experiences of the company's extensive medical and toxicological programs, as well as of a variety of related services, are drawn upon.

Group Insurance Against Major Medical Costs. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1954. 4 pp. (Selected References, 61.) 20 cents.

Hospitalization Experience of a Government Hospital Care Insurance Plan. By G. W. Myers. (In *Canadian Journal of Public Health*, Toronto, September 1954, pp. 372-380; October 1954, pp. 420-429, charts. 50 cents each.)

Report on a survey among beneficiaries of the Saskatchewan hospital services plan, covering the 6 years 1947-52.

A Trade Union and Its Medical Service Plan. By Nathan M. Simon and Sanford E. Rabushka. St. Louis, Mo.,

St. Louis Labor Health Institute, 1954. 47 pp., survey form.

Study of membership attitude toward the services and administration of the St. Louis Labor Health Institute.

The Extent of Voluntary Health Insurance Coverage in the United States as of December 31, 1953. [New York], Health Insurance Council, 1954. 31 pp., charts. Free.

Personnel Management

Effective Leadership in Human Relations. By Henry Clay Lindgren. New York, Hermitage House, 1954. 287 pp. \$3.50.

Hiring Practices and Labor Competition. By Richard A. Lester. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Department of Economics and Sociology, Industrial Relations Section, 1954. 108 pp., map. (Research report series, 88.) \$2.50.

This report is summarized on page 192 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review.

Job Engineering: Modification of Jobs for Better Utilization of Manpower. Washington, U. S. Department of the Army, 1954. 54 pp. (Civilian Personnel Pamphlet 39.)

Justifying the Personnel Program—Costs, Budgets, Evaluation. New York, American Management Association, 1954. 51 pp., chart. (Personnel Series, 160.)

Personnel Management in a Competitive Economy, With a Section on Employee Education and Community Relations. New York, American Management Association, 1954. 56 pp. (Personnel Series, 159.)

Administering a Sick-Leave Program for School Personnel. Washington, National Education Association of the United States, American Association of School Administrators, 1954. 24 pp. 50 cents.

Prices and Cost of Living

Wholesale Prices in Philadelphia, 1852-1896—Series of Relative Monthly Prices. By Anne Bezanson and others. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Industrial Research Department, 1954. xxxv, 506 pp. (Research Study XXXVI.) \$10, University of Pennsylvania Press.

Prices and Price Indexes (Wholesale, Farm, Consumer, Security) [in Canada], 1949-1952. Ottawa, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Prices Division, 1954. 232 pp., charts. \$1.50.

Financing the Instalment Purchases of the American Family—The Major Function of the Sales Finance Company. By Clyde William Phelps. Baltimore, Md., Commercial Credit Co., 1954. 105 pp. (Studies in Consumer Credit, 3.)

Estudio de los Ingresos, Gastos y Costo de la Vida, Ciudad de Panamá, 1952-1953. By Pauline B. Paro; translated into Spanish by Luisa E. Quesada. [Panama City], Contraloría General de la República, Dirección de Estadística y Censo, 1954. 99 pp., charts, map.

A summary of the results of this study of incomes and expenditures of Panama City families is given on page 204 of this issue of the Monthly Labor Review. The investigation was made by a cost-of-living consultant loaned by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor (Washington), who prepared the report.

A mimeographed publication in English describing the methods used in the investigation, and in computing the cost-of-living indexes presented in the report, is available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (Washington).

Unemployment Insurance

Annual-Wage Benefit Formulas in Unemployment Compensation. By Olga S. Halsey. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1954. 20 pp.; processed. Free.

Benefit Payment Policy and Practices Under the New York Unemployment Insurance Law. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Employment, 1954. 28 pp. Rev. ed.

Financing Unemployment Insurance in Kansas. Lawrence, University of Kansas, School of Business, Bureau of Business Research; [Topeka], State Department of Labor, Employment Security Division, 1954. 167 pp., charts.

Financing Unemployment Insurance in Nebraska. Lincoln, Department of Labor, Division of Employment Security, 1954. 199 pp., charts.

The Cost of Unemployment Insurance in South Carolina. Columbia, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, 1954. 99 pp., charts.

Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

Results of the Minimum-Wage Increase of 1950: Economic Effects in Selected Low-Wage Industries and Establishments. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, 1954. 115 pp., bibliography, charts. 60 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Wage Differences Among Labor Markets, 1953-54. By Toivo P. Kanninen. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1954. 7 pp., charts. (Serial R. 2152; reprinted from Monthly Labor Review, October 1954.) Free.

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Fixing Wages [in Great Britain]: A Contrast From Holland. (In Planning, PEP (Political and Economic Planning), London, September 27, 1954, pp. 233-248.)

The Structure of Engineering Earnings [in Great Britain]. By K. G. J. C. Knowles and T. P. Hill. (In Bulletin of the Oxford University Institute of Statistics, Oxford, September-October 1954, pp. 271-328, charts. 3s. 6d.)

Jordbruksstatistikk, 1953. Oslo, Statistisk Sentralbyrå, 1954. 125 pp., survey form. (Norges Offisielle Statistikk, XI, 176.) Kr. 3.

This volume of Norwegian agricultural statistics for 1953 contains data on wages of men and of women in 1953-54. An English translation of the table of contents is provided.

Annual Report and Statement of Accounts of Waterfront Industry Commission, [New Zealand], for the Year Ended March 31, 1954. Wellington, 1954. 70 pp. 2s. 6d.

Includes data on wages, hours worked, man-days of employment lost, and amount of cargo handled at New Zealand ports.

Workmen's Compensation

Contemporary Trends in Compensation for Industrial Accidents Here and Abroad. By Stefan A. Riesenfeld. (In California Law Review, Berkeley, October 1954, pp. 531-578. \$1.50.)

The Legal Aspects of Causation in Workmen's Compensation. By Arthur Larson. (In Rutgers Law Review, New Brunswick, N. J., Summer 1954, pp. 432-434.)

Medical Care and Rehabilitation Under Workmen's Compensation—Present Status and Critique. By Jerome Pollack. [Detroit, United Automobile Workers (CIO), International Union, Social Security Department?], 1954. 21, ix pp., bibliography.

Paper presented at 82d annual meeting of American Public Health Association, Buffalo, October 13, 1954.

Studies in Workmen's Compensation. By Joseph S. Keiper and others. New York, Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., 1954. 198 pp., charts. \$2.50.

Covers compensation experience, costs, and related matters for New York and nine other States.

What Price Decibels? By Harry A. Nelson. (In Public Health Reports, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, October 1954, pp. 953-957.)

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission's director of workmen's compensation discusses his State's legislation to compensate workers for damage to hearing suffered in industry.

Miscellaneous

Analysis of Social Problems, Supplemented by Case Materials and Selected Readings. Edited by Morris G. Caldwell and Laurence Foster. Harrisburg, Pa., Stackpole Co., 1954. 715 pp., bibliographies, charts, illus. \$6.50.

The Dynamics of Industrial Management. By Raymond Villers. New York, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1954. 546 pp., bibliography, charts, forms. \$6.25.

Economic Development—Principles and Patterns. Edited by Harold F. Williamson and John A. Buttrick. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1954. 576 pp., bibliography. \$9.

Proceedings of New York University Seventh Annual Conference on Labor [and Social Security], New York, May 5-7, 1954. Edited by Emanuel Stein. Albany, N. Y., Matthew Bender & Co., 1954. 675 pp. \$11.50.

Trains and the Men Who Run Them. By Alexander Uhl. Washington, Public Affairs Institute, 1954. 100 pp. 50 cents.

Year Book of Labor Statistics, 1954. Geneva, International Labor Office, 1954. xv, 397 pp. In English, French, and Spanish. \$5. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.

Workers' Participation in Industry. Brussels, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 1954. 116 pp. (ICFTU Study Guide 3.)

The title of number 1 in this series is "Economic Systems in Change", and of number 2, "Problems of International Migration."

Wege Zum Sozialen Frieden. Edited by H. D. Ortlieb and H. Schelsky. Hamburg, Akademie für Gemeinwirtschaft, 1954. 316 pp., bibliography.

This volume on "Roads to Social Peace" reproduces lectures before the Akademie für Gemeinwirtschaft, 1952-53, on the subject of codetermination, a system under which labor is represented on management boards of private industrial firms in West Germany.

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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 ²	
	Dec.	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept. ³	Aug.	July ³	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force.....	66,811	67,909	68,190	68,565	68,856	68,824	68,788	67,786	67,438	67,218	67,139	66,292	66,485
Civilian labor force.....	63,526	64,624	64,882	65,243	65,522	65,494	65,445	64,425	64,063	63,825	63,725	62,840	62,993
Unemployment.....	2,838	2,893	2,741	3,099	3,245	3,346	3,347	3,305	3,465	3,725	3,671	3,087	2,313
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,164	1,274	1,129	1,284	1,260	1,394	1,628	1,157	1,160	1,301	1,434	(⁴)	(⁴)
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	726	705	635	642	847	853	623	764	854	932	1,198	(⁴)	(⁴)
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	241	183	181	341	280	250	236	336	403	484	408	(⁴)	(⁴)
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	331	379	406	451	458	510	566	672	740	741	470	(⁴)	(⁴)
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	376	352	391	383	400	339	293	375	307	267	160	(⁴)	(⁴)
Employment.....	60,688	61,731	62,141	62,144	62,276	62,148	62,098	61,119	60,598	60,100	60,055	59,753	60,680
Nonagricultural.....	55,363	55,577	54,902	54,618	55,349	54,661	54,470	54,297	54,522	54,225	54,351	54,469	55,310
Worked 35 hours or more.....	45,958	40,506	43,666	43,999	42,514	21,936	43,502	43,962	43,603	44,291	42,825	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,891	11,195	7,144	25,559	5,727	23,005	6,226	6,211	6,480	5,804	7,246	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	2,079	2,322	2,194	1,984	1,753	1,886	1,904	2,133	2,379	2,364	2,265	(⁴)	(⁴)
With a job but not at work ⁶	1,435	1,554	1,899	3,076	5,355	7,833	2,838	1,991	2,060	1,765	2,013	(⁴)	(⁴)
Agricultural.....	5,325	6,154	7,239	7,527	6,928	7,486	7,628	6,822	6,076	5,875	5,704	5,284	5,370
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,788	4,598	5,353	5,684	5,164	5,324	5,932	4,957	4,231	4,294	3,844	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 15-34 hours.....	977	1,126	1,464	1,527	1,214	1,683	1,336	1,436	1,336	1,100	1,283	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	302	259	295	219	327	319	234	285	283	304	301	(⁴)	(⁴)
With a job but not at work ⁶	259	171	126	97	221	159	126	144	226	178	272	(⁴)	(⁴)
	Males												
Total labor force.....	47,005	47,426	47,586	48,007	48,964	48,948	48,619	47,791	47,671	47,408	47,539	47,203	47,194
Civilian labor force.....	43,759	44,180	44,317	44,724	45,669	45,658	45,317	44,471	44,337	44,057	44,167	43,793	43,746
Unemployment.....	1,996	1,875	1,796	1,993	2,152	2,226	2,194	2,197	2,343	2,552	2,542	2,061	1,575
Employment.....	41,762	42,305	42,522	42,730	43,518	43,432	43,123	42,274	41,993	41,504	41,625	41,732	42,171
Nonagricultural.....	36,954	37,134	36,792	36,905	37,712	37,426	37,100	36,660	36,682	36,337	36,592	36,992	37,345
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,071	28,956	30,780	17,978	30,699	16,675	31,355	31,184	31,100	31,219	30,399	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,972	6,236	3,782	16,118	3,156	15,089	3,303	3,241	3,257	2,944	3,829	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	900	917	864	814	727	835	762	956	981	1,040	1,053	(⁴)	(⁴)
With a job but not at work ⁶	1,011	1,026	1,366	1,994	3,129	4,827	1,673	1,279	1,244	1,134	1,309	(⁴)	(⁴)
Agricultural.....	4,808	5,171	5,730	5,825	5,806	6,006	6,023	5,614	5,311	5,167	5,033	4,740	4,826
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,600	4,155	4,579	4,750	4,578	4,657	5,135	4,502	3,987	4,052	3,633	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 15-34 hours.....	711	659	822	841	745	978	621	761	891	687	884	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	266	206	201	144	270	226	145	214	224	261	273	(⁴)	(⁴)
With a job but not at work ⁶	241	151	128	91	213	145	123	137	209	167	243	(⁴)	(⁴)
	Females												
Total labor force.....	19,806	20,484	20,604	20,559	19,892	19,877	20,170	19,995	19,767	19,810	19,600	19,089	19,291
Civilian labor force.....	19,767	20,445	20,565	20,520	19,853	19,837	20,129	19,954	19,726	19,768	19,558	19,047	19,247
Unemployment.....	841	1,018	945	1,106	1,093	1,121	1,153	1,108	1,121	1,173	1,128	1,026	738
Employment.....	18,925	19,427	19,619	19,413	18,760	18,716	18,975	18,846	18,605	18,596	18,430	18,021	18,509
Nonagricultural.....	18,408	18,444	18,110	17,712	17,638	17,235	17,370	17,637	17,840	17,888	17,759	17,477	17,965
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,887	11,550	12,885	6,020	11,816	5,263	12,141	12,775	12,503	13,072	12,426	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,919	4,960	3,362	9,441	2,571	7,916	2,922	2,972	3,223	2,860	3,417	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	1,178	1,406	1,330	1,169	1,025	1,051	1,142	1,177	1,398	1,324	1,212	(⁴)	(⁴)
With a job but not at work ⁶	424	528	533	1,081	2,226	3,006	1,164	712	715	631	704	(⁴)	(⁴)
Agricultural.....	517	983	1,509	1,701	1,122	1,481	1,605	1,209	765	708	671	544	544
Worked 35 hours or more.....	188	443	775	933	588	669	797	454	244	242	211	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 15-34 hours.....	266	467	642	686	470	705	716	675	445	413	399	(⁴)	(⁴)
Worked 1-14 hours ⁵	46	53	94	76	56	92	89	71	58	43	28	(⁴)	(⁴)
With a job but not at work ⁶	17	20	0	6	7	14	4	10	17	11	29	(⁴)	(⁴)

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 previously published estimates for earlier months. The December 1953 figures shown here have been revised for comparability with 1954 data. Revised monthly data for 1953 were published in the Census Bureau's "Monthly Report on the Labor Force: December 1954."

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 group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954												1953	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1953	1952
Total employees.....	49,432	48,830	48,668	48,526	48,045	47,808	48,137	47,935	48,068	47,848	47,880	48,147	50,197	49,660	48,306
Mining.....	713	722	716	719	737	735	744	737	749	772	790	805	822	844	885
Metal.....	91.8	92.9	89.7	89.4	98.4	100.2	99.6	98.8	98.4	101.6	103.1	104.3	105.5	105.7	99.8
Iron.....	29.8	31.9	33.4	34.1	35.0	34.7	35.3	34.9	36.2	37.1	38.2	39.6	39.6	39.8	33.5
Copper.....	28.6	24.8	22.6	28.3	28.3	28.4	27.5	27.4	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.4	29.4	28.6	26.5
Lead and zinc.....	13.8	13.4	13.6	15.0	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.2	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.4	15.4	17.4	21.2
Anthracite.....	32.1	31.9	25.0	25.4	25.2	26.5	29.3	38.8	41.5	44.8	46.4	48.5	52.8	63.4	
Bituminous-coal.....	202.8	204.2	203.2	204.7	207.3	202.0	214.2	213.3	219.7	237.2	252.2	260.5	266.4	285.6	327.8
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas pro-															
duction.....		289.4	287.3	294.9	301.0	302.5	299.9	292.2	291.2	292.3	291.4	295.3	298.0	294.5	289.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	100.5	103.1	103.7	104.6	105.1	105.0	104.1	103.2	101.0	99.0	98.1	98.8	104.0	105.1	103.8
Contract construction.....	2,550	2,722	2,777	2,817	2,851	2,795	2,729	2,634	2,535	2,415	2,356	2,349	2,632	2,644	2,634
Nonbuilding construction.....		553	584	598	612	599	582	550	497	443	420	415	490	518	514
Highway and street.....		250.7	273.1	281.9	287.3	281.4	270.7	243.6	208.0	173.3	155.9	149.9	195.9	218.1	209.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....		302.2	310.6	316.5	324.9	317.5	311.7	306.7	289.3	269.7	264.1	264.6	293.7	299.9	305.0
Building construction.....	2,169	2,193	2,219	2,239	2,196	2,147	2,084	2,038	1,972	1,936	1,934	2,142	2,142	2,126	2,119
General contractors.....	911.9	926.1	945.6	962.2	944.0	918.4	892.5	867.8	834.0	813.7	811.5	924.6	944.5	948.3	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,256.6	1,266.4	1,273.8	1,277.2	1,251.9	1,228.4	1,191.7	1,169.9	1,137.8	1,122.5	1,122.6	1,217.6	1,217.6	1,181.2	1,170.8
Plumbing and heating.....	310.6	313.8	312.8	313.3	304.6	297.4	292.0	290.1	289.2	287.6	292.2	305.5	305.1	287.7	
Painting and decorating.....	144.5	149.4	158.0	161.0	155.2	150.7	139.2	134.5	127.1	122.4	124.1	142.9	148.1	156.5	
Electrical work.....	169.5	168.9	167.6	170.7	171.4	168.2	164.2	162.0	163.1	165.4	169.1	170.5	162.3	156.7	
Other special-trade contractors.....	632.0	634.3	635.4	632.2	620.7	612.1	596.3	583.3	558.4	547.1	537.2	598.7	577.7	570.9	
Manufacturing.....	16,102	16,106	16,058	16,019	15,863	15,627	15,888	15,836	16,000	16,234	16,322	16,434	16,765	17,259	16,334
Durable goods *.....	9,216	9,178	9,065	8,950	8,875	8,863	9,123	9,152	9,260	9,389	9,480	9,591	9,773	10,129	9,340
Nondurable goods *.....	6,886	6,928	6,993	7,069	6,988	6,764	6,765	6,684	6,740	6,845	6,842	6,843	6,992	7,131	6,994
Ordnance and accessories.....	158.5	158.3	161.2	163.4	162.5	165.3	170.0	175.6	188.4	202.1	217.0	231.4	240.6	242.6	178.7
Food and kindred products.....	1,476.5	1,529.5	1,599.2	1,685.8	1,662.0	1,583.3	1,511.3	1,457.8	1,434.9	1,431.1	1,428.9	1,444.7	1,505.3	1,555.0	1,548.2
Meat products.....	331.5	331.4	326.7	321.2	316.6	317.4	310.0	310.6	316.7	319.3	326.0	335.9	321.5	319.0	
Dairy products.....	115.1	117.2	121.7	127.3	130.6	130.0	124.2	118.7	115.3	111.6	110.8	112.4	118.7	119.9	
Canning and preserving.....	202.2	262.2	362.6	336.5	255.2	193.7	172.6	163.2	153.6	152.9	159.7	178.1	235.3	227.6	
Grain-mill products.....	118.1	120.7	123.4	123.4	124.2	123.1	119.7	112.5	116.2	117.4	117.1	116.8	119.4	123.8	
Bakery products.....	285.1	286.7	285.1	286.0	287.3	282.4	280.2	282.7	281.9	282.5	281.5	284.4	285.9	284.1	
Sugar.....	50.8	47.3	32.1	31.4	29.7	29.1	29.1	28.3	27.3	28.7	30.2	44.1	34.2	33.4	
Confectionery and related products.....	87.7	89.7	85.7	79.2	72.6	75.2	74.5	76.6	79.3	81.2	83.6	90.2	84.6	86.2	
Beverages.....	205.4	207.7	211.7	218.6	226.1	219.1	209.6	205.1	202.3	198.0	200.8	206.4	214.9	215.6	
Miscellaneous food products.....	133.6	136.3	136.8	138.4	141.0	141.3	137.9	137.2	138.5	137.3	135.0	137.0	140.6	138.7	
Tobacco manufacturers.....	110.7	111.4	121.2	119.5	110.4	91.2	90.4	89.8	89.9	92.1	98.2	105.6	112.9	103.6	105.6
Cigarettes.....	33.0	32.9	32.4	31.9	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.6	31.8	31.9	31.8	32.0	31.4	30.4	
Cigars.....	40.9	40.7	40.7	39.9	38.0	39.9	39.5	39.2	39.8	40.3	39.4	40.8	40.6	41.1	
Tobacco and snuff.....	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.5	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	29.8	39.9	38.7	30.9	13.8	11.1	11.0	11.1	12.6	18.1	26.6	32.1	23.7	25.5	
Textile-mill products.....	1,089.4	1,086.0	1,081.6	1,080.2	1,074.9	1,045.9	1,073.8	1,063.2	1,073.8	1,083.7	1,090.2	1,091.1	1,123.1	1,188.5	1,195.6
Scouring and combing plants.....	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.3	6.2	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.6	
Yarn and thread mills.....	125.3	124.3	123.8	123.5	120.1	124.0	122.5	124.8	125.3	125.8	128.3	133.5	144.8	150.1	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	483.3	481.9	481.7	481.4	471.0	485.5	481.1	484.9	489.6	493.1	494.8	506.2	534.1	538.4	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	29.4	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.4	29.1	29.0	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.2	30.2	31.5	31.3	
Knitting mills.....	225.7	225.5	225.3	222.4	212.8	217.8	213.2	212.6	214.1	214.5	211.1	219.5	236.1	236.2	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	89.4	88.2	87.4	86.2	85.2	85.7	86.0	86.9	87.8	88.5	88.1	90.7	93.2	93.8	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	50.7	51.2	51.2	50.2	49.3	50.1	50.1	52.9	53.3	54.1	54.1	55.0	57.6	55.6	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	14.0	13.9	14.6	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.0	13.9	15.4	15.6	15.5	16.2	16.8	16.7	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	63.2	62.3	61.4	61.5	58.6	61.8	61.7	63.0	63.9	64.8	64.8	66.0	67.7	67.0	
Apparel and other finished textile prod-															
ucts.....	1,182.1	1,179.5	1,176.7	1,179.1	1,175.5	1,102.8	1,110.4	1,107.3	1,155.1	1,226.8	1,213.8	1,188.2	1,212.6	1,230.7	1,199.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	119.0	122.6	127.0	128.2	119.0	121.5	118.5	123.7	134.4	135.0	133.0	134.2	134.4	129.9	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work															
clothing.....	298.2	298.2	296.1	291.3	269.2	283.9	283.6	290.1	297.7	293.1	290.9	298.9	310.2	287.2	
Women's outerwear.....	353.1	345.4	352.2	356.9	334.3	321.5	324.1	353.2	389.4	384.7	372.7	371.1	363.1	369.6	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	115.0	114.7	112.1	108.8	102.0	107.5	109.9	111.3	111.6	111.3	108.6	110.9	110.9	109.6	
Millinery.....	18.1	20.2	20.9	20.4	16.4	12.9	15.0	19.9	25.9	24.4	22.5	20.0	21.5	23.1	
Children's outerwear.....	74.4	75.4	75.4	76.1	75.7	75.8	69.5	69.3	74.4	73.8	71.2	71.4	72.2	68.9	
Fur goods.....	13.4	11.6	12.1	11.7	12.3	12.9	10.9	8.9	9.5	9.9	10.2	12.4	12.1	13.7	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	63.5	63.2	62.1	60.6	56.4	57.4	55.9	57.1	59.3	58.4	56.5	60.9	63.9	65.0	
Other fabricated textile products.....	124.8	125.4	121.2	121.5	117.5	117.0	119.9	121.6	124.6	123.2	122.6	132.8	138.2	132.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954												1953	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	762.3	786.2	789.3	765.0	681.4	671.8	769.4	747.1	716.5	710.0	694.2	684.5	722.5	775.4	788.7
Logging camps and contractors.....	-----	131.2	130.7	112.6	96.1	92.2	125.6	116.1	96.7	96.7	85.7	74.8	89.6	102.1	99.7
Sawmills and planing mills.....	-----	408.5	410.3	406.3	360.1	352.8	401.2	390.5	380.3	375.9	372.1	372.5	388.9	418.2	439.3
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	-----	135.0	135.6	134.3	117.3	117.3	128.0	125.9	123.4	121.5	120.4	120.7	124.4	130.8	125.6
Wooden containers.....	-----	58.4	59.5	58.7	56.6	57.4	61.2	60.9	61.1	61.0	61.3	61.5	63.0	65.5	64.1
Miscellaneous wood products.....	-----	53.1	53.2	53.1	51.3	52.1	53.4	53.7	55.0	54.9	54.7	55.0	56.6	58.8	60.0
Furniture and fixtures.....	352.7	353.6	352.4	349.6	341.5	326.2	329.0	330.6	337.0	344.4	346.1	347.7	356.0	373.6	361.4
Household furniture.....	-----	252.3	250.9	248.0	240.5	228.7	228.3	230.7	236.8	242.1	241.9	241.7	248.7	265.9	257.1
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	-----	41.5	41.5	42.1	41.9	39.9	40.3	39.9	40.0	40.7	41.4	41.5	42.2	42.7	41.9
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	-----	33.7	33.6	33.4	32.9	31.2	33.3	33.0	33.3	34.1	34.7	35.6	35.6	35.7	34.0
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	-----	26.1	26.4	26.1	26.2	26.4	27.1	27.0	26.9	27.5	28.1	28.9	29.5	29.2	28.4
Paper and allied products.....	532.8	533.3	531.8	532.2	527.9	520.2	525.8	522.7	522.7	525.1	525.2	525.7	530.7	529.6	503.7
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	-----	258.9	258.4	260.3	259.2	256.6	259.2	256.9	256.5	257.7	257.7	257.5	260.0	257.5	252.8
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	-----	150.0	149.7	148.6	145.1	140.3	142.5	142.1	142.0	143.6	144.4	145.6	148.2	148.2	132.6
Other paper and allied products.....	-----	124.4	123.7	123.3	123.6	123.3	124.1	123.7	124.2	123.8	123.1	122.6	122.5	123.9	118.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	819.5	817.3	815.0	810.8	801.3	799.3	804.5	801.7	803.7	804.5	802.2	802.8	814.1	793.0	769.3
Newspapers.....	-----	297.1	296.2	295.1	293.6	293.3	295.2	293.7	292.8	292.3	290.7	290.6	295.1	289.1	284.9
Periodicals.....	-----	64.3	62.9	62.1	60.6	60.9	61.4	61.9	62.9	63.6	63.5	63.7	64.9	62.3	61.6
Books.....	-----	51.6	52.2	51.9	51.3	50.9	50.7	51.1	51.2	51.5	51.3	51.0	51.2	50.6	47.2
Commercial printing.....	-----	209.2	209.7	209.5	205.5	205.7	207.0	206.1	207.2	207.3	207.4	209.6	211.6	205.1	198.7
Lithographing.....	-----	61.1	60.8	60.1	59.2	58.3	59.0	59.2	59.4	58.9	59.0	58.7	60.4	57.4	54.6
Greeting cards.....	-----	22.3	21.4	21.0	20.7	20.3	20.3	19.1	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.5	20.5	19.8	18.6
Bookbinding and related industries.....	-----	43.4	43.8	43.9	44.2	44.0	44.0	43.9	44.2	44.3	44.3	43.4	44.3	44.6	42.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	-----	68.3	68.0	67.2	66.2	65.9	66.9	66.7	67.2	67.8	67.4	67.3	66.1	64.1	60.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	786.0	785.8	786.2	782.2	773.3	771.9	775.2	781.3	791.1	796.1	793.6	798.1	800.2	805.5	770.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	-----	96.3	96.3	95.8	95.6	95.2	94.6	93.6	93.4	93.6	93.5	93.8	94.1	92.4	86.7
Industrial organic chemicals.....	-----	297.8	295.5	295.4	295.8	297.1	297.7	297.0	298.5	301.0	303.7	311.2	315.1	317.2	283.3
Drugs and medicines.....	-----	92.9	92.7	92.5	92.0	91.4	90.9	90.8	91.5	92.2	92.3	92.2	88.7	91.5	96.5
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	-----	51.8	52.0	52.3	51.8	51.3	51.6	51.4	51.7	51.9	51.7	51.6	51.3	51.4	50.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	-----	72.2	71.8	72.3	72.7	72.6	72.8	72.6	72.8	72.9	73.2	73.4	74.1	75.0	73.1
Gum and wood chemicals.....	-----	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0
Fertilizers.....	-----	33.3	34.8	33.7	31.5	30.4	33.0	40.3	46.8	46.5	40.0	34.9	32.9	37.2	36.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	-----	44.2	45.2	42.2	37.1	36.7	37.1	37.8	39.5	41.4	42.6	44.5	46.3	42.7	44.3
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	-----	89.0	89.6	89.7	89.0	89.1	89.5	89.5	88.6	88.3	88.3	88.2	89.4	90.0	90.9
Products of petroleum and coal.....	249.3	251.0	251.9	254.2	255.8	256.8	255.4	252.6	251.8	251.6	252.2	253.1	255.4	260.4	253.9
Petroleum refining.....	-----	202.2	202.9	204.5	206.0	206.8	205.2	202.9	202.9	202.4	202.3	203.1	204.1	206.3	201.6
Coke and other petroleum and coal products.....	-----	48.8	49.0	49.7	49.8	50.0	50.2	49.7	48.9	49.2	49.9	50.0	51.3	54.1	52.2
Rubber products.....	265.4	263.7	260.9	255.9	229.8	226.0	255.2	253.7	252.8	256.3	259.4	262.3	265.9	278.3	266.7
Tires and inner tubes.....	-----	113.3	114.5	113.5	92.1	91.5	112.8	111.5	111.2	112.1	112.3	113.0	113.3	119.8	118.8
Rubber footwear.....	-----	27.4	27.0	26.1	25.8	25.3	25.0	25.0	24.5	24.9	25.9	27.0	28.3	29.3	28.3
Other rubber products.....	-----	123.0	119.4	116.3	111.9	109.2	117.4	117.2	117.1	119.3	121.2	122.3	124.3	129.2	119.7
Leather and leather products.....	374.4	370.3	368.2	369.4	376.8	366.8	363.2	353.5	364.0	377.5	378.4	371.0	372.0	386.1	381.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	-----	42.7	42.7	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.6	43.1	43.3	44.3	44.7	44.6	44.7	47.1	46.5
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	-----	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.1
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	-----	15.6	14.9	14.3	15.7	15.9	16.0	14.9	15.7	16.9	17.2	16.9	16.7	17.0	17.1
Footwear (except rubber).....	-----	240.4	237.6	240.9	248.4	242.9	241.3	234.4	241.7	250.6	250.2	246.6	243.6	249.9	246.2
Luggage.....	-----	14.9	15.8	15.8	15.4	14.7	14.6	13.9	13.4	13.3	14.3	13.6	15.5	17.0	16.8
Handbags and small leather goods.....	-----	34.7	34.6	33.5	32.6	29.0	26.6	27.0	30.0	32.9	33.3	31.1	31.4	31.8	30.3
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	-----	17.4	18.0	17.9	17.4	16.6	16.4	15.5	15.1	14.7	13.9	13.2	15.1	18.0	19.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	522.9	522.5	521.2	520.6	516.5	506.4	510.0	509.5	510.9	511.2	509.6	511.0	531.0	543.2	527.5
Flat glass.....	-----	32.0	30.2	28.9	27.9	28.2	28.1	27.7	28.2	28.3	29.4	31.0	31.6	31.6	30.4
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	-----	88.9	89.1	89.0	89.4	86.6	90.6	91.0	91.6	91.5	90.9	90.6	95.8	97.8	93.2
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	-----	16.6	16.5	16.2	15.9	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.4	16.4	16.8	17.2	18.2	17.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	-----	42.4	42.9	42.9	42.8	42.7	39.4	40.5	40.9	41.1	40.8	41.2	42.0	41.8	40.0
Structural clay products.....	-----	79.0	78.9	79.5	79.3	79.1	79.2	77.8	77.1	76.1	73.8	75.0	78.1	79.6	81.2
Pottery and related products.....	-----	55.1	54.5	54.1	52.2	48.4	51.6	52.6	53.4	54.5	54.6	52.2	54.4	56.1	57.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	-----	103.7	103.9	104.8	105.3	104.9	103.2	101.8	100.0	98.2	96.5	96.2	101.6	104.6	100.7
Cut-stone and stone products.....	-----	18.8	19.0	19.1	19.0	17.7	18.5	18.7	19.0	18.4	18.2	18.0	18.7	18.4	17.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	-----	86.0	86.2	86.1	84.7	83.8	84.1	83.9	84.9	86.7	89.0	90.0	91.6	95.0	89.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry group and industry	1954												1953	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.		1953	1952
	[In thousands]														
Manufacturing—Continued															
Primary metal industries	1,185.6	1,177.3	1,160.4	1,155.6	1,160.6	1,162.3	1,179.5	1,172.4	1,186.8	1,206.9	1,223.4	1,249.0	1,273.7	1,333.2	1,232.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	572.8	567.4	570.0	570.9	573.2	579.0	573.9	580.1	593.3	601.4	614.2	626.6	653.3	653.3	570.7
Iron and steel foundries	215.1	213.5	213.1	215.4	214.7	219.6	219.1	223.0	223.9	225.5	228.7	232.0	249.8	249.8	256.6
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	58.4	56.1	56.1	58.6	58.8	58.3	57.8	57.7	58.0	58.5	58.5	58.5	58.4	59.5	55.7
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	12.4	12.2	12.0	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.9	13.5	12.7	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	105.8	104.4	99.7	101.8	100.8	102.4	101.8	102.0	102.7	104.5	108.1	110.6	113.5	106.5	
Nonferrous foundries	77.1	74.4	72.7	69.0	70.7	72.8	72.4	75.1	78.1	80.3	82.9	85.8	91.5	87.6	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	135.7	132.4	132.0	132.6	131.8	135.0	134.8	136.2	138.5	140.6	143.8	147.4	152.3	142.3	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,036.9	1,044.4	1,034.4	1,026.4	1,024.9	1,015.0	1,037.6	1,040.4	1,047.4	1,060.1	1,072.6	1,083.4	1,086.6	1,141.1	1,042.0
Tin cans and other tinware	51.6	53.5	58.2	59.1	57.6	56.9	55.3	54.2	52.8	52.9	53.3	33.1	55.4	55.4	
Outley, handtools, and hardware	147.3	144.3	141.3	141.2	138.5	144.6	146.9	147.9	151.2	155.2	153.8	154.9	160.9	150.0	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	123.6	124.2	124.3	121.2	116.4	118.0	115.9	116.0	117.9	117.6	118.8	124.3	135.0	133.0	
Fabricated structural metal products	262.9	267.3	270.6	270.7	270.9	269.7	266.6	265.7	264.7	264.9	266.5	272.6	271.5	251.4	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	227.4	219.8	212.8	213.5	213.9	223.9	230.4	234.4	239.2	245.2	249.8	253.1	259.7	209.9	
Lighting fixtures	46.5	44.3	42.5	41.9	41.5	43.2	43.3	44.6	45.8	46.8	47.6	48.7	50.3	46.0	
Fabricated wire products	55.1	53.1	51.6	51.4	51.6	53.2	53.8	54.6	55.5	56.2	58.3	62.0	64.4	59.8	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	130.0	127.9	125.1	125.9	124.6	128.1	128.2	130.0	133.0	133.8	135.3	137.9	144.1	136.5	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,494.6	1,486.3	1,485.8	1,494.4	1,492.7	1,509.9	1,550.7	1,567.7	1,590.7	1,608.0	1,626.0	1,636.6	1,643.4	1,705.3	1,664.4
Engines and turbines	71.0	73.0	70.9	71.5	74.3	75.4	76.4	77.3	78.9	80.3	81.8	84.2	88.5	85.8	
Agricultural machinery and tractors	138.6	136.1	138.0	138.0	138.0	145.2	149.9	149.7	151.2	149.2	145.1	140.3	138.4	167.3	179.9
Construction and mining machinery	118.7	120.4	121.4	121.8	122.5	123.6	123.7	124.6	124.9	124.2	125.0	125.5	133.4	134.8	
Metalworking machinery	264.8	264.9	268.7	269.2	273.8	280.4	284.7	290.7	293.9	303.9	307.9	307.4	308.9	294.3	
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	167.1	168.0	170.3	170.2	171.0	174.1	175.5	177.2	179.3	180.1	181.8	183.5	187.9	190.9	
General industrial machinery	222.0	221.9	224.5	222.3	222.4	226.5	227.9	230.8	235.1	237.8	241.5	244.7	243.7	235.8	
Office and store machines and devices	104.2	104.9	103.7	101.9	102.7	103.5	103.3	104.8	105.7	107.9	108.6	109.6	109.3	108.7	
Service industry and household machines	152.2	152.3	153.7	151.5	153.4	166.0	175.5	180.4	178.6	185.7	185.1	184.4	198.7	181.9	
Miscellaneous machinery parts	247.7	244.3	243.2	246.3	244.6	251.3	251.2	253.7	257.6	261.0	264.6	265.7	267.7	252.4	
Electrical machinery	1,126.6	1,128.2	1,114.4	1,099.3	1,081.4	1,064.9	1,074.8	1,087.1	1,108.5	1,126.6	1,138.4	1,157.6	1,187.5	1,226.5	1,084.1
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	360.9	360.2	354.6	355.7	357.2	363.7	369.0	373.5	379.4	384.4	390.3	395.9	402.8	373.8	
Electrical appliances	64.1	63.9	63.7	60.9	60.1	60.8	62.6	65.0	66.2	67.2	68.6	71.1	70.8	56.5	
Insulated wire and cable	30.3	30.4	29.5	28.4	27.5	28.4	28.6	28.8	28.9	28.9	29.8	31.1	33.4	30.8	
Electrical equipment for vehicles	73.2	66.3	68.7	65.9	67.7	70.9	72.1	73.5	75.1	77.5	78.3	79.0	82.0	75.9	
Electric lamps	27.7	27.4	27.2	27.1	27.0	27.6	27.7	28.1	28.7	29.1	29.5	29.8	28.4	25.6	
Communication equipment	525.9	519.9	509.3	496.6	480.1	477.9	481.6	494.3	503.2	505.2	514.6	532.1	559.7	474.2	
Miscellaneous electrical products	46.1	46.3	46.3	46.8	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.3	45.1	46.1	46.5	48.5	49.5	47.3	
Transportation equipment	1,799.1	1,736.7	1,658.4	1,596.5	1,651.7	1,694.9	1,737.9	1,752.5	1,793.4	1,823.7	1,846.8	1,886.0	1,904.3	1,955.0	1,693.4
Automobiles	771.8	691.1	619.8	677.6	677.6	706.7	739.5	744.8	770.9	785.3	803.1	828.2	862.9	920.2	790.2
Aircraft and parts	790.0	788.7	797.2	793.9	803.8	804.0	806.9	816.6	823.1	823.7	830.1	810.9	790.3	680.7	
Aircraft	495.7	491.6	496.4	499.8	498.8	493.8	496.2	498.9	497.9	496.9	502.7	483.3	479.1	425.9	
Aircraft engines and parts	158.3	159.9	161.6	154.2	162.8	166.3	169.5	174.5	178.2	178.8	179.5	181.6	177.3	138.8	
Aircraft propellers and parts	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	13.1	13.8	17.5	17.8	18.1	18.2	18.0	14.6	
Other aircraft parts and equipment	119.4	120.3	122.0	122.6	124.8	126.4	128.1	129.4	129.5	130.2	129.8	127.8	115.9	81.6	
Ship and boat building and repairing	114.2	118.1	116.8	117.7	125.1	127.5	132.0	132.7	136.9	139.5	143.3	143.7	152.8	152.6	
Shipbuilding and repairing	95.2	100.3	99.0	98.8	104.4	105.6	109.1	111.8	114.0	117.4	121.7	123.2	130.5	184.4	
Boatbuilding and repairing	19.0	17.8	17.8	18.9	20.7	21.9	22.9	20.9	22.9	22.1	21.6	20.5	22.3	15.4	
Railroad equipment	51.0	49.9	51.9	52.0	49.5	57.4	59.8	64.5	69.9	72.1	76.1	77.5	80.4	78.3	
Other transportation equipment	9.7	10.6	10.8	10.5	9.8	9.5	9.0	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.3	9.3	11.3	11.6	
Instruments and related products	303.8	302.8	302.9	302.8	299.4	300.3	305.4	310.5	315.3	321.2	325.0	329.7	332.9	332.8	310.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	47.7	47.2	46.8	46.4	48.5	49.3	51.4	52.5	53.7	54.7	55.4	55.9	54.9	49.4	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	78.3	78.2	77.4	76.1	76.3	74.7	76.9	77.3	78.3	79.1	79.3	80.4	80.7	74.0	
Optical instruments and lenses	13.3	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.7	13.8	14.1	14.3	14.6	14.8	14.3	14.9	14.1	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	39.4	39.5	39.8	39.6	39.6	39.8	39.7	40.0	40.8	40.9	41.8	42.5	43.3	40.8	
Ophthalmic goods	24.8	24.6	24.4	24.2	24.2	25.5	25.8	26.2	26.7	27.2	27.3	27.6	27.3	27.3	
Photographic apparatus	67.3	67.5	68.2	67.4	67.4	67.0	66.8	67.6	68.2	68.4	69.4	69.3	65.1	64.9	
Watches and clocks	32.0	32.3	32.5	32.2	30.9	35.4	36.1	37.6	39.2	40.1	41.7	42.9	43.5	39.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	473.2	481.7	484.5	476.6	462.0	446.1	458.9	458.3	464.7	475.1	480.4	473.8	494.7	500.2	457.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	56.5	56.7	54.7	52.0	50.3	51.5	51.9	52.9	54.2	55.6	55.3	56.1	53.6	49.7	
Musical instruments and parts	16.7	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.2	15.2	15.5	15.9	16.3	16.5	16.7	17.0	17.2	16.1	
Toys and sporting goods	83.8	89.1	87.6	83.7	80.6	81.9	81.2	80.0	80.1	81.1	78.3	85.9	94.1	80.3	
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies	30.0	29.8	29.7	29.2	28.5	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.8	29.8	29.2	30.1	29.5	29.9	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	66.9	67.5	66.0	64.4	59.9	62.0	59.6	60.7	62.6	65.1	62.7	64.9	67.0	61.2	
Fabricated plastic products	73.8	71.8	70.6	68.5	66.5	69.8	70.1	71.5	73.6	73.8	75.2	76.8	77.2	67.8	
Other manufacturing industries	154.0	152.9	151.7	148.3	145.1	149.3	150.7	154.3	158.5	158.5	156.4	163.9	161.5	152.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954												1953	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1953	1952
Transportation and public utilities	3,988	3,989	4,012	4,032	4,030	4,043	4,032	4,008	4,008	3,992	4,039	4,069	4,187	4,224	4,185
Transportation.....	2,668	2,670	2,691	2,704	2,692	2,702	2,703	2,685	2,685	2,670	2,719	2,747	2,861	2,899	2,899
Interstate railroads.....	1,186.9	1,206.8	1,206.8	1,215.7	1,224.1	1,231.8	1,228.9	1,215.6	1,206.4	1,215.2	1,243.7	1,266.4	1,328.6	1,376.9	1,399.8
Class I railroads.....	1,035.4	1,054.6	1,054.6	1,062.8	1,070.5	1,077.9	1,074.7	1,061.9	1,052.4	1,058.8	1,086.1	1,107.6	1,155.1	1,206.5	1,226.2
Local railways and buslines.....	118.1	119.6	120.4	121.1	122.0	122.0	122.5	123.5	125.4	125.7	126.1	126.5	127.1	127.6	133.1
Trucking and warehousing.....	707.0	705.4	702.0	687.5	684.5	684.2	680.1	683.7	685.4	680.4	690.4	698.5	729.5	724.4	699.1
Other transportation and services.....	658.3	659.5	666.2	659.2	663.7	667.3	665.4	669.8	668.8	643.8	658.4	655.5	676.0	669.9	666.9
Buslines, except local.....	46.3	47.0	47.9	48.4	48.6	48.2	48.6	48.5	48.5	48.5	49.1	50.8	51.2	52.2	52.4
Air transportation (common carrier).....	104.4	104.3	105.0	104.4	106.4	105.7	105.3	105.3	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	105.7	104.4	97.1
Communication.....	738	736	736	738	744	747	741	741	742	742	742	744	747	747	720
Telephone.....	694.3	693.9	696.2	702.7	705.1	698.8	698.6	699.6	700.0	700.0	700.5	701.3	704.0	702.2	678.4
Telegraph.....	40.8	41.0	41.2	40.9	41.2	41.2	41.4	41.5	40.9	40.9	40.9	42.1	42.7	43.7	40.4
Other public utilities.....	582	583	585	590	594	594	588	582	581	580	578	578	579	578	566
Gas and electric utilities.....	558.7	560.0	564.4	568.7	568.7	568.7	563.3	557.1	556.3	555.2	553.9	554.5	555.5	554.2	543.3
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	24.4	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.5	25.5	24.8	24.4	24.5	24.3	23.8	23.6	23.7	23.9	22.6
Wholesale and retail trade	11,327	10,787	10,581	10,480	10,350	10,377	10,414	10,375	10,496	10,305	10,310	10,421	11,361	10,533	10,281
Wholesale trade.....	2,837	2,841	2,815	2,786	2,781	2,780	2,757	2,746	2,762	2,780	2,792	2,794	2,830	2,782	2,743
Retail trade.....	8,490	7,946	7,766	7,694	7,569	7,597	7,657	7,629	7,734	7,525	7,518	7,627	8,531	7,751	7,537
General merchandise stores.....	1,904.5	1,626.6	1,409.8	1,359.6	1,289.7	1,290.4	1,325.1	1,339.3	1,408.6	1,318.8	1,304.6	1,368.8	1,960.4	1,447.2	1,446.1
Food and liquor stores.....	1,455.6	1,438.0	1,427.7	1,413.2	1,405.1	1,413.9	1,421.6	1,416.3	1,419.6	1,398.5	1,406.4	1,401.1	1,428.7	1,387.8	1,346.1
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	817.0	807.8	801.3	803.9	809.8	812.1	811.7	808.8	807.7	811.8	818.2	824.9	839.3	812.5	767.8
Apparel and accessories stores.....	721.1	630.0	612.7	594.5	547.9	557.3	595.6	600.0	659.0	574.1	563.1	583.7	720.7	602.0	589.1
Other retail trade.....	3,591.5	3,543.4	3,514.7	3,522.5	3,516.4	3,523.4	3,502.7	3,464.6	3,438.6	3,421.8	3,425.7	3,448.9	3,582.2	3,501.9	3,388.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,114	2,108	2,110	2,115	2,126	2,126	2,104	2,081	2,075	2,057	2,044	2,033	2,040	2,025	1,957
Banks and trust companies.....	526.5	525.7	527.2	534.2	534.6	534.6	525.6	521.3	522.6	520.3	516.1	515.8	506.3	480.0	
Security dealers and exchanges.....	69.9	69.2	68.8	69.2	68.3	66.8	66.8	65.8	65.4	64.8	64.4	63.9	64.1	65.7	65.1
Insurance carriers and agents.....	783.6	782.3	782.0	785.9	785.3	775.7	770.9	771.2	768.4	764.9	759.4	761.4	740.8	704.8	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	727.8	733.0	737.3	736.9	737.7	736.1	723.2	715.4	701.1	694.3	693.3	699.0	712.5	707.1	
Service and miscellaneous	5,475	5,509	5,549	5,606	5,634	5,638	5,601	5,563	5,506	5,406	5,380	5,377	5,435	5,486	5,423
Hotels and lodging places.....	467.7	478.8	478.8	478.8	478.2	478.2	478.1	478.1	478.0	474.3	473.5	466.7	474.7	510.2	493.3
Personal services.....															
Laundries.....	328.0	329.5	329.1	332.2	337.9	337.9	337.3	333.6	330.8	328.8	330.0	332.6	334.8	339.2	340.2
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	165.3	166.4	163.4	161.6	167.4	172.3	171.3	170.9	170.9	164.4	163.2	164.5	167.2	167.6	166.0
Motion pictures.....	228.6	234.4	237.4	237.1	236.2	236.0	235.7	233.4	233.4	225.0	223.2	223.8	225.2	232.7	240.1
Government	7,163	6,887	6,865	6,738	6,454	6,467	6,625	6,701	6,699	6,667	6,639	6,659	6,955	6,645	6,609
Federal.....	2,468	2,170	2,147	2,141	2,156	2,161	2,164	2,160	2,168	2,173	2,175	2,184	2,480	2,305	2,420
State and local ⁴	4,695	4,717	4,718	4,597	4,298	4,306	4,461	4,541	4,531	4,494	4,464	4,475	4,475	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: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Nondurable goods include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, paid volunteer firemen and elected officials of small local units.

See NOTE on p. 231.

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

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954												1953	Annual average		
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1953	1952	
Mining:																
Metal.....		78.5	76.1	75.4	84.4	86.2	85.3	84.8	84.2	87.2	88.7	90.0	91.1	91.3	86.6	
Iron.....		25.4	27.6	28.8	29.5	30.4	30.1	30.9	30.4	31.5	32.5	33.5	34.9	35.1	29.3	
Copper.....		24.0	20.7	18.6	24.2	24.3	24.3	23.4	23.2	24.8	24.9	25.1	25.2	24.5	22.9	
Lead and zinc.....		11.6	11.2	11.4	12.7	13.0	12.8	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.5	13.5	12.9	14.8	18.5	
Anthracite.....		29.2	29.2	21.4	21.6	21.3	21.9	26.0	35.4	38.0	41.5	42.8	45.0	49.1	59.5	
Bituminous-coal.....		185.6	185.3	186.7	189.2	182.2	195.1	194.9	200.8	217.8	232.7	241.2	246.7	264.5	304.4	
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:																
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		126.1	127.4	131.5	135.7	136.5	134.2	129.0	128.7	128.4	128.9	128.4	128.8	131.4	129.0	
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		88.0	89.0	89.7	89.9	90.2	89.0	88.6	86.6	84.5	83.8	84.3	89.1	90.6	89.9	
Manufacturing:	12,702	12,711	12,652	12,611	12,449	12,212	12,480	12,437	12,590	12,818	12,906	13,002	13,319	13,850	13,144	
Durable goods ²	7,283	7,252	7,133	7,015	6,933	6,917	7,177	7,208	7,309	7,430	7,520	7,616	7,791	8,167	7,539	
Nondurable goods ³	5,419	5,459	5,519	5,596	5,516	5,295	5,303	5,229	5,281	5,388	5,386	5,386	5,528	5,683	5,604	
Ordnance and accessories.....	109.2	108.9	111.9	114.0	112.9	116.6	120.3	125.2	136.8	150.4	164.5	176.5	183.6	186.3	135.0	
Food and kindred products.....	1,054.8	1,066.3	1,168.8	1,251.6	1,224.0	1,142.3	1,078.7	1,031.1	1,011.1	1,009.1	1,009.1	1,024.2	1,062.7	1,133.5	1,137.2	
Meat products.....		262.5	262.2	257.0	250.7	245.9	246.9	238.6	241.1	246.0	249.7	256.4	267.1	254.9	252.9	
Dairy products.....		75.2	76.8	80.5	85.3	88.2	88.2	84.0	80.2	76.6	74.1	73.4	74.4	80.7	82.7	
Canning and preserving.....		176.1	233.5	332.2	306.3	225.3	165.4	144.2	135.2	125.9	125.3	132.0	143.7	204.5	197.9	
Grain-mill products.....		85.8	88.1	90.9	90.8	91.7	91.3	87.9	80.6	84.7	85.8	85.7	85.2	87.3	93.2	
Bakery products.....		174.4	175.1	172.9	174.2	175.5	173.5	171.9	174.2	174.4	174.7	173.1	178.6	180.1	181.6	
Sugar.....		44.9	41.0	26.7	26.0	24.3	23.8	23.8	23.0	22.1	23.2	24.7	26.9	28.6	28.0	
Confectionery and related products.....		73.4	75.3	71.5	60.5	58.1	61.2	60.3	62.0	65.5	67.0	69.0	70.4	71.6	71.6	
Beverages.....		118.3	118.6	122.1	126.8	132.5	127.3	121.8	117.1	115.1	111.9	115.1	119.7	126.2	129.3	
Miscellaneous food products.....		95.7	98.2	97.8	98.9	100.8	101.1	98.6	97.7	98.8	97.4	94.8	97.5	100.9	99.9	
Tobacco manufactures.....	102.0	102.8	111.6	110.3	102.0	82.9	82.4	81.5	81.7	84.0	89.9	97.2	104.3	95.1	96.7	
Cigarettes.....		30.0	29.7	29.4	29.2	28.8	28.7	28.3	28.6	28.7	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.4	27.5	
Cigars.....		39.0	38.7	38.7	37.9	36.1	37.9	37.5	37.2	37.9	38.5	37.5	38.8	38.5	39.0	
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	7.3	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		27.2	36.6	35.5	28.2	11.4	9.1	9.0	9.1	10.7	15.8	24.2	29.9	21.4	22.9	
Textile-mill products.....	998.3	992.9	988.0	986.5	981.3	953.0	980.9	968.6	979.0	989.0	994.6	996.5	1,028.2	1,092.6	1,100.5	
Scouring and combing plants.....		4.5	4.7	5.3	5.8	5.7	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	6.1	5.9	
Yarn and thread mills.....		116.4	115.0	114.5	114.3	111.0	114.7	113.1	115.3	115.7	116.2	118.7	123.9	134.9	139.8	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		455.1	453.1	452.7	452.0	442.1	456.8	451.5	455.2	460.1	463.2	466.0	477.0	504.1	508.6	
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		25.6	25.4	25.3	25.1	24.8	25.5	25.3	25.7	25.5	25.3	25.5	26.4	27.9	27.8	
Knitting mills.....		204.0	204.2	204.4	201.7	192.0	197.0	192.2	191.6	193.0	193.5	190.0	198.6	215.2	215.6	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		78.4	77.4	76.7	75.4	74.8	75.2	75.5	76.6	77.5	77.8	77.5	79.9	82.3	83.0	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		42.6	42.9	42.8	41.7	40.6	41.1	41.0	43.8	44.3	45.0	44.9	45.9	48.6	47.2	
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		12.4	12.3	13.0	13.0	12.6	13.0	12.5	12.2	13.8	14.0	13.9	14.6	15.2	14.9	
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		53.9	53.0	51.8	52.3	49.4	52.6	52.4	53.7	54.5	55.1	55.4	56.7	58.4	57.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,053.1	1,051.6	1,049.7	1,053.1	1,049.5	979.8	987.0	984.9	1,029.7	1,100.5	1,087.6	1,061.6	1,083.5	1,102.1	1,074.7	
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		106.1	109.9	114.3	115.2	106.6	108.2	105.3	110.2	120.8	121.5	119.2	120.5	121.1	116.9	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		275.4	275.8	272.7	268.7	247.6	262.4	261.4	267.7	275.0	270.6	268.1	275.2	287.3	266.2	
Women's outerwear.....		312.6	305.1	312.1	317.0	295.9	283.6	286.8	314.2	349.4	344.4	332.9	330.5	322.7	329.3	
Women's, children's undergarments.....		102.5	101.8	99.7	96.0	89.5	95.1	97.2	98.8	99.2	99.0	96.2	98.3	102.5	97.9	
Millinery.....		16.0	18.0	18.7	18.2	14.2	10.9	13.1	17.9	23.6	22.2	20.2	17.7	19.1	20.5	
Children's outerwear.....		67.2	68.5	68.7	69.5	68.8	69.0	63.0	63.0	68.0	67.4	65.0	64.9	65.5	62.8	
Fur goods.....		10.3	8.7	9.1	8.9	9.2	9.9	8.2	6.3	6.9	7.3	7.5	9.7	9.3	10.7	
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		56.8	56.5	55.6	54.4	50.2	50.9	49.4	50.3	52.8	51.9	49.8	54.2	56.8	57.7	
Other fabricated textile products.....		104.7	105.4	102.2	101.6	97.8	97.0	100.5	101.3	104.8	103.3	102.7	112.5	117.8	112.9	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	694.1	717.3	720.1	696.8	613.1	603.7	700.7	678.5	648.7	642.6	627.3	616.9	653.5	705.3	719.1	
Logging camps and contractors.....		123.2	123.1	104.8	88.6	84.6	117.8	108.3	89.9	89.6	78.6	67.6	82.2	94.8	93.2	
Sawmills and planing mills.....		379.1	380.8	377.6	331.1	323.8	372.0	361.3	350.8	346.8	343.3	343.7	359.0	387.1	406.7	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		114.4	114.5	113.5	96.3	96.4	107.4	105.5	103.3	101.4	100.5	100.6	104.0	110.5	106.4	
Wooden containers.....		54.0	55.0	54.1	52.1	52.9	56.4	56.1	56.4	56.4	56.7	56.8	58.4	60.7	59.3	
Miscellaneous wood products.....		46.6	46.7	46.8	45.0	46.0	47.1	47.3	48.3	48.4	48.2	48.2	49.9	52.2	53.3	
Furniture and fixtures.....	297.4	299.2	298.5	295.5	287.6	272.2	274.5	276.5	282.7	290.0	291.7	293.2	301.4	319.0	309.3	
Household furniture.....		219.6	219.1	215.9	208.8	196.9	196.0	198.6	204.3	209.3	209.1	208.5	215.8	233.0	225.5	
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		33.5	33.3	33.9	33.7	31.9	32.1	31.9	32.1	32.9	33.5	33.9	34.3	35.0	34.5	
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		25.9	25.6	25.4	24.9	23.1	25.2	24.9	25.2	26.0	26.8	27.8	27.9	27.8	26.5	
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		20.2	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.3	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.8	22.3	23.0	23.4	23.3	22.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954												1953	Annual average		
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1953	1952	
Manufacturing—Continued																
Paper and allied products	439.8	440.6	440.0	440.9	435.9	429.9	435.6	432.5	432.7	435.9	436.5	437.5	442.4	441.0	420.9	
Newspapers	217.7	217.6	220.0	218.8	217.1	219.5	219.5	217.9	217.3	218.6	218.3	218.7	220.7	218.9	215.7	
Pulp, paper, and paper board mills	124.6	124.0	122.9	119.1	114.9	117.2	117.2	116.3	116.3	118.0	119.1	119.9	122.3	122.2	109.9	
Paper board containers and boxes	98.3	98.4	98.0	98.0	98.0	97.9	98.9	98.3	99.1	99.3	99.1	98.9	99.4	99.9	95.3	
Other paper and allied products																
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	526.6	524.1	524.8	523.3	513.8	512.9	518.5	514.7	516.4	516.8	513.6	514.2	524.5	513.3	500.5	
Newspapers	148.2	148.4	147.3	145.1	145.2	147.9	146.6	145.8	145.9	143.3	142.4	147.8	145.1	143.5		
Periodicals	25.6	26.1	25.8	25.0	24.8	25.5	25.6	26.0	26.3	26.0	26.3	26.0	26.3	26.6	27.5	
Books	31.4	31.8	31.9	31.1	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.5	30.3	30.3	30.3	30.1	29.7	28.2	
Commercial printing	169.5	169.6	170.4	166.7	167.3	167.9	166.5	168.0	168.1	168.6	170.9	172.8	167.5	163.0		
Lithographing	46.5	46.5	46.0	45.3	44.6	45.5	45.6	45.7	45.2	45.3	44.7	46.2	44.4	44.2		
Greeting cards	16.6	16.0	15.8	15.3	15.2	15.0	14.0	13.8	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.4	15.3	15.0	14.1	
Bookbinding and related industries	34.3	34.6	34.8	35.1	34.9	34.7	34.5	34.8	34.7	34.5	33.8	34.6	35.1	33.9		
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services		52.0	51.8	51.3	50.2	50.2	51.4	51.3	51.9	52.4	52.1	52.3	51.4	50.1	48.2	
Chemicals and allied products	527.6	528.3	528.9	524.3	515.7	512.7	517.2	525.3	533.8	538.6	536.1	539.5	540.1	551.4	536.9	
Industrial inorganic chemicals	68.2	68.2	67.3	67.5	67.2	67.4	67.1	66.7	66.8	66.5	67.0	67.1	67.1	65.9	62.2	
Industrial organic chemicals	204.7	202.0	200.9	201.1	201.2	201.3	201.0	201.7	204.3	207.1	214.1	217.3	222.0	203.9		
Drugs and medicines	57.5	57.8	57.5	56.5	56.0	56.0	56.2	56.6	57.2	57.7	57.5	57.5	54.1	56.9	61.3	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	31.6	31.7	32.0	31.6	31.1	31.6	31.7	32.0	32.2	32.2	31.8	31.1	32.1	32.0		
Paints, pigments, and fillers	45.5	45.4	45.7	45.9	45.6	45.7	45.6	46.0	45.9	45.8	45.8	46.2	47.4	46.5		
Gum and wood chemicals	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.9	6.8	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9		
Fertilizers	25.0	26.1	25.3	23.1	21.9	24.5	31.7	38.4	38.1	31.7	26.6	24.8	29.0	29.2		
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	31.6	32.7	30.4	25.9	25.3	26.0	26.7	28.4	30.0	31.1	32.6	33.9	31.3	32.9		
Miscellaneous chemicals	57.1	58.0	58.2	57.6	57.5	57.9	58.2	57.0	57.0	56.9	57.0	58.5	59.9	61.9		
Products of petroleum and coal	173.2	174.3	174.5	177.1	179.3	181.2	181.1	178.6	176.2	176.5	177.6	177.8	180.7	186.5	182.6	
Petroleum refining	135.1	135.1	137.2	139.1	140.6	140.3	138.4	137.0	137.2	137.7	137.7	137.7	139.4	142.4	140.2	
Coke and other petroleum and coal products		39.2	39.4	39.9	40.2	40.6	40.8	40.2	39.2	39.3	39.9	40.1	41.3	44.1	42.4	
Rubber products	207.9	206.6	204.2	198.9	177.0	173.1	198.4	197.0	195.2	199.4	202.9	205.7	208.7	220.8	211.7	
Tires and inner tubes	85.6	86.5	85.2	68.0	67.3	85.0	83.9	83.2	84.7	85.3	86.4	86.7	93.0	92.9		
Rubber footwear	22.2	21.9	21.0	20.5	20.1	19.8	19.8	19.2	19.6	20.5	21.5	22.9	23.7	22.9		
Other rubber products	98.8	95.8	92.7	88.5	85.7	93.6	93.3	92.8	95.1	97.1	97.8	99.1	104.1	96.0		
Leather and leather products	335.7	331.7	328.7	330.0	337.2	327.0	323.6	315.1	325.1	337.7	338.6	331.9	332.4	346.7	342.5	
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	38.4	38.4	38.1	38.5	38.9	39.1	38.6	38.8	39.8	40.2	40.0	40.0	40.2	42.4	41.9	
Industrial leather belting and packing	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.4	4.3		
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	13.9	13.2	12.6	14.0	14.1	14.2	13.2	14.0	15.1	15.4	15.2	14.9	15.1	15.3		
Footwear (except rubber)	216.9	213.1	216.6	223.8	218.1	216.7	210.8	217.8	225.8	225.4	222.4	219.3	228.8	222.7		
Luggage	12.7	13.6	13.6	13.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	11.3	11.1	12.2	11.6	13.3	14.8	14.7		
Handbags and small leather goods	31.2	31.3	30.1	29.2	25.7	23.3	23.7	26.7	29.6	30.0	27.8	28.0	28.5	27.0		
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	15.1	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.3	14.3	13.4	12.9	12.6	11.7	11.0	12.9	15.6	16.7		
Stone, clay, and glass products	439.7	439.7	437.9	437.2	433.8	423.8	427.2	426.9	428.3	429.1	427.2	428.4	447.7	460.2	447.7	
Flat glass	28.8	27.1	25.7	24.7	25.0	24.9	24.7	25.0	25.3	26.2	27.6	27.6	28.3	28.2	26.9	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	75.8	75.9	75.7	76.2	73.6	77.6	77.9	78.4	78.2	77.6	77.4	82.6	84.8	80.4		
Glass products made of purchased glass	14.4	14.2	13.9	13.7	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.7	14.2	14.2	14.6	15.0	15.8	14.6		
Cement, hydraulic	35.7	36.0	36.1	36.0	35.9	32.7	33.7	34.2	34.5	34.2	34.6	35.2	35.2	33.9		
Structural clay products	70.4	70.3	70.6	70.5	70.3	70.5	69.2	68.5	67.7	65.4	66.4	69.8	71.2	73.0		
Pottery and related products	49.1	48.3	48.0	46.4	42.7	45.6	46.4	47.1	48.2	48.3	45.8	48.1	49.8	51.7		
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	84.6	85.0	85.9	86.4	86.0	84.2	83.3	81.4	79.6	78.2	78.1	82.8	86.0	82.3		
Out-stone and stone products	16.6	16.7	16.8	16.8	15.5	16.2	16.3	16.8	16.2	16.0	15.8	16.5	16.2	15.3		
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	64.3	64.4	64.5	63.1	61.9	62.3	62.1	63.2	65.2	67.1	68.1	69.4	72.9	69.5		
Primary metal industries	995.5	989.0	969.1	965.3	967.8	969.0	983.0	975.6	991.1	1,009.6	1,026.7	1,048.8	1,074.3	1,131.5	1,043.7	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	488.7	481.2	485.0	483.5	485.4	488.1	483.3	490.8	502.0	511.3	522.2	534.0	559.6	486.5		
Iron and steel foundries	187.0	184.5	184.0	186.8	186.4	191.0	190.4	194.2	195.0	196.4	198.9	202.5	219.9	226.7		
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	47.6	45.2	45.5	48.1	48.0	47.6	47.1	47.1	47.6	48.6	48.3	48.3	49.3	46.1		
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	9.2	9.0	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.6	10.0	9.5		
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	84.4	83.2	78.4	87.7	79.6	81.0	80.6	80.9	81.4	83.2	86.7	89.5	92.2	86.2		
Nonferrous foundries	63.5	60.6	58.6	54.5	56.1	58.2	57.6	60.0	63.3	65.1	67.6	70.8	76.4	73.0		
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	108.6	105.4	105.0	105.1	104.4	107.9	107.3	108.8	111.2	113.1	115.8	119.6	124.3	115.7		
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	832.7	839.7	829.2	819.9	819.1	809.2	831.1	833.3	839.5	852.1	863.6	873.5	874.9	932.1	847.5	
Tin cans and other tinware	45.0	40.8	51.3	52.2	50.7	50.2	48.8	47.5	46.1	46.0	46.3	26.4	48.6	48.7		
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	119.7	116.7	113.9	113.8	111.4	117.3	119.3	120.3	123.4	127.4	125.5	126.7	132.9	123.3		
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	97.5	97.9	97.7	95.3	90.1	92.0	89.6	89.2	91.3	91.1	92.2	97.3	107.8	106.0		
Fabricated structural metal products	198.7	202.8	205.4	205.6	206.8	205.7	202.8	201.7	201.0	201.3	203.1	209.0	209.4	194.1		
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	189.8	182.2	175.2	175.9	175.9	185.2	191.1	195.3	200.2	205.3	209.1	211.5	219.0	175.2		
Lighting fixtures	37.2	35.2	33.4	32.9	32.6	34.2	34.3	35.5	36.6	37.6	38.4	39.4	41.2	37.2		
Fabricated wire products	45.9	43.9	42.2	42.1	42.0	43.5	44.3	45.0	45.8	46.4	48.5	52.0	54.3	49.9		
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	105.9	103.7	100.8	101.3	99.7	103.0	103.1	105.0	107.7	108.5	110.4	112.6	119.1	113.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

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

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1954												1953	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1953	1952
Manufacturing—Continued															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,101.9	1,094.7	1,091.3	1,095.1	1,092.5	1,108.4	1,150.6	1,165.0	1,186.6	1,201.9	1,219.8	1,230.0	1,238.4	1,301.5	1,279.9
Engines and turbines.....	49.5	51.6	49.6	49.8	49.8	52.3	53.3	54.2	54.6	55.8	57.0	58.3	60.6	64.7	63.4
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	100.8	97.8	98.5	98.1	105.0	110.2	110.1	111.6	109.7	105.4	100.9	98.8	125.8	137.0	137.0
Construction and mining machinery.....	84.3	86.1	87.3	87.5	88.5	89.8	89.6	90.4	90.7	90.5	91.5	91.9	99.2	102.4	102.4
Metalworking machinery.....	203.1	202.2	205.0	205.1	209.7	216.1	219.5	224.9	232.2	237.3	241.0	242.0	244.8	235.7	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	118.5	119.2	120.6	120.9	121.0	124.6	125.8	127.8	129.7	130.7	132.1	134.3	138.0	142.6	
General industrial machinery.....	150.0	149.3	151.2	149.0	149.3	154.1	155.7	158.2	162.2	164.5	167.7	170.7	171.8	167.9	
Office and store machines and devices.....	82.5	83.0	82.1	80.4	80.8	81.7	81.3	82.8	83.6	86.0	86.7	87.9	88.5	89.0	
Service-industry and household machines.....	114.1	113.7	114.1	111.1	112.9	124.6	133.4	138.0	135.6	142.9	142.4	141.3	154.6	140.7	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	191.9	188.4	186.7	190.6	188.9	196.2	195.4	198.3	202.4	205.5	209.4	210.9	214.2	201.3	
Electrical machinery.....	827.7	831.6	817.3	802.0	781.9	765.4	775.8	791.2	810.9	827.4	838.9	855.1	882.7	930.4	817.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	251.6	250.6	244.6	244.4	245.1	253.0	259.2	263.2	268.5	272.7	277.1	282.4	290.7	269.8	
Electrical appliances.....	51.5	51.7	51.4	48.6	47.5	48.3	50.4	52.9	54.6	55.4	57.0	59.0	59.0	46.0	
Insulated wire and cable.....	24.5	24.6	23.8	22.4	21.9	22.7	23.1	23.2	23.4	23.4	24.2	25.5	27.7	25.6	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	59.1	51.7	54.4	51.3	53.3	56.6	57.7	58.9	60.5	62.9	63.9	64.3	67.5	60.8	
Electric lamps.....	24.0	23.7	23.5	23.4	23.4	23.9	24.2	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.9	26.2	24.9	22.0	
Communication equipment.....	386.8	380.8	369.8	357.0	340.4	337.5	342.6	354.3	361.9	364.4	371.9	388.2	422.6	356.6	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	34.1	34.2	34.5	34.8	33.8	33.8	34.0	33.9	33.5	34.6	35.1	37.1	38.1	36.6	
Transportation equipment.....	1,383.8	1,323.3	1,245.8	1,184.1	1,236.6	1,276.5	1,324.1	1,342.4	1,380.4	1,408.6	1,434.6	1,469.8	1,486.8	1,543.6	1,334.2
Automobiles.....	629.6	548.7	478.1	533.5	560.5	593.5	600.9	625.0	637.0	655.0	676.8	707.1	759.9	644.4	
Aircraft and parts.....	551.7	550.7	559.1	555.8	564.9	570.0	575.0	584.5	591.9	596.0	602.3	586.4	576.8	483.5	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	344.5	341.2	346.0	350.3	349.2	348.6	353.3	356.2	355.5	356.2	362.9	346.0	347.8	311.6	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	106.5	107.6	109.1	101.5	109.4	113.4	116.2	121.3	125.5	127.3	127.3	129.1	126.5	98.8	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.5	12.6	9.1	9.3	12.6	12.9	13.2	13.4	13.2	10.4	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	89.1	90.0	91.9	91.7	93.8	95.4	96.4	97.7	98.3	99.6	98.9	97.9	89.3	62.7	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	97.6	102.1	100.7	101.5	108.8	111.1	115.2	115.6	119.5	121.8	125.3	125.9	134.4	134.6	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	81.4	86.9	85.5	85.3	90.7	91.8	95.0	97.2	99.1	102.1	106.2	107.9	114.5	118.1	
Railroad equipment.....	36.4	35.5	37.2	37.0	34.2	41.7	44.1	48.3	53.4	55.2	58.9	59.9	62.9	61.9	
Other transportation equipment.....	8.0	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.5	7.5	9.6	9.8	
Instruments and related products.....	213.9	212.8	213.2	213.6	209.7	210.0	214.8	219.5	223.9	229.4	232.5	237.0	240.8	242.3	227.5
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	28.7	28.1	27.8	27.1	28.4	29.1	30.5	31.7	32.6	33.6	34.1	34.5	34.4	32.2	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	55.2	55.3	54.9	53.4	53.4	51.6	54.0	54.4	55.4	56.0	56.1	57.5	58.1	53.0	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.3	11.7	11.3	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	27.1	27.2	27.5	27.3	27.4	27.7	27.7	28.0	28.8	28.7	29.6	30.2	31.0	29.5	
Ophthalmic goods.....	19.6	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.9	20.2	20.5	20.8	21.3	21.8	21.9	22.2	22.0	22.0	
Photographic apparatus.....	45.6	45.9	46.5	45.5	45.7	45.9	45.7	46.3	47.0	47.1	48.1	48.3	47.5	45.6	
Watches and clocks.....	26.3	26.6	26.8	26.6	26.6	25.6	29.5	30.3	31.7	33.2	33.9	35.6	36.8	33.8	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	386.8	395.3	398.2	391.5	377.6	362.5	375.0	373.9	380.1	389.0	393.2	386.4	407.1	414.8	378.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	46.1	46.0	44.7	41.9	40.4	41.6	41.9	42.6	44.0	45.3	44.8	46.1	43.8	40.4	
Musical instruments and parts.....	14.3	14.3	13.9	13.5	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.7	14.9	13.7	
Toys and sporting goods.....	70.5	75.2	73.8	70.2	67.2	68.6	67.9	67.0	66.8	67.4	64.5	72.3	81.0	69.1	
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies.....	22.4	22.4	22.4	21.9	21.3	22.0	22.1	22.1	22.5	22.4	22.0	22.8	22.3	22.7	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	56.1	56.7	55.6	54.0	49.6	51.7	49.1	50.5	52.3	54.5	52.2	53.9	56.2	50.8	
Fabricated plastic products.....	60.1	58.7	57.3	55.4	53.9	56.9	57.3	58.8	60.6	60.9	62.2	63.7	64.6	56.6	
Other manufacturing industries.....	125.8	124.9	123.8	120.7	117.3	121.3	122.4	125.6	129.0	128.6	126.2	133.6	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 recordkeeping 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. 231.

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	1954: April.....	101.8	135.0
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7	May.....	100.5	135.1
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8	June.....	100.9	136.6
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1952: Average.....	106.3	136.6	July.....	98.7	132.3
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0	1953: Average.....	112.0	151.6	August.....	100.6	135.1
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8				September.....	102.0	138.4
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	1953: December.....	107.7	147.2	October.....	102.3	139.5
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	1954: January.....	105.1	140.8	November.....	102.8	142.8
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	February.....	104.3	140.5	December.....	102.7	
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	March.....	103.6	138.4			

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

See NOTE on p. 231.

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: 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.....	2,168	2,141.9	1,036.0	502.6	603.3	21.8	3.9
May.....	2,160	2,134.2	1,028.6	502.4	603.2	21.8	4.0
June.....	2,164	2,138.1	1,025.2	504.8	608.1	21.9	4.0
July.....	2,161	2,134.7	1,022.1	507.4	605.2	22.1	3.9
August.....	2,156	2,130.1	1,020.6	505.7	603.8	22.0	4.0
September.....	2,141	2,115.1	1,012.6	503.3	599.2	22.0	4.0
October.....	2,147	2,120.5	1,011.1	501.8	607.6	22.1	4.0
November.....	2,170	2,143.7	1,011.7	506.2	625.8	22.1	4.0
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: 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
May.....	226.6	205.8	86.4	9.0	110.4	20.0	.8
June.....	228.7	207.8	87.2	8.9	111.7	20.1	.8
July.....	227.1	206.2	87.2	8.9	110.1	20.2	.7
August.....	226.1	205.2	87.0	8.8	109.4	20.2	.7
September.....	224.5	203.6	86.5	8.7	108.4	20.2	.7
October.....	225.3	204.4	86.8	8.7	108.9	20.2	.7
November.....	225.7	204.8	87.0	8.7	109.1	20.2	.7

¹ Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.

² Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

³ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington standard metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

NOTE.—Beginning with July 1954, approximately 1,200 Howard University and Gallaudet College employees located in the District of Columbia are excluded from Federal Government figures and are included in Service.

See NOTE on p. 231.

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
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.
Continental United States.....	1,463.3	1,465.8	1,580.4	1,691.7	1,861.9	1,924.0	2,070.4	2,181.6	2,174.8	2,169.3	2,033.8	1,508.9	1,115.1	685.8
New England.....	116.1	117.5	128.9	130.6	143.5	147.7	168.3	172.8	160.9	161.2	153.8	118.7	91.6	60.4
Maine.....	11.0	8.2	8.3	9.2	9.9	11.1	16.6	18.1	13.7	14.4	14.9	13.5	10.1	5.8
New Hampshire.....	8.2	9.8	10.8	9.2	9.5	10.6	13.7	12.3	9.7	9.4	10.2	9.3	8.8	4.7
Vermont.....	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.6	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.8	2.7	1.5	1.4
Massachusetts.....	56.9	56.7	60.8	58.5	64.7	68.6	75.2	78.4	76.1	78.3	75.7	60.3	45.9	33.3
Rhode Island.....	12.0	13.5	19.0	18.7	21.2	22.1	26.7	28.3	28.0	27.2	24.5	17.3	13.6	8.3
Connecticut.....	24.6	26.2	27.1	32.1	35.3	31.7	31.8	32.2	30.0	28.3	24.7	15.6	11.7	6.9
Middle Atlantic.....	445.4	445.8	459.1	494.5	575.9	609.7	623.2	622.0	589.4	575.6	563.9	430.1	331.3	223.4
New York.....	194.1	184.5	184.5	196.2	254.7	279.3	275.8	277.3	261.7	264.5	265.1	209.9	168.9	122.6
New Jersey.....	71.3	70.8	69.7	76.3	86.6	89.1	94.9	91.9	87.9	89.0	91.0	65.8	50.0	32.4
Pennsylvania.....	180.0	190.5	204.9	222.0	234.6	241.3	252.5	252.8	239.8	222.1	207.8	154.4	112.4	68.4
East North Central.....	311.4	360.9	424.1	428.9	431.9	426.4	465.7	486.7	480.4	472.3	426.1	318.1	233.2	101.9
Ohio.....	77.7	79.2	87.2	91.7	95.0	97.3	105.3	113.5	116.2	109.3	99.0	72.2	50.2	20.9
Indiana.....	32.6	34.6	40.9	50.0	48.4	51.0	56.8	64.1	67.0	65.8	60.4	40.7	28.4	10.2
Illinois.....	95.0	101.9	113.0	133.9	148.1	161.4	168.0	153.3	124.5	126.9	117.8	86.2	60.4	38.8
Michigan.....	80.3	121.6	159.1	131.0	115.6	89.2	103.9	118.9	129.9	127.8	107.0	83.3	69.4	24.7
Wisconsin.....	25.8	23.6	23.9	22.3	24.8	27.5	31.7	36.9	42.8	42.5	41.9	35.7	24.8	7.3
West North Central.....	78.2	70.8	69.1	71.9	77.5	84.2	103.0	123.1	130.3	127.8	119.7	81.9	56.0	28.7
Minnesota.....	20.2	16.0	15.4	18.0	20.0	23.0	31.6	40.4	41.1	35.3	33.5	19.8	9.8	6.3
Iowa.....	5.7	5.3	5.3	6.5	7.3	8.1	9.6	12.1	15.6	17.1	16.2	10.1	6.2	2.8
Missouri.....	39.4	39.5	38.6	36.5	38.9	41.2	46.6	47.6	43.2	42.0	40.2	32.9	28.8	14.9
North Dakota.....	1.5	.4	.3	.3	.4	.6	1.3	3.6	5.1	5.4	4.2	2.4	.8	.8
South Dakota.....	.8	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.9	1.9	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.4	.4	.4
Nebraska.....	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.8	5.6	7.7	8.9	7.6	4.3	1.9	.8
Kansas.....	8.0	7.2	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	9.2	11.9	14.6	15.8	15.3	11.0	8.1	2.7
South Atlantic.....	147.4	154.4	176.0	205.2	236.1	237.7	241.6	237.9	224.9	221.5	213.6	148.2	113.9	71.3
Delaware.....	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.0	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.0	3.0	2.4	.8
Maryland.....	20.1	20.5	24.5	28.6	31.8	32.3	33.6	32.0	26.8	27.5	24.8	16.5	12.6	6.8
District of Columbia.....	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.6	6.6	7.6	7.5	6.3	4.4	3.4	1.9
Virginia.....	12.0	12.9	15.4	20.1	26.5	30.5	23.8	21.6	23.0	22.4	21.6	14.3	10.3	5.3
West Virginia.....	27.4	29.4	33.2	36.7	40.1	43.3	46.6	47.2	41.4	36.3	32.5	20.5	15.4	12.2
North Carolina.....	29.3	28.6	32.1	38.3	51.5	52.3	58.8	59.1	54.5	54.1	54.6	36.6	28.9	16.7
South Carolina.....	14.4	14.1	14.9	17.1	19.7	18.9	20.7	21.0	20.8	21.1	22.4	15.9	12.6	6.8
Georgia.....	22.0	22.1	24.8	30.1	34.0	34.2	33.8	32.8	31.9	33.7	34.0	25.2	17.0	10.1
Florida.....	14.9	19.7	23.8	26.0	24.4	18.2	15.4	13.6	14.4	14.3	13.4	11.8	11.3	10.7
East South Central.....	108.1	105.1	110.3	127.7	141.9	150.5	156.9	159.8	154.4	151.5	139.7	103.2	77.4	51.9
Kentucky.....	34.4	34.9	37.2	42.9	44.6	49.2	53.9	52.8	49.7	45.3	40.3	30.9	23.0	14.2
Tennessee.....	39.1	37.4	37.7	42.1	48.7	52.1	54.9	57.0	54.9	56.3	52.6	36.9	28.8	18.1
Alabama.....	23.1	22.6	24.6	29.0	31.3	31.7	30.3	31.6	30.4	28.9	26.9	21.3	16.5	12.8
Mississippi.....	11.5	10.2	10.8	13.7	17.3	17.5	17.8	18.4	19.4	21.0	19.9	14.1	9.1	6.8
West South Central.....	64.4	60.0	62.1	71.8	79.0	83.8	93.5	101.9	106.5	107.9	94.1	64.8	47.2	32.6
Arkansas.....	12.1	10.4	10.7	13.3	15.1	15.3	18.3	20.4	20.5	22.1	19.8	13.1	9.2	6.8
Louisiana.....	16.7	15.5	16.2	19.2	22.0	22.4	23.1	24.4	26.0	25.0	22.2	13.9	9.4	9.2
Oklahoma.....	11.5	10.5	10.9	12.2	12.4	13.1	14.9	16.2	17.7	18.8	17.0	12.4	9.3	6.8
Texas.....	24.1	23.6	24.3	27.1	29.5	33.0	37.2	40.9	42.3	42.0	35.1	25.4	19.3	9.8
Mountain.....	23.1	18.3	20.0	21.5	23.7	25.7	33.3	47.4	57.7	60.0	51.6	33.9	19.5	9.6
Montana.....	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	3.3	5.9	7.2	8.4	6.9	3.2	1.3	1.2
Idaho.....	3.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.5	3.8	6.7	9.7	11.8	11.0	7.9	3.8	1.9
Wyoming.....	1.0	.7	.6	.8	1.3	1.2	2.1	3.1	3.9	3.7	2.2	1.1	.4	.2
Colorado.....	3.4	2.5	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.8	5.5	8.0	10.1	9.2	7.8	5.0	3.1	1.0
New Mexico.....	2.8	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.8	5.9	6.5	6.5	5.7	4.4	2.8	.9
Arizona.....	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.9	6.7	7.0	6.5	6.0	4.6	3.8	2.0
Utah.....	3.5	2.7	3.3	4.1	4.4	4.9	6.0	7.8	9.6	10.0	8.7	5.2	2.7	1.5
Nevada.....	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.3	2.5	1.6	.9
Pacific.....	169.3	132.6	130.6	139.6	152.1	158.0	185.2	229.9	270.6	291.5	271.3	209.9	144.9	106.0
Washington.....	36.1	26.5	24.9	25.9	23.0	18.2	23.7	33.9	47.6	63.4	66.1	49.4	34.9	25.3
Oregon.....	20.6	14.4	13.1	14.4	15.8	11.8	15.0	22.9	32.5	42.3	43.9	36.2	23.8	14.9
California.....	112.6	91.7	92.6	99.3	113.3	128.0	146.5	173.1	190.5	185.8	161.3	124.3	86.2	65.8

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382). Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turnover

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

Class of turnover and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation†												
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
1954.....	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	2.9	-----
Quit												
1939 ³	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7
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
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
1949.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
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
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
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
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
1954.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	-----
Discharge												
1939.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
1947.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1948.....	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1949.....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951.....	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1952.....	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1953.....	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2
1954.....	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	-----
Layoff												
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
1947.....	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
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
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
1950.....	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1951.....	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5
1952.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0
1953.....	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5
1954.....	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	-----
Miscellaneous, including military												
1947.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1948.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1949.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950.....	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1951.....	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1952.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953.....	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2
1954.....	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.2	-----
Total accession												
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
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
1948.....	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.9	2.7
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
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
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
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
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
1954.....	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	-----

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 industries ¹

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc. incl. military		Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954
	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954		
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	2.9	3.3	1.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.6	0.2	0.2	3.3	3.6
Durable goods ²	2.9	3.4	.9	1.2	.2	.2	1.6	1.8	.2	.2	3.8	3.9
Nondurable goods ³	2.9	3.0	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	1.5	1.3	.1	.1	2.5	3.0
Ordnance and accessories.....	1.8	3.4	.7	1.0	.1	.1	.8	2.2	.2	.1	1.7	2.5
Food and kindred products.....	4.0	4.2	1.1	1.4	.2	.3	2.5	2.3	.1	.1	2.8	4.2
Meat products.....	3.5	4.6	.8	.9	.2	.3	2.2	3.2	.2	.3	3.6	4.7
Grain-mill products.....	2.7	2.8	.9	1.4	.4	.3	1.2	1.0	.2	.1	1.9	2.6
Bakery products.....	3.1	3.4	1.2	1.7	.2	.4	1.5	1.2	.2	.1	1.9	3.2
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	4.9	4.3	.3	.5	.1	.1	4.4	3.5	.2	.2	2.0	2.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.3	.2	.2	.3	.5	.1	.1	1.3	2.2
Cigarettes.....	1.2	1.7	.7	.8	.3	.2	.1	.7	.1	.1	1.0	2.6
Cigars.....	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.8	.1	.2	.4	.2	.1	.1	1.6	2.2
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.1	1.6	.5	.8	.1	.1	.1	.5	.3	.3	.7	1.1
Textile-mill products.....	2.8	3.4	1.2	1.4	.2	.2	1.2	1.5	.1	.2	3.2	3.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	2.8	3.4	1.2	1.6	.3	.1	1.1	1.5	.1	.1	3.7	4.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.7	3.3	1.3	1.6	.3	.2	.9	1.2	.2	.3	3.2	3.3
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.4	2.9	1.3	1.6	.3	.2	.7	.8	.2	.3	3.1	3.2
Woolen and worsted.....	5.8	7.9	.9	1.2	.2	.3	4.5	6.1	.2	.2	4.8	3.3
Knitting mills.....	3.2	3.4	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	1.6	1.6	.1	.1	2.9	3.3
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.6	.2	.2	.5	.8	.1	.1	2.0	2.2
Seamless hosiery.....	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	.7	.7	.2	.2	3.6	4.5
Knit underwear.....	4.4	4.0	1.3	1.6	.1	.1	3.0	2.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.5	2.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.5	2.2	.9	1.0	.3	.3	1.2	.7	.1	.2	3.6	2.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	2.3	4.1	.6	.7	.1	.3	1.2	2.8	.3	.3	2.1	2.0
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	4.9	3.8	1.9	2.3	.1	.1	2.7	1.2	.1	.1	3.0	3.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	8.0	4.1	1.0	1.7	.2	.1	6.4	2.0	.4	.3	2.5	3.1
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	4.1	3.9	1.8	2.5	.1	.1	2.2	1.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.8	3.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	4.4	5.0	1.5	2.7	.3	.3	2.5	1.8	.1	.3	3.0	4.6
Logging camps and contractors.....	5.8	10.2	2.6	5.5	.6	.5	2.4	3.9	.2	.3	5.0	9.0
Sawmills and planing mills.....	3.6	4.0	1.4	2.2	.3	.3	1.9	1.3	.1	.1	2.6	3.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	1.6	2.2	.9	1.3	.2	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2	2.0	2.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	4.3	3.6	1.2	1.8	.3	.5	2.7	1.1	.2	.3	2.2	3.6
Household furniture.....	4.9	3.8	1.3	2.0	.3	.5	3.3	1.0	.2	.4	2.0	4.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	2.7	3.1	1.0	1.4	.3	.3	1.3	1.2	.2	.3	2.8	2.1
Paper and allied products.....	2.1	2.1	.8	1.1	.2	.2	.9	.6	.1	.2	1.6	3.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.5	1.6	.6	.8	.1	.1	.6	.5	.1	.2	1.2	1.7
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	2.5	2.6	1.2	1.5	.3	.4	.8	.5	.2	.2	2.3	3.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.7	1.6	.6	.6	.1	.1	.8	.8	.1	.1	1.3	1.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.7	1.6	.9	.8	.1	.2	.4	.5	.1	.1	1.6	1.5
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.4	1.3	.3	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	.9	.7	.1	.1	1.1	1.2
Synthetic fibers.....	2.4	1.7	.3	.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.9	1.3	.1	.1	1.8	2.0
Drugs and medicines.....	.8	1.3	.6	.6	.1	.1	(⁴)	.4	.2	.2	.6	.9
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	1.8	1.5	.9	.7	.2	.1	.5	.7	.2	.1	1.0	1.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.7	1.4	.3	.4	.1	(⁴)	.1	.8	.2	.2	.3	.6
Petroleum refining.....	.6	.6	.2	.2	(⁴)	(⁴)	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
Rubber products.....	2.1	2.3	.8	.9	.1	.1	1.0	1.1	.1	.2	3.4	3.8
Tires and inner tubes.....	1.3	2.1	.6	.6	.1	.1	.5	1.2	.2	.2	2.9	2.8
Rubber footwear.....	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	.1	.1	.3	.1	.2	.1	3.0	4.3
Other rubber products.....	2.7	2.6	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.6	1.2	.1	.1	3.9	4.7
Leather and leather products.....	2.5	2.6	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	.8	.7	.1	.2	3.0	2.8
Leather.....	1.3	2.1	.6	.9	.1	.1	.4	1.0	.1	.1	1.5	2.6
Footwear (except rubber).....	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	.9	.7	.1	.2	3.2	2.8
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.1	2.0	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.2	1.0	.1	.1	2.4	2.7
Glass and glass products.....	3.1	2.6	.5	.7	.1	.1	2.4	1.6	.2	.1	3.4	4.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	1.4	1.1	.4	.6	.2	.2	.7	.1	.1	.2	.7	1.0
Structural clay products.....	1.9	2.2	.6	.8	.2	.2	.9	1.1	.2	.1	1.6	2.2
Pottery and related products.....	1.7	1.6	.9	.9	.2	.2	.6	.5	.1	(⁴)	2.1	2.6
Primary metal industries.....	1.8	2.5	.5	.6	.1	.1	.9	1.6	.2	.2	2.5	2.8
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	1.3	1.9	.3	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	.7	1.3	.2	.1	1.8	1.8
Iron and steel foundries.....	2.9	3.4	.8	.8	.2	.2	1.8	2.3	.1	.1	3.7	3.5
Gray-iron foundries.....	2.3	3.6	.8	.9	.2	.2	1.2	2.4	.1	.1	4.2	3.8
Malleable-iron foundries.....	2.1	3.1	1.0	1.2	.3	.2	.6	1.6	.1	.1	5.4	3.8
Steel foundries.....	4.2	3.4	.7	.6	.1	.2	3.2	2.5	.2	.1	2.0	3.0
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc ⁵	1.9	1.9	1.4	.7	.1	.1	.3	.7	.1	.3	2.2	1.9
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	1.0	.9	.4	.4	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	.2	2.0	2.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	2.9	3.2	.9	.8	.3	.3	1.6	1.8	.1	.2	7.1	7.0
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	2.3	3.0	.3	.5	.1	.1	1.8	2.1	.1	.2	2.1	4.0

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		Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954
	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954		
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	3.2	3.9	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.3	2.0	2.4	0.2	0.2	3.0	5.0
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	1.9	2.6	.9	.9	.1	.2	.7	1.3	.2	.2	3.0	4.0
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.4	1.0	.6	.6	.2	.1	.5	.2	.1	(⁴)	1.8	2.2
Handtools.....	1.8	2.5	.5	.5	.1	.1	1.0	1.7	.2	.2	2.0	2.3
Hardware.....	2.1	3.1	1.2	1.2	.2	.3	.5	1.4	.2	.2	3.7	5.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	5.1	4.9	1.2	1.5	.3	.6	3.5	2.6	.1	.2	3.4	4.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	2.6	3.8	1.4	1.3	.5	.7	.6	1.6	.2	.1	4.8	5.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	7.2	5.7	1.0	1.7	.2	.5	5.7	3.4	.2	.2	2.2	3.7
Fabricated structural metal products.....	3.4	4.2	.7	.9	.2	.2	2.3	2.9	.1	.1	2.1	1.9
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	(⁵)	4.4	(⁵)	1.0	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	2.9	(⁵)	.3	(⁵)	9.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	2.3	2.9	.7	.8	.2	.2	1.2	1.7	.2	.2	2.5	2.1
Engines and turbines.....	3.6	2.7	.8	.7	.1	(⁴)	2.5	1.8	.2	.2	3.2	1.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	2.2	3.6	.6	.5	.1	.1	1.1	2.7	.3	.3	5.9	3.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	2.3	2.8	.8	.8	.2	.1	1.2	1.7	.1	.2	1.9	1.6
Metalworking machinery.....	2.1	2.8	.6	.8	.1	.1	1.2	1.6	.1	.2	1.7	1.7
Machine tools.....	2.2	2.6	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.5	1.7	.1	.2	1.2	1.4
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	1.7	2.8	.7	1.1	.2	.1	.6	1.3	.1	.3	1.4	1.1
Machine-tool accessories.....	2.4	3.1	1.0	.9	.2	.2	1.0	1.8	.2	.1	3.2	3.4
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	1.6	2.9	.6	.8	.1	.2	.8	1.8	.1	.1	1.5	1.5
General industrial machinery.....	2.8	2.9	.8	.8	.1	.1	1.7	1.7	.2	.2	1.9	1.9
Office and store machines and devices.....	1.5	2.1	.8	1.1	.1	.2	.5	.6	.1	.2	2.7	2.7
Service-industry and household machines.....	2.8	4.4	.7	.8	.5	.5	1.5	2.7	.3	.4	3.1	2.8
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	1.9	1.9	.6	.8	.2	.2	.9	.7	.2	.2	2.2	2.1
Electrical machinery.....	2.8	2.8	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	1.2	1.1	.1	.3	2.7	2.9
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	1.6	1.9	.6	.6	.1	.1	.7	.9	.2	.2	1.9	1.6
Communication equipment.....	3.3	3.0	1.7	1.6	.3	.2	1.2	.9	.1	.3	3.3	3.3
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	3.7	3.5	1.7	1.7	.3	.3	1.5	1.3	.2	.4	3.1	4.0
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	2.0	1.2	1.3	.7	.1	.1	.3	.2	.3	.3	2.8	1.3
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.6	4.0	.9	1.2	.1	.3	2.3	2.3	.2	.3	2.6	3.3
Transportation equipment.....	3.1	4.2	.9	1.0	.2	.2	1.7	2.8	.3	.3	8.8	6.9
Automobiles.....	2.9	4.6	.8	.6	.1	.1	1.4	3.6	.5	.4	15.5	11.3
Aircraft and parts.....	1.7	2.4	.9	1.2	.1	.2	.6	.9	.1	.2	2.2	2.1
Aircraft.....	1.5	2.3	1.0	1.3	.1	.2	.3	.7	.1	.1	2.4	2.1
Aircraft engines and parts.....	1.9	2.2	.7	.9	.2	.2	.9	.9	.1	.2	1.4	1.9
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	4.6	4.3	.7	1.2	.1	.2	3.7	2.7	.1	.2	.7	.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	3.1	3.9	1.0	1.2	.3	.3	1.6	2.3	.2	.2	2.5	3.2
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(⁵)	12.1	(⁵)	2.0	(⁵)	.6	(⁵)	9.3	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	12.6
Railroad equipment.....	(⁵)	9.5	(⁵)	.9	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	7.8	(⁵)	.6	(⁵)	9.8
Locomotives and parts.....	(⁵)	16.6	(⁵)	.4	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	14.8	(⁵)	1.2	(⁵)	3.4
Railroad and street cars.....	8.7	6.6	1.4	1.1	.3	.2	6.7	4.9	.4	.3	10.2	12.5
Other transportation equipment.....	10.1	3.0	.7	.9	.1	.1	9.2	1.8	.1	.3	.6	.6
Instruments and related products.....	1.6	2.5	.5	1.1	.1	.1	.8	1.1	.3	.3	1.7	1.6
Photographic apparatus.....	1.4	3.3	.5	2.5	(⁴)	(⁴)	.7	.6	.2	.2	.7	.7
Watches and clocks.....	2.7	2.1	.5	.9	.1	.1	1.9	1.0	.2	.1	2.0	2.3
Professional and scientific instruments.....	1.4	2.4	.5	.7	.1	.1	.5	1.2	.3	.3	2.1	2.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	5.5	4.0	1.5	2.1	.3	.3	3.5	1.4	.1	.2	2.9	4.8
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	3.8	2.8	1.1	1.6	.2	.2	2.3	.8	.1	.1	2.7	3.0
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	4.6	4.6	2.8	1.3	.2	.3	1.1	2.5	.5	.4	3.0	2.4
Iron mining.....	3.6	6.5	.1	.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	2.7	5.7	.8	.5	.6	.7
Copper mining.....	(⁵)	2.2	(⁵)	1.3	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	.4	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	3.0
Lead and zinc mining.....	1.0	3.1	.7	1.1	.1	.1	(⁴)	.8	.1	1.2	1.1	2.1
Anthracite mining.....	2.0	1.5	.1	.3	(⁴)	(⁴)	1.4	.9	.4	.2	1.6	3.2
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.4	2.7	.4	.4	(⁴)	(⁴)	.9	2.1	.1	.1	1.1	1.2
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(⁵)	1.5	(⁵)	1.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	.1	(⁵)	1.3
Telegraph.....	(⁵)	1.4	(⁵)	.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	.4	(⁵)	.2	(⁵)	1.4

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.

*Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc—August 1954 rates revised to: 8.0, 0.8, 0.2, 6.8, 0.3, and 2.2, respectively; September 1954 accession rate to 7.6.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or supervisory employees¹

Year and month	Mining																	
	Metal												Coal					
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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	2.48	85.31	34.4	2.48
1953: November	90.72	43.2	2.10	93.44	41.9	2.23	95.63	46.2	2.07	77.99	40.2	1.94	63.49	25.6	2.48	81.17	32.6	2.49
1953: December	92.40	44.0	2.10	92.62	42.1	2.20	97.97	47.1	2.08	84.08	42.9	1.96	64.71	26.2	2.47	82.25	33.3	2.47
1954: January	92.00	43.6	2.11	90.45	41.3	2.19	99.22	46.8	2.12	84.32	42.8	1.97	70.93	28.6	2.48	82.34	33.2	2.48
1954: February	85.49	41.7	2.05	86.03	40.2	2.14	88.56	43.2	2.05	74.64	39.7	1.88	74.84	29.7	2.52	79.04	32.0	2.47
1954: March	82.62	40.5	2.04	83.03	38.8	2.14	83.22	41.2	2.02	73.10	39.3	1.86	63.74	25.6	2.49	73.06	29.7	2.46
1954: April	81.19	39.8	2.04	76.74	36.2	2.12	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.24	39.6	1.90	64.45	26.2	2.46	71.67	28.9	2.48
1954: May	82.00	40.0	2.05	77.80	36.7	2.12	84.25	41.5	2.03	75.76	40.3	1.88	62.74	25.4	2.47	76.32	30.9	2.47
1954: June	83.84	40.7	2.06	81.32	38.0	2.14	87.34	42.4	2.06	74.07	39.4	1.88	96.20	36.3	2.65	83.00	33.2	2.50
1954: July	83.63	40.4	2.07	83.82	38.1	2.20	83.03	40.5	2.05	74.19	40.1	1.85	73.58	29.2	2.52	75.39	30.4	2.48
1954: August	83.85	40.9	2.05	82.94	38.4	2.16	84.22	41.9	2.01	75.20	40.0	1.88	82.50	33.0	2.50	82.09	33.1	2.48
1954: September	84.03	40.4	2.08	80.81	36.4	2.22	87.54	42.7	2.05	74.03	39.8	1.86	56.88	23.6	2.41	81.17	32.6	2.49
1954: October	83.62	40.2	2.08	80.30	36.5	2.20	86.94	42.0	2.07	75.30	40.7	1.85	86.27	34.1	2.63	87.54	35.3	2.48
1954: November	84.24	40.5	2.08	77.92	35.1	2.22	89.20	43.3	2.06	78.21	41.6	1.88	85.26	33.7	2.58	87.79	35.4	2.48
Mining-Continued																		
Year and month	Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)						Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Contract construction					
	Total: Contract construction						Total: Nonbuilding construction			Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
1953: November	94.39	41.4	2.28	76.99	44.5	1.73	93.00	37.2	2.50	91.01	39.4	2.31	86.67	40.5	2.14	94.18	38.6	2.44
1953: December	90.45	40.2	2.25	76.12	44.0	1.73	92.37	36.8	2.51	89.93	39.1	2.30	81.87	38.8	2.11	95.50	39.3	2.43
1954: January	92.80	40.7	2.28	70.93	41.0	1.73	87.12	34.3	2.54	83.88	36.0	2.33	71.69	34.3	2.09	91.02	37.0	2.46
1954: February	91.08	40.3	2.26	73.79	42.9	1.72	92.85	36.7	2.53	91.14	39.8	2.29	81.37	39.5	2.06	97.20	40.0	2.46
1954: March	90.45	40.2	2.25	74.22	42.9	1.73	93.24	37.0	2.52	90.12	39.7	2.27	80.98	39.5	2.05	95.92	39.8	2.41
1954: April	90.45	40.2	2.25	75.08	43.4	1.73	92.87	37.0	2.51	89.60	39.3	2.28	82.53	39.3	2.10	94.71	39.3	2.41
1954: May	94.58	41.3	2.29	77.88	44.5	1.75	94.50	37.5	2.52	93.79	40.6	2.31	88.97	41.0	2.17	97.93	40.3	2.43
1954: June	90.63	40.1	2.26	78.58	44.9	1.75	95.63	38.1	2.51	96.14	41.8	2.30	91.81	42.7	2.15	100.28	41.1	2.44
1954: July	92.57	40.6	2.28	80.46	45.2	1.78	95.63	38.1	2.51	97.29	42.3	2.30	95.26	43.9	2.17	99.39	40.9	2.43
1954: August	93.98	41.4	2.27	79.83	45.1	1.77	95.38	38.0	2.51	97.44	42.0	2.32	93.09	42.7	2.18	100.77	41.3	2.44
1954: September	93.02	40.8	2.28	79.57	44.7	1.78	93.84	36.8	2.55	92.97	39.9	2.33	88.75	40.9	2.17	96.33	39.0	2.47
1954: October	90.85	40.2	2.26	79.92	44.9	1.78	95.74	37.4	2.56	94.13	40.4	2.33	86.62	40.1	2.16	100.53	40.7	2.47
1954: November	91.30	40.4	2.26	78.77	44.5	1.77	94.98	37.1	2.56	95.12	41.0	2.32	90.91	41.7	2.18	98.82	40.5	2.44
Building construction																		
Year and month	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Special-trade contractors								
										Plumbing and heating		Painting and decorating		Electrical work				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
1953: November	93.59	36.7	2.55	88.45	36.7	2.41	97.62	36.7	2.66	101.08	38.0	2.66	88.41	34.4	2.57	114.17	39.1	2.82
1953: December	93.29	36.3	2.57	87.85	36.3	2.42	97.19	36.4	2.67	102.94	38.7	2.68	88.67	34.5	2.57	116.11	39.9	2.91
1954: January	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
1954: February	93.24	36.0	2.59	88.94	36.3	2.45	96.30	35.8	2.69	101.30	37.8	2.68	87.28	33.7	2.59	112.42	38.9	2.89
1954: March	94.28	36.4	2.59	90.41	36.9	2.45	97.11	36.1	2.69	101.68	37.8	2.69	88.58	34.2	2.59	112.42	38.9	2.89
1954: April	94.17	36.5	2.58	89.55	36.7	2.44	97.28	36.3	2.68	101.41	37.7	2.69	89.27	34.6	2.58	110.98	38.4	2.89
1954: May	94.69	36.7	2.58	89.67	36.6	2.45	98.36	36.7	2.68	101.95	37.9	2.69	89.78	34.8	2.58	113.59	38.9	2.92
1954: June	95.72	37.1	2.58	90.04	36.9	2.44	99.70	37.2	2.68	103.41	38.3	2.70	92.04	35.4	2.60	113.39	39.1	2.90
1954: July	95.20	36.9	2.58	89.55	36.7	2.44	99.80	37.1	2.69	103.14	38.2	2.70	92.39	35.4	2.61	112.40	38.1	2.95
1954: August	96.20	37.0	2.60	91.51	36.9	2.48	99.00	37.0	2.70	103.52	38.2	2.71	92.31	35.1	2.63	113.88	39.0	2.92
1954: September	94.32	36.0	2.62	89.00	35.6	2.50	98.10	36.2	2.71	102.92	37.7	2.73	92.57	34.8	2.66	110.08	37.7	2.92
1954: October	96.26	36.6	2.63	91.62	36.5	2.51	99.46	36.7	2.71	103.63	38.1	2.72	92.75	35.0	2.65	115.05	39.0	2.95
1954: November	94.58	36.1	2.62	89.86	35.8	2.51	98.37	36.3	2.71	100.27	37.0	2.71	91.61	34.7	2.64	111.45	38.3	2.91
Special-trade contractors—Con.																		
Year and month	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Manufacturing								
										Durable goods ²		Nondurable goods ²		Total: Ordnance and accessories		Food and kindred products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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
1953: November	93.70	35.9	2.61	71.60	40.0	1.79	76.73	40.6	1.89	63.73	39.1	1.63	76.21	39.9	1.91	68.31	41.4	1.65
1953: December	91.00	34.6	2.63	72.36	40.2	1.80	77.52	40.8	1.90	64.45	39.3	1.64	78.94	40.9	1.93	68.15	41.3	1.65
1954: January	83.21	31.4	2.65	70.92	39.4	1.80	76.59	40.1	1.91	63.63	38.5	1.65	77.60	40.0	1.94	68.71	40.9	1.68
1954: February	90.90	34.3	2.65	71.28	39.6	1.80	76.38	40.2	1.90	64.02	38.8	1.65	78.40	40.0	1.96	67.64	40.5	1.67
1954: March	91.87	34.8	2.64	70.71	39.5	1.79	76.00	40.0	1.90	64.02	38.8	1.65	79.19	40.2	1.97	67.87	40.4	1.68
1954: April	93.10	35.4	2.63	70.20	39.0	1.80	75.43	39.7	1.90	62.87	39.2	1.65	78.21	39.7	1.97	67.54	40.2	1.68
1954: May	94.68	36.0	2.63	71.13	39.3	1.81	76.21	39.9	1.91	63.91	38.5	1.66	78.80	40.0	1.97	68.54	40.8	1.68
1954: June	95.89	36.6	2.62	71.68	39.6	1.81	76.40	40.0	1.91	64.57	38.9	1.66	79.40	40.1	1.98	69.55	41.4	1.68
1954: July	96.15	36.7	2.62	70.92	39.4	1.80	75.83	39.7	1.91	64.74	39.0	1.66	79.80	40.1	1.99	69.72	41.5	1.68
1954: August	96.10	36.4	2.64	71.06	39.7	1.79	76.59	40.1	1.91	64.68	39.2	1.65	80.20	40.1	2.00	67.57	41.2	1.64
1954: September	94.08	35.5	2.65															

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																										
	Food and kindred products—Continued																										
	Meat products ⁴			Meatpacking, whole-sale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products ⁴			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices											
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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.....	\$70.30	41.6	\$1.69	\$73.39	41.7	\$1.76	\$69.72	42.0	\$1.66	\$63.80	44.0	\$1.45	\$66.41	45.8	\$1.45	\$64.09	43.6	\$1.47									
1953: Average.....	74.57	41.2	1.81	77.64	41.3	1.88	73.39	41.7	1.76	68.05	43.9	1.55	69.77	45.9	1.52	68.53	43.1	1.59									
November.....	82.51	43.2	1.91	87.20	43.6	2.00	76.68	42.6	1.80	67.94	43.0	1.58	68.25	44.9	1.52	68.88	42.0	1.64									
December.....	76.54	41.6	1.84	80.03	41.9	1.91	74.34	41.3	1.80	68.73	43.5	1.58	69.00	45.1	1.53	71.28	43.2	1.65									
1954: January.....	76.78	41.5	1.85	80.60	42.2	1.91	73.98	41.1	1.80	69.39	43.1	1.61	70.84	45.7	1.55	69.64	41.7	1.67									
February.....	73.05	39.7	1.84	75.22	39.8	1.89	73.35	40.3	1.82	69.71	43.3	1.61	70.20	45.0	1.56	71.40	42.5	1.68									
March.....	73.05	39.7	1.84	75.81	39.9	1.90	72.44	39.8	1.82	69.12	43.2	1.60	70.04	44.9	1.56	70.72	42.6	1.66									
April.....	72.68	39.5	1.84	74.86	39.4	1.90	73.93	40.4	1.83	68.85	43.3	1.59	70.51	45.2	1.56	70.38	42.4	1.66									
May.....	74.74	40.4	1.85	76.97	40.3	1.91	76.36	41.5	1.84	69.01	43.4	1.59	71.75	45.7	1.57	69.63	42.2	1.65									
June.....	75.85	41.0	1.85	78.50	41.1	1.91	76.41	41.3	1.85	71.36	44.6	1.60	75.05	47.2	1.59	72.14	43.2	1.67									
July.....	77.98	41.7	1.87	81.09	41.8	1.94	77.83	42.3	1.84	71.81	44.6	1.61	74.08	46.3	1.60	74.26	44.2	1.68									
August.....	76.07	40.9	1.86	78.91	41.1	1.92	76.96	41.6	1.85	69.55	43.2	1.61	71.42	45.2	1.58	70.81	42.4	1.67									
September.....	77.87	41.2	1.89	81.14	41.4	1.96	76.78	41.5	1.85	71.07	43.6	1.63	74.54	46.3	1.61	72.84	43.1	1.69									
October.....	78.02	41.5	1.88	81.71	41.9	1.95	76.30	40.8	1.87	70.47	43.5	1.62	70.31	44.5	1.58	71.74	42.7	1.68									
November.....	83.42	43.0	1.94	87.47	43.3	2.02	79.95	42.3	1.89	68.59	42.6	1.61	70.28	44.2	1.59	70.98	42.0	1.69									
	Canning and preserving ⁴			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products ⁴			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds											
1952: Average.....	\$51.88	39.3	\$1.32	\$45.57	31.0	\$1.47	\$54.12	41.0	\$1.32	\$69.15	44.9	\$1.54	\$71.71	45.1	\$1.59	\$67.62	46.0	\$1.47									
1953: Average.....	53.18	39.1	1.36	45.00	29.8	1.51	55.76	40.7	1.37	71.88	44.1	1.63	75.65	44.5	1.70	69.30	45.0	1.64									
November.....	49.95	37.0	1.35	40.17	26.6	1.51	52.80	39.4	1.34	72.04	43.4	1.66	79.20	45.0	1.76	68.77	43.8	1.67									
December.....	53.44	37.9	1.41	47.17	29.3	1.61	55.16	39.4	1.40	72.38	43.6	1.66	77.26	44.4	1.74	70.18	44.7	1.67									
1954: January.....	55.04	37.7	1.46	50.33	30.5	1.65	57.67	39.7	1.45	73.81	44.2	1.67	79.73	45.3	1.76	71.10	45.0	1.58									
February.....	54.38	37.5	1.45	42.41	27.9	1.52	57.67	39.5	1.46	72.65	43.5	1.67	77.08	44.3	1.74	69.52	44.0	1.58									
March.....	53.95	36.7	1.47	41.27	26.8	1.54	57.13	38.6	1.48	71.38	43.0	1.66	73.36	42.9	1.71	70.28	44.2	1.69									
April.....	52.85	36.2	1.46	42.63	27.5	1.55	55.63	38.1	1.46	71.94	43.6	1.65	74.70	44.2	1.69	70.47	44.6	1.58									
May.....	54.72	38.0	1.44	46.63	29.7	1.57	57.31	39.8	1.44	73.37	44.2	1.66	76.39	43.9	1.74	70.53	45.5	1.55									
June.....	53.27	38.6	1.38	44.87	31.6	1.42	56.70	40.5	1.40	76.32	45.7	1.67	78.23	44.7	1.75	74.10	47.5	1.56									
July.....	54.77	39.4	1.39	56.36	36.6	1.54	54.94	40.1	1.37	76.73	45.4	1.69	81.35	45.7	1.78	72.85	46.4	1.57									
August.....	55.89	40.5	1.38	45.60	30.4	1.50	57.82	41.6	1.39	74.42	44.3	1.68	79.57	44.7	1.78	72.05	45.6	1.58									
September.....	56.30	40.8	1.38	46.66	30.7	1.52	58.38	42.0	1.39	77.92	45.3	1.72	84.64	46.0	1.84	73.92	46.2	1.60									
October.....	52.99	38.4	1.38	38.09	27.4	1.39	55.60	40.0	1.39	75.31	44.3	1.70	82.45	45.3	1.82	72.19	45.4	1.59									
November.....	52.68	37.1	1.42	43.20	26.5	1.63	55.30	39.5	1.40	75.77	43.8	1.73	84.55	45.7	1.85	71.77	44.3	1.62									
	Bakery products ⁴			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar ⁴			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar											
1952: Average.....	\$61.57	41.6	\$1.48	\$63.38	41.7	\$1.52	\$56.17	41.3	\$1.36	\$64.41	42.1	\$1.53	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$65.94	42.0	\$1.57									
1953: Average.....	64.84	41.3	1.57	66.24	41.4	1.60	58.92	41.2	1.43	71.18	42.4	1.64	74.94	42.1	1.78	69.80	42.3	1.65									
November.....	65.60	41.0	1.60	67.57	41.2	1.64	58.55	40.1	1.46	74.21	42.5	1.63	72.90	42.5	1.80	77.12	43.5	1.59									
December.....	66.42	41.0	1.62	68.15	41.3	1.65	58.36	39.7	1.47	74.41	42.7	1.56	75.06	41.7	1.80	77.24	47.1	1.64									
1954: January.....	66.10	40.8	1.62	67.49	40.9	1.65	60.20	40.4	1.49	73.44	42.7	1.72	73.78	40.1	1.84	78.85	44.8	1.76									
February.....	66.42	41.0	1.62	67.65	41.0	1.65	61.09	41.0	1.49	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.31	39.3	1.84	75.78	42.1	1.80									
March.....	66.50	40.8	1.63	67.49	40.9	1.65	61.66	40.3	1.53	76.79	42.9	1.79	82.53	43.9	1.89	70.20	39.0	1.80									
April.....	67.08	40.9	1.64	68.39	41.2	1.66	60.83	39.5	1.56	68.99	39.2	1.76	72.31	39.3	1.84	66.97	37.0	1.81									
May.....	67.65	41.0	1.65	69.14	41.4	1.67	60.68	39.4	1.54	72.92	41.2	1.77	77.33	41.8	1.85	71.38	40.1	1.78									
June.....	68.31	41.4	1.65	69.72	41.5	1.68	63.24	40.8	1.55	72.63	41.5	1.75	76.86	42.0	1.83	70.88	40.5	1.75									
July.....	68.64	41.1	1.67	70.21	41.3	1.70	61.75	40.1	1.54	72.57	41.0	1.77	77.15	41.7	1.85	70.80	40.0	1.77									
August.....	68.14	40.8	1.67	70.04	41.2	1.70	60.76	39.2	1.55	71.75	41.0	1.75	75.62	41.1	1.84	72.16	41.0	1.76									
September.....	68.88	41.0	1.68	70.62	41.3	1.71	62.40	40.0	1.56	72.75	41.1	1.77	77.00	41.4	1.86	71.28	40.5	1.76									
October.....	68.38	40.7	1.68	70.11	41.0	1.71	61.93	39.7	1.56	68.06	41.5	1.64	74.03	39.8	1.86	67.78	42.9	1.58									
November.....	68.14	40.8	1.67	70.04	41.2	1.70	61.00	39.1	1.56	78.53	49.7	1.58	81.32	42.8	1.90	84.24	52.0	1.62									
	Confectionery and related products ⁴			Confectionery			Beverages ⁴			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors											
1952: Average.....	\$52.27	39.9	\$1.31	\$50.67	39.9	\$1.27	\$71.14	41.6	\$1.71	\$55.73	43.2	\$1.29	\$82.20	41.1	\$2.00	\$70.88	39.6	\$1.79									
1953: Average.....	53.45	39.3	1.36	51.74	39.2	1.32	76.04	41.1	1.85	60.49	42.6	1.42	89.79	41.0	2.19	71.42	38.4	1.86									
November.....	53.45	39.3	1.36	51.74	39.2	1.32	75.41	39.9	1.89	59.86	41.0	1.46	89.04	39.4	2.26	71.80	38.6	1.86									
December.....	54.94	40.1	1.37	53.47	40.2	1.33	75.39	40.1	1.88	60.01	41.1	1.46	90.05	40.2	2.24	70.12	37.7	1.86									
1954: January.....	54.60	39.0	1.40	52.65	39.0	1.35	75.06	39.3	1.91	58.51	39.8	1.47	88.20	39.2	2.25	73.34	38.4	1.91									
February.....	55.16	39.4	1.40	53.06	39.3	1.35	76.80	40.0	1.92	60.68	41.0	1.48	89.95	39.8	2.26	73.54	38.3	1.92									
March.....	55.52	39.1	1.42	53.29	38.9	1.37	77.79	40.1	1.94	60.68	41.0	1.48	91.37	39.9	2.29	73.73	38.6	1.91									
April.....	55.34	38.7	1.43	53.93	38.8	1.39	78.57	40.5	1.94	61.30	41.7	1.47	92.46	40.2	2.30	75.26	39.2	1.92									
May.....	55.34	38.7	1.43	53.13	38.5	1.38	78.18	40.3	1.94	60.42	41.1	1.47	92.92	40.4	2.30	73.53	38.7	1.90									
June.....	57.17	39.7	1.44	55.04	39.6	1.39	80.56	41.1	1.96	63.62	42.7	1.49	95.30	40.9	2.33	74.31	38.5	1.93									
July.....	54.91	38.4	1.43	51.79	37.8	1.37	82.17	41.5	1.98	63.94	43.2	1.48	97.00	41.1	2.36	75.66	39.2	1.93									
August.....	55.95	39.4	1.42	53.70	39.2	1.37	78.76	40.6	1.94	62.03	42.2	1.47	93.03	40.1	2.32	73.73											

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued						Tobacco manufactures											
	Miscellaneous food products ⁴		Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch		Manufactured ice		Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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.....	\$60.35	42.2	\$1.43	\$77.00	43.5	\$1.77	\$59.80	46.0	\$1.30	\$44.03	38.4	\$1.17	\$56.45	39.2	\$1.44	\$40.13	37.5	\$1.07
1953: Average.....	63.12	41.8	1.51	80.94	42.6	1.90	63.34	45.9	1.38	47.37	38.2	1.24	58.59	38.8	1.51	42.71	37.8	1.13
November.....	65.57	42.3	1.55	85.80	42.9	2.00	65.21	45.6	1.43	47.49	38.3	1.24	60.84	39.0	1.56	44.35	38.9	1.14
December.....	64.95	41.9	1.55	82.52	42.1	1.96	65.00	46.1	1.41	49.13	39.3	1.25	63.96	41.0	1.56	43.66	38.3	1.14
1954: January.....	66.20	41.9	1.58	81.95	41.6	1.97	65.04	45.8	1.42	45.97	36.2	1.27	58.40	37.2	1.57	40.57	35.9	1.13
February.....	66.36	42.0	1.58	80.90	41.7	1.94	64.16	45.5	1.41	46.31	35.9	1.29	54.91	35.2	1.56	41.95	36.8	1.14
March.....	65.36	41.9	1.56	81.02	42.2	1.92	64.30	45.6	1.41	47.52	36.0	1.32	56.68	36.1	1.57	41.52	36.1	1.15
April.....	65.16	41.5	1.57	79.49	41.4	1.92	65.42	46.4	1.41	49.01	36.3	1.35	60.96	38.1	1.60	40.25	34.7	1.10
May.....	65.78	41.9	1.57	82.84	42.7	1.94	65.71	46.6	1.41	49.98	37.3	1.34	61.60	38.5	1.60	42.09	36.6	1.15
June.....	65.31	41.6	1.57	80.90	41.7	1.94	64.18	45.2	1.42	51.71	37.3	1.35	65.53	40.7	1.61	42.21	36.7	1.15
July.....	66.10	42.1	1.57	84.74	42.8	1.98	67.45	47.5	1.42	51.54	37.9	1.36	67.32	41.3	1.63	41.86	36.4	1.15
August.....	66.99	42.4	1.58	90.29	45.6	1.98	66.46	46.8	1.42	49.67	38.5	1.29	68.30	41.9	1.63	42.90	37.3	1.15
September.....	66.94	42.1	1.59	84.97	42.7	1.99	66.27	45.7	1.45	48.86	39.4	1.24	66.91	41.3	1.62	43.73	37.7	1.16
October.....	67.48	42.3	1.60	86.96	43.7	1.99	65.86	44.8	1.47	49.72	40.1	1.24	66.99	41.1	1.63	44.66	38.5	1.16
November.....	68.63	42.5	1.61	87.16	43.8	1.99	65.99	45.2	1.46	47.60	36.9	1.29	61.88	38.2	1.62	45.08	38.2	1.18
	Tobacco manufactures—Continued						Textile-mill products											
	Tobacco and snuff		Tobacco stemming and redrying		Total: Textile-mill products			Scouring and combing plants			Yarn and thread mills ⁴			Yarn mills				
1952: Average.....	\$47.74	37.3	\$1.28	\$38.91	39.3	\$0.99	\$53.18	39.1	\$1.36	\$62.80	40.0	\$1.57	\$49.15	38.7	\$1.27	\$49.15	38.7	\$1.27
1953: Average.....	50.90	37.7	1.35	39.73	38.2	1.04	53.57	39.1	1.37	62.40	39.0	1.60	48.51	38.2	1.27	48.26	38.0	1.27
November.....	50.69	37.0	1.37	36.90	36.9	1.00	52.33	38.2	1.37	52.46	31.6	1.66	45.75	36.6	1.25	45.38	36.3	1.25
December.....	51.34	37.2	1.38	40.87	39.3	1.04	52.61	38.4	1.37	60.29	38.4	1.57	45.26	36.5	1.24	44.76	36.1	1.24
1954: January.....	50.18	36.1	1.39	37.63	35.5	1.06	50.86	37.4	1.36	58.78	37.2	1.58	44.13	35.3	1.25	43.25	34.6	1.25
February.....	50.92	36.9	1.38	38.63	34.8	1.11	52.06	38.0	1.37	60.74	38.2	1.59	44.75	35.8	1.25	44.13	35.3	1.25
March.....	49.76	35.8	1.39	41.54	35.2	1.18	51.68	38.0	1.36	60.04	38.0	1.58	45.14	36.4	1.24	44.39	35.8	1.24
April.....	51.80	37.0	1.40	44.53	36.2	1.23	50.46	37.1	1.36	58.09	37.0	1.57	43.90	35.4	1.24	43.65	35.2	1.24
May.....	53.02	37.6	1.41	45.14	36.4	1.24	51.10	37.3	1.37	61.30	38.8	1.58	45.00	36.0	1.25	44.50	35.6	1.25
June.....	53.02	37.6	1.41	47.00	37.9	1.24	51.41	37.8	1.36	65.03	40.9	1.59	45.50	36.4	1.25	45.13	36.1	1.25
July.....	51.97	36.6	1.42	42.12	35.1	1.20	51.41	37.8	1.36	65.51	43.1	1.52	45.88	37.0	1.24	45.51	36.7	1.24
August.....	55.10	38.8	1.42	37.86	36.4	1.04	52.36	38.5	1.36	62.78	41.3	1.52	46.88	37.5	1.25	46.25	37.3	1.24
September.....	55.63	38.9	1.43	38.21	39.8	1.06	52.50	38.6	1.36	60.61	39.1	1.55	46.75	37.1	1.26	46.49	36.9	1.26
October.....	54.53	38.4	1.42	39.96	41.2	1.07	53.31	39.2	1.36	55.03	35.5	1.55	47.00	37.6	1.25	47.13	37.7	1.25
November.....	53.20	37.2	1.43	34.07	33.4	1.02	54.66	39.9	1.37	56.25	35.6	1.58	48.00	38.4	1.25	47.88	38.3	1.25
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills ⁴			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted		
							United States			North			South					
1952: Average.....	\$49.79	38.6	\$1.29	\$51.99	38.8	\$1.34	\$49.79	38.6	\$1.29	\$55.25	38.1	\$1.45	\$48.76	38.7	\$1.26	\$62.56	40.1	\$1.56
1953: Average.....	49.53	39.0	1.27	52.80	39.4	1.34	51.09	39.3	1.30	56.37	39.7	1.42	49.78	39.2	1.27	61.93	39.7	1.56
November.....	47.23	36.9	1.28	51.21	38.5	1.33	49.92	38.7	1.29	54.81	38.6	1.42	48.76	38.7	1.26	57.88	37.1	1.56
December.....	47.00	37.3	1.26	51.84	38.6	1.33	49.67	38.5	1.29	54.99	39.0	1.41	48.38	38.4	1.26	60.84	39.0	1.56
1954: January.....	46.61	36.7	1.27	49.13	37.5	1.31	47.87	37.4	1.28	53.86	38.2	1.41	46.50	37.2	1.25	59.14	38.4	1.54
February.....	46.36	36.5	1.27	50.03	37.9	1.32	48.76	37.8	1.29	54.14	38.4	1.41	47.50	37.7	1.26	59.36	38.8	1.53
March.....	48.89	38.8	1.26	50.16	38.0	1.32	48.76	37.8	1.29	54.43	38.6	1.41	47.50	37.7	1.26	59.21	38.7	1.53
April.....	45.47	35.8	1.27	48.73	37.2	1.31	47.36	37.0	1.28	53.44	37.9	1.41	46.00	36.8	1.25	60.06	39.0	1.54
May.....	47.37	37.3	1.27	48.97	37.1	1.32	47.34	36.7	1.29	53.72	38.1	1.41	45.86	36.4	1.26	62.16	40.1	1.55
June.....	47.63	37.5	1.27	49.63	37.6	1.32	47.49	37.1	1.28	54.53	38.4	1.42	46.13	36.9	1.25	62.68	40.7	1.54
July.....	48.01	37.8	1.27	49.52	37.8	1.31	47.87	37.4	1.28	54.14	38.4	1.41	46.50	37.2	1.25	60.65	39.9	1.52
August.....	49.28	38.5	1.28	50.69	38.4	1.32	49.15	38.1	1.29	54.57	38.7	1.41	47.88	38.0	1.26	60.55	40.1	1.51
September.....	49.02	38.3	1.28	51.08	38.7	1.32	49.54	38.4	1.29	55.38	39.0	1.42	48.26	38.3	1.26	61.41	40.4	1.52
October.....	44.80	35.0	1.28	52.14	39.5	1.32	50.96	39.5	1.29	55.81	39.3	1.42	50.17	39.5	1.27	60.80	40.0	1.52
November.....	47.74	37.3	1.28	53.33	40.4	1.32	52.39	40.3	1.30	57.77	40.4	1.43	51.18	40.3	1.27	61.86	40.7	1.52
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills ⁴			Full-fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery		
							United States			North			South			United States		
1952: Average.....	\$54.27	40.2	\$1.35	\$49.02	38.3	\$1.28	\$57.61	37.9	\$1.52	\$57.00	37.5	\$1.52	\$58.06	38.2	\$1.52	\$40.39	37.4	\$1.08
1953: Average.....	54.53	39.8	1.37	48.75	37.5	1.30	56.70	37.3	1.52	57.00	37.5	1.52	56.24	37.0	1.52	40.26	36.6	1.10
November.....	53.54	38.8	1.38	48.73	37.2	1.31	57.75	38.5	1.50	59.04	39.1	1.51	56.85	37.9	1.50	39.93	36.3	1.10
December.....	54.51	39.5	1.38	48.60	37.1	1.31	57.98	38.4	1.51	59.59	39.4	1.52	56.63	37.5	1.51	40.26	36.6	1.10
1954: January.....	54.21	39.0	1.39	47.65	36.1	1.32	56.95	37.3	1.50	56.78	37.6	1.51	55.65	37.1	1.50	39.18	35.3	1.11
February.....	54.79	39.7	1.38	48.84	37.0	1.32	57.75	38.5	1.50	57.98	38.4	1.51	57.37	38.5	1.49	40.32	36.0	1.12
March.....	54.65	39.6	1.38	48.71	36.9	1.32	57.83	38.2	1.51	58.53	38.2	1.54	57.07	38.3	1.49	39.87	35.6	1.12
April.....	53.96	39.1	1.38	46.99	35.6	1.32	54.53	36.6	1.49	52.35	34.9	1.50	56.02	37.6	1.49	37.97	33.9	1.12
May.....	54.65	39.6	1.38	47.65	36.1	1.32	55.12	36.5	1.51	54.87	36.1	1.52	55.20	36.8	1.50	39.31	35.1	1.12
June.....	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.34	36.9	1.31	54.09	36.3	1.49	54.96	36.4	1.51	53.58	36.2	1.48	40.63	36.6	1.11
July.....	53.68	38.9	1.38	47.58	36.6	1.30	52.08	35.8	1.48	54.81	36.3	1.51	51.83	35.5	1.			

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—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
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
	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	1.60
	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	39.63	33.3	1.19	37.74	34.0	1.11	49.90	35.9	1.39	41.97	34.4	1.22	59.85	39.9	1.50	59.60	40.0	1.49
	May	42.72	36.2	1.18	38.85	35.0	1.11	51.32	36.4	1.41	43.68	36.1	1.21	59.55	39.7	1.50	59.30	39.8	1.49
	June	44.25	37.5	1.18	40.15	36.5	1.10	52.13	37.5	1.39	45.02	36.9	1.22	59.90	40.2	1.49	59.64	40.3	1.48
	July	43.88	37.5	1.17	39.05	35.5	1.10	52.03	37.7	1.38	44.53	36.8	1.21	60.00	40.0	1.50	59.60	40.0	1.49
	August	44.46	38.0	1.17	41.29	37.2	1.11	52.72	38.2	1.38	45.13	37.3	1.21	61.16	40.5	1.51	60.90	40.6	1.50
	September	43.52	37.2	1.17	41.10	36.7	1.12	53.65	38.6	1.39	45.26	37.1	1.22	61.31	40.6	1.51	61.05	40.7	1.50
	October	44.72	37.9	1.18	43.39	38.4	1.13	53.38	38.4	1.39	45.74	37.8	1.21	62.67	41.5	1.51	62.55	41.7	1.50
	November	44.39	37.3	1.19	43.78	38.4	1.14	54.00	38.3	1.41	46.87	37.8	1.24	64.30	42.3	1.52	64.18	42.5	1.51
		Carpet, rugs, other floor coverings ⁴			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarns			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods ⁴			Woven goods (except felt goods and hats)			Lace goods		
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
	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	1.73	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	1.75	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	1.69
	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	67.94	39.5	1.72	66.26	38.3	1.73	46.11	31.8	1.45	60.68	39.4	1.54	68.46	39.8	1.72	58.81	36.3	1.62
	May	68.38	39.3	1.74	65.19	37.9	1.72	52.39	35.4	1.48	61.23	39.5	1.55	66.05	38.4	1.72	57.96	36.0	1.61
	June	68.38	39.3	1.74	65.02	37.8	1.72	54.96	36.4	1.51	61.69	39.8	1.55	71.40	40.8	1.75	60.31	37.0	1.63
	July	69.13	39.5	1.75	65.57	37.9	1.73	53.90	35.6	1.51	61.70	39.3	1.57	69.83	39.9	1.75	60.39	36.6	1.65
	August	71.63	40.7	1.76	67.99	39.3	1.73	59.76	38.4	1.56	61.85	39.9	1.55	69.25	39.8	1.74	61.55	37.3	1.65
	September	73.69	41.4	1.78	69.65	39.8	1.75	54.60	36.4	1.50	62.56	40.1	1.56	70.45	39.8	1.77	62.54	37.9	1.65
	October	72.28	41.3	1.75	67.82	39.2	1.73	53.59	34.8	1.54	62.87	40.3	1.56	71.81	40.8	1.76	61.38	37.2	1.65
	November	70.47	40.5	1.74	66.22	38.5	1.72	57.82	37.3	1.55	63.90	40.7	1.57	72.34	41.1	1.76	62.05	38.3	1.62
		Textile-mill products—Continued									Apparel and other finished textile products								
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				
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	1.67
	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	1.60
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	50.02	41.0	1.22	76.93	42.5	1.81	51.41	37.8	1.36	45.62	34.3	1.33	52.64	32.9	1.60
	May	69.14	41.4	1.67	51.73	42.4	1.22	77.59	42.4	1.83	52.20	38.1	1.37	46.07	34.9	1.32	52.97	32.9	1.61
	June	64.71	39.7	1.63	51.29	41.7	1.23	79.61	43.5	1.83	52.06	38.0	1.37	46.55	35.0	1.33	55.08	34.0	1.62
	July	67.60	40.0	1.69	52.03	42.3	1.23	74.03	40.9	1.81	52.88	38.6	1.37	47.17	35.2	1.34	56.80	35.5	1.60
	August	65.67	39.8	1.65	50.68	41.2	1.23	76.32	42.4	1.80	53.99	39.7	1.36	48.87	36.2	1.35	57.05	35.0	1.63
	September	64.19	38.9	1.65	51.83	41.8	1.24	81.33	44.2	1.84	53.31	39.2	1.36	48.82	35.9	1.36	57.35	35.4	1.62
	October	67.57	41.2	1.64	52.08	42.0	1.24	81.84	44.0	1.86	53.54	38.8	1.38	47.84	35.7	1.34	53.63	32.9	1.63
	November	69.64	41.7	1.67	52.45	42.3	1.24	84.71	45.3	1.87	52.22	38.4	1.36	48.87	36.1	1.34	54.92	33.9	1.62
		Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing ⁴			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear ⁴			Women's dresses		
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
	November	40.81	35.8	1.14	42.75	37.5	1.14	43.07	35.3	1.22	31.58	33.6	.94	50.76	34.3	1.48	51.15	34.1	1.50
	December	40.70	35.7	1.14	41.27	36.2	1.14	44.04	36.1	1.22	33.56	35.7	.94	53.61	35.5	1.51	52.80	35.2	1.60
1954:	January	39.56	34.4	1.15	39.45	34.3	1.15	44.16	36.2	1.22	31.39	32.7	.96	52.44	34.5	1.52	50.96	34.2	1.49
	February	41.29	35.9	1.15	41.52	36.1	1.15	46.12	37.8	1.22	34.24	35.3	.97	54.62	35.7	1.53	53.25	35.5	1.60
	March	41.15	36.1	1.14	41.50	36.4	1.14	45.87	37.6	1.22	33.79	35.2	.96	54.93	35.9	1.53	55.18	36.3	1.62
	April	39.10	34.6	1.13	39.22	34.4	1.14	42.72	35.6	1.20	34.69	36.9	.94	49.01	33.8	1.45	52.25	34.6	1.51
	May	39.67	34.8	1.14	39.67	34.8	1.14	41.41	34.8	1.19	34.20	36.0	.95	49.76	34.8	1.43	53.45	35.4	1.51
	June	40.00	35.4	1.13	39.67	34.8	1.14	40.83	34.6	1.18	34.04	36.6	.93	48.53	33.7	1.44	47.91	33.5	1.43
	July	39.76	35.5	1.12	39.55	35.0	1.13	41.77	35.7	1.17	33.37	35.5	.94	50.81					

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

Manufacturing—Continued																								
Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																								
Year and month	Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments ⁴			Underwear and nightwear, 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	\$39.96	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						
1953: November	39.53	36.6	1.08	60.96	31.1	1.96	44.77	37.0	1.21	42.67	37.1	1.15	48.21	36.8	1.31	51.48	33.0	1.56						
1953: December	40.77	37.4	1.09	65.86	33.6	1.96	44.04	36.4	1.21	41.38	36.3	1.14	48.18	36.5	1.32	58.08	36.3	1.60						
1954: January	38.26	35.1	1.09	66.80	33.4	2.00	42.33	34.7	1.22	39.79	34.9	1.14	45.89	34.5	1.33	59.29	36.6	1.62						
1954: February	40.26	36.6	1.10	67.94	33.8	2.01	44.28	36.0	1.23	41.63	36.2	1.15	47.97	35.8	1.34	67.09	39.7	1.69						
1954: March	41.18	37.1	1.11	65.47	32.9	1.99	44.65	36.6	1.22	41.95	36.8	1.14	48.64	36.3	1.34	67.20	40.0	1.68						
1954: April	40.04	36.4	1.10	51.43	27.5	1.87	42.58	34.9	1.22	39.79	34.9	1.14	46.63	34.8	1.34	45.90	30.6	1.53						
1954: May	39.79	36.5	1.09	51.44	28.9	1.78	43.67	35.5	1.23	40.14	34.9	1.15	48.78	36.4	1.34	44.68	29.2	1.50						
1954: June	38.86	34.7	1.12	60.59	32.4	1.87	43.91	35.7	1.23	40.24	35.3	1.14	48.51	36.2	1.34	52.33	32.5	1.61						
1954: July	37.66	35.2	1.07	66.44	33.9	1.96	42.24	35.2	1.20	39.78	35.2	1.13	45.89	35.3	1.30	55.71	34.6	1.61						
1954: August	38.91	35.7	1.09	66.92	33.8	1.98	43.80	36.2	1.21	41.02	36.3	1.13	48.01	36.1	1.33	62.58	37.7	1.66						
1954: September	39.96	36.0	1.11	63.60	31.8	2.00	44.65	36.9	1.21	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.55	36.5	1.33	64.51	33.4	1.68						
1954: October	40.18	36.2	1.11	59.40	29.7	2.00	45.50	37.6	1.21	43.05	38.1	1.13	49.18	36.7	1.34	59.13	36.5	1.62						
1954: November	41.51	37.4	1.11	61.46	31.2	1.97	45.51	37.3	1.22	42.98	37.7	1.14	49.55	36.7	1.35	61.90	33.7	1.54						
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						
1953: November	44.27	35.7	1.24	44.77	36.4	1.23	48.38	37.5	1.29	42.41	37.2	1.14	50.14	37.7	1.33	49.37	37.4	1.32						
1953: December	44.98	35.7	1.26	44.41	36.7	1.21	47.21	36.6	1.29	40.71	35.4	1.15	51.32	38.3	1.34	50.41	37.9	1.33						
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						
1954: February	47.12	37.4	1.26	43.92	36.6	1.20	47.06	36.2	1.30	41.53	35.8	1.18	47.78	36.2	1.32	50.25	37.5	1.34						
1954: March	46.63	37.3	1.25	43.80	36.2	1.21	47.60	36.9	1.29	42.69	36.8	1.18	49.50	37.5	1.32	50.76	37.6	1.33						
1954: April	42.11	34.8	1.21	40.92	34.1	1.20	46.70	36.2	1.29	41.64	35.9	1.16	48.78	36.4	1.34	51.84	38.4	1.33						
1954: May	44.29	36.6	1.21	43.19	35.4	1.22	47.47	36.8	1.29	41.40	36.0	1.15	49.71	37.1	1.34	53.33	39.5	1.35						
1954: June	45.38	37.2	1.22	42.59	35.2	1.21	47.23	36.9	1.28	41.41	35.7	1.16	49.95	37.0	1.35	53.19	39.4	1.35						
1954: July	45.38	37.2	1.22	42.12	35.1	1.20	46.85	36.6	1.28	41.29	35.9	1.15	50.79	37.9	1.34	52.27	39.3	1.33						
1954: August	46.62	37.9	1.23	43.92	36.3	1.21	48.00	37.5	1.28	42.78	37.2	1.15	53.18	39.1	1.36	52.26	39.0	1.34						
1954: September	45.26	36.5	1.24	44.77	36.7	1.22	48.76	37.8	1.29	44.58	38.1	1.17	54.26	39.9	1.36	55.58	39.7	1.40						
1954: October	44.16	36.2	1.22	45.38	37.2	1.22	49.02	38.3	1.28	45.24	39.0	1.16	51.71	38.3	1.35	52.50	38.6	1.36						
1954: November	44.77	37.0	1.21	45.63	37.4	1.22	49.54	38.4	1.29	44.89	38.7	1.16	52.52	38.9	1.35	51.71	38.3	1.35						
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						
1953: November	65.20	40.0	1.63	75.85	38.5	1.97	65.76	40.1	1.64	66.17	40.1	1.65	43.99	42.3	1.04	82.94	38.4	2.16						
1953: December	64.32	40.2	1.60	71.81	37.4	1.92	64.64	40.4	1.60	65.04	40.4	1.61	43.99	42.3	1.04	82.22	38.6	2.13						
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						
1954: February	63.76	40.1	1.59	73.92	38.7	1.91	63.92	40.2	1.59	64.32	40.2	1.60	43.57	42.3	1.03	80.85	38.5	2.10						
1954: March	64.40	40.0	1.61	72.96	36.3	2.01	64.96	40.6	1.60	65.37	40.6	1.61	43.26	42.0	1.03	82.68	39.0	2.12						
1954: April	65.93	40.2	1.64	80.30	37.7	2.13	65.77	40.6	1.66	66.34	40.7	1.63	43.68	42.0	1.04	84.10	39.3	2.14						
1954: May	67.03	39.9	1.68	76.80	36.4	2.11	67.23	40.5	1.67	67.64	40.5	1.67	43.26	41.6	1.04	84.85	39.1	2.17						
1954: June	68.71	40.9	1.68	79.18	39.2	2.02	68.80	41.2	1.67	69.38	41.3	1.68	44.20	42.5	1.04	86.76	39.8	2.18						
1954: July	63.24	40.8	1.65	63.00	37.5	1.68	64.64	41.7	1.55	65.21	41.8	1.56	45.15	43.0	1.05	85.69	38.6	2.22						
1954: August	65.57	41.5	1.58	67.30	38.9	1.73	67.10	42.2	1.59	67.68	42.3	1.60	45.57	43.4	1.05	89.42	40.1	2.23						
1954: September	67.47	40.4	1.67	68.16	35.5	1.92	70.06	41.7	1.68	70.47	41.7	1.69	45.68	43.5	1.05	86.19	39.0	2.21						
1954: October	70.14	41.5	1.69	77.03	39.3	1.96	70.81	41.9	1.69	71.40	42.0	1.70	46.11	43.5	1.06	88.44	40.2	2.20						
1954: November	69.31	41.5	1.67	77.01	39.9	1.93	69.72	42.0	1.66	70.14	42.0	1.67	45.67	43.4	1.05	87.64	40.2	2.18						
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products ⁴													Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers ⁴		Wooden boxes, other than cigar		Miscellaneous wood products	
1952: Average	\$66.94	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	\$1.23						
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						
1953: November	68.54	40.8	1.68	67.98	41.2	1.65	69.43	42.6	1.71	49.85	40.2	1.24	48.56	39.8	1.22	54.54	40.7	1.34						
1953: December	69.22	41.2	1.68	68.89	41.5	1.66	71.48	41.8	1.71	50.10	40.4	1.24	49.04	40.2	1.22	55.34	41.3	1.34						
1954: January	68.28	40.4	1.69	67.80	40.6	1.67	72.83	42.1	1.73	47.72	38.8	1.23	47.46	38.9	1.22	53.07	39.9	1.33						
1954: February	69.19	40.7	1.70	68.47	41.0	1.67	73.25	42.1	1.74	48.83	39.7	1.23	47.95	39.3	1.22	54.67	40.8	1.34						
1954: March	68.54	40.8	1.68	68.47	41.0	1.67	71.31	41.7	1.71	49.08	39.9	1.23	49.20	40.0	1.23	54.54	40.7	1.34						
1954: April	68.78	40.7	1.69	67.73	40.8	1.66	71.62	41.4	1.73	49.20	40.0	1.23	49.45	40.2	1.23	54.54	40.7	1.34						
1954: May	69.77	40.8	1.71	69.55	41.4	1.68	71.10	40.4	1.76	49.97	40.3	1.24	49.85	40.2	1.24	54.68	40.5	1.35						
1954: June	71.90	41.8	1.72	71.99	42.6	1.69	71.81	40.8	1.76	51.16	40.6	1.26	51.56	40.6	1.27	55.08	40.8	1.35						
1954: July	69.72	41.5	1.68	70.90	42.2	1.68	66.50	40.8	1.63	49.48	39.9	1.24	49.20	40.0	1.23	53.07	39.9	1.33						
1954: August	71.99	42.6	1.69	72.84	43.1	1.69	68.69	42.4	1.62	48.98	39.5	1.24	47.95	39.3	1.22	54.13	40.7	1.33						
1954: September	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.85	42.6	1.71	71.81	40.8	1.76	50.82	39.7	1.23	50.43	39.4	1.25	56.17	40.7	1.38						
1954: October	74.12	42.6	1.74	73.96	43.0	1.72	77.51	43.3	1.79	51.82	40.8	1.27	51.56	40.6	1.27	56.72	41.1	1.38						
1954: November	73.43	42.2	1.74	73.27	42.6	1.72	76.36	42.9	1.78	51.03	40.5	1.26	50.90	40.4	1.26	57.41	41.3	1.39						

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																	
	Furniture and fixtures																	
	Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture ⁴			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Office, public-building, and professional furniture 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	\$61.01	41.5	\$1.47	\$58.93	41.5	\$1.42	\$53.38	41.7	\$1.28	\$64.58	41.4	\$1.56	\$64.87	40.8	\$1.59	\$68.36	42.2	\$1.62
1953: Average	63.14	41.0	1.54	60.38	40.8	1.48	55.21	41.2	1.34	65.45	40.4	1.62	66.23	39.9	1.66	71.23	41.9	1.70
November	63.49	40.7	1.56	61.00	40.4	1.51	55.35	40.7	1.36	66.58	40.6	1.64	63.69	38.6	1.65	71.55	41.6	1.72
December	63.90	40.7	1.57	60.70	40.2	1.51	54.68	40.5	1.35	68.80	41.2	1.67	63.25	38.1	1.66	73.01	42.2	1.73
1954: January	61.78	39.6	1.56	58.41	39.2	1.49	53.60	40.0	1.34	60.10	37.1	1.62	64.08	38.6	1.66	70.86	41.2	1.72
February	62.16	40.1	1.55	59.30	39.8	1.49	54.14	40.4	1.34	63.41	38.9	1.63	66.30	39.7	1.67	69.94	40.9	1.71
March	62.56	40.1	1.56	59.85	39.9	1.50	54.54	40.4	1.35	63.57	39.0	1.63	65.97	39.5	1.67	70.93	41.0	1.73
April	61.00	39.1	1.56	58.20	38.8	1.50	52.92	39.2	1.35	62.16	37.9	1.64	64.30	38.5	1.67	68.97	40.1	1.72
May	60.53	38.8	1.56	57.30	38.2	1.50	52.52	38.9	1.35	58.48	36.1	1.62	63.74	38.4	1.66	69.08	40.4	1.71
June	62.17	39.6	1.57	59.19	39.2	1.51	54.26	39.9	1.36	61.13	37.5	1.63	65.63	39.3	1.67	69.32	40.3	1.72
July	62.02	39.5	1.57	59.04	39.1	1.51	52.92	39.2	1.35	62.10	38.1	1.63	67.70	40.3	1.68	69.66	40.5	1.72
August	63.74	40.6	1.57	61.00	40.4	1.51	54.81	40.6	1.35	65.27	39.8	1.64	69.38	41.3	1.68	72.91	41.9	1.74
September	64.46	40.8	1.58	61.71	40.6	1.52	55.08	40.5	1.36	67.49	40.9	1.65	69.97	41.4	1.69	72.31	41.8	1.73
October	65.10	41.2	1.58	62.62	41.2	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	68.89	41.5	1.66	68.95	40.8	1.69	72.98	41.7	1.75
November	64.78	41.0	1.58	61.91	41.0	1.51	56.58	41.6	1.36	69.47	41.6	1.67	65.80	39.4	1.67	72.63	41.5	1.75

	Furniture and fixtures—Continued									Paper and allied products								
	Wood office furniture			Metal office furniture			Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures			Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
1952: Average	\$60.86	41.4	\$1.47	\$72.80	41.6	\$1.75	\$71.17	40.9	\$1.74	\$57.69	41.5	\$1.39	\$68.91	42.8	\$1.61	\$73.68	43.6	\$1.69
1953: Average	61.71	40.6	1.52	75.70	40.7	1.86	73.85	40.8	1.81	62.31	42.1	1.48	72.87	43.0	1.69	78.76	44.0	1.79
November	60.89	39.8	1.53	77.71	40.9	1.90	76.26	41.0	1.86	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.36	42.9	1.71	80.08	44.0	1.82
December	61.86	40.7	1.52	78.09	41.1	1.90	74.93	40.5	1.85	64.90	42.7	1.52	73.62	42.8	1.72	80.08	44.0	1.82
1954: January	59.60	40.0	1.49	77.11	40.8	1.89	75.14	40.4	1.86	62.47	40.3	1.55	72.07	41.9	1.72	78.55	43.4	1.81
February	59.55	39.7	1.50	77.30	40.9	1.89	73.60	40.0	1.84	62.88	41.1	1.53	72.07	41.9	1.72	78.37	43.3	1.81
March	59.10	39.4	1.50	77.71	40.9	1.90	73.05	39.7	1.84	62.58	40.9	1.53	72.83	42.1	1.73	78.99	43.4	1.82
April	56.17	37.2	1.51	75.98	40.2	1.89	72.68	39.5	1.84	62.42	40.8	1.53	71.55	41.6	1.72	77.47	42.8	1.81
May	57.75	38.5	1.50	75.60	40.0	1.89	73.84	39.7	1.86	64.48	41.6	1.55	72.83	42.1	1.73	78.19	43.2	1.81
June	58.80	39.2	1.50	77.14	40.6	1.90	75.14	40.4	1.86	64.74	41.5	1.56	74.20	42.4	1.75	79.79	43.6	1.83
July	58.84	40.3	1.46	75.64	39.6	1.91	73.90	39.1	1.89	64.90	41.6	1.56	74.62	42.4	1.76	81.47	43.8	1.86
August	61.69	41.4	1.49	77.39	40.1	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	64.84	41.3	1.57	74.98	42.6	1.76	81.10	43.6	1.86
September	60.68	41.0	1.48	78.36	40.6	1.93	77.39	40.1	1.93	65.00	41.4	1.57	75.23	42.5	1.77	81.97	43.6	1.88
October	60.49	40.6	1.49	78.34	40.8	1.92	75.84	39.5	1.92	65.41	41.4	1.58	76.01	42.7	1.78	82.16	43.7	1.88
November	58.65	39.1	1.50	79.32	41.1	1.93	76.81	39.8	1.93	64.21	40.9	1.57	75.76	42.8	1.77	81.91	43.8	1.87

	Paper and allied products—Continued									Printing, publishing, and allied industries								
	Paperboard containers and boxes ⁴			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers		
1952: Average	\$64.45	42.4	\$1.52	\$64.18	42.5	\$1.51	\$66.01	41.0	\$1.61	\$62.40	41.6	\$1.50	\$81.48	38.8	\$2.10	\$87.12	36.3	\$2.40
1953: Average	67.68	42.3	1.60	67.42	42.4	1.59	71.65	41.9	1.71	65.31	41.6	1.67	85.58	38.9	2.20	91.22	36.2	2.52
November	68.10	42.3	1.61	68.00	42.5	1.60	70.24	40.6	1.73	65.19	41.0	1.69	86.14	38.8	2.22	92.57	36.3	2.55
December	66.65	41.4	1.61	66.08	41.3	1.60	72.08	42.4	1.70	66.72	41.7	1.60	88.43	39.3	2.25	96.87	37.4	2.59
1954: January	65.96	40.1	1.63	65.12	40.2	1.62	69.60	39.1	1.78	65.53	40.7	1.61	86.02	38.4	2.24	90.07	35.6	2.53
February	66.09	40.3	1.64	65.69	40.3	1.63	71.69	40.5	1.77	65.85	40.9	1.61	85.95	38.2	2.25	90.42	35.6	2.54
March	66.75	40.7	1.64	66.34	40.7	1.63	71.69	40.5	1.77	66.01	41.0	1.61	86.85	38.6	2.25	90.68	35.7	2.54
April	66.93	40.2	1.65	65.93	40.2	1.64	71.20	40.0	1.78	65.37	40.6	1.61	86.11	38.1	2.26	92.26	35.9	2.57
May	67.89	40.9	1.66	67.65	41.0	1.65	71.82	39.9	1.80	66.42	41.0	1.62	86.71	38.2	2.27	93.86	36.1	2.60
June	69.14	41.4	1.67	69.06	41.6	1.66	72.47	39.6	1.83	66.83	41.0	1.63	86.94	38.3	2.27	93.50	36.1	2.59
July	69.05	41.1	1.68	68.39	41.2	1.66	74.21	39.9	1.86	66.83	41.0	1.63	86.94	38.3	2.27	92.01	35.8	2.57
August	70.56	42.0	1.68	70.47	42.2	1.67	73.63	39.8	1.85	66.83	41.0	1.63	87.40	38.5	2.27	91.85	35.6	2.58
September	70.98	42.0	1.69	70.47	42.2	1.67	74.48	39.2	1.90	66.67	40.9	1.63	88.39	38.6	2.29	94.68	36.0	2.63
October	71.23	42.4	1.68	71.14	42.6	1.67	74.80	40.0	1.87	67.65	41.0	1.65	87.94	38.4	2.29	94.32	36.0	2.62
November	71.99	42.6	1.69	71.90	42.8	1.68	72.31	39.3	1.84	67.82	41.1	1.65	88.17	38.5	2.29	93.70	35.9	2.61

	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued																	
	Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries		
1952: Average	\$83.60	40.0	\$2.09	\$71.24	39.8	\$1.79	\$80.00	40.2	\$1.99	\$81.61	40.2	\$2.03	\$45.84	38.2	\$1.20	\$62.33	39.2	\$1.59
1953: Average	86.98	39.9	2.18	73.84	39.7	1.86	84.42	40.2	2.10	85.26	40.6	2.10	48.50	37.6	1.29	66.30	39.7	1.67
November	86.24	39.2	2.20	73.68	39.4	1.87	85.41	40.1	2.13	84.65	40.5	2.09	51.34	38.6	1.33	67.49	39.7	1.70
December	86.33	39.6	2.18	74.84	39.6	1.89	86.67	40.5	2.14	85.44	40.3	2.12	52.22	38.4	1.36	68.51	39.6	1.73
1954: January	89.87	40.3	2.23	74.49	39.0	1.91	85.79	39.9	2.16	83.07	39.0	2.13	51.61	37.4	1.38	67.16	38.6	1.74
February	90.27	40.3	2.24	73.91	38.9	1.90	84.60	39.3	2.15	84.96	39.7	2.14	53.20	38.2	1.39	66.95	38.7	1.73
March	88.58	39.9	2.22	75.84	39.5	1.92	85.67	39.8	2.15	87.05	40.3	2.16	53.10	37.7	1.41	66.91	38.9	1.73
April	86.63	39.2	2.21	73.92	38.5	1.92	84.60	39.3	2.15	84.32	39.4	2.14	54.05	37.8	1.43	67.64	39.1	1.73
May	86.14	38.8	2.22	75.27	38.8	1.94	84.46	39.1	2.16	85.97	39.8	2.16	54.05	37.7	1.43	68.34	39.5	1.73
June	85.63	38.4	2.23	75.66	39.2	1.93	85.02	39.0	2.18	88.91	40.6	2.19	51.65	37.7	1.37	67.94	39.5	1.73
July	87.58	39.1	2.24	75.66	39.2	1.93	85.72	39.5	2.17	88.66	40.3	2.20	51.06	37.0	1.38	67.60		

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries—Continued						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	41.8	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
1953: 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
1953: 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	81.81	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	40.5	2.01	81.32	41.7	1.95
1954: 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
1954: 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
1954: April	102.98	38.0	2.71	77.27	41.1	1.88	84.66	40.7	2.08	83.22	40.4	2.06	82.62	40.3	2.05	82.15	41.7	1.97
1954: May	104.13	39.0	2.67	77.71	40.9	1.90	85.06	40.7	2.09	82.21	40.1	2.05	82.62	40.5	2.04	82.76	41.8	1.98
1954: June	103.60	38.8	2.67	79.10	41.2	1.92	85.89	40.9	2.10	81.58	39.6	2.06	84.05	41.0	2.05	83.60	41.8	2.00
1954: July	104.49	38.7	2.70	79.35	40.9	1.94	86.88	40.6	2.14	83.50	39.2	2.13	84.24	40.5	2.08	83.02	41.1	2.02
1954: August	105.30	39.0	2.70	78.94	40.9	1.93	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.38	39.8	2.12	83.43	40.5	2.06	84.02	41.8	2.01
1954: September	105.84	39.2	2.70	79.52	41.2	1.93	88.32	40.7	2.17	85.36	39.7	2.15	85.07	40.9	2.08	85.24	42.2	2.02
1954: October	104.99	38.6	2.72	78.69	41.2	1.91	87.31	40.8	2.14	86.67	40.5	2.14	83.64	40.6	2.06	85.87	42.3	2.03
1954: November	106.11	39.3	2.70	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.53	40.9	2.14	86.07	40.6	2.12	84.46	40.8	2.07	85.85	42.5	2.02
	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	\$70.06	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
1953: November	87.82	40.1	2.19	69.24	38.9	1.78	77.38	40.3	1.93	71.97	41.6	1.73	79.71	41.3	1.93	87.77	41.4	2.12
1953: December	88.51	40.6	2.18	71.56	40.2	1.78	77.78	40.3	1.92	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
1954: 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
1954: 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
1954: April	89.69	40.4	2.22	72.47	39.6	1.83	76.44	39.2	1.95	70.64	40.6	1.74	79.77	40.7	1.96	87.29	40.6	2.15
1954: May	89.20	40.0	2.23	72.98	40.1	1.82	77.81	39.7	1.96	71.46	40.6	1.76	80.97	41.1	1.97	88.56	41.0	2.16
1954: June	90.76	40.7	2.23	74.07	40.7	1.82	78.40	40.0	1.96	71.81	40.8	1.76	81.97	41.4	1.98	89.19	41.1	2.17
1954: July	91.39	40.8	2.24	75.11	40.6	1.85	76.05	38.8	1.96	71.46	40.6	1.76	81.39	40.9	1.99	89.16	40.9	2.18
1954: August	91.39	40.8	2.24	72.07	39.6	1.82	78.21	39.7	1.97	71.63	40.7	1.76	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.86	41.3	2.20
1954: September	94.92	42.0	2.26	75.52	40.6	1.86	78.60	39.9	1.97	72.34	41.1	1.76	83.42	41.5	2.01	91.74	41.7	2.20
1954: October	91.39	40.8	2.24	72.40	40.0	1.81	78.01	39.6	1.97	73.34	41.2	1.78	82.01	40.8	2.01	89.54	40.7	2.20
1954: November	93.30	41.1	2.27	73.12	40.4	1.81	79.00	39.9	1.98	73.75	41.2	1.79	82.82	41.0	2.02	90.61	41.0	2.21
	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
1953: 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
1953: 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	64.68	41.4	1.56	59.35	41.5	1.43	66.17	46.6	1.42	61.36	47.2	1.30
1954: 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
1954: 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
1954: April	77.04	41.2	1.87	74.70	40.6	1.84	67.89	42.1	1.59	62.76	44.2	1.42	68.25	45.2	1.51	63.66	45.8	1.39
1954: May	77.87	41.2	1.89	76.45	41.1	1.86	66.17	41.1	1.61	62.33	42.4	1.47	68.53	44.5	1.54	63.35	44.3	1.43
1954: June	79.04	41.6	1.90	77.00	41.4	1.86	67.73	42.6	1.59	61.90	42.4	1.46	69.89	44.8	1.56	64.53	44.2	1.46
1954: July	79.65	41.7	1.91	77.38	41.6	1.86	69.17	43.5	1.59	62.16	42.0	1.48	70.78	44.8	1.58	64.96	43.6	1.49
1954: August	78.88	41.3	1.91	76.86	41.1	1.87	68.80	43.0	1.60	61.30	41.7	1.47	69.99	44.3	1.58	64.37	43.2	1.49
1954: September	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.74	40.5	1.87	70.14	42.0	1.67	62.40	41.6	1.50	67.74	46.4	1.46	62.38	46.9	1.33
1954: October	77.90	41.0	1.90	76.11	40.7	1.87	67.36	42.1	1.60	60.19	41.8	1.44	67.68	47.0	1.44	63.10	47.8	1.32
1954: November	79.07	41.4	1.91	77.46	41.2	1.88	68.88	42.0	1.64	61.03	41.8	1.46	69.68	46.7	1.49	63.92	47.0	1.36
	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	\$70.84	44.8	\$1.57	\$65.35	41.1	\$1.59	\$54.49	39.2	\$1.39	\$74.10	42.1	\$1.76	\$84.85	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
1953: 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
1953: 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	2.26	95.58	40.5	2.36
1954: February	76.88	44.7	1.72	71.46	40.6	1.76	61.86	39.4	1.57	80.67	41.8	1.93	90.68	40.3	2.25	94.47	40.2	2.35
1954: March	75.75	44.3	1.71	71.10	40.4	1.76	60.45	38.5	1.57	80.10	41.5	1.93	90.45	40.2	2.25	94.47	40.2	2.35
1954: April	75.58	44.2	1.71	70.53	40.3	1.75	60.22	38.6	1.56	82.06	42.3	1.94	91.08	40.3	2.26	94.87	40.2	2.36
1954: May	75.99	44.7	1.70	70.93	40.3	1.76	59.90	38.4	1.56	81.29	41.9	1.94	93.52	41.2	2.27	97.17	41.0	2.37
1954: June	77.98	45.6	1.71	71.10	40.4	1.76	60.68	38.9	1.56	81.71	41.9	1.95	93.98	41.4	2.27	97.17	41.0	2.37
1954: July	78.88	46.4	1.70	70.98	40.1	1.77	58.28	37.6	1.55	82.52	42.1	1.96	94.53	41.1	2.30	97.51	40.8	2.39
1954: August	78.66	46.0	1.71	71.33	40.3	1.77	59.68	38.5	1.55	82.71	42.2	1.96	93.07	41.0	2.27	96.05	40.7	2.36
1954: September	78.43	45.6	1.72	71.51	40.4	1.77	60.14	38.8	1.55	83.13	42.2	1.97	95.58	41.2	2.32	97.85	40.6	2.41
1954: October	77.63	45.4	1.71	72.09	40.5	1.78	60.76	39.2	1.55	82.74	42.0	1.97	92.57	40.6	2.28	95.75	40.4	2.37
1954: November	81.00	46.1	1.77	72.90	40.5	1.80	60.76	39.2	1.55	83.80	41.9	2.00	93.43	40.8	2.29	96.87	40.7	2.38

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																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Coke and other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1952: Average	\$73.74	41.9	\$1.76	\$74.48	40.7	\$1.83	\$85.65	40.4	\$2.12	\$62.22	40.4	\$1.54	\$66.58	41.1	\$1.62	\$50.69	38.4	\$1.32
1953: Average	78.81	41.7	1.89	77.78	40.3	1.93	88.31	39.6	2.23	65.60	40.0	1.64	70.93	41.0	1.73	51.65	37.7	1.37
November	78.72	41.0	1.92	75.65	39.4	1.92	85.09	38.5	2.21	63.57	39.0	1.63	70.53	40.3	1.75	49.82	36.1	1.38
December	77.36	40.5	1.91	75.66	39.2	1.93	82.43	37.3	2.21	65.44	39.9	1.64	72.45	40.7	1.78	52.03	37.7	1.38
1954: January	77.57	40.4	1.92	75.08	38.7	1.94	82.88	37.5	2.21	62.98	38.4	1.64	70.62	39.9	1.77	51.89	37.6	1.38
February	77.52	40.8	1.90	75.47	38.9	1.94	83.03	37.4	2.22	65.57	39.5	1.66	70.40	40.0	1.76	52.44	38.0	1.38
March	75.98	40.2	1.89	74.31	38.5	1.93	80.89	36.6	2.21	65.51	39.7	1.65	70.22	39.9	1.76	52.40	37.7	1.39
April	76.95	40.5	1.90	75.08	38.7	1.94	84.14	37.9	2.22	63.58	38.3	1.66	69.30	39.6	1.75	49.13	35.6	1.38
May	80.06	41.7	1.92	77.81	39.7	1.96	88.65	39.4	2.25	65.46	39.2	1.67	70.98	40.1	1.77	49.21	35.4	1.39
June	83.27	42.7	1.95	79.60	40.2	1.98	92.06	40.2	2.29	67.30	40.3	1.67	70.98	40.1	1.77	51.01	36.7	1.39
July	83.78	42.1	1.99	76.83	39.4	1.95	87.01	38.5	2.26	68.45	40.5	1.69	70.62	39.9	1.77	51.38	37.5	1.37
August	83.13	42.2	1.97	76.25	39.1	1.95	85.65	37.4	2.29	66.40	40.0	1.66	71.15	40.2	1.77	51.24	37.4	1.37
September	87.67	43.4	2.02	77.81	39.3	1.98	86.18	38.3	2.25	66.08	39.1	1.69	72.36	40.2	1.80	49.96	36.2	1.38
October	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.20	40.4	2.01	90.39	39.3	2.30	71.34	41.0	1.74	74.98	41.2	1.82	49.62	35.7	1.39
November	81.77	41.3	1.98	83.22	41.2	2.02	95.47	40.8	2.34	71.51	41.1	1.74	75.12	41.5	1.81	50.92	36.9	1.38
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished			Industrial leather belting and packing			Boot and shoe cut stock and findings			Footwear (except rubber)			Luggage			Handbags and small leather goods			
1952: Average	\$64.48	39.8	\$1.62	\$64.12	41.1	\$1.56	\$49.40	38.9	\$1.27	\$48.26	38.0	\$1.27	\$56.70	40.5	\$1.40	\$45.08	38.2	\$1.18
1953: Average	68.23	39.9	1.71	67.97	41.7	1.63	50.16	38.0	1.32	49.10	37.2	1.32	57.09	39.1	1.46	46.99	38.2	1.23
November	68.38	39.3	1.74	66.02	40.5	1.63	48.33	35.8	1.35	45.80	34.7	1.32	58.02	39.2	1.48	49.13	39.3	1.25
December	69.43	39.9	1.74	70.39	41.9	1.68	51.72	38.6	1.34	49.10	37.2	1.32	53.40	35.6	1.50	48.24	38.9	1.24
1954: January	68.68	39.7	1.73	69.22	41.2	1.68	50.65	37.8	1.34	49.37	37.4	1.32	53.10	35.4	1.50	46.38	37.1	1.25
February	68.34	39.5	1.73	66.80	40.0	1.67	50.67	38.1	1.33	50.41	37.9	1.33	51.64	34.2	1.51	48.88	39.1	1.25
March	67.64	39.1	1.73	64.57	33.9	1.66	50.52	37.7	1.34	49.98	37.3	1.34	56.17	37.2	1.51	49.38	39.5	1.25
April	67.34	38.7	1.74	64.91	39.1	1.66	48.06	35.6	1.35	46.42	34.9	1.33	54.60	36.4	1.50	45.00	36.0	1.25
May	68.25	39.0	1.75	61.94	38.0	1.63	48.96	36.0	1.36	45.89	34.5	1.33	57.00	38.4	1.50	45.18	35.3	1.28
June	69.70	39.6	1.76	65.01	39.4	1.65	50.12	37.4	1.34	47.75	35.9	1.33	58.11	39.0	1.49	47.13	37.7	1.28
July	68.43	39.1	1.75	63.63	38.8	1.64	49.50	37.5	1.32	48.73	37.2	1.31	56.83	38.4	1.48	46.62	37.9	1.23
August	68.99	39.2	1.76	66.97	40.1	1.67	48.55	36.5	1.33	48.71	36.9	1.32	56.24	38.0	1.48	47.82	39.2	1.22
September	68.32	38.6	1.77	66.63	39.9	1.67	49.68	36.8	1.35	46.68	35.1	1.33	59.36	38.8	1.53	48.09	39.1	1.23
October	69.60	39.1	1.78	66.53	39.6	1.68	47.66	35.3	1.35	45.62	34.3	1.33	61.20	40.1	1.53	48.63	38.9	1.25
November	70.88	39.6	1.79	68.34	40.2	1.70	50.18	36.9	1.36	47.26	35.8	1.32	59.58	39.2	1.52	50.40	40.0	1.26
Leather and leather products—Con.			Stone, clay, and glass products															
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown ⁴			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass			
1952: Average	\$44.15	37.1	\$1.19	\$66.33	41.2	\$1.61	\$85.65	40.4	\$2.12	\$62.09	39.8	\$1.56	\$63.12	39.7	\$1.59	\$60.89	39.8	\$1.53
1953: Average	44.04	36.4	1.21	70.35	40.9	1.72	97.94	40.9	2.38	67.89	39.7	1.71	69.60	40.0	1.74	65.46	39.2	1.67
November	44.41	36.4	1.22	71.05	40.6	1.75	97.77	40.4	2.42	70.13	39.4	1.78	72.09	40.5	1.78	68.00	38.2	1.72
December	44.53	36.5	1.22	71.23	40.7	1.75	98.42	40.5	2.43	69.34	39.4	1.76	72.50	40.5	1.79	65.53	38.1	1.78
1954: January	43.54	35.4	1.23	69.48	39.7	1.75	99.31	40.7	2.44	68.64	39.0	1.76	70.35	39.3	1.79	66.61	38.5	1.73
February	44.02	35.5	1.24	70.70	40.4	1.75	100.28	41.1	2.44	70.09	39.6	1.77	72.54	40.3	1.80	66.95	38.7	1.73
March	44.27	35.7	1.24	70.30	40.4	1.74	96.00	40.0	2.40	70.49	39.6	1.78	72.80	40.0	1.82	67.47	39.0	1.73
April	43.77	35.3	1.24	70.18	40.1	1.75	96.80	40.0	2.42	68.94	38.3	1.80	72.52	39.2	1.85	63.81	37.1	1.72
May	44.02	35.5	1.24	71.10	40.4	1.76	99.38	40.4	2.46	69.81	39.0	1.79	73.38	40.1	1.83	65.25	37.5	1.74
June	43.65	35.2	1.24	70.70	40.4	1.75	96.64	40.1	2.41	69.45	38.8	1.79	72.83	39.8	1.83	65.25	37.5	1.74
July	43.79	35.6	1.23	71.33	40.3	1.77	97.84	40.1	2.44	69.50	38.4	1.81	70.98	39.0	1.82	66.75	37.5	1.78
August	44.90	36.5	1.23	72.04	40.7	1.77	96.29	39.3	2.45	70.77	39.1	1.81	73.45	39.7	1.85	66.85	38.2	1.75
September	45.14	36.7	1.23	72.85	40.7	1.79	100.44	40.5	2.48	71.53	39.3	1.82	71.41	38.6	1.85	70.96	40.2	1.79
October	45.38	36.6	1.24	73.34	41.2	1.78	102.12	42.2	2.42	72.25	39.7	1.82	73.63	39.8	1.85	71.31	39.5	1.78
November	46.38	37.4	1.24	73.98	41.1	1.80	111.14	42.1	2.64	71.74	39.2	1.83	73.45	39.7	1.85	69.48	38.6	1.80
Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products ⁴			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe			
1952: Average	\$56.30	40.8	\$1.38	\$67.72	41.8	\$1.62	\$60.09	40.6	\$1.48	\$58.51	42.4	\$1.38	\$62.64	39.9	\$1.57	\$59.98	39.2	\$1.53
1953: Average	60.01	41.1	1.46	73.39	41.7	1.76	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.77	42.6	1.45	67.47	40.4	1.67	64.56	40.1	1.61
November	60.98	41.2	1.48	72.75	41.1	1.77	65.92	41.2	1.60	64.22	43.1	1.49	68.95	40.8	1.69	67.23	40.5	1.66
December	61.24	41.1	1.49	73.46	41.5	1.77	65.03	40.9	1.59	63.77	42.8	1.49	66.90	40.3	1.66	64.55	39.6	1.63
1954: January	57.57	38.9	1.48	73.51	41.3	1.78	62.81	39.5	1.59	59.13	40.5	1.46	66.36	39.5	1.68	63.20	39.5	1.60
February	59.94	40.5	1.48	74.05	41.6	1.78	64.40	40.5	1.59	62.05	42.5	1.46	66.36	39.5	1.68	64.40	40.0	1.61
March	60.49	40.6	1.49	73.81	41.7	1.77	64.08	40.3	1.59	62.31	42.1	1.48	67.54	40.2	1.68	64.96	40.1	1.62
April	59.19	39.2	1.51	74.05	41.6	1.78	65.85	40.9	1.61	65.53	43.4	1.51	67.03	39.9	1.68	66.26	40.4	1.64
May	59.10	39.4	1.50	73.98	41.1	1.80	66.74	41.2	1.62	65.82	43.3	1.52	68.40	40.0	1.71	68.06	41.0	1.66
June	58.29	38.6	1.51	77.10	41.9	1.84	66.33	41.2	1.61	65.23	43.2	1.51	70.18	40.8	1.72	67.57	41.2	1.64
July	59.95	39.7	1.57	78.44	41.5	1.89	66.17	41.1	1.61	65.21	42.9	1.52	68.68	40.4	1.70	68.64	41.1	1.67
August	61.76	40.9	1.51	76.36	41.5	1.84	67.23	41.5	1.62	66.40	43.4	1.53	69.19	40.7	1.70	69.22	41.7	1.66
September	62.47	41.1	1.52	80.22	42.0	1.91	67.49	40.9	1.65	65.76	42.7	1.54	69.08	40.4	1.71	68.45	40.5	1.69
October	63.72	42.2	1.51	76.91	41.8	1.84	67.40	41.1	1.64	65.79	43.0	1.53	68.28	40.4	1.69	69.19	40.7	1.70
November	63.72	42.2	1.51	75.35	41.4	1.82	67.40	41.1	1.64	65.91	42.8	1.54	68.28	40.4	1.69	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																		
	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	
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	64.44	36.0	1.79	60.79	36.4	1.67	73.04	44.0	1.66	70.56	44.1	1.60	64.27	41.2	1.56	71.02	38.6	1.84	
May	66.06	36.7	1.80	60.82	36.2	1.68	73.48	44.0	1.67	71.44	44.1	1.62	65.16	41.5	1.57	72.52	39.2	1.85	
June	64.98	36.1	1.80	59.95	35.9	1.67	73.54	44.3	1.66	72.45	45.0	1.61	63.18	40.5	1.56	73.47	39.5	1.86	
July	66.06	36.7	1.80	57.63	34.1	1.69	75.99	44.7	1.70	73.35	45.0	1.63	62.87	40.3	1.56	72.91	39.2	1.86	
August	67.16	36.9	1.82	60.33	35.7	1.69	76.05	45.0	1.69	73.51	45.1	1.63	64.78	41.0	1.58	73.28	39.4	1.86	
September	69.33	36.3	1.91	60.33	35.7	1.69	75.82	44.6	1.70	72.86	44.7	1.63	65.35	41.1	1.59	74.24	39.7	1.87	
October	68.63	36.9	1.86	64.26	37.8	1.70	76.27	44.6	1.71	74.09	44.9	1.65	66.04	41.8	1.58	75.58	40.2	1.88	
November	69.56	37.4	1.86	64.56	38.2	1.69	75.31	44.3	1.70	72.65	44.3	1.64	65.94	42.0	1.57	76.14	40.5	1.88	

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																		
	Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills ⁴			Blast furnaces, steel-works, and rolling mills, except electro-metallurgical 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	\$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	
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	36.8	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	34.0	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	61.74	31.5	1.96	77.90	38.0	2.05	79.39	37.1	2.14	79.18	37.0	2.14	
May	75.86	38.9	1.95	77.23	41.3	1.87	61.04	31.3	1.95	79.49	38.4	2.07	81.22	37.6	2.16	81.22	37.6	2.16	
June	75.27	38.8	1.94	79.71	42.4	1.88	60.28	30.6	1.97	80.70	38.8	2.08	83.22	38.0	2.19	83.22	38.0	2.19	
July	73.06	36.9	1.98	78.40	41.7	1.88	63.24	32.1	1.97	80.81	38.3	2.11	84.00	37.5	2.24	84.00	37.5	2.24	
August	73.48	37.3	1.97	78.25	41.4	1.89	65.93	33.3	1.98	80.64	38.4	2.10	82.43	37.3	2.21	82.43	37.3	2.21	
September	75.04	37.9	1.98	79.57	42.1	1.89	68.71	34.7	1.98	82.39	38.5	2.14	84.90	37.4	2.27	84.90	37.4	2.27	
October	78.20	39.1	2.00	78.66	41.4	1.90	72.00	36.0	2.00	82.64	38.8	2.13	84.45	37.7	2.24	84.45	37.7	2.24	
November	79.79	39.5	2.02	78.66	41.4	1.90	77.34	38.1	2.03	84.10	39.3	2.14	86.40	38.4	2.25	86.40	38.4	2.25	

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Primary metal industries																		
	Electrometallurgical products			Iron and steel foundries ⁴			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals 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	\$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	
November	78.99	40.3	1.96	73.90	39.1	1.89	73.47	39.5	1.86	71.63	37.9	1.89	76.63	38.7	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	73.61	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	71.42	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	80.18	40.7	1.97	72.96	38.4	1.90	72.56	38.8	1.87	72.58	37.8	1.92	73.68	37.4	1.97	78.41	39.8	1.97	
May	78.41	39.8	1.97	72.77	38.3	1.90	72.56	38.8	1.87	72.01	37.7	1.91	73.48	37.3	1.97	78.40	40.0	1.96	
June	79.00	39.7	1.99	73.53	38.7	1.90	73.30	39.2	1.87	71.25	37.7	1.89	74.45	37.6	1.98	79.39	40.3	1.97	
July	79.00	39.7	2.01	72.95	38.6	1.89	72.73	39.1	1.86	69.55	36.8	1.89	75.04	37.9	1.98	79.60	39.8	2.00	
August	82.82	40.6	2.04	74.10	39.0	1.90	73.49	39.3	1.87	75.07	39.1	1.92	75.62	38.0	1.99	79.60	40.2	1.98	
September	82.01	40.4	2.03	74.11	38.8	1.91	73.51	39.1	1.88	74.11	38.2	1.94	75.62	38.0	1.99	79.39	39.3	2.02	
October	82.01	40.4	2.03	75.66	39.2	1.93	75.05	39.5	1.90	77.02	39.7	1.94	76.00	38.0	2.00	80.40	40.0	2.01	
November	81.81	40.3	2.03	75.85	39.3	1.93	75.83	39.7	1.91	77.61	39.8	1.95	75.20	37.6	2.00	81.00	40.3	2.01	

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		
	Primary metal industries																		
	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			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$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	1.91	
November	82.45	42.5	1.94	85.06	40.7	2.06	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	1.70	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	1.84	78.21	39.7	1.97	77.21	38.8	1.99	77.90	40.2	1.94	
February	77.93	40.8	1.91	82.80	40.0	2.07	73.03	40.8	1.79	77.82	39.5	1.97	75.64	38.2	1.98	78.57	40.5	1.94	
March	74.66	39.5	1.89	83.84	40.5	2.07	72.85	40.7	1.79	77.82	39.5	1.97	76.43	38.6	1.98	77.99	40.2	1.94	
April	74.28	39.3	1.89	84.45	40.6														

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					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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
1953: 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
1953: 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
1954: 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
1954: March	79.00	39.5	2.00	82.29	39.0	2.11	86.58	38.9	2.20	81.33	39.1	2.08	82.16	39.5	2.08	75.95	40.4	1.88
1954: April	78.01	39.2	1.99	81.66	38.7	2.11	83.22	38.0	2.19	81.33	39.1	2.08	82.97	39.7	2.09	75.39	40.1	1.88
1954: May	79.00	39.5	2.00	83.53	39.4	2.12	84.04	38.2	2.20	84.21	40.1	2.10	84.85	40.6	2.09	77.33	40.7	1.90
1954: June	79.19	39.4	2.01	85.39	39.9	2.14	84.42	38.2	2.21	86.92	41.0	2.12	86.09	40.8	2.11	76.92	40.7	1.89
1954: July	77.79	38.7	2.01	84.10	39.3	2.14	84.80	38.2	2.22	84.80	40.0	2.12	85.24	40.4	2.11	75.60	40.0	1.89
1954: August	78.80	39.7	2.01	84.53	39.5	2.14	86.08	38.6	2.23	85.05	40.4	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	76.85	40.5	1.90
1954: September	80.39	39.6	2.03	85.75	39.7	2.16	85.79	38.3	2.24	87.10	40.7	2.14	86.03	40.2	2.14	77.74	40.7	1.91
1954: October	84.25	40.9	2.06	86.18	39.9	2.16	87.46	38.7	2.26	87.33	41.0	2.13	85.22	40.2	2.12	78.53	40.9	1.92
1954: November	84.24	40.5	2.08	86.80	40.0	2.17	88.76	39.1	2.27	87.95	41.1	2.14	82.08	38.9	2.11	79.52	41.2	1.93

Tin cans and other tinware			Outletry, handtools, and hardware ⁴			Cutlery and edgedtools			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
1953: 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
1953: December	77.93	41.9	1.86	74.39	41.1	1.81	67.89	40.9	1.66	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
1954: 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
1954: 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
1954: April	78.94	40.9	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	70.66	38.4	1.84
1954: May	82.74	42.0	1.97	74.74	40.4	1.85	66.00	40.0	1.65	72.31	39.3	1.84	78.50	41.1	1.91	73.28	39.4	1.86
1954: June	83.13	42.2	1.97	72.65	39.7	1.83	65.74	39.6	1.66	72.13	39.2	1.84	75.01	39.9	1.88	74.59	40.1	1.86
1954: July	82.12	41.9	1.96	72.29	39.5	1.83	64.29	39.2	1.64	70.84	38.5	1.84	75.79	40.1	1.89	72.34	39.1	1.85
1954: August	83.13	42.2	1.97	74.74	40.4	1.85	66.17	40.1	1.65	73.26	39.6	1.85	77.93	40.8	1.91	75.14	40.4	1.86
1954: September	81.34	41.5	1.96	75.11	40.6	1.85	66.90	40.3	1.66	73.26	39.6	1.85	78.50	41.1	1.91	75.20	40.0	1.88
1954: October	80.00	40.2	1.99	75.70	40.7	1.86	68.21	40.6	1.68	73.10	39.3	1.86	79.30	41.3	1.92	76.92	40.7	1.89
1954: November	79.60	39.8	2.00	75.89	40.8	1.86	69.97	41.4	1.69	74.21	39.9	1.86	78.72	41.0	1.92	75.79	40.1	1.89

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
1953: 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
1953: 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
1954: 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
1954: 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	78.30	41.3	1.92
1954: April	72.58	37.8	1.92	69.87	38.6	1.81	78.72	41.0	1.92	79.42	41.8	1.90	76.42	39.8	1.92	78.94	40.9	1.93
1954: May	75.06	39.2	1.93	72.29	39.5	1.83	79.30	41.3	1.92	80.41	42.1	1.91	76.99	40.1	1.92	78.74	40.8	1.93
1954: June	77.79	40.1	1.94	73.38	40.1	1.83	80.06	41.7	1.92	81.75	42.8	1.91	79.10	41.2	1.92	78.74	40.8	1.93
1954: July	75.83	39.7	1.91	70.62	38.8	1.82	79.13	41.0	1.93	79.46	41.6	1.91	79.35	40.9	1.94	77.79	40.1	1.94
1954: August	79.38	40.5	1.96	73.53	40.4	1.82	79.73	41.1	1.94	80.87	41.9	1.93	78.38	40.4	1.94	78.76	40.6	1.94
1954: September	76.44	39.2	1.95	74.56	40.3	1.85	79.35	40.9	1.94	79.30	41.3	1.92	79.79	40.5	1.97	79.15	40.8	1.94
1954: October	79.59	40.4	1.97	75.89	40.8	1.86	79.56	40.8	1.95	79.90	41.4	1.93	80.19	40.5	1.98	78.39	40.2	1.95
1954: November	81.39	40.9	1.99	73.45	39.7	1.85	79.35	40.9	1.94	80.29	41.6	1.93	79.79	40.3	1.98	79.17	40.6	1.95

Sheet-metalwork			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving ⁴			Vitreous-enamelled 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
1953: 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
1953: 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	1.81	73.02	39.9	1.83
1954: February	76.80	40.0	1.92	78.76	40.6	1.94	61.60	38.5	1.60	80.79	40.6	1.99	70.49	39.6	1.78	72.04	39.8	1.81
1954: March	77.59	40.2	1.93	77.97	40.4	1.93	60.83	38.5	1.58	80.19	40.5	1.98	70.13	39.4	1.78	72.76	40.2	1.81
1954: April	77.18	40.2	1.92	78.18	40.3	1.94	60.83	38.5	1.58	80.60	40.5	1.99	70.35	39.3	1.79	71.46	39.7	1.80
1954: May	79.73	41.1	1.94	80.36	41.0	1.96	61.06	38.4	1.59	83.01	41.3	2.01	71.82	39.9	1.80	72.58	40.1	1.81
1954: June	79.93	41.2	1.94	79.58	40.6	1.96	59.01	36.2	1.63	82.21	40.9	2.01	71.10	39.5	1.80	72.80	40.0	1.82
1954: July	79.54	41.0	1.94	76.44	39.2	1.95	56.13	35.3	1.59	79.40	39.5	2.01	71.28	39.6	1.80	72.94	40.3	1.81
1954: August	79.37	40.7	1.95	78.40	40.0	1.96	59.73	37.1	1.61	80.60	40.1	2.01	70.71	39.5	1.79	73.12	40.4	1.81
1954: September	79.17	40.6	1.95	80.78	40.8	1.98	61.24	37.8	1.62	83.84	41.1	2.04	72.32	40.4	1.79	72.76	40.2	1.81
1954: October	78.78	40.4	1.95	82.98	41.7	1.99	63.18	39.0	1.62	85.90	41.9	2.05	76.48	40.9	1.87	73.89	40.6	1.82
1954: November	77.79	40.1	1.94	84.40	42.2	2.00	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.56	42.3	2.07	79.68	41.5	1.92	76.78	41.5	1.85

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															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	78.61	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
1954: January	74.70	40.6	1.84	81.41	40.3	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
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	72.25	39.7	1.82	81.00	40.5	2.00
May	73.78	40.1	1.84	85.68	42.0	2.04	75.04	37.9	1.98	72.91	39.2	1.86	74.12	40.5	1.83	81.61	40.6	2.01
June	74.56	40.3	1.85	84.84	42.0	2.02	77.81	39.1	1.99	73.68	39.4	1.87	73.93	40.4	1.83	81.41	40.5	2.01
July	73.28	39.4	1.86	77.99	38.8	2.01	76.04	38.6	1.97	73.14	38.7	1.89	71.92	39.3	1.83	80.60	40.1	2.01
August	74.00	40.0	1.85	85.08	41.1	2.07	74.48	38.0	1.96	74.26	39.5	1.88	72.62	39.9	1.82	80.80	40.2	2.01
September	75.70	40.7	1.86	83.44	40.7	2.05	73.30	37.4	1.96	77.52	40.8	1.90	75.26	40.9	1.84	81.81	40.3	2.03
October	77.08	41.0	1.88	83.64	40.6	2.06	77.01	38.7	1.99	78.91	41.1	1.92	76.45	41.1	1.86	81.61	40.2	2.03
November	79.23	41.7	1.90	83.84	40.5	2.07	85.70	41.4	2.07	80.48	41.7	1.93	78.68	42.3	1.86	81.81	40.3	2.03
Engines and turbines ⁴																		
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
1954: January	86.61	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	39.2	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	89.60	40.0	2.24	81.00	39.9	2.03	78.41	39.6	1.98	80.17	39.3	2.04	76.61	39.9	1.92
May	86.07	40.6	2.12	94.76	41.2	2.30	82.82	40.4	2.05	78.80	39.8	1.98	80.77	39.4	2.05	76.99	40.1	1.92
June	83.81	40.1	2.09	86.14	38.8	2.22	83.23	40.6	2.05	78.41	39.8	1.97	78.78	39.0	2.02	77.97	40.4	1.93
July	85.44	40.3	2.12	92.34	40.5	2.28	83.02	40.3	2.06	77.03	39.3	1.96	78.78	39.0	2.02	75.45	39.5	1.91
August	84.77	39.8	2.13	95.17	41.2	2.31	80.36	39.2	2.05	77.22	39.2	1.97	80.36	39.2	2.05	74.67	39.3	1.90
September	85.84	40.3	2.13	93.94	41.2	2.28	82.59	39.9	2.07	78.80	39.4	2.00	82.39	39.8	2.07	75.46	39.1	1.93
October	85.97	39.8	2.16	97.34	40.9	2.38	81.56	39.4	2.07	76.81	38.6	1.99	79.52	38.6	2.06	73.73	38.6	1.91
November	86.46	40.4	2.14	100.67	41.6	2.42	81.00	39.9	2.03	78.40	39.2	2.00	81.97	39.6	2.07	74.69	38.9	1.92
Construction and mining machinery ⁴																		
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	1.90	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
1954: January	79.76	40.9	1.95	77.59	40.2	1.93	84.77	42.6	1.99	94.90	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	86.61	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	78.74	40.8	1.93	77.57	40.4	1.92	81.93	41.8	1.96	92.45	42.8	2.16	89.42	43.2	2.07	84.46	41.0	2.06
May	79.76	40.9	1.95	78.57	40.5	1.94	82.54	41.9	1.97	92.87	42.6	2.18	88.61	42.6	2.08	84.46	40.8	2.07
June	79.95	41.0	1.95	78.98	40.5	1.95	82.52	42.1	1.96	92.64	42.3	2.19	87.36	41.8	2.09	84.87	41.0	2.07
July	78.00	40.0	1.95	77.21	39.8	1.94	78.99	40.3	1.96	92.20	42.1	2.19	85.28	41.0	2.08	86.10	41.0	2.10
August	78.59	40.3	1.95	76.82	39.6	1.94	82.96	41.9	1.98	92.64	42.3	2.19	86.11	41.4	2.08	85.70	41.2	2.08
September	77.62	39.6	1.96	77.42	39.7	1.95	78.01	39.4	1.98	91.96	41.8	2.20	87.36	41.6	2.10	84.45	40.6	2.08
October	78.01	39.8	1.96	77.22	39.6	1.95	79.79	40.3	1.98	92.16	41.7	2.21	87.99	41.7	2.11	83.41	40.1	2.08
November	78.60	39.9	1.97	77.42	39.5	1.96	81.20	40.6	2.00	91.30	41.5	2.20	86.51	41.0	2.11	83.42	40.3	2.07
Machinery (except electrical)																		
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	81.56	42.7	1.91	71.93	41.1	1.75	82.84	44.3	1.87	94.69	44.2	2.14
1954: January	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
February	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	45.3	1.92	97.24	44.0	2.21
March	99.23	44.7	2.22	80.51	41.5	1.94	84.15	42.5	1.98	70.09	39.6	1.77	83.03	43.7	1.90	99.24	41.7	2.14
April	98.34	44.1	2.23	81.29	41.9	1.94	84.94	42.9	1.98	71.69	40.5	1.77	83.98	44.2	1.90	91.38	42.5	2.15
May	97.66	43.6	2.24	80.67	41.8	1.93	83.95	42.4	1.98	71.33	40.3	1.77	84.11	44.0	1.89	92.23	42.5	2.17
June	98.08	43.4	2.26	79.13	41.0	1.93	81.36	41.3	1.97	70.05	39.8	1.76	82.08	43.2	1.90	87.74	41.0	2.14
July	99.62	43.5	2.29	79.15	40.8	1.94	80.97	41.1	1.97	69.52	39.5	1.76	82.94	43.2	1.92	91.56	42.0	2.18
August	99.36	43.2	2.30	78.55	40.7	1.93	79.97	40.8	1.96	69.65	39.8	1.75	83.28	43.6	1.91	87.53	40.9	2.14
September	99.59	43.3	2.30	77.78	40.3	1.93	79.18	40.4	1.96	67.16	38.6	1.74	81.98	42.7	1.92	90.73	42.2	2.15
October	100.02	43.3	2.31	77.78	40.3	1.93	79.58	40.6	1.96	68.60	39.2	1.75	81.06	42.0	1.93	85.86	40.5	2.12
November	98.18	42.5	2.31	78.98	40.5	1.95	80.18	40.7	1.97	68.64	39.0	1.76	83.27	42.7	1.95	87.72	40.8	2.15

See footnotes at end of table

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

Manufacturing—Continued																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																		
Year and month	General industrial machinery ¹			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	42.5	1.80	83.50	42.6	1.96	85.93	43.4	1.98
1953: November	83.33	42.3	1.97	81.61	41.8	1.95	85.77	43.1	1.99	75.99	41.3	1.84	84.18	42.3	1.99	85.02	42.3	2.01
1953: December	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	85.85	42.5	2.02
1954: January	81.16	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	83.82	41.7	2.01
1954: February	81.36	41.3	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
1954: March	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	1.98
1954: April	78.99	40.3	1.96	78.18	40.3	1.94	79.79	40.5	1.97	72.40	40.0	1.81	77.02	39.7	1.94	79.20	40.0	1.98
1954: May	79.39	40.3	1.97	76.63	39.5	1.94	82.00	41.0	2.00	73.38	40.1	1.83	77.42	39.7	1.95	79.79	40.3	1.98
1954: June	80.19	40.5	1.98	77.60	40.0	1.94	82.61	41.1	2.01	74.93	40.5	1.85	78.78	40.4	1.95	80.00	40.2	1.99
1954: July	79.40	40.1	1.98	77.81	39.9	1.95	85.04	42.1	2.02	73.68	39.4	1.87	75.65	38.4	1.97	78.80	39.6	1.99
1954: August	80.20	40.3	1.99	79.00	40.1	1.97	80.60	40.1	2.01	74.77	40.2	1.86	77.82	39.5	1.97	79.80	40.1	1.99
1954: September	80.80	40.4	2.00	80.19	40.5	1.98	80.80	40.0	2.02	75.62	39.8	1.90	78.41	39.9	1.99	80.80	40.2	2.01
1954: October	81.20	40.4	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	81.20	40.0	2.03	76.40	40.0	1.91	81.41	40.5	2.01	82.62	40.7	2.03
1954: November	80.40	40.0	2.01	78.80	40.0	1.97	79.15	38.8	2.04	74.82	39.8	1.88	82.01	40.6	2.02	82.22	40.5	2.03
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens																		
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
1953: November	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
1953: December	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
1954: January	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: February	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
1954: March	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
1954: April	80.19	40.5	1.98	77.82	39.5	1.97	83.74	39.5	2.12	71.74	39.2	1.83	76.05	38.8	1.96	74.25	37.5	1.98
1954: May	79.60	40.2	1.98	77.42	39.3	1.97	83.10	39.2	2.12	72.13	39.2	1.84	77.22	39.2	1.97	74.88	38.6	1.94
1954: June	80.00	39.8	2.01	78.41	39.6	1.98	84.10	39.3	2.14	73.63	39.8	1.85	75.85	39.1	1.94	75.27	38.6	1.95
1954: July	78.61	39.5	1.99	79.40	39.7	2.00	86.80	40.0	2.17	72.86	39.6	1.84	75.27	38.8	1.94	79.79	40.5	1.97
1954: August	79.00	39.7	2.01	79.40	39.7	2.00	86.40	40.0	2.16	73.23	39.8	1.84	76.44	39.2	1.95	81.20	40.4	2.01
1954: September	82.01	40.8	2.09	80.00	40.0	2.00	85.97	39.8	2.16	75.48	40.8	1.85	78.80	39.8	1.98	85.90	41.7	2.06*
1954: October	81.41	40.3	2.02	79.80	39.9	2.00	85.93	39.6	2.17	74.70	40.6	1.84	79.80	40.1	1.99	87.35	42.2	2.07
1954: November	80.00	40.0	2.00	80.60	40.1	2.01	87.02	40.1	2.17	76.89	40.9	1.88	79.40	39.7	2.00	84.87	41.4	2.05
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines																		
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
1953: November	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
1953: December	77.75	41.8	1.86	78.80	39.6	1.99	78.41	39.6	1.98	80.93	41.5	1.95	81.64	41.6	1.96	78.59	40.3	1.95
1954: January	73.83	40.4	1.83	77.60	38.8	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: February	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
1954: March	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
1954: April	75.62	41.1	1.84	78.80	39.6	1.99	76.44	38.8	1.97	76.81	39.8	1.93	77.60	40.0	1.94	73.73	38.4	1.92
1954: May	75.85	41.0	1.85	79.60	39.8	2.00	78.01	39.2	1.99	77.60	40.0	1.94	78.40	40.0	1.96	74.50	38.8	1.92
1954: June	74.56	40.3	1.85	79.80	40.1	1.99	75.86	38.9	1.95	77.79	40.1	1.94	78.20	40.1	1.95	75.46	39.1	1.93
1954: July	72.10	39.4	1.83	78.21	39.5	1.98	74.66	38.3	1.95	76.05	39.2	1.94	75.27	38.6	1.95	74.69	38.5	1.94
1954: August	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.82	39.5	1.97	74.66	38.6	1.96	77.03	39.5	1.95	76.44	38.8	1.97	75.46	39.1	1.93
1954: September	73.42	39.9	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	78.21	39.3	1.99	78.80	39.8	1.98	80.20	40.1	2.00	75.66	38.6	1.96
1954: October	74.59	40.1	1.86	80.40	40.2	2.00	79.40	39.7	2.00	78.61	39.7	1.98	78.20	39.1	2.00	77.42	39.1	1.98
1954: November	74.15	40.3	1.84	81.41	40.5	2.01	79.40	39.5	2.01	79.79	40.3	1.98	81.00	40.3	2.01	77.22	39.2	1.97
Machinery (except electrical)—Con.																		
Machine shops (job and repair)																		
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
1953: November	81.22	42.3	1.92	72.14	40.3	1.79	78.12	40.9	1.91	68.74	40.2	1.71	75.58	40.2	1.88	73.89	40.6	1.82
1953: December	82.22	42.6	1.93	72.36	40.2	1.80	78.91	41.1	1.92	69.60	40.7	1.71	77.11	40.8	1.89	74.66	40.8	1.83
1954: January	79.68	41.5	1.92	70.74	39.3	1.80	76.99	40.1	1.92	67.20	39.3	1.71	75.39	40.1	1.88	71.92	39.3	1.83
1954: February	79.49	41.4	1.92	72.22	39.9	1.81	77.38	40.3	1.92	67.32	39.6	1.70	76.14	40.5	1.88	73.16	40.2	1.82
1954: March	79.71	41.3	1.93	71.28	39.6	1.80	76.40	40.0	1.91	67.49	39.7	1.70	74.43	39.8	1.87	72.25	39.7	1.82
1954: April	77.74	40.7	1.91	70.56	39.2	1.80	75.45	39.5	1.91	65.23	38.6	1.69	74.61	39.9	1.87	71.50	39.5	1.81
1954: May	79.52	41.2	1.93	71.50	39.5	1.81	76.22	39.7	1.92	66.08	39.1	1.69	74.82	39.8	1.88	72.44	39.8	1.82
1954: June	79.32	41.1	1.93	72.07	39.6	1.82	76.61	39.9	1.92	66.47	39.1	1.70	74.07	39.4	1.88	72.98	40.1	1.82
1954: July	78.55	40.7	1.93	71.53	39.3	1.82	76.42	39.8	1.92	65.79	38.7	1.70	73.49	39.3	1.87	72.58	40.1	1.81
1954: August	78.55	40.7	1.93	72.04	39.8	1.81	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	39.3	1.72	74.80	40.0	1.87	73.16	40.2	1.82
1954: September	79.38	40.5	1.96	72.98	40.1	1.82	78.76	40.6	1.94	68.85	39.8	1.73	74.80	40.0	1.87	74.52	40.5	1.84
1954: October	79.54	41.0	1.94	73.93	40.4	1.83	78.76	40.6	1.94	69.89	40.4	1.73	74.96	40.3	1.86	74.89	40.7	1.84
1954: November	79.93	41.2	1.94	74.48	40.7	1.83	79.76	40.9	1.95	70.76	40.9	1.73	74.34	40.4	1.84	73.42	39.9	1.84
Electrical machinery																		
Machinery (except electrical)—Con.																		
Machine shops (job and repair)																		
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
1953: November	81.22	42.3	1.92	72.14	40.3	1.79	78.12	40.9	1.91	68.74	40.2	1.71	75.58	40.2	1.88	73.89	40.6	1.82
1953: December	82.22	42.6	1.93	72.36	40.2													

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—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	84.03	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
November	84.05	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
December	84.67	41.3	2.05	76.63	39.5	1.94	76.91	41.8	1.84	81.38	41.1	1.98	76.21	39.9	1.91	69.77	40.8	1.71
1954: January	82.62	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
February	83.23	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
March	82.01	40.2	2.04	78.20	40.1	1.95	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.56	41.1	1.96	76.03	39.6	1.92	68.57	40.1	1.71
April	80.59	39.7	2.03	76.44	39.2	1.95	73.66	39.6	1.86	83.73	42.5	1.97	75.26	39.2	1.92	67.77	39.4	1.72
May	80.78	39.6	2.04	79.19	40.2	1.97	74.99	40.1	1.87	81.99	41.2	1.99	76.22	39.7	1.92	69.14	40.2	1.72
June	80.99	39.7	2.04	78.59	40.3	1.95	75.36	40.3	1.87	83.42	41.5	2.01	74.68	39.1	1.91	69.77	40.1	1.74
July	81.80	40.1	2.04	77.02	39.7	1.94	75.39	40.1	1.88	83.23	40.8	2.04	75.46	39.3	1.92	70.30	40.4	1.74
August	83.64	40.6	2.06	78.98	40.5	1.95	75.98	40.2	1.89	86.48	42.6	2.03	75.46	39.3	1.92	69.95	40.2	1.74
September	85.08	41.1	2.07	76.14	40.5	1.88	76.76	40.4	1.90	87.55	42.5	2.06	76.43	39.6	1.93	73.39	41.7	1.76
October	84.87	41.0	2.07	79.76	40.9	1.95	76.78	40.2	1.91	83.64	41.0	2.04	73.73	38.2	1.93	72.39	40.9	1.77
November	84.66	40.9	2.07	81.38	41.1	1.98	79.73	41.1	1.94	83.63	41.4	2.02	79.17	40.6	1.95	73.28	41.4	1.77

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment ⁴			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph, and related 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	\$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
November	76.00	40.0	1.90	65.85	40.4	1.63	67.26	39.8	1.69	65.23	39.9	1.66	58.19	37.3	1.56	82.71	42.2	1.96
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
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
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
April	72.19	38.4	1.88	64.19	38.9	1.65	66.30	39.0	1.70	65.35	38.9	1.69	62.02	39.5	1.57	77.03	39.5	1.95
May	78.17	40.5	1.93	64.85	39.3	1.65	67.42	39.2	1.72	66.98	39.1	1.69	62.65	39.4	1.59	78.41	39.8	1.97
June	75.26	39.2	1.92	63.69	38.6	1.65	68.51	39.6	1.73	67.32	39.6	1.70	63.27	39.3	1.61	79.40	39.9	1.99
July	73.54	38.3	1.92	60.42	38.4	1.66	67.64	39.1	1.73	67.20	39.3	1.71	61.99	38.5	1.61	78.21	39.5	1.98
August	74.10	39.0	1.90	63.69	38.6	1.65	69.03	39.9	1.73	67.66	39.8	1.70	64.08	39.8	1.62	80.60	40.3	2.00
September	74.50	38.8	1.92	65.63	39.3	1.67	69.55	40.2	1.73	68.34	40.2	1.70	63.99	39.5	1.62	81.60	40.8	2.00
October	81.18	41.0	1.98	67.77	40.1	1.69	70.88	40.5	1.75	69.32	40.3	1.72	66.99	40.6	1.65	83.43	41.1	2.03
November	78.40	40.0	1.96	68.51	40.3	1.70	70.99	40.8	1.74	69.02	40.6	1.70	67.24	41.0	1.64	84.86	41.6	2.04

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																	
	Miscellaneous electrical products ⁴									Transportation equipment								
	Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment						Automobiles 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	\$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
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
December	68.51	39.6	1.73	75.83	39.7	1.91	60.74	39.7	1.53	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
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
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
April	68.73	39.6	1.74	75.84	39.5	1.92	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.67	40.4	1.92	84.82	40.2	2.11	87.26	40.4	2.16
May	67.51	38.8	1.74	75.66	39.2	1.93	57.91	38.1	1.52	77.69	40.2	1.93	85.57	40.6	2.11	88.34	40.9	2.16
June	69.52	39.5	1.76	79.00	40.1	1.97	59.19	39.2	1.51	76.62	39.7	1.93	84.59	39.9	2.12	85.28	39.3	2.17
July	68.43	39.1	1.75	76.24	39.3	1.94	58.35	38.9	1.50	79.79	40.3	1.98	84.38	39.8	2.12	85.06	39.2	2.17
August	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.06	39.3	1.91	57.90	38.6	1.50	77.60	40.0	1.94	85.63	40.2	2.13	88.00	40.0	2.20
September	67.82	39.2	1.73	75.66	39.0	1.94	58.26	39.1	1.49	78.41	39.8	1.97	86.00	40.0	2.15	89.15	39.8	2.24
October	69.48	39.7	1.75	78.60	39.9	1.97	58.35	38.9	1.50	79.00	40.1	1.97	87.26	40.4	2.16	90.54	40.6	2.23
November	70.58	40.1	1.76	81.19	40.8	1.99	58.20	38.8	1.50	78.98	40.5	1.95	90.69	41.6	2.18	94.98	42.4	2.24

Year and month	Electrical machinery—Continued																				
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories						Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts ⁴			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
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			
November	87.82	40.1	2.19	74.70	40.6	1.84	75.95	40.4	1.88	84.03	41.6	2.02	82.61	41.1	2.01	86.93	42.2	2.06			
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			
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			
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			
April	88.07	40.4	2.18	74.96	40.3	1.86	72.68	39.5	1.84	83.43	40.5	2.06	83.22	40.4	2.06	83.84	40.5	2.07			
May	89.16	40.9	2.18	77.08	41.0	1.88	76.17	40.3	1.89	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.84	40.7	2.06	83.42	40.3	2.07			
June	85.85	39.2	2.19	77.71	40.9	1.90	78.91	41.1	1.92	84.36	40.8	2.08	84.86	40.8	2.08	84.65	41.0	2.09			
July	86.07	39.3	2.19	74.10	39.0	1.90	74.29	39.1	1.90	84.66	40.7	2.08	84.86	40.8	2.08	86.51	41.0	2.11			
August	88.58	39.9	2.22	73.09	41.1	1.90	73.70	39.2	1.88	85.27	40.8	2.09	85.07	40.9	2.08	86.10	41.0	2.10			
September	89.95	39.8	2.26	76.22	39.7	1.92	74.69	38.7	1.93	85.68	40.8	2.09	85.89	40.9	2.10	84.63	40.3	2.10			
October	91.35	40.6	2.25																		

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees ¹—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
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	38.6	2.08	83.92	39.4	2.13	73.62	40.0	1.80
1954: January.....	78.28	38.0	2.06	85.07	41.7	2.04	78.66	39.0	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	83.85	40.9	2.05	80.70	38.8	2.08	82.18	38.4	2.14	71.58	40.9	1.75
May.....	79.87	38.4	2.08	85.08	41.3	2.06	80.94	39.1	2.07	82.82	38.7	2.14	72.34	41.1	1.76
June.....	80.26	38.4	2.09	84.87	41.2	2.06	80.55	39.1	2.06	82.64	38.8	2.13	71.23	40.7	1.75
July.....	79.87	38.4	2.08	83.84	40.5	2.07	80.11	38.7	2.07	82.22	38.6	2.13	68.95	39.4	1.76
August.....	82.53	39.3	2.10	84.85	40.6	2.09	81.12	39.0	2.08	83.03	38.8	2.14	70.75	40.2	1.75
September.....	83.35	39.5	2.11	86.10	41.0	2.10	78.83	37.9	2.08	80.09	37.6	2.13	71.06	39.7	1.79
October.....	83.37	39.7	2.10	87.34	41.2	2.12	80.85	38.5	2.10	82.51	38.2	2.16	71.82	39.9	1.80
November.....	84.21	40.1	2.10	88.61	41.6	2.13	80.88	38.7	2.09	83.16	38.5	2.16	69.92	39.5	1.77
	Transportation equipment—Continued														
	Railroad equipment ⁴			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and streetcars			Other transportation equipment			Instruments and related products		
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	78.49	40.6	1.81	73.69	41.4	1.78
November.....	80.11	38.7	2.07	81.64	39.2	2.08	79.49	38.4	2.07	79.86	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	80.34	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	83.78	38.0	1.81	72.22	39.9	1.81
February.....	82.95	39.5	2.10	84.21	40.1	2.10	82.11	39.1	2.10	83.31	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	83.31	39.4	1.81	72.76	40.2	1.81
April.....	80.08	38.5	2.08	81.97	39.6	2.07	78.79	37.7	2.09	81.16	39.1	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82
May.....	80.85	38.5	2.10	82.78	39.8	2.08	79.13	37.5	2.11	83.35	46.3	1.82	72.07	39.6	1.82
June.....	81.45	38.6	2.11	85.22	40.2	2.12	78.33	37.3	2.10	77.27	41.1	1.88	72.83	39.8	1.83
July.....	80.60	38.2	2.11	84.38	39.8	2.12	78.70	37.3	2.11	81.97	38.9	1.85	72.29	39.5	1.83
August.....	81.79	38.4	2.13	86.43	40.2	2.15	78.49	37.2	2.11	84.43	39.8	1.87	72.29	39.5	1.83
September.....	78.02	36.8	2.12	78.81	37.0	2.13	77.23	36.6	2.11	84.40	40.0	1.86	73.82	39.9	1.85
October.....	82.51	38.2	2.16	83.71	39.3	2.13	81.38	37.5	2.17	83.23	38.5	1.85	74.19	40.1	1.85
November.....	87.20	40.0	2.18	86.40	40.0	2.16	87.60	40.0	2.19	80.86	38.3	1.85	74.56	40.3	1.85
	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	74.16	41.2	1.80	79.00	42.7	1.85	66.74	41.2	1.62	58.69	40.2	1.46
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.....	82.18	39.7	2.07	73.60	40.0	1.84	72.65	39.7	1.83	66.30	39.7	1.67	58.20	38.8	1.50
May.....	81.56	39.4	2.07	73.60	40.0	1.84	74.52	40.5	1.84	65.97	39.5	1.67	58.20	38.8	1.50
June.....	82.59	39.9	2.07	74.77	40.2	1.86	75.41	39.9	1.89	67.13	40.2	1.67	58.50	39.0	1.50
July.....	79.72	38.7	2.06	74.24	39.7	1.87	74.64	39.7	1.88	65.97	39.5	1.67	58.35	38.9	1.50
August.....	82.59	39.9	2.07	72.54	39.0	1.86	73.68	39.4	1.87	67.47	40.4	1.67	56.70	37.8	1.50
September.....	84.63	40.3	2.10	74.26	39.5	1.88	76.73	40.6	1.89	67.13	40.2	1.67	59.65	39.5	1.51
October.....	84.63	40.3	2.10	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.78	40.2	1.91	65.46	39.2	1.67	59.04	39.1	1.51
November.....	86.30	40.9	2.11	75.39	40.1	1.88	78.69	41.2	1.91	66.63	39.9	1.67	59.70	39.8	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
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	1.66
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.....	79.99	40.4	1.98	62.43	38.3	1.63	62.72	39.2	1.60	65.69	40.3	1.63	63.34	40.6	1.66
May.....	79.79	40.3	1.98	62.98	38.4	1.64	63.43	39.4	1.61	66.00	40.0	1.65	62.80	40.0	1.67
June.....	80.98	40.9	1.98	61.66	37.6	1.64	63.36	39.6	1.61	65.85	40.4	1.63	62.93	40.6	1.55
July.....	79.59	40.4	1.97	63.69	38.6	1.65	62.79	39.0	1.60	64.06	39.3	1.63	60.30	38.9	1.55
August.....	79.79	40.5	1.97	63.91	38.5	1.66	63.84	39.9	1.60	66.26	40.9	1.62	62.58	40.9	1.53
September.....	80.60	40.3	2.00	65.97	39.5	1.67	64.40	40.0	1.61	70.05	42.2	1.66	66.99	42.4	1.58
October.....	81.20	40.6	2.00	67.06	40.4	1.66	65.21	40.5	1.61	71.71	43.2	1.66	68.89	43.6	1.58
November.....	81.60	40.8	2.00	65.74	39.6	1.66	65.04	40.4	1.61	71.98	43.1	1.67	68.53	43.1	1.59

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														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued											Sporting and athletic goods			
	Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods ⁴			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours				
1952: Average	\$70.81	41.9	\$1.69	\$68.64	41.1	\$1.67	\$58.73	40.5	\$1.45	\$58.84	40.3		\$1.46	\$58.90	40.9
1953: Average	75.86	43.1	1.76	71.81	40.8	1.76	60.70	40.2	1.51	61.35	40.1	1.53	60.35	40.5	1.49
November	80.06	44.2	1.81	73.51	41.3	1.78	62.93	40.6	1.55	64.84	41.3	1.57	59.65	39.5	1.61
December	77.83	43.0	1.81	73.51	41.3	1.78	61.69	39.8	1.55	61.70	39.3	1.57	61.41	40.4	1.52
1954: January	71.33	40.3	1.77	70.75	40.2	1.76	60.22	38.6	1.56	59.63	37.5	1.59	60.65	39.9	1.62
February	73.98	41.1	1.80	70.40	40.0	1.76	60.30	38.9	1.55	60.83	38.5	1.58	59.49	39.4	1.61
March	73.03	40.8	1.79	69.13	39.5	1.75	59.98	39.2	1.53	61.15	39.2	1.56	58.65	39.1	1.50
April	70.27	39.7	1.77	67.90	38.8	1.75	57.76	38.0	1.52	58.52	38.0	1.54	56.77	38.1	1.49
May	71.60	40.0	1.79	67.06	38.1	1.76	59.04	39.1	1.51	59.13	38.9	1.52	58.71	39.4	1.49
June	70.62	39.9	1.77	71.06	39.7	1.79	57.66	38.7	1.49	57.28	38.7	1.48	58.20	38.8	1.50
July	71.02	39.9	1.78	70.88	39.6	1.79	56.77	38.1	1.49	56.09	37.9	1.48	57.98	38.4	1.51
August	74.03	40.9	1.81	71.20	40.0	1.78	58.41	39.2	1.49	58.31	39.4	1.48	58.74	38.9	1.51
September	76.68	41.9	1.83	74.98	41.2	1.82	58.50	39.0	1.50	58.26	39.1	1.49	58.98	38.8	1.52
October	77.65	42.2	1.84	77.65	42.2	1.84	59.40	39.6	1.50	59.45	39.9	1.49	59.58	39.2	1.52
November	79.06	43.2	1.83	77.28	42.0	1.84	58.50	39.0	1.50	57.96	38.9	1.49	59.04	39.1	1.51
Manufacturing—Continued													Transportation and public utilities		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued												Class I railroads ⁵			
Pens, pencils, and other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1952: Average	\$57.26	40.9	\$1.40	\$55.74	40.1	\$1.39	\$64.79	41.8	\$1.55	\$62.02	40.8	\$1.52	\$74.30	40.6	\$1.83
1953: Average	58.98	40.4	1.46	59.09	40.2	1.47	67.97	41.7	1.63	64.80	40.5	1.60	76.33	40.6	1.88
November	60.79	40.8	1.49	57.57	38.9	1.48	67.73	41.3	1.64	65.53	40.2	1.63	76.04	39.4	1.93
December	61.12	41.3	1.48	58.36	39.7	1.47	68.31	41.4	1.65	66.50	40.3	1.65	76.78	40.2	1.91
1954: January	59.30	39.8	1.49	57.42	38.8	1.48	66.23	39.9	1.66	65.46	39.2	1.67	75.08	38.7	1.94
February	61.80	41.2	1.50	57.67	39.5	1.46	67.06	40.4	1.66	66.00	40.0	1.65	79.18	40.4	1.96
March	60.79	40.8	1.49	57.82	39.6	1.46	67.40	40.6	1.66	66.40	40.0	1.66	78.66	41.4	1.90
April	61.61	40.8	1.51	55.63	38.1	1.46	65.40	39.4	1.66	65.18	39.5	1.65	78.50	41.1	1.91
May	61.31	40.6	1.51	56.45	38.4	1.47	66.86	39.8	1.68	66.13	39.6	1.67	76.95	39.2	1.94
June	61.05	40.7	1.50	57.77	39.3	1.47	67.20	40.0	1.68	66.30	39.7	1.67	79.84	41.8	1.91
July	59.30	39.8	1.49	56.21	38.5	1.46	67.00	40.0	1.69	65.35	38.9	1.68	77.59	40.2	1.93
August	59.35	40.1	1.48	56.74	39.4	1.44	68.61	40.6	1.69	66.63	39.9	1.67	79.10	41.2	1.92
September	60.45	40.3	1.50	56.50	38.7	1.46	69.36	40.8	1.70	66.23	39.9	1.66	80.32	41.4	1.94
October	62.58	40.9	1.53	57.77	39.3	1.47	69.53	40.9	1.70	66.57	40.1	1.66	78.38	40.4	1.94
November	63.76	41.4	1.54	57.67	40.5	1.46	70.38	41.4	1.70	66.23	39.9	1.66			
Transportation and public utilities—Continued															
Local railways and buslines ⁶			Communication												
			Telephone			Switchboard operating employees ⁷			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ⁸			Telegraph			
1952: Average	\$76.56	46.4	\$1.65	\$61.22	38.5	\$1.59	\$51.43	37.0	\$1.39	\$86.51	42.2	\$2.05	\$72.48	⁹ 43.4	⁹ \$1.67
1953: Average	77.12	45.1	1.71	65.02	38.7	1.68	54.39	37.0	1.47	92.23	42.5	2.17	74.23	41.7	1.78
November	77.18	44.1	1.75	67.90	38.8	1.75	57.88	37.1	1.56	95.87	42.8	2.24	73.34	41.2	1.78
December	77.43	44.5	1.74	65.84	38.5	1.71	53.58	36.2	1.48	95.44	42.8	2.23	73.16	41.1	1.78
1954: January	78.59	44.4	1.77	65.70	38.2	1.72	54.30	36.2	1.50	91.94	41.6	2.21	72.80	40.9	1.79
February	77.25	43.4	1.78	65.74	38.0	1.73	54.36	36.0	1.51	92.57	41.7	2.22	73.69	41.4	1.78
March	77.33	43.2	1.79	65.70	38.2	1.72	53.64	36.0	1.49	93.91	42.3	2.22	73.75	41.2	1.79
April	77.58	43.1	1.80	66.09	38.2	1.73	54.09	36.3	1.49	93.46	42.1	2.22	75.78	42.1	1.80
May	77.94	43.3	1.80	67.38	38.5	1.75	56.98	37.0	1.54	93.88	42.1	2.23	75.78	42.1	1.80
June	79.10	43.7	1.81	67.34	38.7	1.74	56.39	37.1	1.52	94.75	42.3	2.24	77.15	41.7	1.85
July	78.51	42.9	1.83	68.60	39.2	1.75	57.15	37.6	1.52	96.95	42.9	2.26	77.15	41.7	1.85
August	78.26	43.0	1.82	67.69	38.9	1.74	56.47	37.4	1.51	95.18	42.3	2.25	77.33	41.8	1.85
September	78.14	42.7	1.83	71.60	40.0	1.79	58.90	38.0	1.55	105.77	45.2	2.34	77.93	41.9	1.86
October	78.32	42.8	1.83	72.04	39.8	1.81	60.04	38.0	1.58	104.13	44.5	2.34	78.31	42.1	1.86
November	77.59	42.4	1.83	72.65	39.7	1.83	60.86	37.8	1.61	104.55	44.3	2.36	76.78	41.5	1.85
Transportation and public utilities—Con.			Wholesale and retail trade												
Other public utilities			Retail trade												
			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores ⁴			Department stores and general mail-order houses			
1952: Average	\$75.12	41.5	\$1.81	\$67.80	40.6	\$1.67	\$52.67	39.9	\$1.32	\$38.41	35.9	\$1.07	\$44.77	37.0	\$1.21
1953: Average	80.51	41.5	1.94	71.69	40.5	1.77	55.02	39.3	1.40	38.96	35.1	1.11	44.88	35.9	1.25
November	82.98	41.7	1.99	72.50	40.5	1.79	55.10	38.8	1.42	38.64	34.5	1.12	44.60	35.4	1.26
December	82.37	41.6	1.98	73.26	40.7	1.80	54.49	39.2	1.39	39.93	36.3	1.10	47.13	37.7	1.25
1954: January	81.77	41.3	1.98	72.76	40.2	1.81	55.77	39.0	1.43	40.14	34.9	1.15	45.31	35.4	1.28
February	80.97	41.1	1.97	72.36	40.2	1.80	55.91	39.1	1.43	39.90	35.0	1.14	45.47	35.8	1.27
March	80.77	41.0	1.97	72.76	40.2	1.81	55.91	39.1	1.43	40.13	35.2	1.14	45.49	36.1	1.26
April	80.77	41.0	1.97	73.16	40.2	1.82	55.91	39.1	1.43	39.76	35.5	1.12	45.74	36.3	1.26
May	81.59	41.0	1.99	73.93	40.4	1.83	56.41	38.9	1.45	39.91	34.7	1.15	45.82	35.8	1.28
June	82.40	41.2	2.00	73.93	40.4	1.83	57.38	39.3	1.46	41.30	35.3	1.17	47.06	36.2	1.30
July	83.83	41.5	2.02	74.34	40.4	1.84	58.51	39.8	1.47	42.35	36.2	1.17	47.84	36.8	1.30
August	83.43	41.3	2.02	74.34	40.4	1.84	58.36	39.7	1.47	41.73	36.0	1.16	47.32	36.4	1.30
September	85.49	41.7	2.05	74.74	40.4	1.85	57.62	39.2	1.47	40.83	35.2	1.16	46.93	36.1	1.30
October	86.94	42.0	2.07	74.93	40.5	1.85	57.18	38.9	1.47	40.48	34.9	1.16	46.41	35.7	1.30
November	85.08	41.3	2.06	74.93	40.5	1.85	56.65	38.8	1.46	41.06	34.8	1.18	47.52	36.0	1.32

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Year and month	Wholesale and retail trade—Continued														
	Retail trade—Continued														
	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	\$42.68	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
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	74.76	44.5	1.68	46.37	35.4	1.31	62.31	42.1	1.45	66.22	43.0	1.54
May.....	59.82	38.1	1.57	75.75	44.3	1.71	45.37	34.9	1.30	62.73	42.1	1.49	67.39	43.2	1.56
June.....	60.92	38.8	1.57	76.37	44.4	1.72	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.30	42.2	1.50	67.70	43.4	1.56
July.....	62.57	39.6	1.58	76.37	44.4	1.72	47.29	36.1	1.31	64.30	42.3	1.52	67.86	43.5	1.56
August.....	62.09	39.3	1.58	75.75	44.3	1.71	47.06	36.2	1.30	63.84	42.0	1.52	68.45	43.6	1.57
September.....	61.53	38.7	1.59	74.70	44.2	1.69	46.51	35.5	1.31	63.99	42.1	1.52	67.98	43.3	1.57
October.....	60.80	38.0	1.60	75.14	44.2	1.70	46.95	35.3	1.33	64.99	42.2	1.54	68.85	43.3	1.59
November.....	61.34	38.1	1.61	74.42	44.3	1.68	46.68	35.1	1.33	64.57	42.2	1.53	68.57	43.4	1.58
	Finance, insurance, and real estate ¹⁰						Service and miscellaneous								
	Banks and trust companies		Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Personal services						Motion-picture production and distribution ¹⁰	
								Laundries			Cleaning and dyeing plants				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	
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.....	56.76	92.09	68.99	39.62	41.7	.95	40.80	40.4	1.01	50.40	42.0	1.20		92.25	
May.....	57.19	91.53	69.72	40.13	41.8	.96	40.30	40.3	1.00	47.32	40.1	1.18		97.30	
June.....	57.09	92.97	69.78	39.81	41.9	.95	40.50	40.5	1.00	49.20	41.0	1.20		101.81	
July.....	57.66	94.89	71.12	40.03	41.7	.96	40.00	40.0	1.00	45.78	38.8	1.18		102.79	
August.....	57.75	97.66	71.09	40.13	41.8	.96	39.40	39.4	1.00	45.46	38.2	1.19		101.65	
September.....	57.71	96.75	70.68	40.64	41.9	.97	40.50	40.1	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19		98.90	
October.....	58.02	97.24	70.90	40.87	41.7	.98	40.50	40.5	1.00	47.72	40.1	1.19		102.28	
November.....	57.88	99.18	70.62	41.26	42.1	.98	40.00	40.0	1.00	46.73	39.6	1.18		95.87	

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. 231.

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 dollars¹

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: November.....	\$71.60	\$62.26	\$81.17	\$70.58	\$40.00	\$34.78
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	December.....	72.36	62.98	82.25	71.58	40.60	35.34
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	1954: January.....	70.92	61.56	82.34	71.48	39.70	34.46
1942: Average.....	35.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	February.....	71.28	61.98	79.04	68.73	39.80	34.61
1943: Average.....	43.14	53.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	March.....	70.71	61.59	73.06	63.64	39.60	34.49
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	April.....	70.20	61.26	71.67	62.54	40.80	35.60
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	May.....	71.13	61.85	76.32	66.37	40.30	35.04
1946: Average.....	43.82	53.73	52.54	69.58	30.20	36.21	June.....	71.68	62.28	83.00	72.11	40.50	35.19
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	July.....	70.92	61.66	75.39	65.44	40.00	34.72
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	August.....	71.06	61.79	82.09	71.38	39.40	34.26
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	September.....	71.86	62.65	81.17	70.77	40.50	35.31
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	70.55	68.43	35.47	34.50	October.....	72.22	63.07	87.54	76.45	40.50	35.37
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	November ²	73.57	64.20	87.79	76.61	40.00	34.90
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. 231.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars¹

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: November.....	\$71.60	135.2	\$58.47	\$50.84	\$66.50	\$57.83
1940: Average.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	December.....	72.36	136.7	59.06	51.40	67.11	58.41
1941: Average.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	1954: January.....	70.92	133.9	58.80	51.04	66.00	57.29
1942: Average.....	35.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	30.28	52.05	February.....	71.28	134.6	59.09	51.38	66.30	57.65
1943: Average.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	March.....	70.71	133.5	58.63	51.07	65.83	57.34
1944: Average.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	April.....	70.20	132.6	58.22	50.80	65.41	57.08
1945: Average.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	May.....	71.13	134.3	58.97	51.28	66.18	57.55
1946: Average.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	June.....	71.68	135.4	59.41	51.62	66.63	57.89
1947: Average.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	July.....	70.92	133.9	58.80	51.04	66.00	57.29
1948: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	61.72	August.....	71.06	134.2	58.91	51.23	66.12	57.50
1949: Average.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	62.88	September.....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.92	66.78	58.22
1950: Average.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	October.....	72.22	136.4	59.84	52.26	67.07	58.58
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	November ²	73.57	138.9	60.92	53.16	68.18	59.49
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. 231.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries¹

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)				
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	54.5	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1953: November...	\$1.79	\$1.74	135.1	\$1.89	\$1.83	\$1.63	\$1.59
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	December...	1.80	1.74	135.1	1.90	1.84	1.64	1.59
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	1954: January.....	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.65	1.61
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	February.....	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1945: Average.....	1.023	\$.963	\$ 74.8	\$ 1.042	.904	\$.858	.814	March.....	1.79	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1946: Average.....	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	April.....	1.80	1.75	135.9	1.90	1.85	1.65	1.61
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	May.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	June.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	July.....	1.80	1.76	136.6	1.91	1.86	1.66	1.62
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	August.....	1.79	1.74	135.1	1.91	1.85	1.65	1.60
1951: Average.....	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	September.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61
1952: Average.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	October.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.93	1.87	1.66	1.61
1953: Average.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	November ² ...	1.83	1.77	137.4	1.94	1.88	1.67	1.62

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. 231.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity¹

[1947-49=100]

Major industry group and industry	1954												1953		Annual average	
	Nov. ³	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	1953	1952	
	Total ²	104.5	103.8	103.1	102.9	100.2	102.1	100.4	99.9	101.8	102.4	101.9	108.4	110.6	113.5	109.7
Mining.....	73.5	73.0	71.8	74.8	72.5	75.4	72.3	71.5	73.9	78.0	80.3	82.9	83.2	86.6	90.9	
Contract construction.....	125.3	129.3	129.4	135.4	132.7	129.4	122.5	115.9	109.8	106.0	98.3	120.6	130.1	124.2	127.5	
Manufacturing.....	103.6	102.2	101.4	100.1	97.4	100.0	99.1	99.5	102.5	103.5	103.8	108.4	109.6	113.7	108.4	
Durable.....	110.1	107.3	104.7	103.5	102.2	107.0	107.2	108.1	110.6	112.5	113.7	118.4	119.6	125.5	116.6	
Ordnance and accessories.....	480.8	490.5	494.7	489.9	506.1	522.1	542.0	587.8	654.3	712.1	764.1	812.7	809.2	826.7	625.0	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	97.5	97.7	92.3	83.2	80.6	93.8	88.5	85.3	84.1	82.3	79.6	86.1	91.2	94.0	96.9	
Furniture and fixtures.....	101.4	101.7	99.7	96.6	88.9	90.0	88.8	91.6	96.2	96.7	96.1	101.4	103.8	108.2	106.2	
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	102.4	102.2	100.7	99.9	96.7	97.8	97.6	97.3	98.2	97.8	96.2	103.2	105.4	106.6	104.3	
Primary metal industries.....	95.7	92.7	91.5	91.6	91.5	94.0	92.4	92.8	94.4	97.5	101.4	105.4	106.7	114.0	104.6	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	109.9	108.0	106.0	105.5	102.8	107.5	107.8	106.9	109.4	111.5	112.9	115.4	117.8	123.7	112.1	
Machinery (except electrical).....	95.3	94.8	95.3	94.9	95.9	100.6	102.0	103.7	106.6	108.6	109.4	112.3	111.4	118.9	118.4	
Electrical machinery.....	132.1	128.7	125.5	121.5	117.2	119.8	122.0	123.8	127.9	130.6	131.1	138.3	143.3	148.0	131.2	
Transportation equipment.....	137.5	125.6	118.3	124.2	127.0	131.9	136.0	138.6	141.0	144.0	148.6	151.1	146.3	158.7	138.0	
Instruments and related products.....	110.4	110.0	109.8	106.6	106.8	110.2	112.0	114.3	118.9	120.9	121.9	128.1	129.1	129.1	122.7	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	103.7	104.6	101.6	97.8	91.6	96.4	95.6	96.6	101.0	102.1	98.7	107.5	112.1	109.8	100.5	
Nondurable.....	95.8	96.1	97.6	96.1	91.7	91.6	89.4	89.2	92.9	92.8	92.1	96.4	97.6	99.7	98.6	
Food and kindred products.....	91.6	95.8	103.9	101.0	94.8	89.4	84.2	81.3	81.5	81.8	83.8	89.4	95.1	93.5	94.7	
Tobacco manufactures.....	94.1	111.0	107.9	97.4	78.1	78.4	75.5	73.5	75.0	80.1	87.3	101.7	96.1	90.1	92.2	
Textile-mill products.....	83.4	81.6	80.2	79.6	75.8	78.0	76.0	76.5	79.2	79.5	78.5	83.2	84.2	90.0	90.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	100.9	99.6	100.6	101.0	91.8	91.9	91.5	93.8	106.1	104.3	98.2	103.5	102.8	106.8	104.5	
Paper and allied products.....	110.9	110.4	110.2	109.0	107.2	108.5	106.9	105.7	107.8	107.5	107.6	111.1	112.3	111.4	105.9	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	106.6	106.5	106.7	104.5	103.9	104.9	104.0	104.0	105.4	103.7	104.3	109.0	107.2	105.5	102.7	
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.3	103.1	102.3	99.9	99.4	101.0	101.8	103.8	104.9	104.4	105.0	106.1	107.2	107.8	104.7	
Products of petroleum and coal.....	94.3	94.0	96.7	97.5	98.6	99.3	97.4	94.0	94.0	94.9	95.3	97.3	99.3	100.9	98.2	
Rubber products.....	106.9	103.6	98.2	87.0	85.8	100.1	98.3	95.0	96.4	99.1	100.1	102.8	104.0	111.7	108.4	
Leather and leather products.....	90.3	86.6	88.1	92.9	90.3	87.4	82.2	85.3	93.8	94.9	91.9	92.3	88.7	96.4	96.0	

¹ Aggregate man-hours are for the weekly pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month and do not represent totals for the month. For mining and manufacturing industries, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, the data relate to construction workers.

² Preliminary.
³ Includes only the divisions shown.

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 ⁵	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
				Total ⁶	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	94.4	97.6	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	117.6	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	119.9	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	111.0	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	125.6	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.0	115.9
September	114.1	115.4	105.8	114.8	118.3	105.0	119.6	108.1	112.1	127.7	118.8	112.1	107.3	115.9
October	114.2	115.0	105.6	115.2	118.8	105.0	121.1	107.9	112.8	128.4	118.9	112.3	107.6	115.8
November	114.3	115.0	105.2	115.7	119.5	105.4	121.6	108.0	113.3	128.9	118.9	112.4	107.4	115.8
December	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	116.8
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	107.4	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	105.3	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
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2	128.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.3
August	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.6	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9

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 1030, 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 Index ¹—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: Apr.....	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4
1948: Avg.....	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	May.....	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3
1949: Avg.....	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	June.....	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9
1950: Avg.....	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	July.....	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3
1951: Avg.....	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	Aug.....	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4
1952: Avg.....	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	Sept.....	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7
1953: Avg.....	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	Oct.....	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4
1952: Jan.....	115.0	115.0	115.3	117.1	112.0	118.2	109.1	Nov.....	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8
Feb.....	112.6	112.6	115.5	116.7	112.7	109.5	105.8	Dec.....	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5
Mar.....	112.7	112.7	115.7	115.2	112.0	113.7	104.4	1954: Jan.....	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5
Apr.....	113.9	113.9	115.6	114.8	110.4	121.1	105.0	Feb.....	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0
May.....	114.3	114.3	117.2	114.5	109.3	124.3	104.4	Mar.....	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3
June.....	114.6	114.6	116.9	116.5	108.9	122.4	105.2	Apr.....	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
July.....	116.3	116.3	117.6	116.4	110.2	124.0	111.5	May.....	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5
Aug.....	116.6	116.6	117.5	119.4	111.0	118.7	113.1	June.....	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2
Sept.....	115.4	115.4	117.4	119.2	112.5	111.5	113.7	July.....	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3
Oct.....	115.0	115.0	117.5	116.9	113.2	111.3	115.1	Aug.....	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6
Nov.....	115.0	115.0	117.5	114.3	113.3	115.9	114.3	Sept.....	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0
Dec.....	113.8	113.8	117.7	113.0	112.7	115.8	110.6	Oct.....	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7
1953: Jan.....	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	Nov.....	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7
Feb.....	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	Dec.....	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0
Mar.....	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1								

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 Index ¹—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 ¹ apparel
1947: Avg.....	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	(*)	1953: Apr.....	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1
1948: Avg.....	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	May.....	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5
1949: Avg.....	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	June.....	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3
1950: Avg.....	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	July.....	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2
1951: Avg.....	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	Aug.....	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0
1952: Avg.....	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	Sept.....	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5
1953: Avg.....	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	Oct.....	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3
1952: Jan.....	107.0	109.6	101.6	117.1	94.0	Nov.....	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3
Feb.....	106.8	109.1	101.8	116.7	93.6	Dec.....	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9
Mar.....	106.4	108.7	101.4	116.4	92.8	1954: Jan.....	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4
Apr.....	106.0	108.5	100.8	116.1	92.0	Feb.....	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4
May.....	105.8	108.3	100.6	115.9	91.5	Mar.....	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0
June.....	105.6	108.3	100.5	115.4	91.3	Apr.....	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4
July.....	105.3	108.1	100.1	114.9	91.1	May.....	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
Aug.....	105.1	108.0	99.9	114.5	91.2	June.....	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
Sept.....	105.6	107.8	101.6	114.2	91.5	July.....	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8
Oct.....	105.6	107.7	101.6	113.9	91.7	Aug.....	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7
Nov.....	105.2	107.5	100.6	114.1	92.3	Sept.....	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9
Dec.....	105.1	107.4	100.4	114.4	92.5	Oct.....	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1
1953: Jan.....	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	Nov.....	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2
Feb.....	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	Dec.....	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1
Mar.....	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4						

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 Index¹—United States average, all items and food

Year	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100
	All items	Total food 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	1947: Average	95.5	95.0	150.6	1952: March	112.4	112.7	188.0
1914: Average	42.9	40.5	71.8	1948: Average	102.8	104.1	171.9	1952: April	112.9	113.9	188.7
1915: Average	43.4	40.0	72.5	1949: Average	101.8	100.0	170.2	1952: May	113.0	114.3	189.0
1916: Average	46.6	45.0	77.9	1950: Average	102.8	101.2	171.9	1952: June	113.4	114.6	189.6
1917: Average	54.8	57.9	91.6	1951: Average	111.0	112.6	185.6	1952: July	114.1	116.3	190.8
1918: Average	64.3	66.5	107.5	1952: Average	113.5	114.6	189.8	1952: August	114.3	116.6	191.1
1919: Average	74.0	74.2	123.8	1953: Average	114.4	112.8	191.3	1952: September	114.1	115.4	190.8
1920: Average	85.7	83.6	143.3	1950: January	100.6	97.0	165.2	1952: October	114.2	115.0	190.9
1921: Average	76.4	63.5	127.7	1950: February	100.4	96.5	167.9	1952: November	114.3	115.0	191.1
1922: Average	71.6	59.4	119.7	1950: March	100.7	97.3	168.4	1952: December	114.1	113.8	190.7
1923: Average	72.9	61.4	121.9	1951: April	100.8	97.7	168.5	1953: January	113.9	113.1	190.4
1924: Average	73.1	60.8	122.2	1951: May	101.3	98.9	169.3	1953: February	113.4	111.5	189.6
1925: Average	75.0	65.8	125.4	1951: June	101.8	100.5	170.2	1953: March	113.6	111.7	189.9
1926: Average	75.6	68.0	126.4	1951: July	102.9	103.1	172.0	1953: April	113.7	111.5	190.1
1927: Average	74.2	65.5	124.0	1951: August	103.7	103.9	173.4	1953: May	114.0	112.1	190.0
1928: Average	73.3	64.8	122.6	1951: September	104.4	104.0	174.6	1953: June	114.5	113.7	191.4
1929: Average	73.3	65.6	122.5	1951: October	105.0	104.3	175.6	1953: July	114.5	113.7	191.4
1930: Average	71.4	62.4	119.4	1951: November	105.5	104.4	176.4	1953: August	115.0	114.1	192.3
1931: Average	65.0	51.4	108.7	1951: December	106.9	107.1	178.8	1953: September	115.2	113.8	192.6
1932: Average	58.4	42.8	97.6	1951: January	108.6	109.9	181.5	1953: October	115.4	113.6	192.9
1933: Average	55.3	41.6	92.4	1951: February	109.9	111.9	183.8	1953: November	115.0	112.9	192.3
1934: Average	57.2	46.4	95.7	1951: March	110.3	112.0	184.5	1953: December	114.9	112.3	192.1
1935: Average	58.7	49.7	98.1	1951: April	110.4	111.7	184.6	1954: January	115.2	113.1	192.6
1936: Average	59.3	50.1	99.1	1951: May	110.9	112.6	185.4	1954: February	115.0	112.6	192.3
1937: Average	61.4	52.1	102.7	1951: June	110.8	112.3	185.2	1954: March	114.8	112.1	191.9
1938: Average	60.3	48.4	100.8	1951: July	110.9	112.7	185.5	1954: April	114.6	112.4	191.6
1939: Average	59.4	47.1	99.4	1951: August	110.9	112.4	185.5	1954: May	115.0	113.3	192.3
1940: Average	59.9	47.8	100.2	1951: September	111.6	112.5	186.6	1954: June	115.1	113.8	192.4
1941: Average	62.9	52.2	105.2	1951: October	112.1	113.5	187.4	1954: July	115.2	114.6	192.6
1942: Average	69.7	61.3	116.6	1951: November	112.8	114.6	188.6	1954: August	115.0	113.9	192.3
1943: Average	74.0	68.3	123.7	1951: December	113.1	115.0	189.1	1954: September	114.7	112.4	191.8
1944: Average	75.2	67.4	125.7	1952: January	113.1	115.0	189.1	1954: October	114.5	111.8	191.4
1945: Average	76.9	68.9	128.6	1952: February	112.4	112.8	187.9	1954: November	114.6	111.1	191.6
1946: Average	83.4	79.0	139.5					1954: December	114.3	110.4	191.1

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

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index¹—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947-49=100															1935-39=100
	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Oct. 1954	Sept. 1954	Aug. 1954	July 1954	June 1954	May 1954	Apr. 1954	Mar. 1954	Feb. 1954	Jan. 1954	Dec. 1953	June 1950	Revised series Dec. 1954	
	United States average ²	114.3	114.6	114.5	114.7	115.0	115.2	115.1	115.0	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.2	114.9	101.8	191.1
Atlanta, Ga.	115.7	(²)	(²)	116.3	(²)	(²)	117.6	(²)	(²)	117.0	(²)	(²)	117.1	(²)	196.2	
Baltimore, Md.	114.8	(²)	(²)	115.2	(²)	(²)	115.5	(²)	(²)	114.8	(²)	(²)	114.5	(²)	197.3	
Boston, Mass.	(²)	(²)	113.5	(²)	(²)	113.8	(²)	(²)	112.9	(²)	(²)	112.7	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Chicago, Ill.	117.0	117.6	117.1	117.4	117.7	118.0	117.3	117.3	116.5	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.4	102.8	(²)	
Cincinnati, Ohio	113.3	(²)	(²)	114.3	(²)	(²)	114.2	(²)	(²)	114.2	(²)	(²)	114.6	101.2	190.8	
Cleveland, Ohio	(²)	115.3	(²)	(²)	115.3	(²)	(²)	115.3	(²)	(²)	115.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Detroit, Mich.	116.2	116.9	116.0	116.2	116.8	117.5	117.1	116.9	116.7	116.5	116.4	117.0	116.4	102.8	196.1	
Houston, Tex.	(²)	116.7	(²)	(²)	116.5	(²)	(²)	116.7	(²)	(²)	116.9	(²)	(²)	103.8	(²)	
Kansas City, Mo.	(²)	(²)	115.7	(²)	(²)	115.6	(²)	(²)	115.5	(²)	(²)	115.0	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Los Angeles, Calif.	115.3	115.0	114.8	115.4	115.1	114.9	115.7	115.9	116.2	116.2	116.6	116.8	115.8	101.3	192.7	
Minneapolis, Minn.	(²)	(²)	116.9	(²)	(²)	117.3	(²)	(²)	116.3	(²)	(²)	116.6	(²)	(²)	(²)	
New York, N. Y.	112.2	112.7	112.6	112.7	113.0	113.3	112.9	112.9	112.5	112.4	112.8	113.0	113.0	100.9	185.7	
Philadelphia, Pa.	115.6	115.9	116.1	116.2	116.2	116.3	115.9	115.3	115.1	114.9	115.2	115.3	115.0	101.6	192.4	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	(²)	(²)	114.3	(²)	(²)	115.4	(²)	(²)	114.5	(²)	(²)	114.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Portland, Ore.	(²)	(²)	115.2	(²)	(²)	115.5	(²)	(²)	114.8	(²)	(²)	115.4	(²)	(²)	(²)	
St. Louis, Mo.	115.4	(²)	(²)	115.7	(²)	(²)	117.4	(²)	(²)	116.9	(²)	(²)	116.9	101.1	192.6	
San Francisco, Calif.	115.7	(²)	(²)	116.2	(²)	(²)	116.8	(²)	(²)	116.5	(²)	(²)	116.9	100.9	197.7	
Scranton, Pa.	(²)	112.3	(²)	(²)	112.4	(²)	(²)	112.3	(²)	(²)	113.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Seattle, Wash.	(²)	115.7	(²)	(²)	116.2	(²)	(²)	116.3	(²)	(²)	116.2	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	
Washington, D. C.	(²)	113.5	(²)	(²)	114.1	(²)	(²)	113.7	(²)	(²)	114.1	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	

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 Index¹—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	
	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953
United States average.....	114.3	114.9	113.6	113.6	126.3	123.6	127.3	128.9	106.6	108.9	119.9	120.3
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	117.0	116.4	115.2	114.1	126.1	122.7	133.1	132.8	110.7	108.7	118.2	119.3
Detroit, Mich.....	116.2	116.4	119.1	119.5	127.6	122.0	122.7	122.6	108.6	112.8	124.7	125.1
Los Angeles, Calif.....	115.3	115.8	117.1	117.9	122.9	121.2	126.4	123.4	99.3	102.8	114.3	115.8
New York, N. Y.....	112.2	113.0	108.3	108.1	124.6	123.4	130.8	133.7	104.2	108.9	121.0	121.2
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.6	115.0	117.6	117.1	133.7	123.1	137.9	135.3	113.0	110.8	123.9	122.9
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	115.7	117.1	115.5	115.9	121.6	119.5	125.7	129.0	106.3	112.5	118.0	118.2
Baltimore, Md.....	114.8	114.5	107.5	108.1	133.4	132.9	138.9	139.6	117.1	113.1	123.0	121.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	113.3	114.6	109.0	109.3	126.3	124.6	123.5	130.5	99.3	99.7	116.3	118.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.4	116.9	113.6	110.0	139.9	133.6	130.6	136.5	93.4	99.6	113.6	116.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	115.7	116.9	111.7	113.0	123.7	123.0	141.3	144.1	107.6	104.5	115.5	117.4
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	115.3	115.5	114.7	114.5	130.8	127.6	122.0	124.0	118.0	119.5	119.4	120.0
Houston, Tex.....	116.7	117.3	119.7	120.1	119.9	119.2	125.8	126.9	111.6	114.9	119.1	119.4
Scranton, Pa.....	112.3	113.4	112.0	112.7	119.6	119.5	132.0	130.4	117.3	125.4	116.1	115.5
Seattle, Wash.....	115.7	116.4	117.6	111.1	130.2	129.5	128.9	132.6	109.3	115.2	126.0	127.2
Washington, D. O.....	113.5	114.3	111.0	111.6	118.6	117.9	129.4	128.4	104.6	111.4	129.9	127.2
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	113.5	113.8	111.8	112.3	124.3	124.3	132.8	136.7	105.2	110.1	118.5	117.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.7	115.7	116.6	115.9	136.0	119.6	124.0	130.6	115.2	116.9	117.3	118.2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	116.9	116.6	115.9	117.1	142.0	137.9	118.4	121.3	116.6	116.8	125.6	124.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	114.3	114.7	116.6	112.7	126.1	120.8	134.2	140.8	98.3	97.1	120.5	119.6
Portland, Ore.....	115.2	116.1	110.5	111.7	122.8	121.0	121.6	126.5	116.1	117.0	118.7	119.8
Apparel												
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel ³			
	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953		
United States average.....	104.3	105.3	106.5	107.6	99.0	100.5	116.9	116.1	91.1	90.9		
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	106.2	108.1	111.3	113.8	98.0	101.3	120.1	117.5	93.6	93.6		
Detroit, Mich.....	102.4	103.2	108.3	110.0	94.6	94.8	113.0	113.4	87.3	87.5		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	104.7	104.2	108.4	108.2	98.5	98.9	118.5	114.5	83.4	82.2		
New York, N. Y.....	103.7	105.5	105.9	106.8	98.0	101.4	115.9	114.6	94.1	94.4		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	105.8	106.9	104.8	105.1	104.6	106.6	111.2	110.8	92.9	93.7		
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	110.3	110.5	112.1	114.0	105.1	105.1	123.2	120.6	92.0	92.1		
Baltimore, Md.....	102.5	102.4	101.4	101.9	98.9	98.7	117.0	117.2	94.4	93.1		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	103.2	103.8	104.0	106.1	98.1	98.0	122.2	122.6	87.1	86.8		
St. Louis, Mo.....	103.7	105.3	107.8	109.7	95.7	98.3	118.9	117.8	95.8	96.0		
San Francisco, Calif.....	101.9	105.0	105.3	106.8	96.3	102.0	115.4	113.8	87.2	89.0		
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	104.1	105.0	107.9	109.1	96.8	98.3	118.0	115.9	93.0	93.0		
Houston, Tex.....	106.9	108.1	106.2	107.0	100.9	103.4	127.6	127.2	90.9	89.6		
Scranton, Pa.....	105.7	106.8	107.8	108.8	100.2	101.9	120.0	120.2	92.1	91.8		
Seattle, Wash.....	105.8	107.3	108.7	110.1	100.4	102.4	118.6	118.7	86.6	87.3		
Washington, D. O.....	102.3	103.8	105.4	106.3	96.8	99.4	114.7	114.5	90.5	90.5		
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	104.2	103.6	103.8	105.1	100.2	98.5	112.8	112.1	104.9	104.7		
Kansas City, Mo.....	104.6	105.3	107.1	108.5	100.1	100.1	114.2	115.0	88.0	89.6		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	106.0	106.6	108.5	109.5	101.9	102.5	113.9	113.8	92.8	93.3		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	103.7	104.5	106.3	107.0	96.5	98.9	118.4	113.8	98.7	99.7		
Portland, Ore.....	107.5	106.8	111.2	111.8	100.4	98.6	120.6	120.6	95.4	95.5		

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		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953	December 1954	December 1953
United States average.....	119.7	118.9	129.4	127.6	109.1	107.2	125.5	125.3	105.4	108.1	117.7	117.0
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	128.5	124.2	(4)	(4)	106.2	99.9	124.6	124.5	108.4	109.5	121.1	120.8
Detroit, Mich.....	122.4	121.3	(4)	(4)	109.0	110.5	119.3	119.2	109.0	110.3	110.3	106.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	125.1	124.7	(4)	(4)	113.6	109.5	(4)	(4)	106.7	110.6	108.1	108.1
New York, N. Y.....	116.1	115.5	(4)	(4)	108.2	108.9	129.8	130.1	105.0	108.0	119.1	119.6
Philadelphia, Pa.....	114.5	113.2	(4)	(4)	102.3	102.3	123.4	123.0	109.3	110.1	114.7	113.2
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	124.0	123.8	(4)	(4)	113.3	111.8	119.5	119.5	109.3	112.9	128.6	128.2
Baltimore, Md.....	115.1	113.7	(4)	(4)	100.0	97.5	127.2	124.1	99.1	102.7	112.6	109.1
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	117.6	116.4	131.6	126.9	119.5	113.2	127.2	127.2	101.0	103.9	120.1	121.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	119.9	118.9	135.5	130.0	103.8	103.8	138.7	132.9	101.3	109.3	119.8	118.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	117.8	118.0	130.8	127.8	130.1	130.1	(4)	(4)	105.2	109.1	108.9	109.5
	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953	November 1954	November 1953
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	120.3	119.4	(4)	(4)	106.8	106.8	123.5	123.8	103.0	105.6	110.9	110.8
Houston, Tex.....	124.8	124.1	(4)	(4)	106.6	106.5	(4)	(4)	102.4	103.8	130.6	128.9
Scranton, Pa.....	115.7	116.3	123.0	121.9	112.2	112.2	133.2	139.9	101.0	103.3	110.0	107.8
Seattle, Wash.....	119.7	118.9	(4)	(4)	88.5	99.0	127.3	127.0	105.6	107.9	114.2	111.5
Washington, D. C.....	117.2	118.3	123.0	122.7	114.3	118.1	130.3	134.0	106.9	110.3	117.0	114.4
	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953	October 1954	October 1953
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:												
Boston, Mass.....	119.6	117.7	(4)	(4)	108.4	105.8	124.6	125.7	104.8	108.8	116.7	109.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	120.6	118.5	137.0	131.5	118.0	104.0	112.1	113.2	104.5	108.0	122.5	121.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	122.1	119.3	(4)	(4)	110.0	110.0	113.9	114.8	106.6	107.8	121.1	117.4
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	117.0	116.2	123.9	121.3	118.8	114.5	119.7	121.8	105.1	106.7	120.0	118.4
Portland, Ore.....	120.1	119.8	(4)	(4)	107.8	105.2	128.0	127.3	108.0	111.3	112.0	111.9

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		
	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1953
United States average ³	110.4	111.1	112.3	109.2	110.1	111.7	123.3	123.1	120.9	102.2	103.5	107.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	110.0	110.5	112.7	108.3	109.0	112.2	117.0	116.5	115.1	104.9	106.6	115.3
Baltimore, Md.....	111.4	112.4	112.9	110.0	111.1	112.1	122.3	122.4	121.0	104.4	105.8	109.9
Boston, Mass.....	108.5	108.9	109.3	106.8	107.3	107.8	119.1	119.1	119.1	99.2	100.4	104.1
Chicago, Ill.....	108.2	109.6	110.5	106.7	108.5	109.6	116.7	116.5	117.2	97.5	99.4	103.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	112.0	113.0	114.8	111.1	112.3	114.4	124.7	124.5	120.4	104.3	106.2	111.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	108.9	109.7	110.3	107.7	108.6	109.5	120.5	120.3	117.0	99.9	100.5	105.2
Detroit, Mich.....	113.0	113.9	114.4	111.7	112.6	113.4	119.8	117.7	118.3	102.2	103.1	107.5
Houston, Tex.....	109.8	110.3	112.4	108.8	109.4	111.7	118.2	118.2	116.9	98.7	99.8	105.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.1	107.9	109.4	105.7	106.8	109.0	120.3	120.0	120.3	97.9	99.8	105.0
Los Angeles, Calif.....	110.7	110.9	113.4	108.6	109.0	112.1	127.5	127.1	122.3	102.0	103.1	108.9
Minneapolis, Minn.....	109.9	110.8	111.8	109.1	110.3	111.2	125.4	125.1	122.3	97.8	98.4	100.4
New York, N. Y.....	110.1	111.0	110.9	109.0	110.5	110.6	127.3	127.3	125.3	103.4	105.1	108.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	112.6	113.4	114.7	111.3	112.4	113.9	120.7	120.8	121.2	104.5	105.3	110.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	110.8	111.8	112.9	110.0	111.1	112.5	124.6	124.4	119.2	98.7	99.7	103.5
Portland, Oreg.....	109.7	109.8	112.0	108.8	108.9	111.6	124.4	124.5	117.0	103.7	105.4	110.8
St. Louis, Mo.....	112.3	113.5	115.1	110.1	111.6	114.2	118.8	118.6	115.9	102.3	103.6	108.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	111.8	112.6	114.2	110.7	111.7	113.8	130.3	130.3	127.3	105.9	106.8	107.8
Scranton, Pa.....	108.1	109.8	111.8	107.8	109.7	111.5	118.6	118.7	119.3	102.3	103.8	107.6
Seattle, Wash.....	110.8	110.6	111.0	110.5	110.2	110.7	127.4	126.9	122.0	102.7	103.5	105.3
Washington, D. C.....	109.7	110.1	110.7	108.1	108.7	110.0	120.8	120.7	115.4	98.2	98.7	105.0

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home ⁴		
	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1953	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1953
United States average.....	106.8	106.6	110.3	108.4	109.6	109.2	112.0	113.7	113.5
Atlanta, Ga.....	108.3	108.0	110.2	110.1	111.3	110.9	105.1	105.8	107.5
Baltimore, Md.....	109.1	108.8	112.1	105.5	106.5	108.2	112.6	114.9	111.3
Boston, Mass.....	111.4	110.0	111.3	106.2	105.0	102.5	103.7	105.8	104.1
Chicago, Ill.....	105.5	105.6	108.8	107.2	110.9	107.0	116.6	119.2	118.7
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	111.3	111.2	112.3	105.9	106.6	110.3	117.4	119.4	119.4
Cleveland, Ohio.....	103.5	103.3	108.0	103.9	106.7	103.7	116.1	117.6	115.3
Detroit, Mich.....	106.5	106.3	109.7	119.3	121.7	116.0	113.1	115.4	113.7
Houston, Tex.....	108.7	108.9	110.6	113.0	114.2	113.6	112.3	112.4	114.1
Kansas City, Mo.....	108.5	108.3	108.2	105.9	105.7	104.5	105.6	106.6	109.9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	103.3	103.3	108.7	107.0	106.5	107.5	110.5	111.4	114.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	102.9	102.4	106.8	114.3	115.5	117.9	117.5	121.8	119.2
New York, N. Y.....	107.0	107.2	109.7	103.6	105.3	104.7	112.9	115.8	111.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	112.5	112.3	114.1	110.2	111.1	113.2	112.4	115.4	111.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	110.0	110.0	112.4	105.5	107.6	110.2	120.9	123.2	122.9
Portland, Oreg.....	102.5	102.4	109.3	109.1	107.4	106.2	110.4	110.2	115.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	98.2	99.9	106.8	115.7	118.1	118.4	120.6	122.6	122.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	104.7	104.4	110.3	110.4	111.6	116.6	110.3	112.3	113.5
Scranton, Pa.....	108.3	108.2	112.7	102.0	108.2	107.3	109.8	112.1	111.4
Seattle, Wash.....	105.9	105.9	107.0	115.0	111.7	112.8	109.9	110.6	110.8
Washington, D. C.....	110.8	111.2	114.4	105.1	103.5	106.9	111.9	114.4	110.2

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	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1953	Commodity	Dec. 1954	Nov. 1954	Dec. 1953
Cereals and bakery products:				All fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.....	54.0	53.8	52.8	Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued			
Biscuit mix ¹20 ounces.....	27.4	27.4	27.7	<i>Cents Cents Cents</i>			
Cornmeal ²pound.....	12.6	12.6	12.4	Peaches*.....pound.....			
Rice ^{3,4}do.....	17.6	17.6	19.6	Strawberries*.....pint.....			
Rolled oats.....20 ounces.....	18.6	18.5	18.4	Grapes, seedless*.....pound.....		23.1	
Cornflakes ⁴12 ounces.....	22.0	22.0	21.8	Watermelons*.....do.....			
Bread.....pound.....	17.6	17.5	16.9	Potatoes.....15 pounds.....	78.1	78.2	67.7
Soda crackers.....do.....	27.2	27.2	27.2	Sweet potatoes.....pound.....	12.4	11.4	12.6
Vanilla cookies ⁵7 ounces.....	23.8	23.8	23.4	Onions.....do.....	7.7	7.6	6.2
Meats, poultry, and fish:				Carrots.....do.....	14.2	13.9	13.8
Beef and veal:				Lettuce.....head.....	14.4	17.3	13.8
Round steak ¹pound.....	92.3	92.4	90.2	Celery.....pound.....	13.5	13.5	13.3
Chuck roast ⁶do.....	52.7	53.0	51.9	Cabbage.....do.....	7.8	6.5	6.7
Rib roast ⁷do.....	72.1	71.8	69.9	Tomatoes.....do.....	29.1	24.9	33.9
Hamburger.....do.....	40.0	40.0	41.2	Beans, green.....do.....	21.8	25.1	21.2
Veal cutlets.....do.....	107.9	108.4	108.3	Canned fruits and vegetables:			
Pork:				Orange juice.....46-ounce can.....	35.2	35.7	35.1
Pork chops, center cut.....do.....	77.2	81.2	81.1	Peaches.....No. 2½ can.....	32.9	32.7	33.1
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	71.3	71.4	79.3	Pineapple.....do.....	38.7	38.7	38.6
Ham, whole ¹do.....	64.1	63.7	70.0	Fruit cocktail.....do.....	41.0	41.0	40.8
Lamb, leg ¹do.....	68.9	69.9	69.4	Corn, cream style.....No. 303 can.....	17.5	17.7	18.9
Other meats:				Peas, green.....do.....	21.4	21.5	21.2
Frankfurters.....do.....	54.1	54.4	55.7	Tomatoes ^{10,13}do.....	14.8	14.7	17.2
Luncheon meat, canned.....12 ounces.....	48.7	48.8	50.0	Baby foods.....do.....	9.7	9.7	9.8
Poultry:				Dried fruits and vegetables:			
Frying chickens:				Prunes.....pound.....	32.1	31.9	29.3
Dressed ⁷pound.....	39.9	41.4	45.5	Navy beans.....do.....	18.2	17.9	17.1
Ready-to-cook ⁸do.....	49.6	51.5	57.7	Other foods at home:			
Fish:				Partially prepared foods:			
Ocean perch fillet, frozen ⁵do.....	43.7	43.4	43.3	Vegetable soup.....11-ounce can.....	14.3	14.3	14.3
Haddock, fillet, frozen ⁶do.....	48.3	48.9	49.1	Beans with pork.....16-ounce can.....	14.5	14.5	14.3
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can.....	53.8	53.3	51.8	Condiments and sauces:			
Tuna fish.....7-ounce can.....	38.3	38.5	38.4	Gherkins, sweet.....7½ ounces.....	29.2	29.5	29.9
Dairy products:				Catsup, tomato.....14 ounces.....	22.3	22.2	22.3
Milk, fresh (grocery).....quart.....	22.3	22.2	22.7	Beverages, nonalcoholic:			
Milk, fresh (delivered) ¹do.....	23.4	23.3	23.7	Coffee.....pound.....	105.3	105.1	91.5
Ice cream.....pint.....	29.2	29.4	29.9	Tea.....4 pound.....	36.1	35.4	32.9
Butter.....pound.....	72.2	71.4	79.6	Cola drink.....carton of 6, 6-ounce.....	32.2	32.4	30.7
Cheese, American process.....do.....	56.8	56.8	59.5	Fats and oils:			
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can.....	13.7	13.7	14.3	Shortening, hydrogenated.....pound.....	35.4	35.4	34.5
All fruits and vegetables:				Margarine, colored ⁶do.....	29.3	29.1	30.0
Frozen fruits and vegetables:				Lard.....do.....	24.5	25.3	25.4
Strawberries ¹¹10 ounces.....	30.7	30.6	36.8	Salad dressing.....pint.....	35.6	35.8	35.2
Orange juice concentrate.....6 ounces.....	18.5	18.4	20.4	Peanut butter.....pound.....	50.4	49.7	49.1
Peas, green ¹²10 ounces.....	19.4	19.3	22.8	Sugar and sweets:			
Beans, green.....do.....	24.2	24.0	24.2	Sugar.....5 pounds.....	52.3	52.3	52.6
Fresh fruits and vegetables:				Corn syrup.....24 ounces.....	23.7	23.7	23.5
Apples.....pound.....	13.5	13.1	13.9	Grape jelly.....12 ounces.....	25.9	25.9	24.8
Bananas.....do.....	16.8	17.4	16.8	Chocolate bar.....1 ounce.....	5.3	5.2	4.5
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....	48.2	52.5	49.4	Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	53.6	58.1	69.3
Lemons.....pound.....	18.5	18.8	19.5	Miscellaneous foods:			
Grapefruit*.....each.....				Gelatin, flavored.....3-4 ounces.....	8.5	8.5	8.6

¹ 45 cities.⁶ 44 cities.² 39 cities.⁷ 8 cities.³ 33 cities.⁸ 37 cities.⁴ 38 cities.⁹ 36 cities.⁵ 42 cities.¹⁰ 40 cities.¹¹ Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective October 1954.¹² Specification changed from 12 ounces to 10 ounces, effective February 1954.¹³ Specification changed from No. 2 can to No. 303 can, effective October 1954.¹⁴ Excluding long grain rice beginning November 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	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	June
	1954 ²	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1954	1953	1950
Machinery and motive products.....	125.6	*125.3	124.3	124.4	124.3	124.3	124.3	124.4	124.4	124.5	124.5	124.4	124.3	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	121.3	*121.3	122.0	121.9	122.1	122.3	122.3	122.6	122.3	122.3	123.0	122.7	122.5	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	131.9	*131.8	131.6	131.6	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.5	131.6	131.7	131.5	131.2	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	134.2	*134.0	134.0	133.3	132.7	132.6	132.6	132.6	132.6	133.0	133.0	132.8	132.8	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	128.2	128.1	128.1	128.1	127.9	127.8	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.2	128.5	128.2	128.2	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	125.9	126.0	126.1	125.9	125.6	125.5	125.5	125.2	125.2	125.1	124.9	124.7	124.5	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	126.7	*126.7	125.2	125.6	125.7	125.8	125.9	126.0	126.5	126.8	126.8	126.8	126.8	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	121.6	*121.0	118.6	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.9	118.5	106.7
Furniture and other household durables.....	115.7	*115.6	115.6	115.3	115.3	115.3	115.4	115.5	115.6	115.0	115.1	115.2	115.0	103.1
Household furniture.....	112.9	112.9	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.8	113.1	113.5	113.6	113.7	113.9	114.2	114.1	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	128.6	128.6	127.3	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	126.2	106.2
Floor covering.....	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.4	123.5	122.7	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.6	122.3	122.5	124.8	109.1
Household appliances.....	109.4	*109.1	109.5	109.4	109.7	109.7	109.8	109.9	109.9	109.5	109.7	109.6	109.1	100.1
Radios.....	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.4	95.6	95.6	95.7	95.7	95.7	96.1	96.1	94.3	(*)
Television sets.....	69.2	69.2	68.7	68.7	68.5	70.3	70.6	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.5	74.0	(*)
Other household durable goods.....	131.5	131.5	131.3	130.5	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	128.2	128.1	128.1	127.7	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.7	120.5	120.4	119.1	119.3	120.8	121.0	121.0	120.9	120.8	105.4
Flat glass.....	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	105.6
Concrete ingredients.....	122.3	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.2	122.1	120.1	120.0	119.8	119.8	119.9	119.8	119.9	105.7
Concrete products.....	117.4	117.4	117.8	117.8	117.9	117.7	117.5	117.3	117.3	117.3	117.6	117.2	117.2	104.5
Structural clay products.....	135.4	135.4	135.4	135.4	132.3	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	132.0	131.9	131.9	131.9	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.....	106.1	106.1	106.1	104.1	98.6	98.5	94.2	96.3	108.4	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.9	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	119.5	119.5	120.8	120.8	120.8	120.2	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	119.8	119.8	118.9	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	121.4	*121.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.5	117.9	118.0	118.2	118.1	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.....	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	103.5	100.6
Other tobacco products.....	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	120.7	103.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	114.3	*114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.2	114.2	114.3	114.6	114.6	114.6	115.0	114.9	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	147.9	147.9	125.1	125.1	125.1	125.1	100.8
Miscellaneous.....	98.0	97.0	96.7	99.1	102.3	103.9	105.1	109.2	110.3	104.9	102.8	101.1	100.1	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	112.9	*112.8	112.7	112.7	113.4	113.5	113.6	113.6	113.6	113.0	113.0	113.1	113.2	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds.....	86.8	85.0	84.3	89.0	95.2	98.3	100.6	109.1	111.1	101.1	97.2	94.0	92.2	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.6	101.6	101.6	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	103.5	103.5	103.5	102.2	102.8	102.7	102.7	102.3	102.7	102.0	102.0	102.1	101.9	96.6
Other miscellaneous.....	120.9	*120.9	120.8	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	120.4	119.8	119.7	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.
^o Correction.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes¹

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1954												1953	1950
	Dec. ²	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.		
All foods.....	101.0	102.7	102.4	103.7	105.5	105.6	102.7	104.6	103.9	103.0	103.1	104.5	103.1	95.0
All fish.....	100.5	102.8	101.8	113.9	111.1	103.5	97.4	103.7	105.7	107.5	107.2	114.0	109.4	92.4
Special metals and metal products.....	127.7	*127.6	127.1	126.6	126.3	125.8	125.2	125.2	125.0	124.6	124.6	125.3	125.4	108.3
Metalworking machinery.....	140.1	140.1	140.2	140.2	140.2	139.9	139.9	139.9	139.9	140.1	140.1	139.7	139.7	109.8
Machinery and equipment.....	127.7	127.7	127.4	127.4	127.2	127.2	127.4	127.4	127.5	127.6	127.6	127.4	127.5	106.1
Total tractors.....	122.1	*122.0	123.2	123.2	123.2	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.9	123.7	124.9	124.5	124.1	107.5
Steel mill products.....	145.8	145.8	145.8	145.7	145.6	145.6	141.9	141.9	141.9	141.9	142.0	142.4	142.4	114.9
Building materials.....	122.0	121.9	121.7	121.3	120.8	120.5	118.5	118.6	119.0	119.3	119.2	119.6	119.6	107.5
Soaps.....	96.7	96.4	96.1	96.1	96.6	96.3	97.1	97.1	97.1	97.1	94.8	91.1	90.5	80.9
Synthetic detergents.....	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	91.0	91.0	91.0	82.9
Refined petroleum products.....	108.4	107.4	107.2	107.3	107.2	105.9	109.1	110.0	110.5	109.7	112.2	112.9	113.8	102.1
East coast petroleum.....	105.3	102.9	102.9	101.1	101.1	104.7	106.1	107.3	108.1	108.7	109.9	109.4	112.0	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum.....	105.5	105.2	104.6	104.0	103.7	102.8	104.8	105.4	105.7	106.3	107.7	109.9	109.6	101.8
Gulf coast petroleum.....	116.9	115.9	115.9	114.9	114.9	109.0	113.1	113.1	114.1	110.0	116.0	116.2	117.8	109.7
Pacific coast petroleum.....	103.1	102.6	102.6	108.8	108.8	108.8	115.9	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	118.8	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	115.7	115.8	116.0	116.0	116.0	115.9	115.5	115.5	116.1	116.3	116.9	116.8	116.9	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes ³	112.3	112.3	112.1	110.8	108.5	106.7	104.2	103.6	103.7	106.3	112.2	111.0	112.5	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	118.6	118.4	118.4	117.8	117.6	117.4	114.3	114.0	114.1	114.7	114.7	115.0	115.4	(*)

¹ See footnote 1, table D-9.² Preliminary.³ Comparable to former code 05-12-01.12.⁴ Not available.^{*} 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: 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
June ²	350	550	180,000	280,000	2,200,000	.24
July ²	375	575	230,000	370,000	3,750,000	.43
August ²	350	550	140,000	300,000	3,600,000	.39
September ²	350	550	130,000	280,000	2,400,000	.27
October ²	300	500	170,000	280,000	1,800,000	.21
November ²	225	400	70,000	140,000	1,200,000	.14
December ²	125	275	30,000	75,000	500,000	.05

¹ All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperative agencies, involving six or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this report. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for as long as one

shift 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.

²Preliminary.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction ¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)														
	1955 Jan. ²	1954											1954	1953	
		Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total	Total
Total new construction ³	\$2,761	\$2,985	\$3,285	\$3,479	\$3,614	\$3,637	\$3,522	\$3,364	\$3,114	\$2,813	\$2,567	\$2,346	\$2,444	\$37,170	\$35,256
Private construction.....	2,027	2,202	2,347	2,410	2,457	2,459	2,392	2,278	2,122	1,927	1,779	1,637	1,710	25,720	23,877
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,091	1,214	1,292	1,321	1,326	1,313	1,267	1,193	1,107	980	863	758	816	13,450	11,930
New dwelling units.....	1,000	1,115	1,175	1,195	1,195	1,175	1,125	1,050	970	860	770	675	730	12,035	10,555
Additions and alterations.....	70	77	95	102	106	110	113	114	111	96	71	61	63	1,119	1,108
Nonhousekeeping ⁴	21	22	22	24	25	28	29	29	26	24	22	22	23	296	267
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁵	527	534	551	541	551	552	549	528	490	464	469	474	486	6,189	5,680
Industrial.....	175	172	169	163	160	160	161	164	165	169	173	176	179	2,011	2,229
Commercial.....	185	186	200	197	207	207	203	189	167	151	154	157	164	2,182	1,791
Warehouses, office, and loft buildings.....	87	88	94	89	89	88	81	76	72	69	70	73	75	964	739
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	98	98	106	108	118	119	122	113	95	82	84	84	89	1,218	1,052
Other nonresidential building.....	167	176	182	181	184	185	185	175	158	144	142	141	143	1,996	1,660
Religious.....	54	57	59	58	57	55	51	46	42	40	40	41	42	588	472
Educational.....	48	51	53	54	54	53	51	47	43	39	38	38	39	560	426
Social and recreational.....	14	15	17	18	19	20	20	20	17	16	16	16	16	210	163
Hospital and institutional ⁶	27	28	29	29	29	29	29	28	28	27	27	26	26	335	317
Miscellaneous.....	24	25	24	22	25	28	34	34	28	22	21	20	20	303	282
Farm construction.....	93	93	106	126	153	167	164	157	145	127	114	106	102	1,560	1,731
Public utilities.....	302	349	386	410	415	415	400	389	371	348	326	292	299	4,400	4,416
Railroad.....	22	29	34	35	34	33	31	32	31	33	31	25	27	375	442
Telephone and telegraph.....	47	49	53	57	56	56	55	54	54	50	50	45	46	625	615
Other public utilities.....	233	271	299	318	325	326	314	303	286	265	245	222	226	3,400	3,359
All other private ⁷	14	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	9	8	7	7	7	121	120
Public construction.....	734	783	938	1,069	1,157	1,178	1,130	1,086	992	886	788	709	734	11,450	11,379
Residential building ⁸	23	22	23	25	26	26	25	28	31	34	34	34	37	345	556
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities).....	337	339	358	378	403	423	409	397	387	377	365	345	354	4,535	4,352
Industrial.....	95	100	103	105	109	130	130	132	138	140	138	145	150	1,500	1,771
Educational.....	175	174	179	184	189	187	181	176	172	165	158	150	150	2,065	1,728
Hospital and institutional.....	24	24	27	30	32	35	33	34	33	30	26	23	23	350	353
Other nonresidential.....	43	41	49	59	73	71	65	57	50	44	41	34	36	620	800
Military facilities ⁹	85	83	90	96	96	93	89	89	78	79	75	69	73	1,010	1,307
Highways.....	145	185	300	390	445	440	415	385	320	230	160	125	130	3,525	3,165
Sewer and water.....	75	77	84	87	91	94	88	84	80	78	75	69	68	975	861
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹⁰	11	12	14	19	20	22	20	17	15	14	12	13	200	201	
Conservation and development.....	48	55	59	62	63	65	67	68	64	60	52	45	50	710	830
All other public ¹¹	10	10	10	12	13	15	15	15	13	13	10	9	150	107	

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 permit activity (tables F-3, F-4, and F-5) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁴ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁵ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁶ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁷ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁸ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

⁹ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹⁰ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹¹ 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)															
	1954											1953		1953	1952	
	Nov. ²	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total	
Total new construction ³	\$177,136	\$234,121	\$216,454	\$187,271	\$238,135	\$361,182	\$237,110	\$400,886	\$182,918	\$112,333	\$161,616	\$169,447	\$171,082	\$3,457,466	\$4,808,151	
Airfields ⁴	7,000	9,250	14,197	11,219	12,928	14,584	16,511	20,342	8,296	19,241	11,497	2,778	6,088	111,634	143,144	
Building.....	67,573	87,659	57,217	46,799	81,501	142,254	81,341	218,371	55,903	20,672	84,749	39,403	58,957	1,818,626	2,663,802	
Residential.....	27	0	260	28	0	181	46	2,346	463	397	104	79	68	15,009	23,071	
Nonresidential.....	67,546	87,659	56,957	46,771	81,501	142,073	81,295	216,025	55,440	20,275	84,645	39,324	58,889	1,803,617	2,640,731	
Educational ⁵	4,844	9,772	9,264	5,201	7,227	7,527	6,674	6,679	3,446	2,562	11,051	6,916	10,291	174,305	131,901	
Hospital and institutional.....	17,574	11,619	4,246	1,879	10,318	28,068	18,493	11,919	15,084	7,163	5,977	9,780	9,627	142,227	214,941	
Administrative and general ⁶	4,166	2,292	4,699	2,864	3,252	7,549	2,332	3,024	3,117	1,766	2,145	1,873	1,150	45,731	43,450	
Other nonresidential building.....	40,962	63,976	38,748	36,827	60,704	98,929	53,796	194,403	33,793	8,784	65,472	20,755	37,821	1,441,354	2,250,439	
Airfield buildings ⁷	7,633	6,367	1,656	508	3,611	16,047	6,309	17,220	10,365	1,382	12,913	1,076	7,474	76,292	78,712	
Industrial ⁸	27,603	17,728	16,606	19,515	19,261	44,098	20,463	142,848	11,331	3,403	42,419	16,476	23,722	1,151,882	1,409,845	
Troop housing.....	875	29,826	8,556	3,210	757	5,951	8,473	2,859	951	1,394	2,483	372	1,002	60,683	286,525	
Warehouses.....	463	3,019	1,612	3,376	25,077	7,106	6,070	24,370	5,776	511	2,617	751	992	64,767	279,864	
Miscellaneous ⁹	4,388	7,036	10,318	10,218	11,998	25,727	12,481	7,106	5,370	2,094	5,040	2,080	4,631	87,730	195,493	
Conservation and development.....	16,001	32,221	23,555	7,318	6,510	29,939	16,842	23,292	12,385	7,296	4,763	11,252	9,729	225,519	291,831	
Reclamation.....	11,292	1,990	3,303	3,121	1,680	10,442	2,765	797	782	810	1,339	7,701	3,673	63,604	92,916	
River, harbor, and flood control.....	4,709	30,231	20,252	4,197	4,830	19,497	14,077	22,495	11,603	6,486	3,424	3,551	6,056	161,915	198,915	
Highways.....	82,474	98,011	112,886	115,815	133,102	158,931	112,343	129,794	90,547	47,679	50,837	92,047	88,176	1,050,607	1,006,453	
Electricity.....	1,369	3,605	4,998	1,801	707	6,175	3,988	4,698	6,905	13,413	3,585	20,130	1,226	156,788	517,690	
All other ¹⁰	2,719	3,375	3,601	4,319	3,387	9,299	6,085	4,489	8,882	4,032	6,185	3,837	6,956	94,292	185,231	

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. Beginning with January 1953 data, awards with a value of \$25,000 or less are excluded; the combined value of such awards during 1951-53 amounted to less than 1 percent of the annual totals.

² Preliminary.
³ Includes major additions and alterations.
⁴ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

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

⁶ Includes armories, offices, and customhouses.

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

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

⁹ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

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

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction, type of building, and location in metropolitan areas ¹

Class of construction and type of building	Valuation (in millions)											
	1954											First 10 months
	Oct. ²	Sept. ³	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	United States total		
All building construction.....	\$1,469.1	\$1,446.6	\$1,539.3	\$1,519.2	\$1,649.1	\$1,426.4	\$1,519.4	\$1,426.5	\$975.6	\$13,885.8		
New residential building.....	891.2	912.6	928.8	923.7	1,005.4	868.9	923.0	854.2	577.6	8,390.1		
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	878.7	905.0	920.6	908.3	996.5	859.3	909.7	839.5	571.0	8,282.7		
Privately owned.....	876.8	892.0	906.4	892.4	961.0	851.0	900.4	822.0	560.1	8,137.7		
1-family.....	816.5	837.0	847.5	824.5	890.8	791.3	831.8	747.9	505.2	7,476.6		
2-family.....	16.9	17.4	18.2	19.7	19.1	18.0	20.3	20.7	14.4	177.5		
3- and 4-family.....	9.2	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.9	6.7	8.8	9.0	5.8	73.1		
5- or more family.....	34.2	30.8	34.4	41.9	44.2	34.9	39.6	44.4	34.7	410.4		
Publicly owned.....	2.0	13.0	14.2	15.9	35.5	8.3	9.3	17.5	10.9	145.1		
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	12.5	7.6	8.2	15.4	8.9	9.6	13.3	14.7	6.6	107.4		
New nonresidential building.....	457.5	408.0	470.1	455.6	485.7	428.2	457.2	448.2	300.0	4,230.3		
Commercial buildings.....	134.5	134.4	143.3	189.0	130.8	128.4	148.3	133.1	93.8	1,314.9		
Amusement buildings.....	8.3	7.9	9.6	7.2	15.2	13.1	12.3	13.1	3.8	93.2		
Commercial garages.....	7.8	6.5	3.3	6.4	3.1	6.3	6.9	7.2	2.9	52.5		
Gasoline and service stations.....	10.6	11.0	12.2	11.0	11.3	10.0	11.6	9.9	6.9	100.2		
Office buildings.....	25.8	37.1	41.5	90.6	28.0	30.8	29.4	28.1	28.0	359.4		
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	82.1	71.8	76.7	73.8	73.3	68.2	88.2	74.9	52.2	709.7		
Community buildings.....	154.3	143.3	166.1	162.9	203.9	155.1	180.3	180.9	112.9	1,593.8		
Educational buildings.....	97.2	89.1	106.2	109.3	103.6	93.5	114.6	110.8	81.1	997.0		
Institutional buildings.....	18.7	23.3	24.5	20.4	61.0	24.0	36.7	42.6	16.2	287.0		
Religious buildings.....	38.4	30.8	35.3	33.2	39.3	37.7	28.9	27.5	19.2	309.8		
Garages, private residential.....	17.6	19.2	18.2	17.6	17.3	17.0	15.9	11.9	6.8	146.5		
Industrial buildings.....	82.9	48.1	53.1	47.3	57.5	75.7	52.5	73.3	28.7	575.5		
Public buildings.....	28.6	32.8	48.6	13.9	29.0	11.9	21.8	13.0	33.1	248.0		
Public utilities buildings.....	20.3	14.4	21.1	11.6	21.4	24.8	20.4	18.8	11.5	176.7		
All other nonresidential buildings.....	19.1	15.9	19.8	13.3	25.8	15.2	18.0	17.1	13.2	174.9		
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	120.3	126.0	140.5	139.9	158.0	129.3	139.2	124.1	98.0	1,265.4		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction, type of building, and location in metropolitan areas ¹—Continued

Class of construction and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1954									
	Oct. ²	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Fist 10 months
	Metropolitan area total ⁴									
All building construction	\$1,143.5	\$1,146.9	\$1,236.8	\$1,227.9	\$1,304.2	\$1,099.7	\$1,211.8	\$1,146.2	\$774.6	\$11,064.2
New residential building.....	719.5	740.2	757.3	762.1	826.1	706.1	759.0	704.2	477.7	6,881.8
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	714.6	735.7	752.2	750.0	820.3	700.4	751.4	694.0	474.3	6,813.6
Privately owned.....	712.6	724.6	738.4	734.2	786.9	692.2	743.1	677.1	463.4	6,676.7
1-family.....	658.0	674.7	685.3	671.2	722.2	637.9	679.7	609.2	412.4	6,067.5
2-family.....	14.4	14.9	15.6	17.1	16.9	15.4	17.4	17.1	12.2	152.3
3- and 4-family.....	7.9	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.2	7.4	8.0	5.1	61.2
5- or more family.....	32.4	29.2	32.1	40.5	42.1	33.7	38.6	42.8	33.7	395.7
Publicly owned.....	1.9	11.1	13.8	15.8	33.4	8.2	8.4	16.9	10.9	136.9
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	4.9	4.5	5.2	12.1	5.8	5.7	7.6	10.2	3.4	68.2
New nonresidential building.....	330.5	310.4	369.3	355.8	356.4	293.4	345.1	343.0	218.7	3,191.9
Commercial buildings.....	109.2	105.2	111.9	160.4	96.9	95.7	118.0	104.3	72.7	1,037.7
Amusement buildings.....	6.7	6.7	7.3	4.7	8.3	6.1	7.6	11.3	2.3	62.7
Commercial garages.....	6.7	5.9	2.6	5.6	2.5	5.1	6.2	6.6	2.6	45.7
Gasoline and service stations.....	6.6	6.4	8.1	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.8	6.3	4.0	61.9
Office buildings.....	22.6	32.1	33.0	84.6	23.1	24.3	24.5	23.2	23.7	307.8
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	66.5	54.2	60.9	58.5	56.4	54.1	73.0	56.9	40.2	559.4
Community buildings.....	109.0	105.7	131.8	112.2	145.4	104.5	126.6	126.6	78.4	1,153.9
Educational buildings.....	61.9	69.1	82.9	77.4	72.4	61.6	79.6	74.6	55.6	710.5
Institutional buildings.....	16.3	14.7	22.5	9.9	47.8	16.4	26.4	31.9	8.1	216.5
Religious buildings.....	30.8	21.9	26.4	25.0	25.3	26.5	20.6	20.1	14.7	226.9
Garages, private residential.....	13.6	14.9	14.5	14.0	14.0	13.6	12.5	9.4	5.4	115.8
Industrial buildings.....	50.4	40.9	42.0	40.7	46.0	51.6	43.7	66.6	21.8	456.3
Public buildings.....	16.5	17.4	40.9	8.8	14.5	6.1	15.9	8.4	23.3	163.8
Public utilities buildings.....	17.8	12.4	13.4	9.6	19.4	11.6	14.9	14.1	8.2	131.2
All other nonresidential buildings.....	14.1	13.9	14.8	9.9	20.2	10.3	13.6	13.6	8.8	133.3
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	93.5	96.2	110.1	110.1	121.8	100.3	107.6	99.0	78.3	990.5
	Total in central cities of metropolitan areas									
All building construction.....	\$435.5	\$435.4	\$465.6	\$471.5	\$523.8	\$391.0	\$445.8	\$438.4	\$322.3	\$4,283.8
New residential building.....	204.8	218.6	215.0	223.5	255.4	201.8	223.6	219.7	151.7	2,080.3
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	201.7	215.9	211.9	221.3	252.6	198.8	218.6	213.3	149.7	2,047.9
Privately owned.....	199.8	204.8	199.8	205.5	221.5	192.3	211.3	196.5	139.9	1,919.7
1-family.....	165.0	175.2	167.1	165.9	180.4	157.9	171.5	160.0	110.8	1,538.2
2-family.....	8.2	8.2	7.8	9.2	9.7	7.6	9.0	8.9	5.7	79.3
3- and 4-family.....	4.1	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.9	3.4	2.9	1.9	25.8
5- or more family.....	22.5	18.4	22.4	28.2	29.5	24.9	27.3	24.7	21.4	276.4
Publicly owned.....	1.9	11.1	12.1	15.8	31.1	6.5	7.3	16.9	9.7	128.2
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.2	2.7	3.1	5.0	6.4	2.0	32.4
New nonresidential building.....	173.0	159.4	185.3	182.0	193.3	129.5	158.3	159.9	119.8	1,599.5
Commercial buildings.....	64.0	63.1	62.1	94.2	53.3	54.3	57.3	59.1	39.4	581.9
Amusement buildings.....	3.2	4.3	3.6	2.8	4.3	1.5	3.6	9.4	1.2	34.8
Commercial garages.....	5.1	4.9	1.7	4.3	1.7	4.3	5.4	5.4	1.5	35.6
Gasoline and service stations.....	3.0	2.9	4.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	1.7	28.5
Office buildings.....	14.9	25.1	18.6	58.2	15.7	18.4	17.4	14.3	19.3	214.3
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	37.8	25.9	34.1	25.5	28.6	27.1	27.9	27.2	15.6	268.7
Community buildings.....	63.5	55.3	62.4	49.3	90.1	43.8	62.8	73.5	43.3	606.1
Educational buildings.....	29.1	37.1	30.9	30.6	38.2	22.2	35.8	39.8	29.6	328.2
Institutional buildings.....	14.1	7.0	18.8	5.7	38.6	8.3	16.1	23.3	4.7	155.6
Religious buildings.....	20.4	11.2	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.4	10.9	10.4	9.0	122.3
Garages, private residential.....	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.5	3.4	2.1	41.1
Industrial buildings.....	20.9	17.7	12.8	19.2	14.9	17.3	16.4	9.2	9.8	161.3
Public buildings.....	3.2	5.4	33.5	4.8	4.0	.5	2.6	2.7	20.8	82.0
Public utilities buildings.....	9.6	5.1	4.1	5.9	13.2	4.8	7.2	4.0	2.1	60.6
All other nonresidential buildings.....	6.9	7.7	5.6	3.9	12.7	4.1	7.4	8.0	2.3	66.5
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	57.7	57.5	65.3	66.0	75.1	59.6	63.9	58.7	50.8	604.0

¹ These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover both federally and nonfederally owned projects. Figures on the amount of construction contracts awarded for Federal projects and for public housing (Federal, State, and local) in permitting places are added to the valuation data (estimated cost entered by builders on building-permit applications) for privately owned projects; construction undertaken by State and local governments is reported by

local officials. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract-award dates and start of construction. Therefore, they should not be considered as representing the volume of building construction started. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Number of new dwelling units, by ownership, type of structure, and location in metropolitan areas ¹

Ownership and type of structure	Number of new dwelling units (housekeeping only)									
	1954									
	Oct. ²	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	First 10 months
United States total										
All new dwelling units.....	94,086	97,334	99,845	98,059	108,121	92,263	100,187	94,995	66,148	908,901
Privately owned.....	93,877	95,871	98,170	96,218	104,236	91,260	99,081	93,044	64,926	892,582
1-family.....	84,239	86,670	88,279	85,094	93,043	81,547	88,221	79,023	55,179	784,205
2-family.....	2,658	2,755	2,862	3,052	2,954	2,887	3,192	3,411	2,472	28,346
3- and 4-family.....	1,474	1,349	1,234	1,186	1,268	1,217	1,532	1,831	1,191	13,687
5- or-more family.....	5,506	5,097	5,795	6,886	6,971	5,609	6,136	8,779	6,084	66,344
Publicly owned.....	209	1,463	1,675	1,841	3,885	1,003	1,106	1,951	1,222	16,319
Metropolitan area total ⁴										
All new dwelling units.....	74,400	77,332	79,146	79,132	86,357	72,875	80,489	76,394	53,132	727,153
Privately owned.....	74,193	76,017	77,524	77,292	82,743	71,879	79,484	74,493	51,910	711,637
1-family.....	65,674	67,843	68,833	67,087	72,744	63,241	69,635	61,781	43,004	613,685
2-family.....	2,173	2,235	2,354	2,553	2,505	2,351	2,623	2,705	2,042	23,339
3- and 4-family.....	1,269	1,117	1,025	1,008	1,035	914	1,277	1,586	1,018	11,339
5- or-more family.....	5,077	4,822	5,312	6,644	6,459	5,373	5,949	8,421	5,846	63,274
Publicly owned.....	207	1,315	1,622	1,840	3,614	996	1,005	1,901	1,222	15,516
Total in central cities of metropolitan areas										
All new dwelling units.....	22,485	24,602	24,398	25,537	28,649	22,856	25,349	25,271	18,414	237,079
Privately owned.....	22,278	23,287	22,936	23,697	25,261	22,119	24,446	23,370	17,313	222,495
1-family.....	16,935	18,525	17,619	17,340	19,082	16,683	18,396	17,262	12,012	163,340
2-family.....	1,261	1,230	1,192	1,446	1,486	1,214	1,379	1,407	964	12,379
3- and 4-family.....	631	603	464	390	345	343	589	571	387	4,686
5- or-more family.....	3,451	2,929	3,661	4,521	4,348	3,879	4,082	4,130	3,950	42,090
Publicly owned.....	207	1,315	1,462	1,840	3,388	737	903	1,901	1,101	14,584

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Comprised of the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in the 1950 Census.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region ¹

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions)									
	1954									
	Oct. ²	Sept. ²	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	First 10 months
All building construction ⁴	\$1,469.1	\$1,446.6	\$1,539.3	\$1,519.2	\$1,649.1	\$1,426.4	\$1,519.4	\$1,426.5	\$975.6	\$13,885.8
Northeast.....	295.3	288.2	361.1	369.0	346.4	319.2	356.4	322.0	212.0	3,099.2
North Central.....	435.2	431.0	480.0	465.5	491.7	460.0	874.9	408.4	249.5	4,122.1
South.....	386.2	389.9	354.3	346.6	423.2	336.2	342.8	369.9	273.8	3,473.6
West.....	352.4	337.5	344.0	338.0	387.8	311.0	341.4	326.2	240.4	3,191.0
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	878.7	905.0	920.6	908.3	996.5	859.3	909.7	839.5	571.0	8,282.7
Northeast.....	171.8	186.1	210.3	204.8	228.6	194.2	199.3	199.9	121.3	1,836.7
North Central.....	268.1	283.1	284.1	285.5	306.5	277.9	293.3	231.6	140.4	2,486.9
South.....	210.7	225.0	214.5	203.9	223.4	186.7	193.9	205.5	160.8	1,949.4
West.....	228.1	210.8	211.8	214.0	238.0	200.5	223.3	202.5	148.6	2,009.6
New nonresidential buildings.....	457.5	408.0	470.1	455.6	485.7	428.2	457.2	448.2	300.0	4,230.3
Northeast.....	96.6	74.6	117.9	127.9	80.4	89.3	122.1	91.7	65.8	953.7
North Central.....	126.8	110.1	154.2	134.2	137.1	142.2	141.5	141.0	82.6	1,254.5
South.....	144.1	129.5	100.6	98.8	155.0	114.7	110.1	125.7	83.8	1,154.2
West.....	90.1	93.8	97.3	94.7	113.2	81.9	83.5	89.8	67.8	867.9
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	120.3	126.0	140.5	139.9	158.0	129.3	139.2	124.1	98.0	1,265.4
Northeast.....	25.7	26.1	31.8	34.6	35.8	34.7	31.2	27.9	23.4	292.2
North Central.....	37.8	36.2	39.5	41.2	45.0	35.8	42.0	30.4	24.9	352.1
South.....	29.2	32.1	36.8	37.1	43.0	32.2	36.0	34.7	27.0	335.9
West.....	27.6	31.6	32.3	27.1	34.1	26.6	30.0	31.1	22.6	285.1

¹ See table F-3, footnote 1.

² Preliminary.

³ Revised.

⁴ Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-6: 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 ⁴	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 ⁴	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	496,054	483,231	12,823
1946.....	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,769,767	3,713,776	55,991
1947.....	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,643,436	5,617,425	26,011
1948.....	931,600	524,900	406,700	913,500	510,400	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 ⁴	1,396,000	827,800	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	568,600	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
1953: 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	720,254	674,399	45,855
March.....	105,800	59,100	46,700	96,100	49,800	46,300	9,700	9,300	400	984,276	898,967	85,309
April.....	111,400	57,400	54,000	107,400	54,100	53,200	4,000	3,300	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	(⁷)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June.....	104,600	53,300	51,800	102,000	51,400	50,600	2,600	1,900	700	998,136	975,561	22,575
July.....	96,700	48,100	48,600	96,400	47,800	45,600	300	300	(⁷)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August.....	93,200	46,400	46,800	92,200	45,400	46,800	1,000	1,000	(⁷)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September.....	95,100	47,100	48,000	92,100	44,100	48,000	3,000	3,000	(⁷)	923,983	897,996	26,087
October.....	90,100	43,100	47,000	90,100	43,100	47,000	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	883,455	882,838	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	619,993	610,475	9,518

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 100,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 96,000 and 104,000.

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.

TABLE F-7: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost ¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²			
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location				Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned		
				Metro-politan places	Nonmetro-politan places	North-east	North Central				South	West
1954 ³	1,215,500	1,196,100	19,400	897,700	317,800							
1954: First quarter.....	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	\$2,240,448	\$2,199,446	\$41,002
January.....	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February.....	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,600	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	690,780	11,174
March.....	95,200	93,200	2,000	71,100	24,100	21,100	23,200	29,000	21,900	920,201	902,735	17,466
Second quarter.....	332,700	326,500	6,200	244,000	88,700	67,300	98,400	90,900	76,100	3,454,574	3,398,901	55,673
April.....	107,700	106,500	1,200	79,400	28,300	21,700	31,100	29,300	25,600	1,106,809	1,095,557	11,252
May.....	108,500	107,400	1,100	77,100	31,400	21,600	32,900	30,000	24,000	1,137,562	1,128,751	8,811
June.....	116,500	112,600	3,900	87,500	29,000	24,000	34,400	31,600	26,500	1,210,203	1,174,593	35,610
Third quarter ⁴	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,500	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,471	61,895
July.....	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,830	30,481
August.....	114,300	113,000	1,300	82,600	31,700	24,800	32,600	31,700	25,200	1,186,019	1,175,766	10,253
September ⁴	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	35,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter.....	300,000	298,100	1,900	228,600	73,400							
October ⁵	106,000	105,800	200	80,600	25,400	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	1,107,572	1,105,610	1,962
November ⁴	103,000	102,700	300	77,500	25,600	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	1,070,951	1,068,080	2,871
December ⁴	91,000	89,600	1,400	68,500	22,500	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)

¹ This new series on housing starts begins with January 1954 data, and is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban-rural nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional data. The new series is based on recently revised estimating techniques which combine (1) a monthly reporting system expanded to include almost all building-permit-issuing localities (accounting for nearly 80 percent of total nonfarm population), with (2) field surveys of dwelling-unit starts in nonpermit-issuing places—based on a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accu-

racy than previously. The error in the total private nonfarm estimate due to sampling in the nonpermit segment is such that for an estimate of 100,000 starts the chances are about 19 out of 20 that a complete enumeration of all nonpermit areas would result in a total private nonfarm figure between 98,000 and 102,000. For metropolitan-nonmetropolitan or regional components, the relative error is somewhat larger. Data on type of structure (1-family houses versus rental type structures) are available on request.

² See table F-6, footnote 2.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Not yet available.

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