

# Monthly Labor Review

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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# The Labor Month in Review

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THE STEEL INDUSTRY and the United Steelworkers of America in mid-May were in the wings, so to speak, ready to enact what could well be the leading collective bargaining roles of the year. Most basic steel industry contracts expire June 30 and the major companies, in an unusual move, have notified the union of intention to terminate existing contracts on that date. As early as last March the parties had issued preliminary "skirmishing" statements with differing viewpoints relating to the need for an increase in steel prices. Premium pay for weekend work, costly in continuous process steel operations, is a union demand and is generally considered to be a difficult item for negotiation. The continuous process steel plants normally work on Saturdays and Sundays. The union is asking time-and-a-half and double time, respectively, for these 2 days, even when worked as part of a scheduled 5-day workweek.

Notable early May and late April settlements were in the men's and boys' clothing and textile industries. The clothing contract, effective June 4, is between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U. S. A. and provides a 12½-cent hourly wage increase, the first since 1953, plus improved insurance benefits, for about 150,000 workers. Manufacturers predict a rise in men's and boy's clothing prices of from 4 to 5 percent.

Four New England cotton and synthetic textile employers negotiated wage increases for approximately 20,000 employees, represented by the Textile Workers Union, which wiped out the cuts in rates agreed to in 1952. The firms were Berkshire-Hathaway, Bates, Pepperell, and Continental. The latter granted a full union shop; the other three restored premium pay for work on certain holidays.

Settlements in major aircraft plants were virtually completed in April except for the strike by the Machinists against Republic Avia-

tion Corp. in its 13th week on May 15. Union members on May 2 had voted down a company offer of an increase in wages and fringe benefits estimated as totaling 9 cents an hour, with an additional 7-cent package on April 1, 1957. The union had asked for wages and fringe items, including severance pay, valued at 19 cents an hour.

IF BARGAINING at the moment was relatively quiescent, there was widespread legislative and court activity relating to bargaining and other labor matters. New York became the second State (Washington was first) to enact a law regulating collectively bargained welfare funds. Effective September 1, each such fund will be registered and its trustees required to file annual reports and other information with appropriate State supervisory agencies; trustees will be liable to fiduciary law and subject to controls against fee-splitting and kickbacks; there will be periodic audits, with the control agencies permitted to make interim examinations at will and to remove or fine trustees.

A United States Senate subcommittee on welfare and pension funds, after 2 years of study, recommended legislation requiring registration with a Government agency of any negotiated welfare or pension plan covering 25 or more workers, regardless of who administers it; plans covering 100 or more employees would require that financial reports be filed with the designated governmental agency and, in summary form, be sent to each covered worker. Criminal penalties would be imposed in instances of looting of funds, false statement, or failure to report. The committee's action received general approval of the AFL-CIO. On the matter of the registration agency, union comment expressed a preference for the Labor Department. There was considerable employer opposition to the broad registration recommendation.

The United States Supreme Court, on April 23, upheld for the second time the right of the Secretary of Labor to establish industrywide minimum wages under the Walsh-Healey Act (the instant case was in the woolen and worsted industry); upheld the National Labor Relations Board in the *Richfield Oil* case ruling which required an employer to bargain with a union of its employees on a company's contributory

employee stock purchase plan; overruled the Louisiana Supreme Court which had held that failure to comply with the non-Communist affidavit and financial filing requirements of the Taft-Hartley Act barred a union (in this case the United Mine Workers) from picketing rights; agreed to hear on appeal by the Government the case earlier dismissed by a Federal court in Michigan in which the United Auto Workers was accused of violating the Corrupt Practices Act by sponsoring a television show in behalf of a political candidate. The Court also heard arguments of nonoperating rail unions in support of the constitutionality of the 1951 union shop amendment to the Railway Labor Act. The case is on appeal from a Nebraska Supreme Court decision. On May 7 the Court ruled that an employer's failure to disclose financial data to a union in support of an alleged inability to pay a wage increase constituted failure to bargain in good faith, but emphasized that the rule did not have general applicability.

In Alabama, the State Supreme Court upheld a lower court which awarded \$10,000 in damages to a worker in an action against the Auto Workers for preventing him from working by means of unlawful picketing, holding that the Taft-Hartley Act does not deprive the State Court of jurisdiction in a damage suit.

INSTITUTIONAL LAW also commanded the attention of organized labor in May. The Executive Council of the AFL-CIO met in extraordinary session to consider, among other items, the mutual aid pact between the Teamsters and the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) expelled from the AFL in 1953 and rival to another longshore union affiliated with the merged organization. Shortly before the meeting the ILA renounced the Teamster alliance. George Meany, AFL-CIO president, announced that the "principles" involved would be discussed at the regular Council meeting on June 4. The AFL-CIO constitution prohibits any affiliate from recognizing or giving representation to an expelled union. Dave Beck, Teamster president and a Council member, did not attend the meeting. Later, in a Philadelphia speech, Mr. Meany characterized the incident as part of the "growing pains" of the new organization. During the session the former AFL Auto Workers was granted permission to change its

name to Allied Industrial Workers of America.

Mr. Meany, at the International Ladies Garment Workers Union convention on May 11, joined David Dubinsky, ILGWU president, in criticizing union leaders with private business connections in the same industries as their unions.

The Executive Council at its special meeting had criticized a statement by the AFL-CIO Building Trades Department, urging cessation of State and local mergers pending settlement of jurisdictional disputes with industrial unions, as "indirect violation of the spirit and letter of the . . . constitution." Arizona and Montana became the fifth and sixth States in which State-level mergers of the AFL and CIO have taken place.

The Textile Workers Union (formerly CIO), in convention on May 14, announced that a merger offer tendered its former AFL counterpart, the United Textile Workers, had not been accepted. Shortly after the AFL-CIO merger, amalgamation had been thought possible.

Meanwhile, final merger was effected between the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Canadian Congress of Labor, with more than a million members represented in the new Canadian Labor Congress. Communists are barred from membership.

BRITISH UNIONS have maintained a restive attitude this spring over rising living costs and employment security. An unofficial and reportedly Communist-led strike of 11,000 Standard Motor workers against introduction of certain automated equipment, which ended on May 10 after 2 weeks, was a case in point.

Late in April the British Industrial Disputes Tribunal awarded a 5-percent increase to 250,000 cotton spinners and weavers. At about the same time the Amalgamated Engineering Union, representing nearly a million metal workers, asked for both wage increases and a reduction of weekly hours to 40.

April strikes for higher wages in Spain, which persisted in widespread form throughout most of the month, especially in northern areas, in defiance of Government back-to-work orders, were more dramatic than successful. Striking is illegal in Spain. The national parliament on May 8 was stimulated by this action in private employment to vote increases to Government workers and military officer personnel.

# Analysis of Work Stoppages During 1955

ANN J. HERLIHY AND HERBERT H. MOEDE\*

FAVORABLE economic conditions combined with a greater volume of labor-management negotiations were responsible for the increase in the level of strike activity during 1955.<sup>1</sup> The number of work stoppages beginning in the year was about 25 percent greater than in 1954 but was substantially below postwar peaks. Similarly, the number of workers involved and amount of idleness also exceeded 1954, although idleness remained below all postwar years except 1951 and 1954.

A total of 4,320 work stoppages<sup>2</sup> began in 1955 and idled 2,650,000 workers. These stoppages, together with those that continued from 1954, resulted in a total of 28,200,000 man-days of idleness—about one-fourth of 1 percent of total estimated time worked during the year. Strikes ending in 1955 lasted an average of 18.5 days, less than in any year since World War II except 1951 (table 1).

Not only was collective bargaining stimulated by the rise in employment and output (with non-agricultural employment and gross national product increasing by about 2.3 and 6.2 percent, respectively, from 1954 to 1955), but many long-term agreements expired and were subject to renegotiation during the year. The major bargaining settlements in 1955 typically included wage increases and supplemental benefits that exceeded those agreed to in 1954.

New contract terms in many industries in 1955 were reached either without strikes or with only brief interruptions of work. Thus, in the steel and automobile industries, major settlements were negotiated before stoppages in these situations were a day old and no industrywide stoppage

lasted more than 1 or 2 days. Emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act were not invoked during the year, although five emergency boards were created under the provisions of the Railway Labor Act.

There were, however, notable exceptions to the general pattern of relatively peaceful bargaining in major situations. The nearest approach to any prolonged industrywide stoppage was a 47-day strike over a new contract that shut down operations of 3 of the 4 major nonferrous metals producers. Also, three major producers of agricultural implements were closed by separate stoppages during the summer.

A few strikes closed down or seriously hampered operation of large companies for relatively long periods. Of the major stoppages that ended in 1955—those involving 10,000 or more workers—3 continued more than 50 days: the Communications Workers—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co. dispute (72 days); the strike of 10 AFL nonoperating brotherhoods on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad (58 days); and the dispute between the Textile Workers Union (CIO) and New England cotton textile mills, which was the longest major work stoppage ending in 1955 (90 days at some mills, although a number of settlements were agreed to during the early part of the strike). In addition, the strike by 54,000 members of the International Union of Electrical Workers and the independent United Electrical Workers at the Westinghouse Electric Corp. idled about 70,000 workers; this stoppage began on October 17, 1955, and continued into 1956. Average duration of the major stoppages that ended during the year was 23.2 calendar days.<sup>3</sup> Altogether they idled 1.2 million workers for a total of 12.3 million man-days—over two-fifths of the workers and man-days idle in all stoppages during the year (table 2).

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

<sup>1</sup> For a discussion of collective bargaining settlements in 1955, see p. 527 of this issue.

<sup>2</sup> All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating agencies, involving 6 or more workers and lasting a full day or shift or longer, are included in this figure. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" include 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.

A forthcoming bulletin will contain more complete data on stoppages during 1955.

<sup>3</sup> Since average duration is based on stoppages ending in the year, the Westinghouse stoppage that was settled in late March 1956 is not included in 1955 data on duration.

TABLE 1.—Work stoppages in the United States, 1945-55<sup>1</sup>

Year	Work stoppages		Workers involved <sup>2</sup>		Man-days idle during year		
	Number	Average duration (calendar days) <sup>3</sup>	Number (thousands)	Percent of total employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated working time of all workers	Per worker involved
1945	4,750	9.9	3,470	12.2	38,000	0.47	11.0
1946	4,985	24.2	4,600	14.5	116,000	1.43	25.2
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	6.5	34,600	.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	5.5	34,100	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	9.0	50,500	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	6.9	38,800	.44	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	5.5	22,900	.23	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	8.8	59,100	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	5.6	28,300	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.7	22,600	.21	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	6.2	28,200	.26	10.7

<sup>1</sup> The number of stoppages and workers pertain to stoppages beginning in the year; average duration, to those ending in the year. Man-days of idleness include all stoppages in effect. For a discussion of the procedures involved in the collection and compilation of work stoppage statistics, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series (p. 106).

<sup>2</sup> Workers are counted more than once in these figures if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

<sup>3</sup> Figures are simple averages; each stoppage is given equal weight regardless of its size.

NOTE.—For definitions, see text footnote 2 (p. 521).

## Major Issues

Wages and supplementary benefits were the most frequent issues in work stoppages in 1955, as in other postwar years. These issues accounted for half the disputes and about two-thirds of the workers and man-days idle. Combined with questions of union organization, they were responsible for another 16 percent of the idleness, while union status alone was the issue in disputes causing 10 percent of the idleness (table 3). Negotiations in 18 of the 26 work stoppages of 10,000 or more workers were concerned solely with wages, hours, and/or supplementary benefits. In 2 others, these issues were combined with the question of union organization, while union status alone (notably strengthening of bargaining position) was the key issue in 2 of the year's major stoppages.

Most, but not all, of the stoppages over economic issues dealt with wages. Supplementary benefits also were frequently involved and in some instances appeared to be the major cause of controversy. Thus, the 58-day Louisville & Nashville Railroad stoppage was occasioned by a dispute that revolved around a health and welfare plan.<sup>4</sup> Supplemental unemployment benefit plans were incorporated in contracts ending 6 of the 26 major stoppages, but they did not pose a significant barrier to agreement. Although most stoppages over economic issues involved efforts to improve

wages and working conditions, a small number, including the New England textile strike, occurred over a proposed decrease in wage rates and supplementary benefits.

The status or bargaining position of the union (or correlatively the prerogatives of management) appeared as important factors in 2 of the year's longest major work stoppages—the 72-day Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph work stoppage and the Westinghouse Electric Corp. strike that began October 17, 1955. These 2 strikes accounted for about 18 percent of the total man-days of idleness in all stoppages during the year. The Southern Bell stoppage revolved around the question of a no-strike pledge requested by the company and a provision for arbitration of grievances sought by the union. The prolonged and complex Westinghouse dispute grew out of differences arising over a midterm reopening of the collective bargaining agreement scheduled to expire in October 1956. These differences included disagreement over the duration of the contract, the amount of wage increases as well as a company-proposed time-study program (including the method to be used in settling grievances arising under such a program), and changes in methods of wage payment. An earlier agreement by management and the union to consider the time-study issue during the national negotiations had ended a strike at the company during August and September. As the nationwide

<sup>4</sup> The strike occurred after all steps set forth in the Railway Labor Act, including an Emergency Board hearing and report, had been taken without effecting a settlement. The Emergency Board was formed on December 23, 1953, and its report was submitted to the President in May 1954.

TABLE 2.—Work stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers, selected periods

Period	Stoppages involving 10,000 or more workers					
	Number	Percent of total for period	Workers involved		Man-days idle	
			Number (thousands) <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total for period	Number (thousands)	Percent of total for period
1935-39 average	11	0.4	365	32.4	5,290	31.2
1947-49 average	18	.5	1,270	53.4	23,800	59.9
1945	42	.9	1,350	38.9	19,300	50.7
1946	31	.6	2,920	63.6	66,400	57.2
1947	15	.4	1,030	47.5	17,700	51.2
1948	20	.6	870	44.5	18,900	55.3
1949	13	.5	1,920	63.2	34,900	69.0
1950	22	.5	738	30.7	21,700	56.0
1951	19	.4	457	20.6	5,680	24.8
1952	35	.7	1,690	47.8	36,900	62.6
1953	28	.5	650	27.1	7,270	25.7
1954	18	.5	437	28.5	7,520	33.3
1955	26	.6	1,210	45.6	12,300	43.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.

NOTE.—For definitions, see text footnote 2 (p. 521).



stoppage continued into 1956, this issue, together with the status of strikers discharged for alleged acts of violence, apparently became increasingly difficult to resolve.<sup>5</sup>

The 4-day stoppage of workers at Caterpillar Tractor Co. in August occurred over wages and the union shop. In a number of somewhat smaller but relatively long and in some cases bitter stoppages, the question of union recognition or the union shop was the major barrier to settlement; some also involved wages. Union recognition was the primary issue in the 1-year stoppage at the Buffalo Arms Co. in Akron, N. Y., which ended in June 1955, and in a 32-day stoppage at the St. Joseph, Mich., plant of the Whirlpool Corp. Recognition was also the major problem in the Miami hotel organizing strike, which began in April and continued into 1956.<sup>6</sup> The same issue led to a 76-day stoppage at the Berne Hat Co. in Baltimore, Md., and resulted in the company going out of business.

The union shop issue was the major hurdle in the 129-day work stoppage of the United Automobile Workers of America at the Indiana plants of the Perfect Circle Corp.—a strike which was marked by considerable violence. Wages were also an issue in this stoppage. The 127-day stoppage at the W. T. Smith Lumber Co. in Alabama, and the 22-day stoppage at the New York Air Brake Co. in Watertown, N. Y., also arose over union-shop differences.

Job security, shop conditions and policies, workload, and protests against court injunctions or administrative actions of government agencies declined slightly in importance as issues in 1955 compared with immediately preceding years. Altogether, these issues accounted for a fifth of all strikes and workers but only a tenth of all strike idleness. They precipitated 4 strikes of 10,000 or more workers but 2 of them—an employee discharge question at the Chrysler Corp. in Detroit in April, and the west coast longshore strike against the trial of Harry Bridges—lasted but 1 day. The other two—an east coast longshore-

men's protest against actions of the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission and the June stoppage at the East Pittsburgh plant of Westinghouse—lasted 8 days each.

Interunion and intraunion disputes (including union rivalry, and jurisdictional and sympathy strikes), following the usual pattern, accounted for a relatively small portion of the year's total strike activity. They caused 7 percent of the 1955 stoppages and 1 percent of man-days of idleness—not significantly different than in 1954.

TABLE 3.—Major issues involved in work stoppages, 1955

Major issues	Stoppages beginning in 1955				Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Percent of total <sup>1</sup>	Workers involved		Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total <sup>1</sup>
			Number <sup>1</sup>	Percent of total <sup>1</sup>		
All issues.....	4,320	100.0	2,650,000	100.0	28,200,000	100.0
Wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	2,154	49.9	1,780,000	67.2	17,900,000	63.3
Wage increase.....	1,291	29.9	854,000	32.3	7,500,000	26.6
Wage decrease.....	25	.6	29,400	1.1	980,000	3.5
Wage increase, hour decrease.....	55	1.3	25,200	1.0	320,000	1.1
Hour increase.....	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,850	.1	7,700	( <sup>2</sup> )
Wage increase, pension and/or social insurance benefits.....	284	6.6	207,000	7.8	4,280,000	15.2
Pension and/or social insurance benefits.....	32	.7	29,600	1.1	1,050,000	3.7
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	465	10.8	627,000	23.7	3,720,000	13.2
Union organization, wages, hours, and supplementary benefits.....	305	7.1	143,000	5.4	4,590,000	16.3
Recognition, wages and/or hours.....	210	4.9	22,800	.9	371,000	1.3
Strengthening bargaining position, wages and/or hours.....	26	.6	76,100	2.9	3,440,000	12.2
Closed or union shop, wages and/or hours.....	69	1.6	44,200	1.7	784,000	2.8
Discrimination, wages and/or hours.....					680	( <sup>2</sup> )
Union organization.....	539	12.5	101,000	3.8	2,840,000	10.1
Recognition.....	385	8.9	23,200	.9	682,000	2.4
Strengthening bargaining position.....	51	1.2	67,200	2.5	2,090,000	7.4
Closed or union shop.....	69	1.6	6,350	.2	48,300	.2
Discrimination.....	11	.3	640	( <sup>2</sup> )	10,900	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other.....	23	.5	3,610	.1	11,800	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other working conditions.....	964	22.3	550,000	20.8	2,590,000	9.2
Job security.....	452	10.5	201,000	7.6	1,160,000	4.1
Shop conditions and policies.....	438	10.1	260,000	9.8	942,000	3.3
Workload.....	54	1.2	31,700	1.2	288,000	1.0
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	20	.5	58,000	2.2	200,000	.7
Interunion or intraunion matters.....	299	6.9	65,700	2.5	295,000	1.0
Sympathy.....	69	1.6	36,000	1.4	128,000	.5
Union rivalry or factionalism.....	55	1.3	6,540	.2	62,200	.2
Jurisdiction.....	171	4.0	23,000	.9	105,000	.4
Union regulations.....	4	.1	150	( <sup>2</sup> )	180	( <sup>2</sup> )
Other.....						
Not reported.....	59	1.4	9,240	.3	26,200	.1

<sup>1</sup> Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Includes stoppages in which the major issue was retroactivity, holidays, vacations, job classification, piece rates, incentive standards, or other related matters unaccompanied by efforts to change wage rates. More than a third of the stoppages in this group occurred over piece rates or incentive standards.

<sup>4</sup> This group includes protest strikes against action or lack of action by government agencies. The 2 major stoppages each involving more than 10,000 longshoremen are included in this group.

NOTE.—For definitions, see text footnote 2 (p. 521).

TABLE 4.—Work stoppages by State, 1955

State	Stoppages beginning in 1955			Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved		Number	Percent of total
		Number	Percent of total		
United States.....	14,320	2,650,000	100.0	28,200,000	100.0
Alabama.....	111	91,700	3.5	951,000	3.4
Arizona.....	17	8,250	.3	170,000	.6
Arkansas.....	17	4,710	.2	84,800	.3
California.....	247	157,000	5.9	1,760,000	6.2
Colorado.....	36	13,300	.5	86,900	.3
Connecticut.....	73	30,900	1.2	567,000	2.0
Delaware.....	19	9,790	.4	68,600	.2
District of Columbia.....	15	5,080	.2	145,000	.5
Florida.....	59	19,000	.7	885,000	3.1
Georgia.....	37	20,500	.8	414,000	1.5
Idaho.....	18	3,800	.1	104,000	.4
Illinois.....	260	167,000	6.3	1,480,000	5.2
Indiana.....	170	192,000	7.3	1,140,000	4.0
Iowa.....	45	23,400	.9	294,000	1.0
Kansas.....	20	4,670	.2	39,000	.1
Kentucky.....	94	40,800	1.5	757,000	2.7
Louisiana.....	27	12,300	.5	531,000	1.9
Maine.....	18	11,400	.4	276,000	1.0
Maryland.....	50	40,200	1.5	236,000	.8
Massachusetts.....	142	64,800	2.4	1,230,000	4.4
Michigan.....	327	292,000	11.0	1,740,000	6.2
Minnesota.....	75	26,700	1.0	323,000	1.1
Mississippi.....	20	6,050	.2	198,000	.7
Missouri.....	111	64,300	2.4	871,000	3.1
Montana.....	21	1,480	.1	23,500	.1
Nebraska.....	22	4,370	.2	56,400	.2
Nevada.....	19	3,900	.1	64,700	.2
New Hampshire.....	25	4,320	.2	24,500	.1
New Jersey.....	283	124,000	4.7	1,470,000	5.2
New Mexico.....	12	6,870	.3	95,300	.3
New York.....	534	219,000	8.3	2,440,000	8.6
North Carolina.....	49	16,800	.6	316,000	1.1
North Dakota.....	7	380	( <sup>1</sup> )	3,610	( <sup>2</sup> )
Ohio.....	434	329,000	12.4	2,570,000	9.1
Oklahoma.....	37	6,880	.3	86,800	.3
Oregon.....	39	12,500	.5	187,000	.7
Pennsylvania.....	566	388,000	14.7	3,350,000	11.9
Rhode Island.....	28	12,800	.5	261,000	.9
South Carolina.....	11	5,050	.2	82,800	.3
South Dakota.....	3	890	( <sup>1</sup> )	6,370	( <sup>2</sup> )
Tennessee.....	107	46,900	1.8	845,000	3.0
Texas.....	75	28,100	1.1	335,000	1.2
Utah.....	25	17,200	.6	228,000	.8
Vermont.....	6	1,420	.1	32,100	.1
Virginia.....	56	11,600	.4	94,000	.3
Washington.....	50	14,800	.6	125,000	.4
West Virginia.....	160	35,300	1.3	312,000	1.1
Wisconsin.....	95	44,900	1.7	849,000	3.0
Wyoming.....	6	360	( <sup>1</sup> )	5,050	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> The sum of the figures in this column exceeds 4,320 because the stoppages extending across State lines have been counted in each State affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the States.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—For definitions, see text footnote 2 (p. 521).

### Geographic Patterns

An unusual feature of the 1955 strike picture was the occurrence of two of the year's longest and largest work stoppages in the South. The prolonged Louisville & Nashville Railroad and Southern Bell Telephone strikes early in the year had the effect of increasing the man-days idle in most of the southeastern States to relatively high levels—the highest in Georgia and Tennessee since 1946.

Strike idleness in Florida reached its highest level of any year on record because of the telephone

strike and long stoppages in Miami hotels and in the phosphate industry; these 3 situations accounted for over four-fifths of the State's 885,000 man-days of idleness in 1955.

Elsewhere, Maine also experienced the greatest amount of strike idleness ever recorded, primarily because of the textile strike. The nonferrous industry stoppage increased time lost in Nevada to its highest point and also resulted in greater working time losses in Arizona than in immediately preceding years.

As in other years, the greatest number of days of idleness occurred in highly industrialized States. As in 1954, Pennsylvania experienced more idleness in 1955 than any other State—11.9 percent of all idleness in the country as a whole (table 4); however, over half the State's time loss was due to the 1-day basic steel stoppage and the 3 strikes at plants of the Westinghouse Corp. Ten stoppages, each exceeding 50,000 man-days of idleness, accounted for more than half of the year's idleness in Ohio. This State, with 9.1 percent of all idle time, ranked second to Pennsylvania.

### Industries Affected

The general rise in strike activity affected most industries (table 5). The construction trades were the most notable exception to the general trend, but total idleness also fell below 1954 in lumber, trade, and rubber manufacture. Final figures for the year show that work stoppages and man-days of idleness in the manufacturing industries increased about 40 percent, while in the nonmanufacturing industries, there were increases of about 8 percent in the number of work stoppages and 6 percent in the man-days of idleness over the previous year's figures.

Declines in the number of workers involved and man-days idle in construction were due to a drop in the number of major stoppages compared with immediately preceding years. Only 2 major stoppages, involving a total of 28,000 workers, were recorded in this industry in 1955 compared with 7 involving 141,000 workers in 1954, 10 idling 210,000 workers in 1953, and 11 involving 287,000 workers in 1952.

Idleness in the lumber and wood products industries fell to its lowest postwar level in 1955.

Idleness in the trade group was markedly lower than in 1954, when the Pittsburgh department store strike was in effect. Although the number of stoppages increased, idleness decreased in the rubber products industry group. Only the 7-day U. S. Rubber Co. strike affected as many as 10,000 workers; hence time lost declined by two-thirds below 1954 when 2 fairly long major stoppages brought idleness to its highest level in recent years.

Two soft-goods industry groups, textiles and leather and leather products, showed marked increases in strike idleness over 1954 primarily as a result of the New England textile strike and the 26-day strike that idled 23,000 International Shoe Co. and Brown Shoe Co. employees. The latter stoppage, which was resolved by agreement on the first general wage increase at these companies since 1952, accounted for about half the workers idle in the leather and leather-products industries in 1955.

Proportionately, one of the greatest increases in strike activity occurred in the chemical industry group in which idleness resulting from strikes was about four times its 1954 levels, although it remained below its postwar high. About 60 percent of the 1955 idleness in chemical plants was accounted for by 8 stoppages primarily involving wages.

The three Westinghouse work stoppages represented the greater portion of the increase in number of workers and man-days idle in the electrical-machinery industry group, which reached their highest levels since 1946. The Westinghouse disputes also contributed significantly to the increase in strike activity in machinery manufacturing (other than electrical), which also included the three major stoppages of farm-equipment firms. The totals in the latter industry group include the smaller, prolonged stoppages at the Ex-Cell-o Corp. plants in Ohio and Michigan, the Maytag Co. in Iowa, and the Avco Manufacturing Co. in Indiana. Major stoppages during contract negotiations brought the number of workers in the transportation-equipment group to about four times 1954 levels. Similarly, the brief work stoppage at the time of the nationwide basic steel negotiations and a stoppage at Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., caused by contract demands of that company's railroad employees, brought the number of workers idle in the primary metal industries well above the

1954 figure but it fell short of its 1952 postwar high.

Two strikes—a 5-week stoppage at the Sperry Gyroscope Co. and a 92-day strike of 3,000 employees of the Arma Division of American Bosch Corp.—accounted for more than one-half of the total number of workers and idleness in establishments manufacturing instruments and related products. Idleness in this group of industries was higher than in any postwar year.

TABLE 5.—Work stoppages by industry group, 1955

Industry group	Stoppages beginning in 1955		Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of estimated working time of all workers
All industries.....	1 4, 320	2, 650, 000	28, 200, 000	0. 26
<i>Manufacturing</i> .....	1 2, 420	2, 000, 000	18, 800, 000	. 45
Primary metal industries.....	279	535, 000	1, 570, 000	. 47
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	282	131, 000	1, 590, 000	. 57
Ordnance and accessories.....	13	10, 800	140, 000	. 42
Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies.....	147	202, 000	3, 300, 000	1. 15
Machinery (except electrical).....	306	230, 000	3, 800, 000	. 95
Transportation equipment.....	200	440, 000	1, 910, 000	. 40
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	81	11, 800	227, 000	. 12
Furniture and fixtures.....	121	26, 000	287, 000	. 31
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	110	32, 600	495, 000	. 35
Textile mill products.....	96	47, 800	1, 400, 000	. 51
Apparel and other finished products made from fabrics and similar materials.....	139	15, 000	136, 000	. 04
Leather and leather products.....	50	40, 400	542, 000	. 56
Food and kindred products.....	169	40, 400	974, 000	. 25
Tobacco manufactures.....	3	340	1, 220	( <sup>2</sup> )
Paper and allied products.....	67	13, 600	197, 000	. 14
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	29	7, 660	176, 000	. 08
Chemicals and allied products.....	105	40, 000	634, 000	. 31
Products of petroleum and coal.....	18	3, 190	51, 000	. 08
Rubber products.....	105	124, 000	490, 000	. 69
Professional, scientific, and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks.....	30	34, 000	694, 000	. 87
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	99	14, 300	191, 000	. 16
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i> .....	1 1, 913	646, 000	9, 390, 000	. 14
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing.....	11	3, 080	14, 200	( <sup>3</sup> )
Mining.....	343	114, 000	1, 080, 000	. 57
Construction.....	733	204, 000	1, 810, 000	. 28
Trade.....	409	52, 300	1, 090, 000	. 04
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	8	550	27, 300	( <sup>3</sup> )
Transportation, communication, and other public utilities.....	275	253, 000	4, 860, 000	. 47
Services—personal, business, and other.....	121	17, 800	488, 000	( <sup>3</sup> )
Government—administration protection, and sanitation <sup>4</sup> .....	17	1, 470	7, 210	( <sup>3</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> This figure is less than the sum of the figures below it because a few stoppages extending into 2 or more industry groups have been counted in this column in each industry group affected; workers involved and man-days idle were divided among the respective groups.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

<sup>4</sup> Municipally operated utilities are included under transportation, communication, and other public utilities.

NOTE.—For definitions, see text footnote 2 (p. 521).

TABLE 6.—*Work stoppages by affiliation of unions involved, 1955*<sup>1</sup>

Affiliation	Stoppages beginning in 1955				Man-days idle during 1955 (all stoppages)	
	Number	Per-cent of total	Workers involved			
			Number	Per-cent of total	Number	Per-cent of total
Total.....	4,320	100.0	2,650,000	100.0	28,200,000	100.0
American Federation of Labor.....	2,337	54.1	607,000	22.9	9,750,000	34.6
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	1,254	29.0	1,630,000	61.5	11,900,000	42.0
Unaffiliated unions.....	608	14.1	239,000	9.0	1,670,000	5.9
Single firm unions.....	15	.3	8,750	.3	156,000	.6
Different affiliations.....	61	1.4	154,000	5.8	4,710,000	16.7
No union involved.....	41	.9	8,950	.3	59,100	.2
Not reported.....	4	.1	80	( <sup>2</sup> )	470	( <sup>2</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Since the merger of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations did not take place until December 1955, the strikes involving their affiliates were attributed to the appropriate federation throughout the year.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—For definitions, see text footnote 2 (p. 521).

Although the number of transportation, communication, and other public utility stoppages remained practically the same as in 1954, 7 of the 26 major work stoppages in 1955 occurred in these industries, and idleness reached its highest level since 1947—0.47 percent of estimated working time of all workers in the group. The two longest and most publicized strikes in these industries were those at Southern Bell and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. The trucking industry had 2 major strikes—a 44-day stoppage in New England and other eastern States and a 24-day strike in 12 western States. Both resulted in long-term contracts providing for the elimination of interarea wage differences within the regions affected and reductions in hours of work, as well as increases in wage rates and liberalized benefits. Members of 3 telephone unions struck over contract terms for about 2 weeks at the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Co., and 2 strikes—1 on the east coast, the other on the west coast—each idled over 10,000 longshoremen.

Increases over 1954 were recorded in all three of the measures of strike activity in the mining industry group, with the largest increases experienced in the number of stoppages and man-days of idleness. Strike activity remained at relatively low levels in coal mining as compared with most postwar years, although the number of

bituminous stoppages increased slightly over 1954. Metal mining experienced more controversies, with idleness rising about 60 percent because of the major stoppage in nonferrous metal mining as well as 3 smaller prolonged stoppages. About 1,700 employees of Michigan copper mines were out for 112 days from May through late August; 16 companies in the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, area were struck for 161 days; and several hundred miners of a New Jersey zinc company became idle on August 22 and were still out at the end of the year. A 122-day strike at phosphate installations in Florida increased idleness in nonmetallic mining well over 1954.

In the service trades, idleness increased almost fivefold, primarily as a result of the Miami hotel dispute.

### Unions Involved

During 1955, unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor<sup>7</sup> were involved in slightly more than half of the work stoppages and accounted for 23 percent of the workers idle and a third of the idleness (table 6). About a fourth of these stoppages were in the construction industry. Affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations took part in almost one-third of the year's strikes. These stoppages idled three-fifths of all workers and accounted for two-fifths of the idleness.

As in earlier years, a large proportion of the stoppages involving unaffiliated or independent unions were the brief, local strikes in bituminous-coal mines. On the whole, the unaffiliated unions accounted for a smaller proportion of total workers and idleness than in most years since World War II.

Affiliates of the AFL and CIO accounted for over 90 percent of workers involved and man-days idle in work stoppages of 10,000 or more. Independent unions were involved with other unions (AFL and/or CIO) in several major strikes and an independent was the sole union in each of the two longshore stoppages. In the prolonged stoppage at Westinghouse, about 15 percent of the strikers were represented by the unaffiliated United Electrical Workers.

<sup>7</sup> See footnote 1, table 6.

# Labor-Management Contract Settlements, 1955

LILY MARY DAVID AND DONALD L. HELM\*

THE YEAR 1955 was one of widespread collective bargaining activity, with the value of the settlements and the relative rapidity with which some of them were reached reflecting generally prosperous conditions. The large number of settlements in 1955 was also, in part, the outgrowth of this favorable environment, especially in industries that had been somewhat depressed or in which the outlook had been uncertain in 1954. The greater volume of settlements in 1955 over 1954 was also traceable partly to the fact that most long-term agreements were subject to renegotiation during 1955.

Wage agreements in 1955 involved almost all major segments of the economy. Industries in which long-term wage agreements expired or were renegotiated during the year included automobiles, farm equipment, and trucking. Nonoperating railroad workers received their first wage-rate advances in about 3 years (their supplemental benefits had been liberalized in 1954). In bituminous-coal mining, the improved business outlook led to the first wage increases since 1952. Petroleum refining and West Coast lumber negotiations that had begun in 1954 were concluded in 1955. Late in the year, the midwestern shoe industry agreed to increase wage rates, which had been unchanged since 1952. Southern cotton-textile manufacturers raised pay rates also, prompted by improved sales and anticipation of the \$1 minimum hourly wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, effective March 1, 1956; a work stoppage in the northern cotton-textile industry over proposed wage cuts was resolved by agreement to leave rates unchanged but to make some reductions in supplementary benefits.

A number of strikes lasting a day or so occurred immediately prior to the conclusion of new agreements, but the year was marked by the comparative absence of prolonged and widespread work stoppages in major bargaining situations. (For an analysis of work stoppages in 1955, see p. 521 of this issue.)

Most of the year's settlements not only increased wage rates but changed one or more supplementary benefits as well. The most publicized bargaining feature was the adoption of supplemental unemployment benefit plans. Also notable were the large number of long-term agreements that specified wage increases to go into effect in subsequent years; the number of workers covered by such agreements was greater than in any year since World War II. New 2- or 3-year settlements not only replaced most of the long-term contracts that expired in 1955, but a substantial number of 1-year agreements as well.

Most of the wage increases that became effective in 1955 averaged from 5 to 17 cents an hour. Pay adjustments frequently were much greater for skilled than for other workers, as efforts continued to counteract the narrowing of percentage differentials between low- and high-paid jobs that had occurred in the war and postwar years. Reduction of interarea or interplant wage differentials was also a feature of some of the year's major contracts.

There was no general trend toward reducing hours of work, but in the trucking industry, a number of major agreements provided for a gradual reduction of hours to 40 a week.

## Changing Settlement Patterns

The pattern of bargaining tended to change during the year. Negotiations during the early months of 1955 were highlighted by settlements in a number of industries in which no changes in wage rates or supplementary benefits had been negotiated in 1954, and by long-term settlements in the trucking industry. The trucking contracts provided, over a 3-year period, substantial wage increases and reductions in hours of work, as well as elimination of interarea wage differentials within broad regions.

The settlements later in the year were on the whole somewhat larger than the earlier ones and

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were reached more quickly. Most supplemental unemployment benefit plans were adopted in the later period. The Ford and General Motors agreements in early June were followed by a wave of similar agreements, mainly in the automobile and farm-equipment industries. Many of the settlements followed the Ford-General Motors pattern by incorporating provisions for extra increases for skilled workers; liberalized pensions, insurance, vacation, and holiday provisions; and deferred wage increases (usually about 2½ percent yearly).<sup>1</sup>

Bargaining later in the year was also influenced by the July 1 settlement in the basic steel industry, which advanced wage rates by an average of about 15 cents an hour; in major steel companies, the increases for individual workers ranged from 11½ to 27 cents, depending on skill level. This settlement was quickly followed by agreements in a number of industries, including aluminum and meatpacking, which provided average increases of about 14 or 15 cents an hour.

In August, the AFL-CIO International Union of Electrical Workers (IUE) and the General Electric Co. negotiated a significant 5-year agreement increasing wages and supplemental benefits. Reached about 5 weeks before expiration of the existing agreement, the contract provided for annual wage adjustments; a new cost-of-living escalator clause; and broader health, insurance, and pension benefits. Later in the month, agreements were concluded in bituminous-coal mining, bringing the first wage rise in that industry since 1952—about 15 cents an hour effective September 1955, and 10 cents more in April 1956. Widespread wage increases, generally 5 cents an hour, in southern cotton-textile manufacturing occurred in the summer and fall of 1955; the northern segment of the industry did not alter wage rates during the year.

During the final quarter of the year, wage increases were negotiated for most of the Nation's railroad workers, and most of the year's telephone settlements were concluded. Major midwestern shoe manufacturers, following a 26-day strike, agreed to the first wage increases since 1952. Also, a number of agreements that had been negotiated earlier in 1955, including some in chemical manufacture, metalworking, and West Coast lumber, were reopened or renegotiated well in advance of their expiration dates to provide the second pay raise in the year.

## Extent of Bargaining

Almost 1,350 settlements in which wage rates were an issue, and which affected at least 1,000 workers each, were recorded by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1955. (See table 1.) These settlements covered approximately 7.1 million workers in the manufacturing, mining, trade, transportation, communications, and utility industries. In addition, 9 settlements covering about 150,000 workers were noted in which wages were not an issue but which liberalized supplementary benefits.

Contract changes providing for either rate increases, or liberalization of fringe benefits, or both, applied to all but about 60,000 of the workers covered by settlements in which there was bargaining over wages. Wage rates were advanced in 95 percent of such settlements, covering almost 6.9 million workers.<sup>2</sup> The remainder of the settlements, covering about 250,000 workers, left rates of pay unchanged, but over half of these altered 1 or more supplementary benefits.<sup>3</sup>

## Size of Wage Increases<sup>4</sup>

Except for the fact that almost all of the wage increases amounted to at least 5 cents an hour, there was no marked uniformity in the changes negotiated in 1955. The most common increases averaged 7 but less than 9 cents an hour, negotiated in about 1 out of 4 settlements and affecting about 1.5 million workers. Almost as many workers were covered by agreements in which average pay was advanced by 13 but less than 15 cents,<sup>5</sup> or by 9 but less than 11 cents, an hour. The latter increases, notably in the major trucking and petroleum settlements, were clustered at 10 cents.<sup>6</sup> There were also marked concentrations at 5 and under 7 cents, and at 15 but less than 17 cents, the latter including steel and aluminum contracts.

<sup>1</sup> For provisions of the Ford and General Motors contracts with UAW-CIO, see Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 875).

<sup>2</sup> One wage decrease, affecting fewer than 2,000 workers, was reported.

<sup>3</sup> Northern cotton-textile industry agreements typically continued wage rates unchanged but reduced nonwage benefits and revised working rules.

<sup>4</sup> In the case of long-term agreements, this discussion is limited to changes going into effect in the first contract year. Where agreements, e. g., in bituminous-coal mining, provided 2 increases within the first year of the new or amended contract, the total of the 2 increases is included.

<sup>5</sup> Included in this category were employees in the meatpacking and rubber industries, and most railroad workers.

<sup>6</sup> In the construction trades (discussed later in this article), the most common scale increase was 10 cents an hour, with the next most frequent advances being 12½ and 15 cents.

Almost a million workers covered by this analysis not only received increases that were negotiated during 1955 but additional pay increases, generally amounting to 1 cent an hour, under cost-

of-living escalator clauses. Such clauses brought pay cuts (mostly 1 cent) to nearly 60,000 workers, but for about 20,000, these were more than offset by negotiated increases.

TABLE 1.—Changes in wages and supplementary practices provided by selected collective bargaining settlements, 1955<sup>1</sup>

Industry and type of wage action	Wage actions				Number of settlements										Not changing supplementary practices	Reducing supplementary practices
	Settlements		Workers covered		Establishing or liberalizing supplementary practices											
	Number	Per-cent <sup>2</sup>	Ap-proximate number (thousands)	Per-cent <sup>2</sup>	Total <sup>3</sup>	Prem-ium pay	Shift dif-ferentials	Holi-days	Vaca-tions	Pen-sions <sup>4</sup>	Health and wel-fare plans <sup>4</sup>	Supple-mental unem-employ-ment benefit plans	Other practices <sup>5</sup>			
<i>All industries studied</i>																
All actions <sup>6</sup> .....	1,345	100	7,122	100	886	81	112	341	399	310	527	81	246	454	5	
No wage change.....	61	5	247	3	37			9	14	12	26	3	6	20	4	
Increases in wages.....	1,283	95	6,873	97	849	81	112	332	385	298	501	78	240	434		
Under 5 cents.....	59	4	147	2	43	3	5	14	13	12	20	1	8	16		
5 and under 7 cents.....	312	23	913	13	208	13	23	74	68	65	121	19	62	104	(7)	
7 and under 9 cents.....	327	24	1,522	21	232	24	37	110	112	75	143	31	66	95	(8)	
9 and under 11 cents.....	216	16	1,292	18	143	15	22	51	79	51	87	12	40	73		
11 and under 13 cents.....	80	6	223	3	59	8	6	23	28	21	40	3	17	21		
13 and under 15 cents.....	84	6	1,381	19	52	4	8	21	24	26	29	5	19	32		
15 and under 17 cents.....	124	9	791	11	51	4	7	14	22	23	22	1	11	73	(9)	
17 cents and over.....	41	3	469	7	29	5	4	17	24	12	19	3	10	12		
Not specified.....	40	3	135	2	32	5		8	15	13	20	3	7	8		
Decreases in wages.....	1	(10)		(10)											1	
<i>Manufacturing</i>																
All actions <sup>11</sup> .....	1,030	100	4,446	100	678	41	89	291	299	258	422	78	191	347	5	
No wage change.....	51	5	206	5	27			8	8	5	19		2	20	4	
Increases in wages.....	978	95	4,238	95	651	41	89	283	291	253	403	78	189	327		
Under 5 cents.....	39	4	73	2	30	2	2	11	12	9	15	1	5	9		
5 and under 7 cents.....	253	25	681	15	179	10	22	66	58	60	109	19	55	74		
7 and under 9 cents.....	241	23	1,037	23	181	11	25	98	93	67	124	31	50	60	(12)	
9 and under 11 cents.....	162	16	883	20	100	8	20	38	52	38	62	12	31	62		
11 and under 13 cents.....	57	6	171	4	43	4	5	20	21	15	31	3	11	14		
13 and under 15 cents.....	74	7	535	12	44	2	7	20	22	25	23	5	17	30		
15 and under 17 cents.....	103	10	707	16	34	1	4	10	11	20	14	1	5	69	(9)	
17 cents and over.....	22	2	78	2	16	2	4	12	12	8	12	3	9	6		
Not specified.....	27	3	73	2	24	1		8	10	11	13	3	6	3		
Decreases in wages.....	1	(10)		(10)											1	
<i>Selected nonmanufacturing industries</i>																
All actions <sup>13</sup> .....	315	100	2,676	100	208	40	23	50	100	52	105	3	55	107		
No wage change.....	10	3	41	2	10			1	6	7	7	3	4			
Increases in wages.....	305	97	2,635	98	198	40	23	49	94	45	98		51	107		
Under 5 cents.....	20	6	74	3	13	1	3	3	1	3	5		3	7		
5 cents and under 7 cents.....	59	19	232	9	29	3	1	8	10	5	12		7	30	(7)	
7 and under 9 cents.....	86	27	485	18	51	13	12	12	19	8	19		16	35	(14)	
9 and under 11 cents.....	54	17	409	15	43	7	2	13	27	13	25		9	11		
11 and under 13 cents.....	23	7	52	2	16	4	1	3	7	6	9		6	7		
13 and under 15 cents.....	10	3	846	32	8	2	1	1	2	1	6		2	2		
15 and under 17 cents.....	21	7	84	3	17	3	3	4	11	3	8		6	4		
17 cents and over.....	19	6	391	15	13	3		5	12	4	7		1	6		
Not specified.....	13	4	62	2	8	4			5	2	7		1	5		
Decreases in wages.....																

<sup>1</sup> This tabulation relates to settlements involving 1,000 or more workers each, concluded during 1955. It includes all wage changes negotiated during the year 1955 that are scheduled to go into effect during the contract year, i. e., the 12-month period following the effective date of the agreement. In summarizing percentage increases, it has been necessary to estimate their value in terms of cents on the basis of available information on wage levels in the industry. The tabulation excludes: (1) Settlements involving fewer than 1,000 workers; (2) settlements in construction, the service trades, finance, and government; (3) instances in which contract reopening privileges were not exercised; (4) wage increases and changes in supplementary practices that went into effect during the period but that were negotiated earlier (for example, deferred wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, or annual improvement factor increases).

<sup>2</sup> Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

<sup>3</sup> This total is smaller than the sum of the individual items since some settlements affected more than one item.

<sup>4</sup> Includes settlements in which agreement provided for increased contributions to maintain existing benefits.

<sup>5</sup> The most commonly reported were paid funeral leave in 51 manufacturing

and 7 nonmanufacturing settlements; supplemental jury duty pay in 47 manufacturing and 6 nonmanufacturing settlements; paid sick leave in 26 manufacturing and 18 nonmanufacturing settlements; call-in or reporting pay in 28 manufacturing and 1 nonmanufacturing settlements; and severance pay in 20 manufacturing and 5 nonmanufacturing settlements.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes 9 settlements affecting 149,000 employees in which wages were not an issue but supplementary practices were established or increased.

<sup>7</sup> One settlement that liberalized some benefits reduced vacation pay.

<sup>8</sup> Three settlements that liberalized some benefits reduced other benefits.

<sup>9</sup> One settlement that liberalized some benefits eliminated paid lunch periods.

<sup>10</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>11</sup> Excludes 4 settlements affecting 30,000 employees in which wages were not an issue but which established or increased supplementary practices.

<sup>12</sup> One settlement that liberalized some benefits reduced relief and cleanup time.

<sup>13</sup> Excludes 5 settlements affecting 119,000 employees in which wages were not an issue but which established or increased supplementary practices.

<sup>14</sup> Two settlements which liberalized some benefits reduced the number of paid holidays in one case and insurance benefits in the other.

Cost-of-living escalator clauses were either renewed or established in at least 144 settlements covering about 1,532,000 workers, again including those in the automobile and farm-equipment industries. The most important agreement to adopt a new escalator provision was that between the General Electric Co. and the IUE. Escalator clauses affecting about 128,000 workers were discontinued.

Most of the major long-term contracts expired or were renegotiated during 1955 and hence did not provide deferred increases to go into effect during that year. However, in approximately 75 situations, affecting about 230,000 workers, increases that had been negotiated in earlier years went into effect, and in a few of these cases<sup>7</sup> wage changes were negotiated later in the year. In 6 settlements, affecting less than 15,000 workers, previously negotiated deferred reductions in hours, with compensating increases in piece rates or hourly earnings, became effective.

With the renegotiation of most long-term contracts and the substitution of 2- and 3-year agreements for some that had been on an annual basis, agreement on deferred increases to go into effect in subsequent contract years was an outstanding bargaining development in 1955. Of the contracts included in this analysis, 285, covering about 2.1 million workers, specified increases to become effective in subsequent contract years; included were settlements in automobiles, farm equipment, electrical equipment, trucking, and local transit.<sup>8</sup>

About a third of the agreements either (1) maintained percentage wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers by providing uniform percentage adjustments or by widening

the cents-per-hour increments among labor grades, or (2) increased these differentials through extra increases for skilled workers (in addition to uniform cents-per-hour or percentage wage changes applicable to all employees in the bargaining unit) as shown below:

Type of increase	Percent of agreements	Approximate number of workers covered by agreements
Across-the-board cents-per-hour increases, plus widening of cents increments among labor grades---	10	931, 000
Across-the-board cents-per-hour increases, plus extra increases for skilled workers-----	7	392, 000
Across-the-board percentage increases-----	12	518, 000
Across-the-board percentage increases, plus extra increases for skilled workers-----	3	1, 000, 000

The group of agreements providing extra increases for skill included the major automobile, farm-equipment, and electrical-equipment contracts. Some of these contracts also provided for further classification adjustments.

Narrowing of differentials among areas or plants was provided for in some of the major agreements, including a number in the trucking, automobile, and telephone industries. Altogether, such provisions were included in slightly less than 1 out of 20 settlements covering almost 1 out of 5 employees.

### Changes in Supplementary Benefits

Two-thirds of the settlements in 1955 that increased rates of pay, as well as a majority of the others, changed supplementary benefits. Typically, more than one benefit was liberalized. Some negotiations, like the steel contract reopenings, were limited to wage matters.

Health and welfare plans were modified or introduced more often than any other benefit in agreements concluded during 1955 (table 2); such plans were affected by about two-fifths of the settlements, covering over half the workers. Many of these workers were employed in the rubber industry, where new 5-year pension and insurance contracts were adopted, and in the trucking, dress manufacturing, automobile, aircraft, farm-equipment, and electrical-equipment industries. The most common changes were either increased company contributions to pooled

<sup>7</sup> Six situations, affecting more than 30,000 workers.

<sup>8</sup> In addition, an estimated half a million construction workers were covered by contracts specifying the size of the increases to go into effect in the 1956 contract year.

Most of the workers affected by deferred increases in manufacturing were scheduled to get their pay increases during the second quarter of 1956, although another large group were to receive increases in the July to September quarter. The bulk of the increases for trucking workers were due in the first quarter of 1956, although some of the workers in this industry were scheduled to receive a further raise in the third quarter. The 1956 adjustments in the construction trades will be concentrated in the second quarter of the year.

In most instances, the deferred wage increases due in 1956 amounted to at least 6 cents an hour in manufacturing, 8 to 11 cents in trucking, and at least 10 cents in construction. Typically, the contracts with deferred increases specified the same amount of general wage changes for 1956 as for 1955. Frequently, however, the total increases were greater in 1955 because additional raises were provided for skilled workers or for workers in some plants of multiunit firms.



TABLE 2.—Changes in supplementary practices provided by selected collective bargaining settlements, 1954 and 1955<sup>1</sup>

Type of practice	Percentage of settlements <sup>2</sup>					
	All industries studied <sup>3</sup>		Manu- facturing <sup>4</sup>		Selected nonmanu- facturing industries <sup>5</sup>	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
All settlements.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Settlements establishing or liberal- izing one or more supplementary practices <sup>6</sup> .....	67	66	69	66	59	66
Health and welfare plans <sup>7</sup> .....	38	39	41	41	27	33
Holidays.....	23	25	26	28	12	16
Vacations.....	20	30	20	29	22	32
Pensions <sup>7</sup> .....	20	23	22	25	13	17
Shift differentials.....	8	8	8	9	6	7
Premium rates.....	4	6	4	4	6	13
Paid funeral leave.....	3	4	4	5	(8)	2
Paid sick leave.....	2	4	1	5	4	2
Jury duty pay.....	2	3	2	3	(8)	6
Supplemental unemployment benefits.....		6		8		1
Other practices.....	9		9		9	
Settlements not changing supple- mentary practices.....	32	34	29	34	40	34
Settlements reducing supplemen- tary practices.....	1	(9)	2	(9)	1	0
Number of settlements.....	1,213	1,345	919	1,030	294	315

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.  
<sup>2</sup> Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.  
<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table 2.  
<sup>4</sup> See footnote 6, table 2.  
<sup>5</sup> See footnote 7, table 2.  
<sup>6</sup> This total is smaller than the sum of the individual items since some settlements affected more than one item.  
<sup>7</sup> Includes settlements in which agreement provided for increased contributions to maintain existing benefits.  
<sup>8</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

health and welfare funds or greater benefits under comprehensive insurance plans (including life, hospital, medical, surgical, sickness, and accident insurance). A number, including the General Electric-IUE contract, added so-called disaster or catastrophe insurance to cover major medical expenses. Most of the others revised hospitalization and/or surgical benefits for employees, and some extended benefits to dependents or retirees.

About 3 out of 10 agreements liberalized vacations, principally lengthening those for workers with long service. Most frequently, they added a fourth week of paid vacation for workers with 20 or 25 years of employment, an extra half week (for a total of 2½ weeks) after 10 years' service, or a third week after 15 years. Holiday provisions were liberalized in 1 out of 4 agreements, affecting 2 million workers (almost 3 out of 10); typically, the change involved adding a seventh paid holiday—frequently half days before Christmas

<sup>9</sup> This does not include smaller agreements that adopted some form of supplemental unemployment benefit provisions. At least one other plan was adopted in the construction trades and another construction agreement liberalized benefits under an existing plan.

and New Year's or the entire day preceding Christmas.

Although pension benefits were established or increased in less than a fourth of the contracts, these agreements accounted for nearly 2.4 million workers (1 out of 3). New company-financed plans were established primarily in the trucking industry. Frequently the entire pension scale was liberalized, but in some cases only minimum benefits were increased. Pension plan benefits were revised in many instances so that increased old age and survivor's insurance benefits would add to retired workers' incomes rather than reduce company pensions. A notable development was the provision for vested pension rights in the automobile and related agreements.

Of the agreements summarized under this section, 6 percent provided for supplemental unemployment benefit plans.<sup>9</sup> Altogether, these agreements covered over a million, or 15 percent, of the workers, most of them represented by the United Automobile Workers (formerly CIO) in the automobile or farm-equipment industries. These, as well as plans negotiated in the can industry, established companywide benefit funds for sharing the risks of unemployment among workers. Plans in the glass industry and a few other situations set up a fund for each employee, to be drawn on in the event of unemployment or prolonged illness, with payments limited by the amount of money in the worker's individual account. Almost all of the supplemental unemployment benefit plans were to be financed by company contributions of 5 cents a man-hour.

### Settlements in Major Industry Divisions

Over 3 out of 4 settlements summarized here were in manufacturing, with the remaining settlements in mining, transportation, trade, public utilities, or the communications industries. In nonmanufacturing, the most common wage increases, in terms of number of workers affected, amounted to 13 but less than 15 cents an hour; these increases accounted for almost a third of all nonmanufacturing employees included in this section of the discussion, primarily because the wage increases for most railroad workers fell in this category. In manufacturing, the settlements affecting the largest groups of workers provided pay increases of 7 but less than 11 cents

an hour. Such increases also were important in nonmanufacturing. Whereas relatively few manufacturing employees were affected by contracts in which the increase amounted to 17 cents or more, increases of this size were agreed to in settlements affecting about 1 out of 6 nonmanufacturing workers covered. Most of these workers were in bituminous-coal mining.

A high proportion of the manufacturing settlements provided either for maintaining or widening percentage wage differentials between skilled and unskilled workers, but such provisions were relatively uncommon in nonmanufacturing. Provisions for narrowing or eliminating differences in pay among areas were incorporated in proportionately more nonmanufacturing than manufacturing agreements, although the proportions of workers affected were similar in both.

The same proportion of agreements in manufacturing as in nonmanufacturing changed supplementary benefits. Moreover, in both, about half the workers were affected by liberalized or new health and welfare provisions. Changes in pensions and holidays were more frequent in manufacturing; about 4 out of 10 manufacturing employees, compared with 1 out of 10 in nonmanufacturing, benefited from liberalized holiday provisions; pensions were changed or added in contracts affecting 45 percent of the manufacturing workers but only 14 percent in nonmanufacturing. Only 3 nonmanufacturing settlements incorporated supplemental unemployment benefit plans. By contrast, changes in premium pay provisions and reductions in hours of work were most frequent in the nonmanufacturing industries studied.

TABLE 3.—Wage changes provided by selected collective bargaining settlements, 1954 and 1955<sup>1</sup>

Industry and type of wage action	Settlements				Workers covered			
	Number		Percent <sup>2</sup>		Approximate number (thousands)		Percent <sup>2</sup>	
	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955
<i>All industries studied</i>								
All actions <sup>3</sup> .....	1,213	1,345	100	100	4,751	7,122	100	100
No wage change.....	107	61	9	5	339	247	7	3
Increases in wages.....	1,080	1,283	89	95	4,361	6,873	92	97
Under 5 cents.....	196	59	16	4	732	147	15	2
5 and under 7 cents.....	537	312	44	23	2,555	913	54	13
7 and under 9 cents.....	169	327	14	24	457	1,522	10	21
9 and under 13 cents.....	88	296	7	22	316	1,515	7	21
13 cents and over.....	38	249	4	18	171	2,641	4	43
Not specified.....	52	40	3	3	130	185	3	2
Decreases in wages.....	26	1	1	(5)	51	2	1	(5)
<i>Manufacturing</i>								
All actions <sup>6</sup> .....	919	1,030	100	100	3,228	4,446	100	100
No wage change.....	96	51	10	5	295	206	9	5
Increases in wages.....	797	978	87	95	2,882	4,238	89	95
Under 5 cents.....	135	39	15	4	293	73	9	2
5 and under 7 cents.....	433	253	47	25	2,015	681	62	15
7 and under 9 cents.....	117	241	13	23	291	1,037	9	23
9 and under 13 cents.....	50	219	5	22	131	1,054	4	24
13 cents and over.....	22	199	2	19	76	1,320	2	43
Not specified.....	40	27	4	3	76	73	2	2
Decreases in wages.....	26	1	3	(5)	51	2	2	(5)
<i>Selected nonmanufacturing industries</i>								
All actions <sup>7</sup> .....	294	315	100	100	1,523	2,676	100	100
No wage change.....	11	10	4	3	44	41	3	2
Increases in wages.....	283	305	96	97	1,479	2,635	97	98
Under 5 cents.....	61	20	21	6	439	74	29	3
5 and under 7 cents.....	104	59	35	19	540	232	35	9
7 and under 9 cents.....	52	86	18	27	166	485	11	18
9 and under 13 cents.....	38	77	13	24	185	461	12	17
13 cents and over.....	16	50	5	16	95	1,321	6	45
Not specified.....	12	13	4	4	54	62	4	2
Decreases in wages.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal totals.

<sup>3</sup> Excludes 9 settlements affecting 867,000 employees in 1954, and 9 settlements affecting 149,000 employees in 1955, in which wages were not an issue, but which established or increased supplementary practices.

<sup>4</sup> For a breakdown of this percentage, see table 1.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes 7 settlements affecting 41,000 employees in 1954, and 4 settlements affecting 30,000 employees in 1955, in which wages were not an issue, but which established or increased supplementary practices.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes 2 settlements affecting 826,000 employees in 1954, and 5 settlements affecting 119,000 employees in 1955, in which wages were not an issue, but which established or increased supplementary practices.

### Comparison with 1954

Approximately 130 more major settlements in which wages were an issue were concluded in 1955 than in 1954; settlements in 1955 affected 2.4 million more workers. (See table 3.) These figures exclude deferred wage increases negotiated in earlier years as well as settlements in which wages were not at issue but which liberalized supplementary benefits. Whereas only about 200,000 workers received deferred increases in 1955, increases negotiated in earlier years went into effect in 1954 for nearly 1.5 million workers. The number of workers affected by settlements in which wages were not an issue but which liberalized supplementary benefits was much greater in 1954 than in 1955—over 850,000, compared with about 150,000.

Wage increases tended to be distinctly larger in 1955, but comparisons must be qualified by the fact that industries in which no major settlements were concluded in 1954 made up a substantial segment of 1955 bargaining. In settlements affecting nearly 60 percent of the workers, the average hourly increase in pay rates was less than 6 cents in 1954, whereas 1955 settlements affecting half the workers averaged 10 cents or more. In 1954, settlements that affected 44 percent of the workers provided increases of 5 but under 6 cents, compared with 5 percent in 1955. In 1955, agreements providing increases of 13 cents or more were negotiated for more than one-third of the workers, compared with less than 1 out of 20 in 1954. About 15 percent of the workers in 1954 were affected by wage increases averaging less than 5 cents, compared with about 2 percent in 1955.

Measured in terms of number of contracts, the contrast between the size distributions of wage increases in the 2 years was also marked. Moreover, in 1954, 10 percent of the settlements either did not change wage rates or reduced them; in 1955, the corresponding figure was 5 percent.

About two-thirds of the agreements in both 1954 and 1955 changed supplementary benefits; also remarkably similar was the frequency with which various types of benefits were affected in each year. As table 2 shows, however, agreements changed vacation provisions more frequently in 1955 than in 1954 and, as noted previously, supplemental unemployment benefit plans

TABLE 4.—Distribution of increases in union wage scales in 7 construction trades<sup>1</sup> in 85 cities, January 3, 1955, to January 3, 1956

Amount of hourly increase	Number of scale quotations
All increases.....	459
Under 5.0 cents.....	14
5.0 cents and under 10.0.....	107
5.0 cents.....	46
7.5 cents.....	42
10.0 cents and under 15.0.....	219
10.0 cents.....	135
12.5 cents.....	65
15.0 cents and under 20.0.....	69
15.0 cents.....	53
20.0 cents and under 25.0.....	26
20.0 cents.....	19
25.0 cents and over.....	24
25.0 cents.....	20

<sup>1</sup> Bricklayers, carpenters, electricians, painters, plasterers, plumbers, and building laborers.

were almost exclusively a 1955 bargaining item. Moreover, a sharp decline in the number of workers covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses occurred in 1954; in 1955, such coverage rose slightly.

### Union Scales in the Construction Trades, 1955

The construction trades, which were not included in the preceding analysis, also experienced widespread rises in hourly pay scales (rates) in 1955. Altogether, over three-fourths of the approximately 600 union wage scales (7 important trades in 85 areas) surveyed each quarter by the Bureau of Labor Statistics were raised during the year. Although the foregoing analysis for other industries is limited to situations in which contracts were reopened or renegotiated, in the construction surveys information was obtained for approximately 600 scales, whether or not these scales were renegotiated during the year. The construction data relate to changes going into effect in 1955 regardless of when they were negotiated, whereas the data shown for other industries relate to changes negotiated in 1955.

The most frequent increase in construction wage scales was 10 cents an hour, which was applicable to almost a third of the rates that were changed during the year (table 4). The next most common advances were 12.5 and 15 cents an hour. Almost three-fourths of the scale changes amounted to at least 10 cents an hour. The overall average increase during this period, including those scales that were not changed, was about the same as in 1954—approximately 10 cents an hour.

# Summaries of Studies and Reports

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## The Labor Movement in the Communist Zone of Viet-Nam

THE all-embracing labor organization of the Communist-controlled Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (DRVN)<sup>1</sup> is the General Confederation of Labor of Viet-Nam or Viet-Nam Tong Lien Doan Lao Dong (TLD). Like trade union organizations in other Communist nations, the TLD, as it exists today, is in fact nothing but another enforcement agency of the executive branch of the northern Vietnamese government. It has wide quasi-governmental powers in the labor field. It is able to reach broad segments of the Vietnamese population through its own internal propaganda machine, which includes a daily newspaper and a periodical, as well as extensive books and film libraries and trained agitators. Its organizing cadres are experienced and entirely devoted to their leader, Hoang Quoc Viet, a hard-core Communist of long standing. Thus, while nominally a labor movement, the TLD is in reality only a formal facade for a regime under which the last remnants of free labor organization long ago disappeared.

### Development of the TLD

Prior to World War II, labor unions could not legally develop in French colonial Viet-Nam "for the excellent reason that they were prohibited by law."<sup>2</sup> This prohibition greatly aided the Communists, then the only political party in Viet-Nam which provided for a strong program of labor organization. In fact, the now defunct Indochina Communist Party (ICP) built a great part of its power upon the dockworkers of Saigon, the coal miners of Quang Yen and Hon Gay, and the various civil services—such as the postal department—where many Vietnamese could be found in subordinate positions. Also predisposing the Vietnamese labor organizations to Communist control was the fact that the only contact Viet-

namese labor had with organized labor abroad was through Communist agitators or through some Vietnamese workers who, while employed in France, had joined a Communist-oriented French labor union.

Typical of such agitators is Hoang Quoc Viet, creator and currently Secretary General of the TLD. Now in his fifties, Hoang began his labor career in 1925 as a minor employee (he had received a French technical high school education) in the French anthracite mines in North Viet-Nam. He soon joined a group of revolutionaries and in 1930 became one of the charter members of the Indochina Communist Party (ICP). At the party's behest, he went to Saigon late in 1930 and began to organize the longshoremen into an illegal Communist-led local. Hoang was instrumental in causing the wave of strikes that racked Indochina in 1930 and 1931. Arrested by the French police, he spent the next 5 years in prison where he met Pham Van Dong (now Prime Minister of the DRVN) and Truong Chinh (now Secretary General of the Dang Lao Dong, the Vietnamese Labor Party, which succeeded the ICP in 1951).

Liberated from prison in 1936 "upon instructions of the [French] Popular Front"<sup>3</sup> along with Dong and Chinh, Hoang immediately resumed his activities in the labor field. After the French colonial administration had somewhat relaxed its policy toward political activities during the 1936–39 period, Hoang and Chinh launched a legal newspaper called Lao Dong (Labor) while continuing to organize small union locals and to instigate strikes. In November 1936, 10,000 cotton-mill workers struck; later in the same month, there were strikes by about 50,000 workers at various rubber plantations and processing plants and by 6,000 coal miners. During these strikes, all

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<sup>1</sup> The DRVN is located in the north of Indochina and is also popularly known as the Viet-Minh. The non-Communist portion of Viet-Nam is situated in the south and is referred to as the Republic of Viet-Nam.

<sup>2</sup> Virginia Thompson, *Labor Problems in Southeast Asia*, New Haven, Yale University Press, 1947 (p. 209).

<sup>3</sup> Jean Chesneaux, *Contribution à L'Histoire de la Nation Vietnamienne*, Paris, Editions Sociales, 1955 (p. 271).

political slogans were played down in favor of specific demands for improvements in wages, hours (no nightwork for women and for youths less than 18 years of age), and working conditions. In December, the French administration ordered working hours limited immediately to 10 a day; they were reduced to 9 in 1937 and 8 in 1938.

In 1937, Hoang switched his activities to the building-up of an almost nationwide, disciplined union structure. A new wave of strikes seriously began to preoccupy the French. In a report of October 1937 to the Colonial Council—the French legislature for Cochin-China (now South Viet-Nam)—the French governor of that territory stated:

The political character [of this new wave of strikes] is even more clearly apparent than at the beginning of the year [1937]. They show a long and minute preparation . . . Strike funds are constituted, encouragements are sent from other enterprises, thus tending to demonstrate the solidarity of the working class; public meetings are held in favor of the strikers . . . workers who attempt to return to work are menaced and assaulted . . . All this expert orchestration shows that, in this territory, strike techniques have been perfected.<sup>4</sup>

With the outbreak of World War II, Hoang, like most other Vietnamese Communist leaders, disappeared in the mountains of South China. In 1940, he was named a member of the Central Executive Committee of the ICP and, in 1941, he became one of the founders of the Viet-Minh<sup>5</sup> League and the leader of its labor adjunct, the Association of Workers for National Salvation.

The Japanese-supported, short-lived Vietnamese Imperial Government on July 5, 1945, passed the first decree authorizing the organization of labor unions in Viet-Nam. But, ironically enough, in the chaos following the defeat of the Japanese and the disappearance of the non-Communist Vietnamese

Imperial administration, the Communist labor organization of Hoang Quoc Viet was the only one able to take advantage of it.<sup>6</sup>

On October 26, 1945, a first conference of labor cadres was held in Hanoi,<sup>7</sup> preparatory to a convention of labor union delegates, held in that city in March 1946. The March convention decided to organize Vietnamese labor into one single confederation patterned upon the Communist-dominated French General Confederation of Labor (CGT). After preliminary meetings in May, the General Confederation of Labor of Viet-Nam (TLD) was officially constituted in Hanoi on July 20, 1946.<sup>8</sup>

### Structure of the TLD

According to a Soviet source, the TLD included in 1953 four major labor federations: the Armament Workers Union, the Postal Workers Union, the Teachers Union, and an organization of "medical workers."<sup>9</sup> Following a recent reorganization, the TLD now apparently includes six union federations: Union of Miners; Union of Civil Service; Union of Security Police; Union of Armament Workers; Union of Farmers; and Union of Plantation Workers.

The basic union unit is the group (doan)—somewhat comparable to the American union local—which may be subdivided into subgroups (phan-doan). Several such doans of similar occupational character form a district, city, or provincial union, which in turn is a member of a regional or interzone (lien-khu) federation. Membership dues vary according to the pay scale of the workers. Illegally organized TLD locals in the southern Republic of Viet-Nam constitute a precious source of "hard currency" in that their members pay dues in Vietnamese national piasters which are dollar backed and, hence, acceptable for payments on foreign markets. Use of union funds to finance the DRVN war effort has been a known fact for several years<sup>10</sup> and is unlikely to end in the near future.

The highest decisionmaking body of the TLD is its National Trade Union Congress, composed of representatives of the local and regional union councils of the various labor federations. The National Congress meets every 2 years to decide general policy lines; in the interim, its Central Executive Committee, which meets every 6 months for brief sessions, is the policymaking body.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* (p. 219).

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 1.

<sup>6</sup> See Trade Union Movement in Viet-Nam, Monthly Labor Review, January 1951 (p. 31). The July 1945 law was later repealed by the returning French. A new Labor Union Code of the nationalist government was issued on September 16, 1952.

<sup>7</sup> Reported in *La République* (daily), Hanoi, October 28, 1945.

<sup>8</sup> Reports vary as to the exact date of the creation of the TLD; other dates mentioned are July 25 and August 20, 1946.

<sup>9</sup> Nguyen Quon Chao, *Profsoiuzy Vietnam v borbe Za natsionalnuu nezavisimost'* [The Labor Unions of Viet-Nam in the Struggle for National Independence]. (*In* Sovetskie Profsoiuzy [Soviet Labor Unions], Moscow, December 1953).

<sup>10</sup> From an unpublished report of French delegate for Haiphong, December 22, 1950, regarding the dues paid by the nationalist, French-controlled, postal workers to their TLD local.

The committee also maintains constant liaison between the TLD and the top echelons of the Communist party and "front" organizations of the DRVN. Because Hoang Quoc Viet himself is simultaneously Secretary General and chairman of the Executive Bureau of TLD and a member of the Vietnamese Labor Party's Central Executive Committee and of the national committee of the recently created "Fatherland Front,"<sup>11</sup> constant harmony between the policies of the TLD and the DRVN government can be fully expected. The National Congress (or, in its absence, the Central Executive Committee) maintains contact with the Communist-dominated World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) which the TLD joined in January 1949.

The central core of the administration of the TLD, however, lies in its Permanent Executive Bureau, which is in charge of the everyday work of the TLD. Its members are selected from the Central Executive Committee and its permanent chairman is Hoang Quoc Viet. This bureau has six executive offices to carry out its administrative tasks. These offices deal directly with the central representatives of the member federations. The same pattern is repeated at regional or interzone, provincial, city, or—for agrarian labor unions—district and local levels.

For surveillance purposes, the Permanent Executive Bureau has two committees: the Control Committee and the Cadre Action Committee. Each is composed of five members of the TLD National Congress who are selected from among those not already members of the Central Executive Committee or the Permanent Executive Bureau. While the Control Committee is mainly in charge of checking on administrative operations, the Cadre Action Committee seems to be more particularly in charge of political control.

Estimates as to the TLD's total membership vary greatly. At the end of 1948, the TLD claimed a membership of about 255,000, while the proceedings of the WFTU Milan Congress in July 1949 showed a claimed TLD membership of 258,000.<sup>12</sup> Late in 1953, the TLD membership figure was placed at "more than 300,000,"<sup>13</sup> while more recent reports from the DRVN zone speak of membership figures above the half million mark. It is likely that such figures are greatly inflated. In fact, the Soviet 1953 report admitted that the

"membership increase since the founding of the TLD has been negligible."

### The Tasks of the TLD

The tasks of the TLD in the DRVN are in no way related to what is expected from a labor organization in the free world. The government is by now the sole major industrial employer in Viet-Nam north of the 17th parallel, and, in view of the close connections between the government and the TLD, the latter in no way performs any of the bargaining or labor-protecting functions expected from an organization purporting to represent the wishes of its members.

As a matter of fact, the TLD simply serves as an additional funnel through which the government channels its orders for higher production at lowest cost. In June 1948, the TLD itself launched a permanent work speedup program in the form of "Patriotic Labor Competitions" (*Thi Dua*), in which workers compete for highest production achievements, along the lines of the "stakhanovite" programs initiated in the Soviet Union about two decades ago.

The unions' functions in such programs have been described as follows:

. . . the unions also watch the development of production and contribute their share to the fulfillment of working plans through the organization of competitions and the thoroughgoing democratization of the plant management.<sup>14</sup>

After these programs were inaugurated, the Vietnamese Labor Party announced that "active participation in labor competitions is a proof of true love for the Fatherland," and in his report of September 2, 1952—the seventh anniversary of the proclamation of the DRVN—Hoang Quoc Viet stated that "Viet-Nam now has several thousand elite workers who overfulfill their quotas by more than 300 percent."<sup>15</sup> The Soviet report of December 1953<sup>16</sup> showed an increase of the elite workers to 5,269, now including 2 "Heroes

<sup>11</sup> A Communist-front organization created in 1955 which proposes to unite Viet-Nam under a Communist-controlled government.

<sup>12</sup> Report of Proceedings of the 2d World Trade Union Congress, June 29 to July 9, 1949, at Milan, Italy. Paris, World Federation of Trade Unions, 1949.

<sup>13</sup> Nguyen Quon Chao, *op. cit.*

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>15</sup> Hoang Quoc Viet, Vietnam kämpft und arbeitet [Viet-Nam struggles and works]. (*In* Die Länder der Volksdemokratie [Countries of People's Democracy], East Berlin, Press Bureau of the Presidency of the German Democratic Republic, 1952, No. 167, p. 950.)

<sup>16</sup> Nguyen Quon Chao, *op. cit.*

of Labor," while a report of the DRVN's Viet-Nam News Agency of August 13, 1955, no doubt carried away by its own enthusiasm, asserted that the TLD, "strong with millions of members," now counted 12,466 "emulation combatants" in its ranks.

That the TLD is merely a tool of the government designed to execute its policies in matters of production and labor control is particularly obvious in the communiqué published by the TLD Central Executive Committee after meeting at Hanoi in December 1955:

The conference stated that the main task of laboring people in North Viet-Nam in 1956 is to push forward the emulation movement for production and economization, with the aim of ensuring the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the economic rehabilitation plan.<sup>17</sup>

At a more recent meeting of the Second National Congress of Model Workers on March 20, 1956, a member of the Permanent Executive Bureau of the TLD appealed to the labor force under Communist control "to stimulate the production and economization drive so as to fulfill and overfulfill the State Plan."<sup>18</sup>

In terms of propaganda abroad, the TLD is regularly represented at all meetings of the WFTU, which, in 1953, made the anniversary date of the DRVN attack upon the French in 1946 an "International Day of Active Solidarity with

the Vietnamese People."<sup>19</sup> The TLD also has renewed its bonds with the Communist-controlled French General Confederation of Labor and on January 2, 1956, a delegation of the TLD Union of Railway Workers left Hanoi to participate in the congress of French CGT railway workers, held in Paris late in January.<sup>20</sup>

In the field of internal political agitation, the TLD also plays an important role. For example, during the 1946-54 Indochina hostilities, the TLD instigated several crippling strikes in the various industrial centers held by the French (Saigon docks, French army ordnance repair works, Haiphong cement plants, Hon Gay coal mines, etc.). With its locals still infiltrated throughout the southern non-Communist zone and still banking on its pre-World War II popularity when its Communist union locals were the only organizations to fight for adequate labor conditions, the TLD has great subversive potentialities that could cause the Saigon government severe trouble in times of tension.

—BERNARD B. FALL

Human Relations Area Files, Washington, D. C.

<sup>17</sup> Viet-Nam News Agency, Hanoi (in English Morse to Southeast Asia), December 31, 1955.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*, March 21, 1956.

<sup>19</sup> Viet-Nam Bulletin (weekly), Rangoon, Viet-Nam News Service, No. 6/54 of February 11, 1954 (p. 8).

<sup>20</sup> Voice of Viet-Nam, Hanoi, January 4, 1956. (The Railway Workers are affiliated with the Civil Service Union.)

## Dress Manufacturing: Earnings in Selected Areas, August 1955

DRESS MANUFACTURING WORKERS in New York City averaged \$2.16 an hour, the highest among 11 important dressmaking centers surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in August 1955. Average hourly earnings of production workers in the other areas studied ranged from \$1.95 in Paterson to \$1.13 in Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton and \$1.12 in Dallas.<sup>1</sup>

Among the 11 areas combined, about 7 percent of the nearly 90,000 workers surveyed earned less than \$1 an hour in August 1955. The proportions of workers earning less than \$1 varied considerably among the individual areas, ranging from about 2 percent in New York City and Paterson

to 40 percent in Dallas and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton. Approximately a fourth of the workers in the latter two areas earned less than 90 cents an hour.

Sewing-machine operators who performed all or most of the sewing operations necessary to the manufacture of a dress (tailor system) accounted for half of the production workers covered in New York City and averaged \$2.18 an hour. Averages for this job in the other areas studied ranged from \$2.01 in Paterson and Philadelphia to \$1.20 in Dallas. Earnings of sewing-machine operators assigned to specific tasks (section system) were somewhat lower, ranging from \$2.04 in New York City to \$1.14 in Dallas and Wilkes-Barre-Hazle-

<sup>1</sup> Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. For complete description of coverage and definitions, see footnote 1, table 1.

ton. In all areas, the large majority of the sewing-machine operators were women.

Men in this industry were usually employed as cutters and markers, and pressers, although women in the latter occupation outnumbered men in 6 of the 11 areas. Area averages for cutters and markers exceeded \$2.50 an hour in Boston (\$2.52), Chicago (\$2.72), Los Angeles (\$2.67), Newark-Jersey City (\$3.00), New York City (\$2.91), and Philadelphia (\$2.66).

A majority of the workers in nearly all areas studied received various types of supplementary wage benefits. Those covered by labor-management contracts were usually entitled to vacation pay, health and insurance benefits, and frequently, retirement pension plans paid by the employer. In addition, most employers provided paid holidays.

### Industry Characteristics

The dress manufacturing industry in the United States is concentrated in comparatively few large cities. New York City alone accounts for nearly half of the 130,000 production workers estimated to be employed by the industry; the remaining 10 areas included in the Bureau's study employed another fourth of the total production work force. Although employment declines were recorded in Cleveland, Los Angeles, and St. Louis, the general distribution of employment was similar to that found in August 1952,<sup>2</sup> the date of the Bureau's earlier study of the industry.<sup>3</sup>

The typical dress manufacturing shop employs comparatively few workers. By industry standards, shops employing 100 or more workers are considered large. Rapidly changing styles is one of the factors determining the relatively small size of most dress shops. Smaller shops can adapt to such changes more easily than larger shops with considerable inventories.

The structure of the industry also contributes to the relatively small size of dress shops. The three organizational units in dress manufacturing are the regular or inside shop, the jobber, and the contractor. The regular or inside shop owns the materials, performs all or most of the manufacturing, and sells the finished garments. Jobbers own the materials but have the major part of their production done by others (contractors).<sup>4</sup> Contractors manufacture dresses from materials owned

by others. The jobber-contractor arrangement thus divides the manufacturing process between establishments, which results in a smaller average size.

Jobbers and contractors are more prevalent in New York City and surrounding areas than in other cities. Employment in contract shops exceeds that in regular shops more than 2 to 1 in New York City. Virtually all of the shops studied in the Paterson, Newark-Jersey City, and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton areas were contractors. In Boston, the number of workers was nearly the same in regular and contract shops; in the remaining areas studied, all or a great majority of the workers were employed in regular shops.

Dresses are manufactured by either the section or the tailor systems. Under the section system, sewing-machine operators are assigned to specific tasks, such as front making or sleeve setting, and upon completion pass the work on to the next operator for further sewing. The section system is generally used in shops making cheaper dresses and generally requires less skilled operators than the singlehand (tailor) method. In August 1955, it prevailed in the following areas: Cleveland, Dallas, Philadelphia, and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton.

Under the singlehand or tailor system, individual operators perform all, or nearly all, of the sewing-machine operations involved in the manufacture of a complete garment. Shops using this method of manufacture are usually small and more flexible to style changes. The singlehand system prevails in New York City—the production center for highly styled garments; nine-tenths of the more than 33,500 sewing-machine operators in this area were employed in August 1955 on this basis.

Women dominated the numerically important sewing-machine jobs and accounted for a large proportion of the production workers in each of the areas studied, ranging from slightly more than 75 percent in New York City to 90 percent or more in Dallas, Los Angeles, Newark-Jersey City, Paterson, and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton. Men, for

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, May 1953 (p. 515).

<sup>3</sup> An employment increase was recorded in the 1955 survey for New York City, but it was primarily due to the inclusion of jobbing shops, which were excluded from the 1952 study.

<sup>4</sup> Typically, "jobbers" cut the materials and have the parts sewn by "contractors"; some finishing operations such as pressing and hand sewing may also be performed by the jobber. For purposes of this study, jobbers who did no manufacturing were excluded; those that did some manufacturing were included with regular shops. The Bureau's August 1952 survey excluded all jobbers.



the most part, were employed as cutters, markers, pressers, and in custodial and maintenance jobs.

The predominant labor organization in the dress manufacturing industry is the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU). Collective bargaining agreements with the union were in effect in all or most of the shops in all areas studied, except Dallas and Los Angeles where a majority of the shops were not covered by union contracts. Many ILGWU local unions usually represent a separate craft—e. g., cutters, pressers, sewing-machine operators, samplemakers, floorgirls, examiners, finishers, and button-hole makers.

Among the occupational groups studied, cutters and markers, inspectors, thread trimmers, and work

distributors are usually paid on an hourly rate basis; earnings of pressers, hand sewers, and sewing-machine operators are usually based on piece rates. In union shops, representatives of the union and the employer are guided in their determination of piece rates by previous studies which have established the time required by an average operator to complete a specified operation. The time units agreed upon are translated into money values, and from this the piece price to be used in production is established.<sup>5</sup>

### Wage Levels

Average hourly earnings of production workers in August 1955 were highest in New York City (\$2.16) and in nearby Paterson (\$1.95) and Newark-Jersey City (\$1.79). Workers in Chicago and Los Angeles averaged about the same, \$1.68 and \$1.67, respectively. Lowest averages were

<sup>5</sup> Disputes that arise in the process of determining these "prices" are referred to the Administrative Board composed of industry and union representatives, and/or the Impartial Chairman.

TABLE 1.—Percentage distribution of all production workers in women's and misses' dress-manufacturing shops, by average straight-time hourly earnings,<sup>1</sup> 11 selected areas,<sup>2</sup> August 1955

Average hourly earnings <sup>1</sup> (in cents)	Boston	Chi- cago	Cleve- land	Dallas	Los Angeles	Newark- Jersey City	New York City			Pater- son	Phila- delphia	St. Louis	Wilkes- Barre- Hazleton
							All shops	Regu- lar shops	Con- tract shops				
Under 75.....		0.5					0.2		0.3			0.5	0.1
75 and under 80.....	4.1	.4	2.9	15.9	1.0	0.6	.3	(3)	.4	0.3		4.9	3.6
80 and under 85.....	2.1	.5	5.7	5.1	.6	.6	.1	0.1	.2	.3	3.3	3.4	11.3
85 and under 90.....	3.2	2.6	4.8	7.1	1.0	1.0	.3	.3	.3	.6	3.1	10.0	9.2
90 and under 95.....	4.1	1.6	4.8	5.5	.7	1.9	.5	.3	.5	.5	3.9	6.0	10.4
95 and under 100.....	2.3	1.5	4.6	5.9	1.3	1.3	.5	.3	.5	.3	3.3	4.0	7.9
100 and under 110.....	9.6	7.0	14.8	13.4	7.8	10.3	4.9	3.9	5.4	5.3	10.7	10.1	15.6
110 and under 120.....	7.3	7.6	11.8	9.8	6.4	6.1	4.3	3.2	4.8	4.9	7.8	10.3	9.6
120 and under 130.....	9.1	8.6	12.3	11.2	10.8	7.2	5.0	4.1	5.5	5.9	8.2	7.8	8.3
130 and under 140.....	7.0	8.5	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.1	4.1	2.9	4.7	7.0	8.1	7.9	6.4
140 and under 150.....	6.0	8.1	7.2	5.4	7.2	6.5	5.4	3.6	6.2	7.5	7.1	5.7	4.3
150 and under 160.....	6.3	8.7	5.2	3.8	11.0	6.7	5.1	3.6	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.8	4.2
160 and under 170.....	5.4	5.4	4.0	2.8	7.2	7.2	5.0	3.8	5.6	6.4	6.2	5.5	2.4
170 and under 180.....	4.5	5.7	2.1	2.4	6.1	4.1	5.2	2.5	6.4	5.9	5.4	3.2	1.7
180 and under 190.....	4.4	5.3	1.7	1.6	6.3	4.5	5.0	3.1	5.9	5.3	3.4	2.8	1.5
190 and under 200.....	3.0	4.3	1.8	.3	3.4	3.2	4.3	2.1	5.3	5.1	2.6	2.3	1.0
200 and under 220.....	6.4	7.4	3.7	.5	5.2	8.9	8.8	8.2	9.1	10.3	4.5	5.2	1.1
220 and under 240.....	4.0	4.3	1.9	.5	3.9	5.2	8.3	10.9	7.1	6.3	3.3	1.7	.8
240 and under 260.....	3.1	2.5	1.8		3.9	4.6	6.6	9.1	5.5	5.5	4.3	1.0	.2
260 and under 280.....	1.8	3.0	.2	.1	2.1	3.0	6.1	9.9	4.3	4.2	2.6	.9	.1
280 and under 300.....	.5	2.1	.4		2.0	3.3	4.4	7.0	3.1	2.4	1.6	.3	
300 and under 320.....	1.1	1.8	.4	.1	1.4	1.0	3.4	5.4	2.5	2.4	1.1	.3	(3)
320 and under 340.....	.3	1.0			.4	1.2	3.1	3.8	2.8	2.2	.4	.1	
340 and under 360.....	1.5	.9			.4	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.5	.3		
360 and over.....	2.9	1.0			1.8	2.9	7.1	9.6	6.0	3.6	1.3	.2	.1
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of workers.....	2,733	3,784	908	1,716	3,366	2,938	60,979	19,464	41,515	1,568	4,484	3,357	4,012
Average hourly earnings.....	\$1.60	\$1.68	\$1.29	\$1.12	\$1.67	\$1.79	\$2.16	\$2.41	\$2.04	\$1.95	\$1.55	\$1.31	\$1.13

<sup>1</sup> Earnings data exclude premium pay for overtime and for work on week-ends, holidays, and late shifts. The study included establishments employing 8 or more workers and primarily engaged in manufacturing women's and misses' (including junior misses') dresses for street, sport, and evening wear. Housedresses, hoovers, uniforms, and other household apparel were excluded. All or a majority of the workers were employed in regular (inside) shops in all areas except the following: *Boston*—employment about equally divided between regular and contract shops; *New York City*—two-thirds of the employment in contract shops; *Newark-Jersey City*, *Paterson*, and *Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton*—all or a large majority of employment in contract shops. Jobbing shops that performed some manufacturing were included as regular shops in the current study; all jobbing shops were excluded from the Bureau's previous study of the industry conducted in August 1952.

The term "production worker" includes working foremen and all non-supervisory workers engaged in nonoffice functions. In New York City,

Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson, certain maintenance, custodial, and shipping jobs were also excluded to conform with those workers included in payroll reports submitted by union establishments to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Health and Welfare Fund, from which most of the data were obtained. It is estimated that less than 10 percent of the workers in these areas were excluded by this arrangement.

<sup>2</sup> Areas conform with standard metropolitan area definitions of the Bureau of the Budget with the following exceptions: *Chicago*—Cook County, Ill.; *Newark-Jersey City*—Essex, Hudson, and Union Counties, N. J.; *New York City*—5 boroughs; *Philadelphia*—Philadelphia and Delaware Counties, Pa., and Camden County, N. J.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

recorded in the Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton (\$1.13) and Dallas (\$1.12) areas. (See table 1.)

This variation in area averages is at least partly due to a number of factors closely associated with differences in manufacturing processes. Averages for regular shops tend to be higher than those in contract shops which generally do not employ high-paid cutters and markers;<sup>6</sup> shops employing the singlehand or tailor system of production usually require higher skilled, and thus higher paid, workers than section-system shops; and earnings are usually highest in shops manufacturing higher priced lines. New York City shops

generally produce a higher styled garment and use the singlehand or tailor system of production. The relatively low earnings level for the Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton area apparently reflects the fact that virtually all of the establishments in the area are contract shops and that most of the shops were producing dresses in the lower wholesale price lines.

These factors, combined with the extensive use of incentive wage systems, also explain the great

<sup>6</sup> In New York City, with its heavy concentration of workers, the differential was 37 cents an hour; nevertheless, the lower paid contract workers in this area averaged \$2.01 an hour or 6 cents more than the combined (regular and contract) workers in the next highest paid area.

TABLE 2.—Number and average straight-time hourly earnings of workers in selected occupations in dress-manufacturing establishments,<sup>1</sup> 11 selected areas,<sup>2</sup> August 1955

Occupation and sex	Boston		Chicago		Cleveland		Dallas		Los Angeles		Newark-Jersey City			
	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		
All production workers.....	2,733	\$1.60	3,784	\$1.68	908	\$1.29	1,716	\$1.12	3,366	\$1.67	2,940	\$1.79		
Men.....	413	2.45	451	2.52	111	1.82	144	1.41	306	2.47	237	2.86		
Women.....	2,320	1.44	3,303	1.55	797	1.22	1,572	1.09	3,060	1.59	2,703	1.70		
<i>Selected production occupations</i>														
Cutters and markers <sup>3</sup> .....	92	2.52	191	2.72	38	2.23	102	1.58	121	2.67	50	3.00		
Inspectors, final (examiners) <sup>4</sup> .....	90	.97	79	1.24	10	1.28	63	.98	90	1.23	50	1.11		
Pressers, hand.....	170	2.16	303	2.31	68	1.28	145	.97	259	2.17	267	2.54		
Men.....	65	3.21	208	2.73	-----	-----	-----	-----	65	3.23	124	3.13		
Women.....	105	1.51	95	1.39	-----	-----	145	.97	194	1.82	143	2.02		
Sewers, hand <sup>4</sup> .....	241	1.18	453	1.63	22	1.18	85	1.00	379	1.45	240	1.34		
Sewing-machine operators, section system <sup>4</sup> .....	542	1.41	508	1.37	382	1.24	529	1.14	220	1.66	784	1.63		
Sewing-machine operators, singlehand (tailor) system <sup>5</sup> .....	918	1.73	1,314	1.78	-----	-----	303	1.20	1,387	1.69	1,046	1.96		
Men.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	303	1.20	-----	-----	-----	-----		
Women.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	105	1.06	-----	-----		
Thread trimmers (cleaners) <sup>4</sup> .....	68	.88	119	1.08	24	1.04	20	.80	-----	-----	118	1.08		
Work distributors <sup>4</sup> .....	23	1.03	-----	-----	21	1.18	35	.99	-----	-----	150	1.18		
<i>New York City</i>														
	All shops		Regular shops		Contract shops		Paterson		Philadelphia		St. Louis		Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	
	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	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings
All production workers.....	60,979	\$2.16	19,464	\$2.41	41,515	\$2.04	1,568	\$1.95	4,484	\$1.55	3,357	\$1.31	4,012	\$1.13
Men.....	13,722	3.13	6,938	3.18	6,784	3.08	162	3.13	721	2.31	393	1.80	173	1.35
Women.....	47,257	1.88	12,526	1.99	34,731	1.84	1,406	1.82	3,763	1.41	2,964	1.25	3,839	1.12
<i>Selected production occupations</i>														
Cutters and markers <sup>3</sup> .....	3,418	2.91	2,954	2.93	464	2.77	8	1.94	181	2.66	140	2.05	22	1.90
Inspectors, final (examiners) <sup>4</sup> .....	1,143	1.41	482	1.45	661	1.37	37	1.58	115	1.05	86	.99	71	.98
Pressers, hand.....	5,175	3.61	1,232	4.24	3,943	3.41	137	3.25	479	1.65	254	1.66	313	1.41
Men.....	4,643	3.74	-----	-----	3,445	3.55	125	3.35	78	2.88	-----	-----	28	1.75
Women.....	532	2.49	-----	-----	498	2.46	12	2.22	401	1.42	-----	-----	285	1.37
Sewers, hand <sup>4</sup> .....	7,518	1.57	2,009	1.58	5,509	1.57	180	1.43	293	1.32	244	1.12	218	.93
Sewing-machine operators, section system <sup>4</sup> .....	3,041	2.04	378	2.42	2,663	1.99	86	1.75	1,955	1.39	840	1.23	2,500	1.14
Sewing-machine operators, singlehand (tailor) system <sup>5</sup> .....	30,489	2.18	7,719	2.52	22,770	2.07	907	2.01	673	2.01	759	1.49	-----	-----
Men.....	4,627	2.76	2,308	2.97	2,319	2.55	-----	-----	211	2.39	-----	-----	-----	-----
Women.....	25,862	2.08	5,411	2.33	20,451	2.02	-----	-----	462	1.84	-----	-----	-----	-----
Thread trimmers (cleaners) <sup>4</sup> .....	3,576	1.15	1,155	1.16	2,421	1.15	39	1.26	159	.94	64	.91	264	.94
Work distributors <sup>4</sup> .....	336	1.25	78	1.31	258	1.23	58	1.20	14	1.05	61	.88	75	.98

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table 1.

<sup>3</sup> Virtually all workers in all areas were men.

<sup>4</sup> Virtually all workers in all areas were women.

<sup>5</sup> In areas for which averages are not shown by sex, the large majority of the workers were women.

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

variation noted in earnings of individual workers,<sup>7</sup> which ranged from 75 cents an hour to well over \$4 an hour in many of the areas studied. In New York City, earnings of the middle half of the workers in the earnings array were spread over a range from about \$1.50 to \$2.60 an hour.

Wage levels in Chicago, Cleveland, and Los Angeles were virtually the same in August 1955 as those recorded in August 1952. Many shops in the higher priced field in Chicago had gone out of business since 1952 and the proportion of workers employed under the singlehand system of production was markedly smaller in 1955 than in 1952. Despite two general wage increases granted since 1952, piecework earnings of workers in Chicago were lower in 1955. In both Cleveland and Los Angeles, several of the shops in the industry in 1952 were out of business in 1955.

Between the 1952 and 1955 surveys, an average wage increase of approximately 5 percent was recorded in Boston, Dallas, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson; about 10 percent in Philadelphia and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton; and 13 percent in both New York and St. Louis.

### Occupational Averages

Paid on a piece-rate basis in most instances, individual sewing-machine operators had wide variations in earnings within establishments, as well as among establishments in the same area and among areas.

Sewing-machine operators assigned to sew a complete garment (singlehand or tailor system) accounted for half of the production workers in New York City and averaged \$2.18 an hour. About 85 percent of these workers were women who averaged \$2.08 an hour as compared with \$2.76 for men. Three-fourths of the tailor-system operators in New York City were employed in contract shops and averaged \$2.07 an hour, whereas such operators in regular shops averaged \$2.52. Averages for tailor-system operators in the other areas ranged from \$1.20 in Dallas to \$2.01 in Paterson and Philadelphia (table 2).

The section system of production was widely used in Cleveland, Philadelphia, and Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton where operators employed under

this system averaged \$1.24, \$1.39, and \$1.14, respectively. In comparison, the approximately 3,000 section-system operators in New York City averaged \$2.04.

Cutters and markers, predominantly men and nearly always paid on a time-rate basis, averaged \$2.91 an hour in New York City. Averages for this job in the other areas studied ranged from \$3 an hour in Newark-Jersey City to \$1.58 in Dallas. Hand pressers—usually paid on an incentive basis—averaged \$3.61 an hour in New York City, \$3.25 in Paterson, and well above \$2 in 4 other cities.

### Work Schedules

A 5-day, 35-hour workweek applied to virtually all of the dress manufacturing workers in New York City, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson in August 1955 and has been the general practice for a number of years. Nearly three-fourths of the workers in Chicago were on a 35-hour schedule with the remainder working either 37½ or 40 hours. Boston was the only other area in which a majority worked 35 hours weekly. Philadelphia shops were fairly evenly divided between work schedules of 35, 37½, and 40 hours, whereas all or a majority of the shops studied in the remaining areas operated on a 40-hour workweek at the time of the study.

### Supplementary Wage Practices

Among the areas studied, provisions for paid holidays as reflected by union contracts and employer arrangements varied considerably, both in terms of the number of days granted and the classes of workers eligible to receive them. Most Newark-Jersey City shops provided 6½ days annually to both time-rated and piece-rated workers; in New York City and Paterson, paid holidays (6½ days) were generally limited to time-rated workers. A majority of the shops in Philadelphia and St. Louis provided 5 days annually to all workers, whereas in Los Angeles the most common practice was to provide 6 days to time workers only. Provisions for 3 or 4 days a year were prevalent in all remaining areas except Dallas where 8 of the 15 shops studied had no formal provision for holiday pay and the other 7 shops provided from 2 to 5 days.

<sup>7</sup> The percentage of workers paid on an incentive basis ranged from about 60 percent in Boston, Cleveland, Dallas, and St. Louis to about 80 percent in Paterson and Philadelphia.

Vacation payments, health and welfare benefits, and pension plans were provided for in agreements with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. These agreements, which were in effect in all or most of the shops in all areas studied (except Dallas and Los Angeles), provided for payment of such benefits from funds to which employers contributed a stipulated percentage of payrolls for workers who were covered by the agreements. The exact amount contributed by employers and the benefits varied among the areas.

Benefits toward vacations for workers in New York, Newark-Jersey City, and Paterson ranged from \$35 to \$58, depending upon the occupation of the worker (e. g., sewing-machine operators received \$45). Payments equal to 2 percent of annual earnings were made to workers in the other areas.

Health and welfare funds usually provided for payments for sickness, hospitalization, surgical, medical, and death allowances. Union health centers, providing a variety of medical services, were in operation or being established in nearly all areas.

Retirement-pension funds were established in nearly all areas, but, in some, the details of such programs had not been completed. In the areas where the plans were in operation (Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Newark-Jersey City, New York City, Paterson, and Philadelphia), pensions of \$50 a month were paid to qualified workers over 65 years of age. These payments supplemented social-security benefits provided by law.

—L. EARL LEWIS

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

## Union Wage Scales in Local City Trucking, July 1, 1955

HOURLY WAGE SCALES of unionized local motor-truck drivers and helpers in cities of 100,000 or more population rose, on the average, 11 cents, or 5.7 percent, in the 12 months ending July 1, 1955.<sup>1</sup> The average union scale as of July 1, 1955, for drivers and helpers combined was \$2.06 an hour.<sup>2</sup> These figures are based on the 20th annual survey of union scales in local city trucking by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Rate revisions effective during the year as provided in labor-management contracts resulted in scale increases for 87 percent of the local trucking workers included in the study. These increases varied from 5 to 15 cents an hour for nearly three-fifths of all workers included in the study and amounted to 25 cents or more for almost a tenth. In about two-fifths of the cities, average scales rose from 5 to 10 cents for drivers and helpers.

Straight-time weekly work schedules for drivers and helpers continued their downward trend, averaging 40.9 hours on July 1, 1955. Four of

every five workers included in the study were employed under contracts specifying 40-hour straight-time work schedules.

<sup>1</sup> Union scales are defined as the minimum wage scales or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between trade unions and employers. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum, which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons, are not included.

The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1955, and covered approximately 265,000 drivers and 40,000 helpers in 52 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. Over-the-road drivers and local city drivers paid on a mileage or commission basis were excluded from the study. Data were obtained from local union officials primarily by mail questionnaire; in some cities, data were obtained from regional or local officials of the union by Bureau representatives.

Mimeographed listings of union scales are available for each city included in the survey. The forthcoming BLS Bull. 1195 will contain more detailed information.

The current survey was designed to reflect union wage scales of local motor-truck drivers and helpers in all cities of 100,000 or more population. All cities with 500,000 or more population were included, as were most cities in the population group of 250,000 to 500,000. The cities in the 100,000 to 250,000 group selected for study were distributed widely throughout the United States. The data for some of the cities included in the study in the two smaller sized groups were weighted in order to compensate for cities which were not surveyed. In order to provide appropriate representation in the combination of data, each geographic region and population group was considered separately when city weights were assigned.

<sup>2</sup> The averages computed on the basis of hourly scales are designed to show current rate levels in effect on July 1, 1955. Individual scales are weighted by the number of union members having each rate. These averages are not designed for precise year-to-year comparisons because of fluctuations in membership and in classifications studied. Average cents-per-hour and percent changes from July 1, 1954, to July 1, 1955, are based on comparable quotations for the various occupational classifications in both periods, weighted by the membership reported for the current survey. The index series, designed for trend purposes, is similarly constructed.

**Scale Changes, 1954-55**

The 5.7-percent increase in average scales of union truckdrivers and helpers between July 1, 1954, and July 1, 1955, exceeded the 4.3-percent gain recorded in the previous 12 months, and raised the index of hourly rates to a level 48.2 percent above the years 1947-49 (table 1). Gains for drivers averaged the same as that for drivers and helpers combined—5.7 percent, or 11 cents an hour. Helpers' scales rose 5.8 percent, or 10 cents.

Wage adjustments for local trucking workers were primarily achieved through negotiations on contract expirations or reopenings.<sup>3</sup> Rate changes for both drivers and helpers were widespread throughout the industry, affecting 88 percent of the drivers and 84 percent of their helpers. Of the workers whose scales advanced, 2 of every 3 had increases varying from 5 to 15 cents; 1 of every 5, from 15 to 25 cents; and 1 of every 10, 25 cents or more. These advances represented gains of 3 to 6 percent for approximately half of the workers benefiting from scale revisions. About a fifth of the drivers and a fourth of the helpers had scale advances of 10 percent or more.

Hourly rates of pay varied widely among the 52 cities included in the study—from 95 cents to \$3.45 for motortruck drivers and from 76 cents to \$2.62 for helpers. Rates ranged from \$2 to \$2.25 an hour for about 2 of every 5 drivers and from \$1.75 to \$2 for a similar proportion of helpers, as shown in the following tabulation:

	Percent receiving specified rates	
	Drivers	Helpers
Less than \$1.50.....	2	7
\$1.50 and less than \$1.75.....	7	24
\$1.75 and less than \$2.00.....	21	41
\$2.00 and less than \$2.25.....	43	25
\$2.25 and less than \$2.50.....	21	3
\$2.50 or more.....	6	(1)

<sup>1</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

For all cities combined, scales averaged \$2.09 for drivers and \$1.85 for helpers.

Some truckdrivers in each of the 52 cities included in the survey obtained upward wage adjustments in rates. The city increases in average hourly rates varied from less than 1 cent

<sup>3</sup> Labor-management contracts covering motortruck drivers and their helpers are typically negotiated for a 1-year period. Contracts of more than 1 year's duration usually provide for wage reopenings or for interim or deferred increases.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours for motortruck drivers and helpers, 1936-55 (1947-49=100)

Year	Drivers and helpers		Drivers		Helpers	
	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours
1936: May 15.....	50.6	109.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1937: May 15.....	53.9	108.1	54.3	108.4	51.3	106.8
1938: June 1.....	55.9	108.1	56.3	108.4	53.1	106.8
1939: June 1.....	57.1	107.1	57.5	107.5	54.5	105.5
1940: June 1.....	58.3	106.1	58.7	106.6	55.6	104.2
1941: June 1.....	60.6	105.5	60.9	105.9	58.3	103.5
1942: July 1.....	64.9	105.8	65.0	106.0	63.4	105.5
1943: July 1.....	68.4	105.6	68.5	105.8	67.0	105.3
1944: July 1.....	70.0	105.5	70.1	105.7	69.1	105.3
1945: July 1.....	71.5	105.3	71.6	105.4	70.7	105.2
1946: July 1.....	79.6	103.1	79.6	103.3	79.3	102.9
1947: July 1.....	91.9	100.7	91.9	100.6	90.9	101.1
1948: July 1.....	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.7	99.7
1949: July 1.....	108.1	99.5	108.1	99.5	108.4	99.2
1950: July 1.....	111.9	98.8	111.7	98.9	113.2	98.5
1951: July 1.....	118.2	98.7	117.9	98.8	119.6	98.2
1952: July 1.....	124.7	98.3	124.1	98.4	127.7	97.7
1953: July 1.....	134.5	96.4	133.8	96.5	137.9	95.6
1954: July 1.....	140.2	95.6	139.3	95.8	145.0	94.2
1955: July 1.....	148.2	95.1	147.2	95.3	153.4	93.6

<sup>1</sup> Information not computed separately.

in Little Rock to 30 cents in Atlanta. Part of the increase in Atlanta resulted from a reduction in weekly straight-time hours with no reduction in weekly earnings for two classifications of drivers. Average hourly increases ranged from 5 to 10 cents an hour in 21 cities and from 10 to 15 cents in 20 others. Eight cities indicated average gains of 15 cents or more. Among the 49 cities for which data on truckers' helpers were reported, 21 had scales indicating average increases of 5 to 10 cents an hour, and 14, of 10 to 15 cents.

**City and Regional Scale Levels**

Inasmuch as labor-management contracts for the trucking industry are usually negotiated on a locality basis, wage scales for the individual cities differ considerably. Such differences are associated not only with geographic location but with the size and type of truck and the kind of commodities hauled within individual cities. Because of these differences in classifications and terminology among cities, it is impossible to present separate averages by type of commodity, industry, or type and size of truck.

Average hourly scales for truckdrivers ranged from \$1.40 in Charlotte, N. C., to \$2.38 in San Francisco-Oakland. They averaged \$2.25 or more in 4 other cities, and ranged from \$2 to \$2.25 in 21, from \$1.75 to \$2 in 18, and from \$1.50 to \$1.75 in 6.

Helpers' scales averaged highest in San Francisco-Oakland (\$2.18) and lowest in Birmingham (\$1.04). Levels of \$2 or more prevailed in 8 other cities and of less than \$1.25 in 2 others. Hourly rates averaged \$1.75 to \$2 in 21 of the cities studied, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 in 11 others.

When the individual cities were grouped according to population, scales for motortruck drivers averaged \$2.20 for the 5 cities with 1,000,000 or more population and \$1.88 for the 100,000 to 250,000 population size group. The averages for cities with populations of 250,000 to 500,000 and of 500,000 to 1,000,000 were practically the same—\$2.10 and \$2.09, respectively. For helpers, the average scales for the three largest size city groups showed but slight variation. The average for the group of cities with 500,000 to 1,000,000 population (\$1.86) was 2 cents lower than for the largest cities and 3 cents below that for the 250,000 to 500,000 population group. The average for the smallest size city group was \$1.73. Scale levels for both drivers and helpers overlapped among cities in the different size groups. For example, the average for drivers in Newark, N. J., (\$2.29) in the 250,000 to 500,000 group was higher than in any city in the two next larger size groups except San Francisco-Oakland.

Regionally, wage levels were highest on the Pacific Coast for both drivers (\$2.23) and helpers (\$2.07), and lowest for drivers (\$1.68) in the Southwest and for truckers' helpers (\$1.23) in the Southeast. Drivers and helpers in the Mid-

dle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions and helpers in the Middle West region also had scale levels exceeding the averages for all cities combined (table 2).

### Standard Workweek

Straight-time weekly hours for drivers and helpers engaged in local trucking averaged 40.9 hours on July 1, 1955, compared with 41.1 on July 1, 1954, 45.8 on July 1, 1945, and 48.1 on May 15, 1936. Except for a few years during World War II, the Bureau's index of weekly hours for motortruck drivers and helpers has declined steadily since 1936.

On July 1, 1955, four-fifths of the drivers and their helpers were covered by labor-management contracts providing 40-hour straight-time work schedules. Workweeks of 48 or more hours prevailed for about 1 of every 20 workers. In 1936, however, work schedules of 40 hours were provided in labor-management contracts applicable to only a tenth of the drivers and helpers engaged in local trucking, and of 48 or more hours for slightly over 80 percent of the workers.

### Insurance and Pension Plans

Negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs covering local motortruck drivers and helpers have increased markedly in recent years. Between July 1, 1954, and July 1, 1955, the proportion of workers covered by health and insurance plans increased 10 percent. Pension plan coverage, although affecting fewer workers, showed a greater rate of increase.<sup>4</sup>

On July 1, 1955, labor-management contracts providing for health and insurance plans affected four-fifths of the local truckdrivers and helpers; pension plan provisions were applicable to two-fifths of the workers. Employer-financed plans prevailed for slightly over 90 percent of the workers covered by each type of plan.

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TABLE 2.—Average union hourly wage rates of motortruck drivers and helpers, by region,<sup>1</sup> July 1, 1955

Region	Average rate per hour		
	Drivers and helpers	Drivers	Helpers
United States.....	\$2.06	\$2.09	\$1.85
New England.....	1.86	1.90	1.72
Middle Atlantic.....	2.12	2.16	1.87
Border States.....	1.82	1.87	1.66
Southeast.....	1.71	1.75	1.23
Great Lakes.....	2.14	2.16	1.96
Middle West.....	2.01	2.03	1.95
Southwest.....	1.68	1.68	1.66
Mountain.....	1.81	1.86	1.56
Pacific.....	2.23	2.23	2.07

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

<sup>4</sup> The prevalence of negotiated health, insurance, and pension programs for local motortruck drivers and helpers was first studied in July 1954. Information for these plans was restricted to those financed entirely by the employer or jointly by the workers and employers. Plans financed by workers through union dues or assessments were excluded from the study. No attempt was made to secure information on the kind and extent of benefits provided or on the cost of plans providing such benefits.

## Coverage Exclusions from Unemployment Insurance

OVER 12 million civilian workers or about 24 percent of the Nation's wage and salaried earners are currently excluded from unemployment insurance protection under exemptions in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and the various State unemployment insurance laws. This relatively large segment of the work force remains unprotected by unemployment insurance despite the 1954 amendments to the Federal law which resulted in the coverage of nearly 4 million additional workers—Federal civilian employees and workers in smaller firms in 25 States. These additions brought the total coverage under the Federal and State acts to over 40 million wage earners; more than a million other workers are covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act. These estimates do not include members of the Armed Forces who are protected by veterans' legislation; about 1 million individuals who entered the service after February 1, 1955, have no unemployment insurance protection whatsoever. Unemployment insurance is a wage loss program and consequently does not apply to the more than 11 million self-employed and unpaid family workers who make up the remainder of the civilian labor force of nearly 66 million persons. (See table.)

The number of civilian workers excluded under the Federal act totals 13.5 million compared with 12.4 million excluded under State laws. The difference results mainly from the fact that many State laws apply to employers with fewer than the Federal minimum of four employees.<sup>1</sup> The major exclusions under the Federal act pertain to the following services: (1) employment in firms with less than 4 workers operating less than 20 weeks; (2) employment by State and local governments; (3) farm labor including processing of agricultural products; (4) domestic service; and (5) employment by nonprofit institutions which are operated exclusively for religious, charitable, or educational purposes. In addition, a significant number of workers are excluded by the Federal and some State laws because (1) their employment does not meet the tests of what constitutes an "employee" under common law rules for determining such a relationship; and (2) they are employees of certain

*Estimated number of workers in the civilian labor force included and excluded under unemployment insurance,<sup>1</sup> 1955 average*

Worker status	Number of workers (in millions)
Civilian labor force.....	65.8
Unemployed.....	2.7
Employed.....	63.1
Self-employed and unpaid family workers.....	11.4
In agriculture.....	5.0
In nonagricultural establishments.....	6.4
Wage and salary workers.....	51.7
Total potential coverage under unemployment insurance programs <sup>2</sup> .....	54.2
Total workers covered under unemployment insurance.....	41.8
Covered by State program.....	36.6
Coverage added by extension to employers of 4 or more, effective January 1, 1956.....	1.4
Coverage added by State changes below 4 or more, effective January 1, 1956.....	.2
Federal workers.....	2.4
Railroad program.....	1.2
Total workers excluded under State unemployment insurance laws.....	12.4
State and local governments.....	4.6
Domestic service.....	2.2
Small firms (excluded by size-of-firm restrictions).....	2.0
Agricultural workers.....	1.6
Agricultural processing.....	1.2
Nonprofit organizations.....	1.2
"Employment" defined under State laws.....	.5
Miscellaneous (Federal instrumentalities, etc.).....	.1

<sup>1</sup> Data on civilian labor force, unemployed and employed, from Monthly Report on the Labor Force, Bureau of the Census; workers covered and not covered by unemployment insurance, from Bureaus of the Census, Old Age and Survivors Insurance, and Employment Security. Armed Forces excluded. Under provisions of title IV of the Veterans' Assistance Act of 1952, veterans with military service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955, are entitled to unemployment compensation.

<sup>2</sup> Because of the differences among the various sources from which the data were obtained, the estimated total for wage and salary workers in the labor force (51.7 million) cannot be reconciled completely with estimates of both workers covered and not covered under unemployment insurance (54.3 million). The figures differ principally because of differences in estimating methodology, reporting procedures, and periods of time covered.

instrumentalities of the Federal Government specifically exempted from taxes by law.

### Small Employers

The amended Federal act excludes employers who do not have at least 4 workers in at least 20 weeks in a year. The number of workers excluded by the size-of-firm restriction totals about 3.1 million. Two million of these workers are also excluded by the laws of 34 States which have size-of-firm restrictions.<sup>2</sup> They represent about 17 percent of all workers presently excluded under State laws. If the 34 States amended their laws to cover employers of one or more, average month-

<sup>1</sup> For significant provisions of the State laws, see State Unemployment Insurance Legislation, 1955, Monthly Labor Review, January 1956 (p. 35).

<sup>2</sup> Twenty-eight States restrict coverage to employers of 4 or more; 4 States, 3 or more; and 1 State, 2 or more. Eighteen States, including Minnesota, cover employers of one or more workers. The Minnesota law covers employers of 1 or more in communities of 10,000 or over and employers of 4 or more elsewhere in the State.

ly insured employment for the Nation would increase 5 percent. Among the States, the increase would range from 3 to 22 percent and in 11 States the increase would be over 10 percent.

While the effect of the 20 weeks' restriction placed upon the coverage of employers with 4 or more workers cannot be determined exactly from available records, without doubt this restriction results in excluding some employers with more than 4 workers.

### State and Local Government Employment

Coverage of 4.6 million employees of State and local governments rests exclusively with the individual States since, under the Constitution, the Federal Government cannot tax State or local governments or their instrumentalities.

As of October 1955, 75 percent of the workers in State and local governments were at the local level. Over two-fifths of the State and local governments' employees were engaged in education. Other services utilizing large numbers of these workers are: (1) legislative, executive, judicial, fiscal management, and general administration; (2) building and maintenance of highways; (3) health and hospitals; and (4) protective services.

On the basis of reports received from the various States, not more than 5 percent of the workers for State and local governments are covered. A number of States, however, are presently either studying this subject or contemplating studies. Laws in 16 States have to a varying degree provided for the coverage of both State and local government workers. In Connecticut, New York, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin, coverage of State employees is mandatory and, for employees of political subdivisions, coverage is optional with some minor exceptions. Nine other States<sup>3</sup> permit elective coverage for State employees and in most cases for local government workers. California permits election of coverage by the State, its political subdivisions and instrumentalities for non-civil-service employees if the majority of the employees affected approve coverage; employees of public housing administration agencies operated by the State and local governments, however, are covered on a mandatory basis. Oregon and Washington

cover mandatorily public utility districts and public power authorities. The Massachusetts law authorizes instrumentalities to elect coverage.

### Agricultural Labor

In 1955, an average of 1.6 million farm wage and salary workers were excluded from coverage under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and the individual State laws. Most of the State laws exclude from coverage substantially the same agricultural services as those excluded by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, as amended in 1939.<sup>4</sup> The 1939 amendment exempted workers engaged in a number of activities essentially industrial in nature, including services for large farm operators with extensive facilities for the processing, packing, and storing of their products. It also led to the exemption of farmers' cooperatives and private commercial buyers on the ground that their employees performed services on behalf of the farmer which were incidental to ordinary farming operations. In 1955, these exemptions totaled about an additional 200,000 workers.

### Domestic Service

Approximately 2.2 million household workers in private homes are excluded from coverage under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and the laws of all States, except New York where households which employ four or more workers at any time are covered. The majority of domestics are houseworkers but some are cooks, baby sitters, practical nurses, and chauffeurs.

### Employment by Nonprofit Institutions

Approximately 1.2 million workers employed by nonprofit organizations operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational, or humane purposes are excluded from unemployment insurance coverage under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and to a substantial degree under all State laws except Hawaii and

<sup>3</sup> Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, Nevada, Tennessee, and Washington.

<sup>4</sup> Prior to the 1939 amendment, agricultural labor, while not defined in the Social Security Act, was defined by a regulation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.



Alaska. This total does not include ministers and members of religious orders.

Under the general nonprofit exclusion in the Federal Unemployment Tax Act, an organization's status as a covered or excluded unit is determined by its character with respect to three principal conditions: It must be operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. Its net earnings must not inure to any private shareholder or individual. Finally, no substantial part of the organization's activities can be connected with attempts to influence legislation through propaganda or otherwise. State exclusions generally require the first two conditions but many State laws do not include the third one.

The major group of workers for these nonprofit organizations is employed by hospitals. Other large groups are employed by colleges and universities, charitable, civic, social, and fraternal organizations, as well as religious organizations. These workers represent all professions and trades. The status of each nonprofit organization is decided independently by the Federal Government and by the State employment security agency. Even when the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and the State unemployment insurance laws contain the same language, their application to particular organizations is not always the same.

### Members of the Armed Forces

The 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act gave unemployment insurance protection to the civilian employees of the Federal Government, but specifically excluded members of the Armed Forces. Those who had active service between June 27, 1950, and January 31, 1955, and who are separated before February 1, 1960, have protection under a temporary program of unemployment compensation for veterans established by the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. It is estimated, however, that during the fiscal years 1957-61, about 3.7 million individuals will be separated from the Armed Forces, many of them without benefit rights under the unemployment compensation for veterans' program.

### Other Exclusions

*Definition of "Employment."* The Federal Unemployment Tax Act provides for the application of the usual common-law rules as the test for determining the existence of an employee-employer relationship. This test is followed to a varying degree by a number of States. As a result, an estimated half million workers in such occupations as industrial homeworkers and house-to-house salesmen are excluded from coverage. Most of these workers would be included under coverage if the "ABC" tests used by 25 States were adopted by the Federal Government and the remaining States. This test applies three conditions, all of which must be met before services are excluded: the worker is free from control in performing his duties; his services are performed outside the premises or outside the usual course of business of the individual for whom they are carried on; and he is customarily engaged in an independently established business of the same nature as the service which he performs for his principal.

*Certain Federal Instrumentalities.* Certain instrumentalities of the Federal Government are excluded from coverage under the Social Security Act because they are not wholly owned, and under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act because they are instrumentalities exempt by some provision of law. It is estimated that about 30,000 workers are employed by such instrumentalities. The instrumentalities include the Bank for Cooperatives (1 central and 12 regional banks); Federal land banks; Federal home loan banks; Federal Reserve banks; and Federal credit unions.

*Miscellaneous Types of Services.* In addition to the sizable groups already mentioned, there are a number of "miscellaneous" exclusions including such groups as certain fishermen, life insurance salesmen paid on a commission basis, and employees of certain fraternal organizations.

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## Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Fourth Quarter 1955

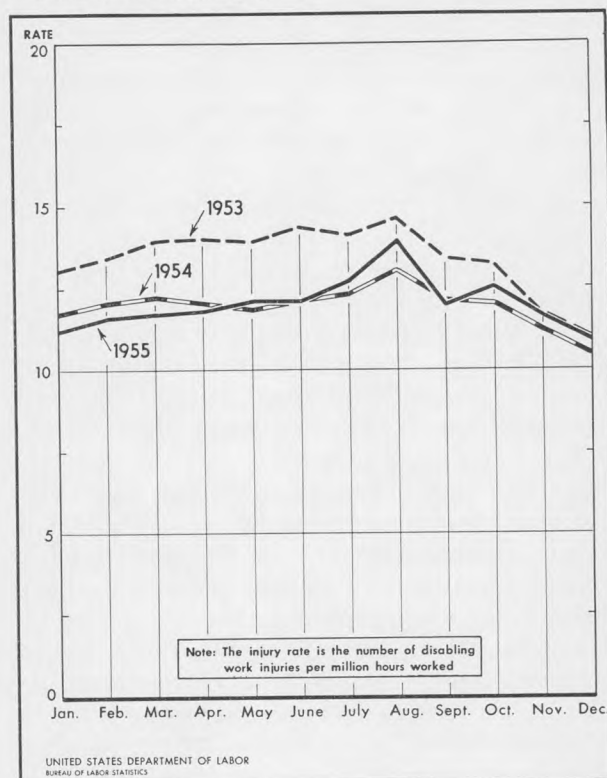
THE injury-frequency rate<sup>1</sup> for manufacturing averaged 11.7 during the fourth quarter of 1955, 4 percent higher than in the similar period of 1954, on the basis of preliminary reports compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. (See accompanying table.)

Although rates in 5 months of 1955 were lower than a year earlier, the preliminary full-year average was slightly above that for 1954—12.1 compared with 11.9. From the alltime low of 10.5 in December 1954, the monthly rates moved steadily upward to a peak of 13.9 in August of 1955. Rates for the first 4 months of 1955 were below these for the corresponding months in 1954, but from May through August, they equaled or exceeded the previous year's rates. A substantial drop to 12.0 in September again brought the rate slightly below 1954, but this was offset by a rise to 12.5 in October, 4 percent above the previous year. Declines to 11.6 in November and 10.9 in December followed the usual seasonal pattern; however, these rates remained somewhat above the 1954 figures.

The 1955 annual injury rate for manufacturing was still the second lowest on record. The frequency of work injuries in manufacturing has declined fairly steadily since 1946. From an average of 19.9 disabling work injuries per million man-hours in 1946, the rate dropped to 14.5 in 1949. Slight increases, to 14.7 in 1950 and to 15.5 in 1951, accompanied the industrial expansion associated with the Korean conflict. During 1952-54, the injury rate resumed its downward trend. The slight increase in 1955 was again associated with a moderate expansion of industrial activity which involved a substantial increase in the factory hiring rate and a moderate lengthening of the workweek. Increases in the incidence of work injuries have often been associated with a rise in employment or a major shift in the type of production that resulted in hiring new employees, retraining old employees, or lengthening hours of work.

Changes in injury rates during 1955 varied considerably from industry to industry. Declines which occurred between the third and fourth quarters were largely seasonal. Of the 133 indus-

## Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, January 1953 to December 1955



tries for which comparable quarterly rates were available, 64 recorded decreases of 1 full frequency-rate point or more between the third and fourth quarters, while 53 showed little change; only 16 reported increases of as much as 1 full point. On the other hand, the fourth quarter rate for 64 industries was 1 full point or more higher in 1955 than a year earlier, 47 showed little change, and only 22 were significantly lower. Annual averages for both 1954 and 1955 were available for 135 separate industries. Of these, 69 showed little change, 48 reported increases of 1 full point or more, and only 18 recorded decreases of a like amount.

The largest decrease between the third and fourth quarters of 1955 occurred in logging, where the average dropped from 86.2 to 75.9. The

<sup>1</sup> 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 disease.

fourth quarter rate, however, was well above the 69.6 recorded in 1954; the annual average increased slightly, from 74.3 to 75.4. Other industries recording outstanding decreases between the third and fourth quarters were: Sawmills and planing mills; bottled soft drinks; structural steel and ornamental metalwork; leather tanning and finishing; office furniture; sausages and other prepared meat products; concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool; and structural clay products. Only 4 of these recorded even a moderate improvement in their annual averages, however; 1 showed no change and 3 actually showed slight increases over 1954.

The annual averages for 3 other industries showed substantial increases: Poultry and small game dressing and packing, from 32.0 in 1954 to 38.7 in 1955; cold-finished steel, from 11.6 to 17.7; and cutlery and edge tools, from 13.6 to 18.8.

It is encouraging to note, however, that 15 industries recorded rates of less than 5.0 disabling injuries per million man-hours worked during 1955. The most outstanding records were: Synthetic rubber, 1.6; synthetic fibers, 2.3; miscellaneous communication equipment, 2.3; aircraft, 2.7; radio tubes, 2.8; electric lamps (bulbs), 3.2; explosives, 3.3; tires and inner tubes, 3.5; and miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals, 3.9.

*Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1955*

Industry	Fourth quarter 1955				Fourth quarter 1954	Annual average	
	October	November	December	Fourth quarter		1955	1954
Average, all manufacturing.....	12.5	11.6	10.9	11.7	11.2	12.1	11.9
Food and kindred products:							
Meatpacking and custom slaughtering.....	23.4	18.1	21.4	20.7	20.2	21.3	19.4
Sausage and other prepared meat products.....	16.0	19.0	20.8	18.6	17.0	22.5	23.5
Poultry and small game dressing and packing.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	42.0	32.1	38.7	32.0
Dairy products.....	15.4	18.4	17.9	17.2	14.8	18.0	16.7
Canning and preserving.....	19.2	19.9	17.2	18.8	18.7	20.2	21.7
Grain-mill products.....	20.0	14.5	13.2	16.0	18.9	15.9	17.3
Bakery products.....	16.8	14.9	14.4	15.4	14.6	16.4	15.8
Cane sugar.....	15.5	24.5	25.6	22.0	16.3	18.6	18.3
Confectionery and related products.....	14.0	8.4	11.8	11.5	12.8	13.4	13.7
Bottled soft drinks.....	21.3	23.3	12.4	19.1	22.3	24.5	25.9
Malt and malt liquors.....	15.5	13.5	13.2	14.0	16.9	17.3	18.8
Distilled liquors.....	6.7	14.8	6.0	9.2	5.5	9.9	6.5
Miscellaneous food products.....	11.5	9.7	13.1	11.4	11.1	11.8	12.1
Textile-mill products:							
Cotton yarn and textiles.....	8.6	8.4	6.5	7.8	7.6	8.0	8.0
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles.....	8.1	6.5	5.4	6.7	7.2	6.8	6.4
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	19.6	16.8	16.3	17.5	14.5	16.9	14.0
Knit goods.....	4.7	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.8	6.2	5.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	15.9	20.6	14.7	17.1	12.4	14.7	13.0
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	16.3	11.0	15.3	14.3	15.2	16.0	15.9
Apparel and other finished textile products:							
Clothing, men's and boys'.....	8.3	7.7	6.6	7.5	5.1	7.2	6.4
Clothing, women's and children's.....	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	9.0	9.1	4.4	7.6	4.5	9.2	7.1
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products.....	10.7	11.0	7.9	9.9	10.1	10.8	11.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):							
Logging.....	79.1	71.6	76.3	75.9	69.6	75.4	74.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	41.3	40.2	37.6	39.7	44.0	44.6	42.0
Millwork and structural wood products.....	23.1	23.3	21.3	22.6	19.8	24.9	21.4
Plywood mills.....	27.4	26.0	25.9	26.4	28.4	29.7	27.6
Wooden containers.....	28.7	28.0	28.9	28.6	25.2	29.0	29.5
Miscellaneous wood products.....	40.1	26.7	23.6	30.1	28.2	31.9	27.6
Furniture and fixtures:							
Household furniture, nonmetal.....	20.3	18.7	17.4	18.8	19.0	18.5	17.9
Metal household furniture.....	15.5	15.5	16.0	15.7	11.4	14.3	14.4
Mattresses and bedsprings.....	15.5	18.5	8.3	14.2	14.0	14.6	15.5
Office furniture.....	17.9	10.6	13.7	14.0	15.4	17.7	16.3
Public-building and professional furniture.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	22.0	18.1	19.7	20.5
Partitions and fixtures.....	20.0	21.7	15.6	19.1	19.4	17.0	19.5
Screens, shades, and blinds.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	12.8	13.4	14.1	15.5
Paper and allied products:							
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.7	11.6
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	16.2	14.5	14.3	15.1	14.8	16.1	14.0
Miscellaneous paper and allied products.....	15.4	13.7	13.0	14.0	12.4	14.4	12.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:							
Newspapers and periodicals.....	8.7	10.3	7.3	8.8	8.2	9.3	9.3
Miscellaneous printing and publishing.....	9.9	9.7	9.2	9.6	7.9	9.3	8.9
Chemicals and allied products:							
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	6.1	5.4	4.8	5.4	6.4	5.7	6.4
Plastics, except synthetic rubber.....	5.3	5.5	3.6	4.8	5.3	5.0	5.3
Synthetic rubber.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	2.5	1.3	1.6	1.6
Synthetic fibers.....	2.5	1.7	3.1	2.5	1.8	2.3	1.8
Explosives.....	2.7	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.8
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals.....	3.8	4.1	2.6	3.5	4.1	3.9	4.1
Drugs and medicines.....	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.9	7.7

See footnotes at end of table.

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## Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1955—Continued

Industry	Fourth quarter 1955				Fourth quarter 1954	Annual average	
	October	November	December	Fourth quarter		1955	1954
Chemicals and allied products—Continued							
Soap and related products.....	6.4	8.2	5.2	6.6	9.1	7.9	7.5
Paints, pigments, and related products.....	6.7	7.7	7.8	7.4	11.0	9.2	10.0
Fertilizers.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	15.6	15.7	15.4	15.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	25.8	18.2	24.2	22.7	18.8	23.5	21.8
Compressed and liquefied gases.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.8	4.0	12.8	9.5
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.....	17.2	13.6	14.1	14.9	13.2	15.9	16.5
Rubber products:							
Tires and inner tubes.....	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.3
Rubber footwear.....	4.7	6.0	4.5	5.0	3.6	4.2	3.4
Miscellaneous rubber products.....	10.2	8.9	8.1	9.0	10.6	9.4	11.0
Leather and leather products:							
Leather tanning and finishing.....	19.1	26.5	19.5	21.7	20.2	23.5	23.9
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.7	(1)	19.9	22.0
Footwear (except rubber).....	9.4	9.6	8.0	9.0	7.6	9.0	8.1
Miscellaneous leather products.....	9.9	12.7	11.8	11.4	9.1	12.5	11.2
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Glass and glass products.....	12.5	10.2	12.1	11.7	8.8	11.1	9.2
Structural clay products.....	30.7	32.3	35.2	32.8	34.2	34.6	34.6
Pottery and related products.....	19.4	9.8	14.6	14.5	16.6	16.9	15.1
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool.....	21.8	24.2	21.8	22.6	22.4	25.5	26.1
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	13.8	17.1	15.1	15.4	13.5	17.4	14.9
Primary metal industries:							
Blast furnaces and steel mills.....	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.3
Gray-iron and malleable foundries.....	30.6	27.6	28.4	28.8	23.8	29.3	25.9
Steel foundries.....	26.6	24.2	21.6	24.0	15.5	20.7	17.9
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying.....	13.3	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.2
Nonferrous foundries.....	20.5	20.8	16.2	19.1	16.6	19.9	18.1
Iron and steel forgings.....	20.8	18.6	18.0	17.4	14.9	17.4	16.9
Wire drawing.....	14.5	8.6	18.0	13.7	8.0	14.5	11.8
Welded and heavy-ribbed pipe.....	12.3	7.2	11.8	10.4	8.0	10.9	9.0
Cold-finished steel.....	15.0	17.0	13.4	15.2	7.2	17.7	11.6
Fabricated metal products:							
Tin cans and other tinware.....	12.3	15.1	9.9	12.4	10.7	10.9	10.9
Cutlery and edge tools.....	19.6	21.9	15.2	18.8	13.2	18.8	13.6
Handtools, files, and saws.....	17.2	15.6	17.6	16.8	15.9	17.0	16.3
Hardware.....	9.8	12.2	11.4	11.2	8.8	11.3	9.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	16.3	16.0	16.2	16.2	11.0	16.2	15.5
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.....	15.4	14.4	13.0	14.3	11.8	14.8	17.1
Structural steel and ornamental metal work.....	21.2	18.3	15.2	18.3	20.1	20.5	19.6
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim.....	8.3	11.1	10.5	10.0	13.7	11.2	15.0
Boiler-shop products.....	24.9	19.1	22.5	22.1	20.5	22.4	22.3
Sheet-metal work.....	24.4	24.9	20.7	23.4	20.2	23.7	21.2
Stamped and pressed metal products.....	13.3	12.3	11.7	12.4	10.6	12.3	10.6
Fabricated wire products.....	13.9	15.2	13.3	14.1	14.7	15.9	15.6
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	13.1	5.8	13.3	9.7
Steel springs.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.0	15.3	17.2	15.0
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	15.8	13.7	16.5	15.4	10.4	14.8	11.5
Screw-machine products.....	8.9	10.3	11.4	10.2	12.4	11.3	12.4
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified.....	12.1	14.0	7.3	11.2	10.1	12.0	11.3
Machinery (except electrical):							
Engines and turbines.....	8.6	7.3	10.5	8.9	7.9	8.8	9.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	9.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	8.5	9.7	10.0
Construction and mining machinery.....	19.7	14.6	15.5	16.6	14.3	17.2	15.7
Metalworking machinery.....	9.8	10.2	10.9	10.3	9.2	10.2	10.3
Food-products machinery.....	15.8	14.5	15.7	15.3	14.2	15.3	14.8
Textile machinery.....	13.3	15.0	13.9	14.0	8.8	12.2	9.4
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery.....	17.0	15.2	14.7	15.6	14.3	14.5	15.0
Pumps and compressors.....	15.7	13.1	12.3	13.6	12.3	14.7	13.5
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors.....	19.5	15.1	17.3	17.4	9.4	16.1	12.3
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings).....	13.4	13.4	7.2	11.3	9.8	12.5	10.9
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.....	14.5	11.0	9.4	11.7	11.9	12.7	14.9
Commercial and household machinery.....	7.2	5.6	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.1	7.4
Valves and fittings.....	14.5	12.8	15.3	14.1	12.8	13.8	13.4
Ball and roller bearings.....	13.4	9.2	11.5	11.3	8.7	10.7	8.2
Machine shops, general.....	17.4	14.9	14.9	15.8	13.0	16.6	14.1
Electrical machinery:							
Electrical industrial apparatus.....	7.2	7.4	4.7	6.4	6.8	6.3	6.5
Electrical appliances.....	8.0	7.4	10.8	8.7	7.4	8.3	7.8
Insulated wire and cable.....	16.2	10.0	6.9	11.0	11.9	13.0	11.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	4.2	5.5	4.0	4.6	3.3	4.6	3.6
Electric lamps (bulbs).....	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.2
Radios and related products.....	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.9
Radio tubes.....	3.2	4.6	2.0	3.3	3.9	2.8	3.8
Miscellaneous communication equipment.....	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.7
Batteries.....	10.2	16.6	10.4	12.4	13.8	13.7	12.1
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.1	6.7
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers.....	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.6	3.9	4.5	4.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories.....	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.9	5.4	6.5	5.7
Aircraft.....	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.2
Aircraft parts.....	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.7	4.9	5.8
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	17.9	13.9	13.7	15.2	17.1	18.1	19.1
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	34.3	25.7	32.3	30.6
Railroad equipment.....	9.6	11.4	9.2	10.1	9.5	10.4	10.9

See footnotes at end of table.

*Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, fourth quarter 1955—Continued*

Industry	Fourth quarter 1955				Fourth quarter 1954	Annual average	
	October	November	December	Fourth quarter		1955	1954
Instruments and related products:							
Scientific instruments.....	2.9	4.1	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	5.9	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.7	5.8	6.3
Optical instruments and lenses.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	3.2	6.6	5.2	5.8
Medical instruments and supplies.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	4.8	5.6	6.3	7.6
Photographic equipment and supplies.....	7.0	6.8	8.1	7.3	5.8	6.3	4.7
Watches and clocks.....	8.3	5.2	5.5	6.4	7.7	6.3	6.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:							
Paving and roofing materials.....	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	16.4	8.7	12.4	10.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	6.7	4.1	6.4	5.7	12.1	9.7	9.4
Fabricated plastics products.....	8.3	18.5	14.6	13.8	14.3	13.1	14.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing.....	13.7	13.4	13.1	13.4	11.9	13.6	12.6
Ordnance and accessories.....	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.1	6.0

<sup>1</sup> 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 16,000 establishments, covering approximately one-third of the employees engaged in manufacturing. They were adjusted to be comparable with the final averages for 1954, which were

based on a more comprehensive survey covering approximately 60 percent of all employees engaged in manufacturing. Rates shown for 1955 are preliminary and are subject to revision when final annual averages become available. See Monthly Labor Review, February 1956 (p. 185), for comparable quarterly rates for 1954 and the first 9 months of 1955.

## Employment and Characteristics of Women Engineers\*

WOMEN trained in engineering have succeeded in entering jobs which traditionally have been open only to men. Although few in number, these women are helping to fill our need for highly trained engineering personnel. Some are not presently employed, but the skills which they acquired in college may be utilized at some later time when they are able to reenter the labor force.

Approximately half of the 874 respondents in a recent survey of women in engineering, by the Society of Women Engineers, were actually employed as engineers, while the remaining half were about evenly divided between women employed in jobs related to engineering and women trained as engineers but no longer in the labor force. Nine out of 10 of the women currently employed as engineers, as well as of those respondents who were no longer employed, had completed at least 4 years of college. Most of these women had taken their degrees in engineering. Some took degrees in mathematics, physics, and other sciences. The respondents employed not as engineers but in jobs related to engineering had less formal education than the aforementioned groups. These included a number of draftsmen who had not completed college.

The fact that 90 percent of the women who were no longer employed had degrees in engineering and some work experience raises a number of provocative questions. Although these women are not currently in the labor force, they do possess engineering skills which are in heavy demand today. How can we utilize these skills—perhaps through contracts on a part-time basis? Also, how can we encourage these women to keep their skills current through appropriate study, so that they may be called upon in the event of national emergency? Though not a large number in the survey, these nonworking college-trained engineers constituted about half as many as the number of women currently employed as engineers. Thus, about one-third of the college-trained women engineers represented in the survey are now in the labor reserve and, presumably, represent a significant source of additional skilled labor.

### 1955 Survey

This survey of women in engineering was conducted in the spring of 1955 by the Society of Women Engineers with the cooperation of the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor. The Women's Bureau provided technical assistance in the tabulation of replies and summarization. As the Society of Women Engineers,

\*Prepared in the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor.

which prepared the survey form, sent the questionnaires to its members and to other women whom it regarded as possible engineers, there was no opportunity for sampling. It is not known, therefore, how representative the respondents are of all women engineers. Nevertheless, the survey does provide information on women in the engineering field which is not available elsewhere.

Some idea of the scope of the survey may be gained from other sources of information. For example, about 6,500 women engineers were listed in the 1950 population census. (However, a study by the Women's Bureau in 1954<sup>1</sup> raised some question as to the professional status of these engineers and estimated that, perhaps, only as many as 3,600 could be identified as professional engineers.) As the survey by the Society of Women Engineers provides information on almost 900 women in the engineering field, it is likely that a reasonably good picture of women trained and actively interested in engineering has been secured.

### Characteristics of Women in Engineering

The need for engineering skills in today's economy has led to continual examination of the sources of supply and the characteristics of workers in occupations using these skills. Of every 10 participants in the survey, 7 were employed, 2 were not working, and 1 was still a student. Among the employed women, two-thirds were engineers (a small number of this group were architects); one-fourth were working in fields related to engineering, as chemists, mathematicians, and draftsmen; and the few remaining were in unrelated jobs in areas other than engineering. Most of the employed were working full time. In view of the increasing emphasis on college level training for engineers, it is not surprising that women employed as engineers had more formal education than those in jobs related to engineering and those in unrelated jobs. The engineers were also younger than those in the other two groups. Information about selected characteristics of the women in each of these groups is shown in the accompanying table.

*College Degree and Specialization.* Among the women employed as engineers, as well as those who were not in the labor force at the time of the survey, nine-tenths had college degrees. More

*Age, education, and marital status of 874 women with engineering training, April 1955*

Characteristics	Total	Number of women engineers				Students
		Employed—			Not currently employed	
		As engineers <sup>1</sup>	In related jobs	In unrelated jobs		
Survey respondents:						
Number.....	874	422	165	38	194	55
Median age (years).....	32.4	32.9	34.6	40.3	31.4	(?)
		Percent <sup>2</sup>				
Education.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than college degree.....	23	9	42	55	10	91
First professional degree only.....	50	57	27	29	71	0
Graduate degree or training.....	27	34	31	16	19	9
Marital status.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Married.....	52	45	35	37	93	22
Single.....	39	46	49	47	4	76
Widowed, separated, divorced.....	8	9	16	16	3	2

<sup>1</sup> Includes 46 architects.

<sup>2</sup> Under 25 years.

<sup>3</sup> Percentages based on number supplying information on the particular characteristic, since not all respondents reported on each item.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, the sums of the percentages may not equal 100.

than 15 percent of those not employed and over 30 percent of the employed had graduate degrees or at least some training beyond their first college degree. Almost all the degrees were in engineering, and most of the others were in mathematics, architecture, chemistry, physics, or other sciences.

Comparatively few of the women employed in related types of work, rather than as engineers, had engineering degrees; however, those who had college degrees—more than half—usually had obtained them in scientific fields. Half of the 165 employed in fields related to engineering held professional level jobs, the remaining half were draftsmen or scientific aids. About two-thirds of those in professional jobs, such as chemists, mathematicians, and analysts, were college graduates. Only one-third of the subprofessionals were college graduates.

*Age Range.* The age range of the women employed as engineers was very wide. On the whole, however, they were a young group, with a median age (33 years) about 6 years lower than the median for all women in the labor force. The following tabulation shows, as of April 1955, the age distribution

<sup>1</sup> Employment Opportunities for Women in Professional Engineering, Women's Bureau Bull. 254, 1954.

of the 422 women employed as engineers, in contrast with the age distribution for all employed women:

	Percentage distribution	
	All employed women <sup>1</sup>	Women employed as engineers
Total.....	100	100
Under 25 years.....	19	8
25 to 34 years.....	21	53
35 to 44 years.....	24	21
45 to 54 years.....	20	13
55 to 64 years.....	12	5
65 years and over.....	4	1

<sup>1</sup> Data from U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Monthly Report on the Labor Force, Series P-57, No. 154.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, the sums of the percentages may not equal 100.

## Employment

*Type of Work.* The women engineers specialized in a variety of engineering work; however, most were doing design, development, or research work. As the following tabulation indicates, some were using their engineering training in connection with technical writing jobs requiring an engineering degree or in teaching engineering.

	Women employed as engineers (percent)
Total.....	100
Design.....	33
Development.....	15
Research.....	11
Technical writing and/or editing.....	8
Management.....	7
Teaching and/or job training.....	4
Production and/or quality control.....	3
Sales.....	8
Combination of duties.....	2
Other.....	9

Four-fifths of the women engineers who were working full time were with private employers; the majority of these worked for firms having more than 500 employees. The women engineers who were in government employment (less than a fifth) were about evenly divided between Federal and other governmental agencies. A very small proportion (4 percent) were self-employed.

*First Job and Length of Service.* Since 1940, women engineering graduates have found jobs more promptly than in former years. Of the women working as engineers, two-thirds of the 1940 to 1955 graduates took engineering jobs soon after receiving their degrees. In contrast, this was true of only a third of those who had earned their

degrees before 1940. Almost two-fifths of all the women engineers had worked for a single firm only, the largest proportion of them for 10 years or longer.

*Location of Employment.* The largest number of women engineers are found in the most highly industrialized areas of the country. More than two-fifths of those who reported their employment location were in the Northeastern States, nearly a fourth were in the North Central States, a fifth in the West, and over a tenth in the South. Three-fourths of those who attended college in the Northeastern and Western States found employment in the same regions. Less than two-thirds of those educated in the North Central States and only half of those from colleges in the South were working in those areas. The women educated in the North Central States tended to take jobs in the West; those educated in the South obtained work in the Northeastern States.

## Salaries

The entrance salary for those who started to work before 1940 averaged \$1,500; during World War II, it was \$2,100; for the period 1946-50, \$2,750. Since 1950, the rise has been rapid, and entrance salaries have averaged \$3,700.

A special analysis of 100 women who, since graduation, had worked as engineers continuously with a single firm suggests that women engineers may benefit by remaining at work with the same firm. Their salaries were compared with those received by a group of women who also had worked as engineers continuously since graduation and for a similar length of time, but who had been employed by more than one firm. Relatively, the salaries of the single-firm group had advanced somewhat more. This is undoubtedly associated with the fact that women engineers are not as readily accepted in employment as men and find it especially difficult to seek advancement in new firms. However, when they have in time proved themselves capable to the firms which hire them in beginning positions, they succeed in acquiring positions of greater responsibility and pay.

In respect to the type of work performed, the small group of women employed as engineers in management positions had the highest median salary—\$6,750. Second in size of median salary were the research workers (about one-tenth of

women engineers reporting), with \$6,056. Women engineers having combined duties, which often included design or development in connection with other work, had a median salary of \$6,000. The large groups in development and design (the latter, one-third of the total) had median salaries of \$5,972 and \$5,838, respectively. Lowest median salaries were those in sales work (\$4,700) and in positions as teachers or job trainers (\$4,500). Although skill requirements in different kinds of work influence salaries considerably, the salary variations reported may be partly the result of differences in length of experience.

With respect to type of employer, the women engineers who were self-employed and those working for the Federal Government received the highest remuneration. Annual median salaries of women engineers according to type of employer were as follows:

	<i>Median salary</i>
Self-employed.....	\$6, 125
Employed in—	
Private firms:	
Large (100 or more employees).....	5, 946
Small (less than 100 employees).....	5, 650
Government:	
Federal.....	6, 100
State.....	5, 500
Local.....	5, 000

The women working full time on jobs related to engineering had a median salary of \$4,800. This was about \$1,000 less for the group, many of whom had no college degree, than the median for women employed full time as engineers, most of whom had college degrees. The women in related engineering jobs who had a degree averaged about \$400 more than those in the same group with no degree.

### Women Engineers Not in Labor Force

The nearly 200 women who were not working (about a fourth of those replying) and the 55 engineering students are of special interest in view of the continuing shortage of workers with engineering skills. The women not currently employed were generally well qualified. Nine-tenths of them had at least a first professional degree in engineering, architecture, or related sciences, and nearly all had work experience in these fields. About one-fifth had either a graduate degree or some graduate training. Professional interest is indicated by the fact that over a fourth of these women retained their membership in the Society of Women Engineers, although not at present in the labor force. Less than a tenth of the group classified as not currently employed were looking for jobs, and a very small number had retired after many years of work.

Most of these women who were not in the labor force, with the general exception of the students, gave family responsibilities as their chief reason. Nearly all were married; nine-tenths had children, and three-fourths were the mothers of very young children (under 6 years). Many—over half—gave marriage, children, or husband's transfer as their reason for leaving their first job. A fifth left to take a better job, and some returned to school. The rest reported they had left because of a layoff or plant closing. Although these reported they were unemployed at the time of the survey, not all were actively seeking work.

Many of the women who reported that they had young children requiring their attention may seek engineering jobs in the future. Three-fourths of this group are under 35 years of age. With short refresher training, their abilities could again be used to supply much needed engineering skills.



# Foreign Labor Briefs\*

## A New French Approach in Labor-Management Relations

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING ACTIVITY in the last half of 1955, some French observers believe, brought to French workers their most important gains since the end of World War II and may be ushering in a new concept of labor relations. The new contracts not only increase wages and certain fringe benefits but they recognize the common interest of labor and management in maintaining harmonious relationships by providing, under improvement factor clauses, for future wage increases based on anticipated gains in production and productivity.

During most of the period following the end of World War II, collective bargaining activity lagged far behind prewar levels and the number of agreements concluded were but a fraction of what they had been before the war. Moreover, the postwar contracts added little that was new to the framework of labor-management relations. Many served principally to reinstate prewar contracts, to give formal recognition to established labor practices, or to enlarge on existing labor legislation. Few agreements during recent years specified wage scales, in spite of the fact that wages were freed of Government controls early in 1950.<sup>1</sup>

The change in pace first became evident in the summer of 1955 and gained momentum following an outburst of strikes during the early fall. Many collective agreements at the industry, local, and plant levels reintroduced clauses specifying minimum wage scales. Many also formalized practices relating to vacations, holidays, or supplementary social security schemes which had become established within the industry or plant concerned; these practices were more liberal than the fringe benefits provided under previous agreements.

A new pattern for collective agreements emerged in September with the conclusion of a contract covering production workers at the main plant of the nationalized Renault Automobile Manu-

facturing Co. This agreement not only incorporated various provisions relating to fringe benefits, which until then had appeared only sporadically, but also introduced a new element into labor-management relationships in the form of a commitment to effect future wage increases under the improvement factor clause.

"Renault type" agreements that followed during the closing months of 1955 brought increases in wages and fringe benefits to one million workers in such important industries as metalworking and mining. In addition to immediate wage increases ranging generally between 4 and 8 percent, they provided for wage increases in 1956 and again in 1957, amounting usually to 3 or 4 percent. To assure the progress in production and productivity needed to make these increases possible, labor and management agreed, in the event of disputes that might impede such progress, to exhaust all procedures of conciliation provided by law or collective agreement before resorting to strikes or lockouts.<sup>2</sup>

It is difficult to estimate how far all French enterprises will be able or willing to follow the lead that has been taken. For the most part, the new contracts cover workers in large and progressive industrial establishments where labor is relatively well organized. Many small businesses are marginal and will find it difficult to increase payments to their workers without raising prices; and the Government places a high premium on maintaining prices at present levels. Other establishments, both large and small, are unable to make long-term wage commitments because of the nature of their operations. On the other hand, the 3-week paid vacation which has been written into the new contracts was extended by decree in April 1956 to all industrial workers.

The forward step represented by the recent contracts is the more remarkable because most of them were negotiated by a group of non-Communist labor confederations representing little more than 10 percent of all French workers and fewer than

\*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Foreign Labor Conditions. Based on United States Foreign Service reports and information from other American and foreign sources.

<sup>1</sup> Under many important contracts, wage scales were expressed in terms of differentials over the minimum wage established by law. For details, see *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1954 (p. 656).

<sup>2</sup> Compulsory conciliation machinery set up in 1950 (*Monthly Labor Review*, June 1951, p. 642) did little to maintain industrial peace because of the lack of effective sanctions. Subsequently, in 1955, renewed activity in wage negotiations largely eliminated the need to resort to the provisions of a decree issued in May of that year (*Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955, p. 915).

half of all French trade unionists.<sup>3</sup> The Communist-led General Confederation of Labor (CGT), by far the largest and the most strongly organized in industry, denounced the Renault agreement of September and participated in few of the subsequent contract negotiations. Its miscalculation of worker sentiment in this connection and its inflexibility in adhering to the Party line has aroused some speculation about the ultimate effect on the CGT's prestige of the "class cooperation" approach. French commentators note that if the new concept of labor-management cooperation does in practice

produce worker benefits, it may well serve to clarify in the minds of some CGT members the difference between the basic interests of a Marxist trade union leadership, motivated solely by the doctrine of class struggle, and the interests of the average French worker whose primary aim is to improve his economic position.

<sup>3</sup> The French Confederation of Christian Trade Unions (CFTC), the General Confederation of Labor-Workers' Force (CGT-FO), the General Confederation of Technicians and Supervisory Employees (CGC), and certain independent and autonomous unions. It is customary for all French unions in a given industry or plant to bargain jointly with management and to be joint signatories to the resulting contracts.

## Postwar Growth in Soviet Labor Productivity

THE FIRST SECRETARY of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Nikita Khrushchev, promised the 20th Party Congress in Moscow in February 1956 that during the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1956-60) Soviet workers' real earnings are to go up 30 percent, that low old-age and invalidity pensions are to be raised, and that the workday is to be cut from 8 to 7 hours. These improvements, he said, would be possible mainly through an increase in labor productivity. This accords with other official admissions that Soviet industry can no longer draw heavily upon manpower from the countryside, where the Government's agricultural expansion program is being pushed.

The 20th Party Congress approved the following ambitious, planned increases in labor productivity during 1956-60: In industry—"not less than 50 percent"; in construction—"not less than 52 percent"; in railroad transportation—"approximately 34 percent"; in sea transportation—"40 percent"; and on state farms and state agricultural enterprises—"about 70 percent" (Pravda, Feb. 26, 1956). Productivity appears to be at a very low level in agriculture. These goals may not be achieved, judging by the results of the previous Five Year Plan. For example, Chairman Nikolai Bulganin of the USSR Council of Ministers reported to the 20th Party Congress that during the period 1951-55, productivity increased by 44 percent in industry (instead of the planned 50

percent), and 45 percent in construction (instead of the planned 55 percent).

By 1955, according to Pravda, February 15, 1956, the 1940 level of industrial productivity (i. e., annual production per industrial worker) in the Soviet Union had doubled. This and other Soviet figures on production and productivity should be used with reservations; Western students of the Soviet economy generally agree that such figures have been exaggerated over the 38 years of the Soviet regime.<sup>1</sup> The following tabulation brings together published industrial productivity increases from 1947 through 1955.<sup>2</sup>

	<i>Annual percent- age increase</i>
1947-----	13
1948-----	15
1949-----	13
1950-----	12
1951-----	10
1952-----	7
1953-----	6
1954-----	7
1955-----	8

SOURCES: N. S. Maslova, *Proizvoditelnost truda v promyshlennosti SSSR* (Labor Productivity in USSR Industry, Moscow, 1953); Pravda, January 31, 1954, January 21, 1955, and January 30, 1956.

During the preceding Five Year Plan (1951-55), the total volume of industrial production increased much more relatively (85 percent) than did labor

<sup>1</sup> See, for example, Monthly Labor Review, March 1955 (p. 339).

<sup>2</sup> The relatively higher annual rates of increase in labor productivity in the Soviet Union, as compared with the United States, are attributable to the fact that, in absolute terms, Soviet productivity is still on a relatively low level. This is clear from the statement by Prof. P. Khromov in Pravda, March 21, 1956: "At the present time, labor productivity in industry is about 2.5 times higher in the U. S. A. than in the USSR." As Soviet production gradually becomes more mechanized and efficient, the annual rate of increase in productivity can be expected to diminish, as the tabulation suggests.

productivity (44 percent). The planned increase in industrial production for the Sixth Five Year Plan period is approximately 65 percent.<sup>3</sup> This lower objective possibly reflects a brake on industrial expansion caused by the scarcity of recruitable manpower for industry. (In the 1951-55 period, the total number of Soviet wage and salary earners increased from 39.2 to 47.9 million.) Prof.

P. Khromov stated in Pravda (March 21, 1956) that 80 percent of the scheduled increase in industrial production in the Sixth Five Year Plan period would be due to higher labor productivity; the corresponding figure for the Fifth Five Year Plan was 67 percent.

<sup>3</sup> According to the directives of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on the Sixth Five Year Plan, published in Pravda, January 15, 1956.

## Unemployment Problems of "Educated" Persons in India \*

ABOUT 5.3 million Indian workers are estimated by the Government to be totally unemployed at present, and a large but unknown number to be underemployed. In addition, during the next 5 years the labor force is expected to increase by 10 million. To provide 8 million new jobs during this period, and to sustain a rate of economic expansion which would absorb the remainder of the unemployed shortly thereafter are among the principal objectives of the Second Five Year Plan (fiscal years 1956-61).<sup>1</sup>

Among the Indian unemployed, the "educated" persons pose a difficult problem, particularly in urban areas where they have congregated, because their dissatisfaction has been directed at the existing social order. The situation seems incongruous in view of the Government's efforts to increase educational opportunities at all levels and to wipe out illiteracy. The problem, however, is partly cultural in that most Indians regard manual work as demeaning, and those who are educated seek white-collar jobs in order to maintain their social status. Meanwhile, job openings for highly skilled manual workers remain unfilled.

According to the National Sample Survey,<sup>2</sup> the number of "educated" persons unemployed at the end of 1954 was 550,000, about 10 percent of the country's educated population and of the unemployed. (In this survey, educated persons were defined as those who had at least finished their college preparatory schooling.) The number of students in universities and colleges has increased rapidly—from 74,000 in 1931 to 444,000 in 1951;

in secondary schools, the increase was from 1.8 million to 5.7 million during the same period.

A sample survey made by Lucknow University indicated that in the city of Lucknow 10 percent of all "earners" were unemployed, and that over half the unemployed had at least finished college preparatory classes. Analyzing the unemployed by education, it was found that 26.3 percent were illiterate, 4.4 percent had completed the equivalent of grammar school, 18.7 percent had completed the equivalent of junior high school, 22.3 percent had completed secondary school, 11.4 percent had some university education, 11.3 percent were university graduates or had postgraduate degrees, and 3.2 percent were "technically qualified."

The University of Lucknow also made a study of its own graduates who had received master's degrees in arts, science, commerce, and law during the years 1949-53. According to this study, 20 to 25 percent of these persons were still unemployed in January 1954 and looking for jobs. The situation was especially critical among men with degrees in arts and commerce. More than 65 percent of the men with master of arts degrees and over 50 percent of those with master of commerce degrees had been unsuccessfully looking for employment for more than 2 years.

The study also revealed the salary levels expected by the graduates. Fifty to 60 percent of

\*Based on U. S. Foreign Service reports and the following publications of the Ministry of Labor, New Delhi: Unemployment Surveys III and Educated Unemployed (*in* Employment News, January and February 1956, respectively).

<sup>1</sup> These figures are from the December 1955 revision of the Summary of the Second Five Year Plan issued by the Indian Planning Commission. However, the estimates by other sources vary considerably. In the fall of 1955, for instance, the Minister of Labor estimated unemployment at 8.2 million. Total labor force in 1955 is estimated by the U. S. Department of Labor at 150 million.

<sup>2</sup> A part of the Department of Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance.

the men with master's degrees expected a monthly salary of over 200 rupees (approximately \$40), while a third expected between 100 and 200 rupees a month. The women expected considerably less. In spite of these modest expectations, among the graduates who had found jobs over half of those with arts and commerce degrees and 30 percent of those with science degrees were paid less than the level they expected.

A special Government-appointed study group has recommended that the Government could best help the "educated" unemployed by appropriating money for the development of small-scale manufacturing, distributing, and service industries organized on "modern" lines. Such small industries, according to the study group, would combine the advantages of low-investment requirements in relation to the employment opportunities generated and a minimum need for subsidy. In addition, these industries are believed to be attractive to "educated" persons, as the work involves the manipulation of machinery and modern tools. However, even if these recommendations are carried out, the Planning Com-

mission estimates that the number of job openings would only absorb the expected increase in the "educated" labor force, so that the total number of "educated" unemployed at the end of the Second Five Year Plan would be at least as large as at present.

In the meantime, the Government has encouraged the filling of managerial and technical positions with Indians, rather than with foreigners, wherever possible. Pressure is being effectively applied by the Government toward implementing this policy by means of controlling the renewal and issuance of residence permits to foreigners.

While no overall solution is in sight for the "educated" unemployed, the Council on Scientific and Industrial Research<sup>3</sup> expects that the slack in regard to well-trained scientists and technologists with master's degrees will be taken up before the end of the Second Five Year Plan and that a shortage of this type of personnel may exist unless measures are taken to expand training facilities.

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<sup>3</sup> An autonomous body established by the Government for the purpose of organizing scientific and industrial research in India.

# Technical Notes

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## Trends in the Participation of Women in the Working Force

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following article presents a somewhat different approach to the analysis of trends in labor force participation by women than that used by most students of the subject. The author's conclusions are challenged, however, in the appended comments (pp. 566-567). The Review would welcome readers' comments on these contributions.*

MOST, if not all students of manpower have accepted as a fact the very great increase in the participation of women in the United States working force over the past two generations or so, shown by published census data. This article raises the question whether a large increase in fact occurred, or whether the observed increase in the proportion of women in the United States working force largely reflects differences in census procedures. The answer to this question would obviously affect projections of labor force participation by women, to the extent that they are based on past trends.

Most studies have begun with the population census of 1890—on the hypothesis that this was the first year for which reasonably adequate data were available—and have carried the analyses into the 1940's or 1950's, thus covering a maximum span of 65 years. The calculations have been based on the percentages of women reported as gainfully occupied by the decennial population censuses of 1890 to 1930, inclusive, and then, beginning with the 1940 census, the percentages reported in the labor force as of each April. From the figures thus obtained, the percent of the women in the working force seems to have almost doubled between 1890 and 1955<sup>1</sup>—from 18 percent to about 34 percent—excluding the peak of World War II. (See chart 1.)

Certain studies presented revisions in the historical series, notably that by Dr. Alba M.

Edwards.<sup>2</sup> In particular, he has tried to explain away the 1910 census as an anomaly, and has adjusted it downward so as to bring it into line with the censuses of 1900 and 1920.<sup>3</sup>

To this writer, however, the census of 1910 seems to be the earliest prior to 1940 in which the procedures for enumerating the gainfully occupied most nearly approximated the procedures now used for obtaining labor force information. To align the two sets of procedures still more closely, we have made adjustments in the labor force data for the years 1950 to 1954 in an attempt to approximate the coverage of the 1910 data. But, since there is no way of knowing exactly which adjustment would be the correct one, several were made.

### Method of Analysis

Much has been written about the so-called differences between the procedures used in enumerating the gainfully occupied, in the censuses of 1930 and earlier, and the procedures for identifying the labor force, in use beginning with the 1940 decennial population census. This article is not intended to reopen that discussion, but simply to explore the probable degree of coverage at various previous periods, and to reexamine the time references of the data.

*Degree of Coverage.* The present procedures for compiling labor force statistics aim to classify (1) as employed everyone who, during the survey period, worked for pay for even as little as 1 hour and all unpaid family workers who worked for 15 hours or more, and (2) as unemployed everyone who looked for work during this period. The intent of these procedures, clearly, is to maximize the number of persons reported as in the labor force.

<sup>1</sup> The apparent increase can be exaggerated even more if the rates reported for 1870 and 1955 are compared. Between these two dates, the proportions of women reported to be in the working force rose from about 13 percent to 34 percent, or almost threefold.

<sup>2</sup> Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940. (In U. S. Census of Population: 1940.)

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* (pp. 137-138).

The censuses of 1930 and earlier, however, did not attempt to maximize the number of persons who would be reported "with an occupation" and thus the gainfully occupied data had smaller coverage than the present labor force series. This writer believes that the 1910 census constituted the first attempt to include almost everyone who could conceivably be classified as being in the working force. Hence, it is the earliest census which provides data almost comparable in coverage with labor force data for 1940 and following years. The 1930 census, it should be noted, also provided coverage substantially comparable with that of the labor force. Both the 1910 and 1930 censuses, nevertheless, omitted certain groups (e. g., intermittent workers) which are included in the labor force.

The evaluation of the probable extent of coverage of the censuses of 1930 and earlier is based on examination of the "Instructions to Enumerators."<sup>4</sup> It assumes, of course, that the census enumerators more or less tended to follow their instructions. Only the instructions for 1910 are analyzed here.

Comparisons of the extent of coverage are also affected, however, by the difference in timing between the present labor force data and the earlier gainfully occupied data. The labor force data relate to a 1-week period, whereas the gainfully occupied data related to a less definite time period—one which extended, probably, for a year or longer if this writer's inference from the instructions is correct. In trying to infer who was included and who was excluded from the gainfully occupied category in the census of 1910, this timing must be borne in mind.

The labor force procedures were developed in an attempt to be all-inclusive; hence, for 1910, it is necessary to know only which groups were excluded who would have been included under the labor force procedures.<sup>5</sup>

The first two paragraphs of the instructions suggest a coverage as complete as that of the labor force:

144. Column 18. Trade or profession.—An entry should be made in this column for *every* person enumerated. The occupation, if any, followed by a child, of any age, or by a woman is just as important, for census purposes, as the occupation followed by a man. Therefore it must never be taken for granted, without inquiry, that a woman, or child, has no occupation.

145. The entry in column 18 should be either (1) the occupation pursued—that is, the word or words which most accurately indicate the particular kind of work done by which the person enumerated earns money or a money equivalent, as *physician, carpenter, dressmaker, night watchman, laborer, newsboy*; or (2) *own income*; or (3) *none* (that is, no occupation).

After this, the instructions begin to hedge a little and start omitting certain categories of women workers.

153. Women doing housework.—In the case of a woman doing housework in her own home, without salary or wages, and having no other employment, the entry in column 18 should be *none*. But a woman working at housework for wages should be returned in column 18 as *housekeeper, servant, cook, or chambermaid*, as the case may be; and the entry in column 19 should state the kind of place where she works, as *private family, hotel, or boarding-house*. Or, if a woman, in addition to doing housework in her own home, *regularly* earns money by some other occupation, whether pursued in her own home or outside, that occupation should be returned in columns 18 and 19. For instance, a woman who regularly takes in washing should be reported as *laundress* or *washerwoman*, followed in column 19 by *at home*.

This suggests that women who were unpaid family workers in nonagriculture were excluded and that women who worked intermittently or part time in nonagriculture were also excluded. Note the emphasis on "*regularly* earns money."

Some women who earned money by running small boarding and lodging houses were also omitted.

157. Keeping boarders.—Keeping boarders or lodgers should be returned as an occupation if the person engaged in it relies upon it as his (or her) principal means of support or principal source of income. In that case, the return should be *keeper—boardinghouse* or *keeper—lodging-house*. If, however, a family keeps a few boarders or roomers merely as a means of supplementing or eking out the earnings or income obtained from other occupations or from other sources, no one in the family should be returned as a boarding- or lodging-house keeper.

Some women engaged in agriculture, whether as employees or unpaid family workers, were excluded.

<sup>4</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. V, General Report on Occupations (p. 23 ff.).

<sup>5</sup> Presumably certain groups were included by the gainfully occupied procedures but excluded under the labor force procedures. This question is treated in connection with the adjusted time reference (p. 561). By increasing the time reference from 1 week to 1 year, it seems that virtually all groups (except inmates of institutions) who were included by the gainfully occupied procedures should also be included under the labor force procedures.

154. Women doing farmwork.—A woman working regularly at outdoor farmwork, even though she works on the home farm for her husband, son, or other relative and does not receive money wages, should be returned in column 18 as a *farm laborer*. Distinguish, however, such women who work on the home farm from those who work away from home, by writing in column 19 either *home farm* or *working out*, as the case may require. Of course, a woman who herself operates or runs a farm should be reported as a *farmer*, and not as a “farm laborer.”

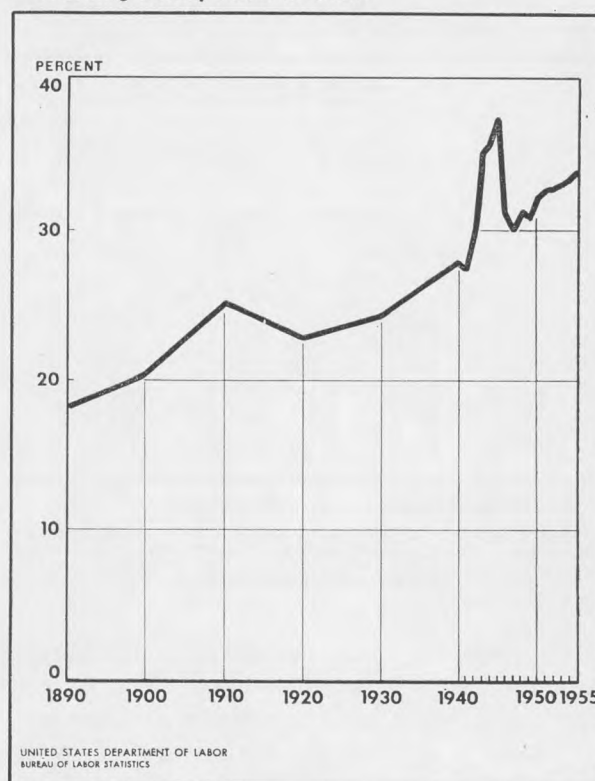
Since the woman had to work “regularly [emphasis supplied] at outdoor farmwork” in order to be classified as gainfully occupied, we may infer that intermittent and part-time workers were probably omitted.

The censuses prior to 1910 and that of 1920 contained even more omissions than the 1910 census and must be disregarded for many historical analyses. And even the 1910 census and its instructions failed to include all women who would have been reported as in the labor force, putting aside, for the moment, the time reference. How, then, might the 1910 data and the labor force data be made more nearly comparable?

*Time Reference.* Some students have tried to make the gainfully occupied and the labor force series comparable by adjusting the former series. They attempted to approximate the data which would have resulted from taking a labor force survey with a time reference of the week containing April 8.<sup>6</sup>

The methodology basic to this article, in essence, consists of trying to adjust the current labor force data so as to approximate the data obtained under the instructions of 1910. This is exactly the reverse of what has been done previously.

Chart 1. Percent of Women Age 14 and Over in the Working Force, 1890 to 1955



SOURCES: 1890–1930, U. S. Census of Population; 1940–55, Census Bureau's Monthly Report on the Labor Force, for April each year.

Briefly, two steps were involved in adjusting the labor force series, as follows:

1. To obtain a longer time reference than 1 week, the data on work experience during the preceding year were used.<sup>7</sup> This time reference should begin to approximate the time reference of the gainfully occupied series. In both instances, the surviving members of the population who had worked in the past were interviewed with reference to their past working experiences.

2. On the basis of the data on number of weeks worked in the preceding year and unpublished Census information on class of worker,<sup>8</sup> an attempt was made to omit those categories inferred to have been omitted from the 1910 census.<sup>9</sup>

### Estimated Changes, 1910–50

*All Women in the Working Force.* The increase in the proportion of women 14 years of age and over in the working force between 1910 and 1950 was either negligible, or at the most amounted to

<sup>6</sup> The adjustments by John D. Durand in the Edwards' analysis, for example, aimed at approximating the results of a labor force survey taken for the week containing April 8, 1930. See Edwards, op. cit., ch. IV (pp. 11–16).

<sup>7</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Labor Force, annual data on work experience from reports in Series P-50.

<sup>8</sup> Employed workers are grouped by Census into 4 classes: Private wage and salary workers, Government workers, self-employed workers, and unpaid family workers.

<sup>9</sup> In addition to inmates of institutions, only one other category of persons might have been included as gainfully occupied in 1910 and omitted from the labor force data on work experience during the preceding year. This category includes the people who were unemployed and seeking work during the entire year. In 1910, persons temporarily unemployed at the time of the census enumeration were to be included as gainfully occupied; no specific mention was made as to how long they might be unemployed before they would be omitted from the count. In collecting the labor force data on work experience during the preceding year, any person who had been unemployed during the entire year and had done no work whatsoever for pay or profit would be omitted from the labor force data used in this analysis. It seems very unlikely, however, that there were many women who would have been included as gainfully occupied but who were excluded from the labor force figures because unemployed for the entire previous year.

TABLE 1.—Percent of women age 14 and over in the working force, under various assumptions of comparability between the labor force and the gainfully occupied census data, selected years, 1910-54

Year	As reported	Working in preceding year at full- or part-time jobs for periods specified, <sup>1</sup> given the—			
		Current age and marital composition		1950 age and marital composition	
		27 weeks or more	14 weeks or more	27 weeks or more	14 weeks or more
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1910	25.2	25.2	25.2	24.0	24.0
1930	24.3	24.3	24.3	24.0	24.0
1940	27.9				
1945	37.3				
1950	32.1	27.1	33.3	27.0	33.0
1951	32.7	28.8	35.0	29.0	35.0
1952	32.7	29.0	34.7	29.0	35.0
1953	33.1	29.2	35.0	30.0	36.0
1954	33.5	29.0	34.5	30.0	35.0

<sup>1</sup> Excluding unpaid family workers in nonagriculture.

Source: Column a: U. S. Census of Population, 1910 and 1930; for the subsequent years, Monthly Report on the Labor Force, Series P-57, as of April each year. Columns b, c, d, and e: U. S. Census of Population, 1910 and 1930 and for 1950-54, Current Population Reports, Series P-50, Work Experience of the Population.

an increase of about one-third, under varying assumptions as to comparability. The percentages are shown in table 1, columns a, b, and c.

Column a presents the percentages of women gainfully occupied taken directly from the censuses of 1910 and 1930, and the percentages of women in the labor force as of April 1940, 1945, and 1950 to 1954. These data suggest almost no change from 1910 to 1930; there was an increase of between 3 and 4 percentage points between 1930 and 1940, and another increase of more than 4 percentage points between 1940 and 1950.<sup>10</sup> Over the entire 40-year period, there was an increase of about 7 percentage points, from about 25 percent in 1910 to about 32 percent in 1950.

Columns b and c present the labor force data adjusted so as to be more nearly comparable with the 1910 instructions. In both cases, the Census Bureau's labor force data on work experience during the preceding year were used. In both cases, unpaid family workers in nonagricultural work were excluded to conform to what seems to have been the case in 1910 (instruction 153).<sup>11</sup> The 1910 instructions also seem to have omitted intermittent and/or part-time workers. The data on work experience during the preceding year can be made more or less comparable by excluding certain categories of persons who did not work the full year. In column b, all women who worked fewer than 27 weeks were excluded;

hence, the data presented there are the proportions of all women who worked 27 weeks or more at full- or part-time jobs during the previous year. In column c, all women who worked fewer than 14 weeks were excluded; therefore, the data represent the proportions of all women who worked 14 weeks or more, full time or part time.

Both series were calculated because we have no way of knowing precisely what was meant in the 1910 instructions by the phrase "regularly earns money." Women who worked fewer than 14 weeks were, it would seem, intermittent workers and most likely were excluded from the 1910 data. How women who worked between 14 and 26 weeks might have been classified is more difficult to deduce. Perhaps they were included if they worked at full-time jobs, but excluded if they worked at part-time jobs; we shall never know. All women who worked at least half of the year, i. e., 27 weeks or more, presumably were included in the 1910 gainfully occupied, but we cannot be sure. It is not at all clear that women who may have worked for 1 or 2 days a week during most of the year were necessarily included as gainfully occupied.

If the figures for 1950 as shown in column b are most nearly comparable with those for 1910 and 1930, then the proportions of women in the working force increased about 2 percentage points during these 40 years—from about 25 percent to about 27 percent. If we had assumed that women who worked part-time weeks in 1950 (but had worked in 27 weeks or more during the year) should have been excluded also, then the proportion in the working force would have been about 22 percent. This would imply a decrease of about 3 percentage points from 1910.

On the other hand, perhaps the data for 1950 in column c are most nearly comparable with those for 1910 and 1930. If so, then there was an increase of about 8 percentage points over the four decades. Note that the data in columns a and c lead to substantially the same results.

<sup>10</sup> The data for 1950 are from the Current Population Survey rather than from the 1950 Census of Population. These Survey figures contain an unknown amount of sampling variability, which may easily encompass 1 or 2 percentage points. Thus, in estimating the change which may have occurred since 1910, two problems arise: (a) making the data procedurally comparable, and (b) determining fairly precisely the percentage in 1950.

<sup>11</sup> The adjustment excluded such workers per se because most of them work at jobs which are substantially full time. In the case of unpaid family workers in agriculture, a different type of adjustment was made, as described subsequently (p. 563), because they typically work on an intermittent or part-time basis.



Thus, the range of estimates as to what might have happened between 1910 and 1950, if comparable data were available for the entire period, is as follows:

	Percent of women in the working force		Change, 1910 to 1950 (percentage points)
	1910	1950	
As reported.....	25.2	32.1	+6.9
Worked 27 weeks or more at full-time jobs <sup>1</sup> .....		22.0	-3.2
Worked 27 weeks or more at full- or part-time jobs <sup>1</sup> .....		27.1	+1.9
Worked 14 weeks or more at full- or part-time jobs <sup>1</sup> .....		33.3	+8.1

<sup>1</sup> Excluding unpaid family workers in nonagriculture.

One of the problems encountered in making the estimates presented in the preceding tabulation was related to the shift from agricultural to nonagricultural work which occurred during these 40 years. There are many more female unpaid family workers in agriculture than in nonagriculture; also, these unpaid family workers tend to be seasonal workers or to work but 2 or 3 days per week. In 1910, a much larger proportion of the gainfully occupied women (as reported by the Census) were engaged in agriculture than was so in 1950. Hence, it seems that in 1910 a large proportion of all women who were actually doing some kind of work leading to pay or profit were excluded because they did *not work regularly*. We tried to take this into account by omitting from the 1950 data certain categories of women who did not work throughout the year, as previously described.

*Women in Large Cities.* Another approach consists of comparing the working force participation rates for women living in the larger cities. Such a comparison circumvents the problem of agricultural workers, particularly the intermittent or part-time unpaid family workers.

The 1950 population census shows the labor force participation rates for all women (14 years of age and over) who lived in the central cities of urban areas with populations of (a) 3 million or more, (b) 1 million and over but less than 3 million, and (c) 250,000 and over but less than 1 million.<sup>12</sup> For these central cities, then, we computed the proportion of all women age 14 and over in 1910

who were reported as gainfully occupied. The rates for the two periods are shown in table 2.

### Changes Between 1950 and 1954

Little change seems to have occurred since 1950 in the participation of women in the working force. There may have been an increase of 1 or 2 percentage points, as suggested by the data in table 1, columns *a*, *b*, and *c*. If this increase did occur, most of it seems to have occurred between 1950 and 1951, possibly reflecting the Korean incident. Certainly, between 1951 and 1954 there is little change in any of the figures shown; the observed changes are probably within the range of sampling and enumerative variability.

### Effect of Age and Marital Status Trends

Since 1910, some changes have occurred in the age and marital composition of the female population of the United States. Since working force participation is related to age and marital status, it is desirable to ask how much change in working force participation would have occurred if age composition and marital status were held constant. The answer seems to be, briefly, that a slightly larger increase would have been apparent, were marital status and age composition held constant, than was observed otherwise.

The rates shown in columns *d* and *e* of table 1 were computed as follows. The distribution of

TABLE 2.—Percent of women age 14 and over in the working force in central cities of selected size urban areas, under various assumptions of comparability between the labor force and the gainfully occupied census data, 1910 and 1950.

Area population group (1950 census)	1910 <sup>1</sup>	1950		
		Worked at full- or part-time jobs <sup>2</sup>		
		In labor force, April 1950 <sup>3</sup>	27 weeks or more during the preceding year	14 weeks or more during the preceding year
		(a)	(b)	(c)
3 million or more.....	32.0	35.6	33.0	41.0
1 million and over, but less than 3 million.....	32.1	35.2	33.0	40.0
250,000 and over, but less than 1 million.....	31.0	35.6	33.0	41.0

<sup>1</sup> Estimated proportion of all women age 14 and over in 1910 who were reported as gainfully occupied.

<sup>2</sup> Excluding unpaid family workers in nonagriculture.

<sup>3</sup> As reported in the 1950 census; see text footnote 12.

<sup>12</sup> U. S. Bureau of the Census, U. S. Population Census: 1950, Special Report, P-E No. 5A, Characteristics by Size of Place, table 4 (pp. 38-42).

the female population age 14 and over, by age groups, and by "married" and "all other," were obtained from the censuses of 1910 and 1930; for 1950 and subsequently, "married, spouse present" and "all other" were used. The age-marital-status specific rates of 1950 (the proportion in given age and marital status groups who were in the labor force in 1950) were used as a standard. These rates were applied to the other years to eliminate the influence of changes in these two demographic variables.

In column *d*, the calculations were made on the assumption that data on persons who worked 27 weeks or more in the preceding year at full- or part-time jobs, excluding unpaid family workers in nonagriculture, are approximately comparable with the 1910 data. These calculations suggest an increase of 3 percentage points between 1910 and 1950, and another 3 points between 1950 and 1954, two-thirds of which occurred between 1950 and 1951. The total increase between 1910 and 1954 thus might amount to about 6 percentage points, or a 25-percent increase over 1910.

In column *e*, it was assumed that data on persons who worked 14 weeks or more in the preceding year at full- or part-time jobs, excluding unpaid family workers in nonagriculture, are approximately comparable with the 1910 data. These figures provide an increase of 9 percentage points between 1910 and 1950, and another 2 points between 1950 and 1954. The total increase between 1910 and 1954, hence, may amount to 11 points, or just short of a 50-percent increase over the 1910 working force participation rate.

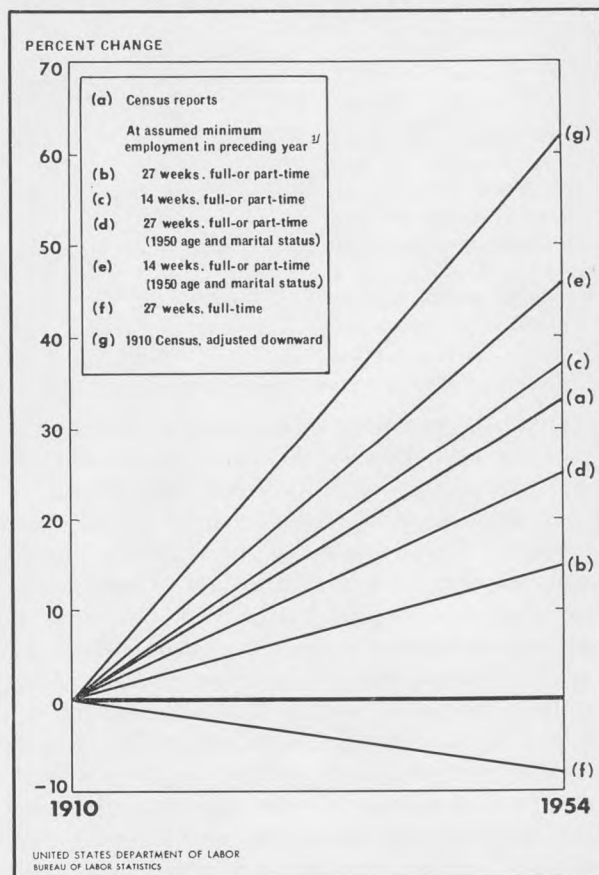
### Range of Estimated Changes, 1910-54

From the various estimates we can only conclude that if there has been an increase in the working force participation of women, this increase is smaller than has been previously imagined. The estimates are plotted in chart 2.

Between 1910 and 1954, the minimum estimate suggests that there might have been an actual decrease in the working force participation of women (line *f*). On the other hand, the maximum increase which our calculations provide is about 46 percent (line *e*).

If we use the numbers as reported in the 1910 census and in the April 1954 Current Population

Chart 2. Changes in Percent of Women Age 14 and Over in the Working Force, 1910-54



<sup>1</sup> Excluding unpaid family workers in nonagriculture.

Survey, we obtain an increase of about 33 percent (line *a*). However, if we adjust the much maligned 1910 census <sup>13</sup> (as has been done by students) and compare it with the April 1954 labor force figures, we obtain the maximum increase—62 percent (line *g*).

Finally, it can be argued that the data from the Current Population Survey should not be compared with data from a decennial census, since the CPS always seems to show more women in the labor force than does the decennial census. Following this line of reasoning, we should have compared the 1910 and 1950 census results. According to the 1950 census, 29.0 percent of the women 14 years and over were in the labor force,

<sup>13</sup> The 1910 rate was adjusted by straight-line interpolation between 1900 and 1920. This provided the estimate that 21.5 percent of the women age 14 and over were gainfully occupied in 1910.

as compared with 32.1 percent reported by the CPS. Hence, direct comparison of the 1910 and 1950 censuses (without any adjustment) reveals an increase of only 15 percent in the working force participation of women. In short, by comparing the 1910 census with the CPS data for 1950 and following years, we have probably exaggerated any increase which might have occurred.

### Implications

Various projections have been made of the participation of women in the Nation's working force in future years,<sup>14</sup> all based on analysis of past events and changes. To the extent that the increase in the participation of women in the working force in the past may have been overestimated, future projections may also be overestimated.

Future research may, it is conceivable, prove that at the beginning of the 20th century as large a proportion of women were engaged in earning pay or profit (or aiding their families in activities which resulted in family profits) as in mid-century. However, it is probable that at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th, many more women were carrying on working force activities without leaving their homes; there was considerable home industry at that time in the apparel and other industries, as well as relatively many more small family farms. Since then, women have left the home to work outside; by the mid-20th century, home needlework and related home industries had almost disappeared, and there had been a great diminution in agricultural work.

The apparent increases in the proportion of women taking jobs outside the home have undoubtedly been related to decreases in the birth-rate. But the relationship between these two variables is probably more complex than a comparison of the rates would suggest. The most

important factor may be the age at which women complete their family formation rather than the ultimate size of the family. If women continue to have children until age 35 or even later, then they are close to 40 years of age before they are free to enter (or reenter) the working force. By this age, they are almost "older workers" and employers tend to be willing to hire them only if no other applicants are available.

However, if women complete their family formation by the late twenties, then they can enter (or reenter) the working force in the early thirties, at which age they are more acceptable to employers. Thus, even without any decrease in the ultimate size of the family, a lowering of the age at which family formation is completed may result in an increase in the proportion of women who leave the home for outside jobs. There is some evidence to suggest that in the United States the age at which women have completed their child-bearing has decreased significantly over the last generation or so. This point has never been adequately investigated, however, to the best of knowledge.

Finally, it may be advisable to reinvestigate other historical trends in the American working force, using the labor force data derived from "work experience in the past year" for comparison with earlier data on the gainfully occupied. The year 1910 may be the earliest starting point for an analysis of women in the working force. For analyzing historical trends among men, however, prior censuses may possibly be used.

—A. J. JAFFE

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<sup>14</sup> See, for example, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-50, No. 42, A Projected Growth of the Labor Force in the United States Under Conditions of High Employment: 1950 to 1975. Released December 10, 1952. The author has suggested that 1950-75 projections might be recalculated to ascertain the effect of adjusting the 1920 rates upward.

## Comments on the Analysis of Working Force Trends for Women

### I. Basic Assumptions

THE CONTENTION by A. J. Jaffe, in the preceding article, that the increase in labor force participation rates of women since the early part of the 20th century may have been much smaller than is generally believed, rests upon two points which he has not made very convincingly. His first point was that examination of historical trends should begin with the Census data for 1910 rather than for 1890, 1900, or 1920, on the grounds that the 1910 census is the earliest census "which provides data almost comparable in coverage with labor force data for 1940 and following years." The second point advanced was that certain groups of women workers, particularly the intermittent and part-time workers and unpaid family workers, were probably omitted from the 1910 census, and that, for comparability, the labor force data for later years should be adjusted to exclude part-year workers.

Dr. Jaffe based his arguments almost entirely on examination of the 1910 "Instructions to Enumerators" and his interpretation of the weight given by enumerators to specific wording in those instructions. The number of women gainful workers, as shown in Census data, was high in 1910 compared with 1890, 1900, and 1920. Most students have concluded that this resulted from the emphasis in 1910 instruction 144 on reporting "The occupation, if any, followed by a child, of any age, or by a woman . . .," and also from instruction 154. This was the point of view at the time the 1910 census results were published. Dr. Jaffe has ignored the discussion presented in the 1910 census on the reasons why the results were "an anomaly." This was also the position for which statistical evidence was offered by Dr. Alba M. Edwards<sup>1</sup> and others—evidence based on analyses of detailed data on farmworkers in

the various States and comparisons with farm population trends. Dr. Jaffe has not refuted this evidence. He simply states his belief that instruction 144 provided better coverage than was obtained in other censuses prior to 1940, and that instructions 153 and 154 had been interpreted to exclude women who worked only part of the year.

There is a basic inconsistency between his interpretations of the effects of instruction 144 and those of instructions 153 and 154. The additional women workers reported in the 1910 census, compared with 1890 and 1900, resulted, this writer affirms, from the emphasis on making an entry for the trade or profession followed by each person, regardless of age or sex. Presumably, an occupation pursued on a full-time, full-year basis would have been reported under any instructions. Therefore, the additional coverage must have been the more complete reporting of women and children who were working intermittently or part time. But Dr. Jaffe believes that women who worked intermittently or part time in nonagriculture and agriculture were excluded because the word *regularly* was used in instructions 153 and 154. If part-year and part-time workers were excluded from the 1910 data, as Dr. Jaffe contends, then the count of women could not have been so much greater in 1910 than in 1890 and 1900. In other words, the two points which are the keystones of Dr. Jaffe's argument are not consistent: If the coverage was better, it probably resulted from picking up the marginal, intermittent and part-time workers—yet Dr. Jaffe says they were excluded. Therefore, there is no basis for adjusting current data to exclude women who worked only part of the year. In fact, one could make a good case for the thesis that current data on all women who had any work experience during the year are more comparable with 1910 data.

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<sup>1</sup> See footnote 2, p. 559.

## II. Conclusions

IN HIS ARTICLE, A. J. Jaffe has made a valuable contribution in calling attention to the advantages of using work experience data for analyzing long-term labor force trends, as well as to the wisdom of concentrating not merely on overall trends alone but on the urban data as well. Analysis of his materials leads to an interesting inference—namely, that students of manpower have seriously understated (not overstated, as he concludes) the increasing role of women in the labor force. Two main conclusions may be drawn from his study.

1. According to his estimates, the percent of women in the labor force either rose or fell from 1910 to 1950. (Of the three alternatives he outlines on p. 563, one indicates a rise of 8.1 points, or more than the amount reported in Census data; one indicates a rise of 1.9 points; and one suggests a fall of 3.2 points.) He warns the reader not to assume that any one of these alternatives is more likely than the other, noting only that the figures represent “the range of estimates as to what might have happened between 1910 and 1950, if comparable data were available for the entire period.” It is something of a giant step from this statement to his conclusion that “if there has been an increase in the working force participation of women, this increase is smaller than has been previously imagined” (p. 564).

2. Dr. Jaffe may be overstating the gain in worker rates for women in recent years, relative to that in earlier years, in some of his alternatives. His analysis does not include figures for 1940, but they are readily available in the census volumes.<sup>1</sup> By using them, we find his alternative (b), as shown in table 1 (p. 562), indicating a decline of 3 points from 1910 to 1940 followed by a rise of 5 points to 1950 and still further gains since then. His alternative (c) also indicates a fall for the early period, followed by a 9-point rise from 1940 to 1950.<sup>2</sup>

As a final point, one must express gratitude for Dr. Jaffe's useful tabulation of urban work rates in 1910, for it provides a sounder basis for understanding, and for labor force projection, than do the distorted data of the 1910 census enumeration. (One assumes as a *jeu d'esprit* his suggestion that a careful reading of the 1910 “Instructions to Enumerators” demonstrates the comparability of the 1910 and later reports. Miss Cooper's discussion of the contradictory inferences to be drawn from reading these instructions seems to be as compelling as it is cogent. Experience with labor force counts in 1945, 1950, and 1953 indicates that changes in questions, changes in enumerative procedures, or even changes in the sample of enumerators alone produce sizable variations in labor force counts. This experience has demonstrated that merely by taking thought of the census instructions, one cannot add a cubit to the accuracy with which we measure enumerator response—particularly, as Miss Cooper points out, when the instructions lead in two directions at once.) A look at the agricultural component of the gainful worker totals in 1910 turns up a host of improbabilities—as, for example, that the number of nonwhite female agricultural workers in Mississippi numbered 209,000 in comparison with 112,000 in 1900, 111,000 in 1920; and 119,000 in 1930. Since Dr. Jaffe accepts the 1930 figures as more or less comparable with 1910, it is clear that the published total data report a quite unreasonable 1910–30 change. In the face of such incomparabilities, the provision of detailed urban data by Dr. Jaffe is a real help to the analyst.

—STANLEY LEBERGOTT  
U. S. Bureau of the Budget

<sup>1</sup> U. S. Census of Population: 1940, Employment and Personal Characteristics (tables 1 and 3I).

<sup>2</sup> These estimates accept Dr. Jaffe's procedure of directly comparing decennial census totals with those from the Current Population Survey reports for recent years. Actually the noncomparability between these sources is great, as a systematic presentation of data from both sources would indicate, thus casting doubt on any direct comparison between 1910 census and 1950–54 CPS data.

## Relative Importance of Consumer Price Index Components

EACH YEAR the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes the relative importance of each commodity and service in the calculation of the Consumer Price Index (i. e., percentage distribution of index value weights). Table 1 illustrates the calculation of group relative importance, using only published data. Column 5 of that table summarizes the figures calculated by the Bureau and indicates how closely users may approximate the official figures which are presented in table 2 for December 1955.<sup>1</sup>

### Significance of Relative Importance Changes

The changes in relative importance indicate how urban families of wage earners and clerical workers would allocate their expenditures, *if they still bought the same qualities and quantities of goods and services as they did in the year ending June 30, 1952*. They do *not* reflect changes in expenditure patterns as a result of rising incomes, changes in consumer preferences, or migration among cities. However, such factors usually change so slowly that the index "market basket" remains a good approximation of actual consumer expenditures for some years. When it becomes clear that the "market basket" is not representative, the value weights must be adjusted or a new set of weights derived and a new weight-base period introduced.<sup>2</sup>

Within this frame of reference, the analysis of changes in the relative importance of items and groups of items provides indications of the effects of price change on expenditure patterns.

During the 3 years December 1952 to December 1955, the index of all items remained extraordinarily stable, moving within a range of 2 index points, i. e., between 113.4 and 115.4. However, there were sharp differences in both the direction and the rate of price change of index components over that period. (See column 2 of table 1.) Four of the 8 major index groups reflected lower prices; the other 4, higher prices. The divergence between the price changes for food (-3.8 percent) and housing (+3.8 percent) is particularly important because each represents almost a third of the total value weight for the

TABLE 1.—Example of calculation of relative importance of major groups in the CPI, December 1955

Group	Relative importance, December 1952 <sup>1</sup> (percent)	Relative of price change, December 1955 <sup>2</sup> (December 1952=100)	Product: columns (1)×(2)	Relative importance	
				December 1955 (products ÷ 2 products) (percent)	December 1955 <sup>3</sup> (percent)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Food.....	29.84	96.22	28.7120	28.54	28.55
Housing.....	32.18	103.78	33.3964	33.20	33.18
Apparel.....	9.42	99.62	9.3842	9.33	9.32
Transportation.....	11.33	98.76	11.1895	11.12	11.13
Medical care.....	4.78	109.14	5.2169	5.19	5.19
Personal care.....	2.12	104.80	2.2218	2.21	2.21
Reading and recreation.....	5.32	98.89	5.2609	5.23	5.23
Other goods and services.....	5.01	104.06	5.2134	5.18	5.19
All items.....	100.00	100.53	100.5951	100.00	100.00

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1955 (p. 444) for the December 1952 relative importance.

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, February 1956 (p. 253) for December 1952 and December 1955 indexes from which relatives were calculated.

<sup>3</sup> Official relative importance as calculated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (table 2).

index. The relative importance figures reflect these changes almost directly. Food dropped from 29.84 to 28.55; housing rose from 32.18 to 33.18.

It is not known whether the proportion of urban consumer expenditures allocated to food and housing changed in the same way and in the same degree. With substantial increases in real wages, larger supplies of goods available for civilian consumption, and other changes in the economy, the average city family may now spend more for food, for example, both in actual dollars and in proportion to the family budget. They may and probably do buy better qualities and larger quantities, but these changes are excluded as rigidly as possible from the index calculation.

Differing degrees of price change in the same direction similarly affect relative importance; e. g., both the price relative and the relative importance rose about twice as much for medical care as for "other goods and services." Again these shifts do not prove that corresponding changes took place in actual urban consumer expenditures; on the other hand, given a greater margin between real disposable income and expenditures required for basic

<sup>1</sup> For complete descriptions of the procedures of calculation and for the relative importance figures for recent years, see Monthly Labor Review, August 1954 (p. 891) and April 1955 (p. 444).

<sup>2</sup> Weight-base periods are the time spans to which the value weights (and the quantities and qualities implicit therein) relate, as opposed to the base period (the time span used as a uniform reference point for current indexes). For example, the current weight-base period is 1951-52; the base period is 1947-49, i. e., the average of prices in the years 1947, 1948, and 1949 equals 100.

needs, the average consumer may now devote a larger proportion of his expenditures to medical care.

Greater caution is necessary in interpreting changes in the relative importance of individual items. For example, the relative importance of television sets to all items dropped 14 percent. However, family expenditures for this commodity almost certainly increased as TV stations opened in more cities and as greater disposable income broadened effective demand.

Any attempt to evaluate the significance of changes in relative importance requires an overall

appraisal, as well as detailed analysis of individual components. Essentially, the December 1955 relative importance reflects much the same pattern of expenditures as the December 1952 figures. The apparent decline from 29.8 to 28.5 percent of the consumer dollar spent for food is a far cry from a revolutionary change in consumer habits, and the proportion of average family expenditures used to purchase food almost certainly approximates the relative importance of food in the Consumer Price Index.

—JOSEPH A. CLORETY, Jr.

Division of Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE 2.—List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the major groups of items and in the all-items index, December 1955<sup>1</sup>

Item	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total	Item	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total
FOOD.....	28.55	100.00	Food at home—Continued		
Food at home.....	23.82	83.44	Fruits and vegetables—Continued		
Cereals and bakery products.....	3.23	11.90	Canned fruits.....	0.58	2.04
Cereals.....	1.01	3.53	Orange juice.....	.22	.78
Flour, white.....	.56	1.95	Peaches.....	.17	.61
Biscuit mix.....	.15	.53	Pineapple, sliced.....	.10	.35
Corn flakes.....	.10	.34	Fruit cocktail.....	.09	.30
Rolled oats.....	.08	.27	Canned vegetables.....	.61	2.14
Corn meal.....	.04	.15	Corn.....	.13	.44
Rice.....	.08	.29	Peas.....	.16	.56
Bakery products.....	2.22	7.77	Tomatoes.....	.19	.67
Bread, white.....	1.57	5.50	Strained baby food.....	.13	.47
Soda crackers.....	.15	.54	Frozen fruits.....	.14	.48
Vanilla cookies.....	.50	1.73	Orange juice concentrate.....	.11	.38
Meats, poultry, and fish.....	6.40	22.43	Strawberries.....	.03	.10
Beef.....	1.71	6.00	Frozen vegetables.....	.14	.48
Round steak.....	.75	2.61	Peas.....	.09	.30
Chuck roast.....	.40	1.42	Green beans.....	.05	.18
Rib roast.....	.14	.50	Dried fruits and vegetables.....	.18	.65
Hamburger.....	.42	1.47	Prunes.....	.09	.32
Veal cutlets.....	.18	.63	Beans.....	.09	.33
Pork.....	2.01	7.05	Other foods at home.....	5.90	20.65
Pork chops.....	.69	2.41	Partially prepared foods.....	.53	1.84
Smoked ham.....	.58	2.03	Vegetable soup.....	.37	1.29
Bacon.....	.74	2.61	Beans with pork.....	.16	.55
Lamb, leg.....	.16	.57	Condiments and sauces.....	.33	1.17
Other meats.....	.85	3.00	Sweet pickles.....	.23	.82
Frankfurters.....	.63	2.22	Tomato catsup.....	.10	.35
Canned luncheon meat.....	.22	.78	Nonalcoholic beverages.....	1.69	5.92
Poultry: Frying chickens.....	.94	3.25	Coffee.....	1.17	4.12
Fish.....	.55	1.93	Tea.....	.15	.52
Fresh and frozen fin fish.....	.28	1.00	Cola drinks.....	.37	1.28
Canned salmon.....	.10	.34	Fats and oils.....	.92	3.20
Canned tuna.....	.17	.59	Margarine.....	.23	.80
Dairy products.....	3.97	13.92	Lard.....	.10	.35
Butter.....	.43	1.51	Vegetable shortening.....	.30	1.05
Cheese, American process.....	.49	1.70	Salad dressing.....	.18	.62
Milk, fresh (delivered).....	1.23	4.34	Peanut butter.....	.11	.38
Milk, fresh (grocery).....	1.23	4.33	Sugar and sweets.....	.92	3.18
Milk, evaporated.....	.27	.93	Sugar, white.....	.38	1.32
Ice cream.....	.32	1.11	Corn sirup.....	.13	.44
Fruits and vegetables.....	4.32	15.14	Grape jelly.....	.14	.48
Fresh fruits.....	1.38	4.84	Chocolate bar.....	.27	.94
Oranges.....	.40	1.35	Eggs, fresh.....	1.41	4.97
Lemons.....	.05	.17	Miscellaneous: Flavored gelatin dessert.....	.10	.37
Grapefruit.....	.06	.22	Food away from home: Restaurant meals.....	4.73	16.56
Apples.....	.31	1.08			
Bananas.....	.23	.82	HOUSING.....	33.18	100.00
Peaches.....	.10	.37	Residential rents.....	5.89	17.76
Grapes.....	.07	.26	Other shelter.....	12.45	37.54
Strawberries.....	.06	.22	Housing away from home <sup>2</sup> .....	.40	1.21
Watermelons.....	.10	.35	Homeowner expenditures.....	9.00	27.13
Fresh vegetables.....	1.29	4.51	Sale prices of homes.....	6.08	18.33
Potatoes.....	.37	1.30	Real estate taxes.....	1.08	3.26
Sweet potatoes.....	.05	.17	Mortgage interest rates.....	1.64	4.93
Green beans.....	.11	.39	Property insurance rates.....	.20	.61
Cabbage.....	.05	.17	Repairs and maintenance.....	3.05	9.20
Carrots.....	.11	.39	Repainting garage.....	.16	.48
Onions.....	.09	.30	Exterior house paint.....	.26	.79
Tomatoes.....	.22	.77	Repainting dining room.....	.29	.87
Celery.....	.10	.35	Paint brush.....	.30	.90
Lettuce.....	.19	.67	Reshingling house roof.....	.31	.94

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 2.—List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the major groups of items and in the all-items index, December 1955<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Item	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total	Item	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total
Other shelter—Continued			Men's and boys' apparel—Continued		
Repairs and maintenance—Continued			Boys' apparel	0.45	4.84
Replacing hot water heater	0.78	2.36	Suits, wool	.13	1.25
Kitchen cabinet sink	.13	.40	Jackets, rayon	.05	.57
Sink faucet	.33	1.00	Slacks	.04	.47
Refinishing dining room floor	.18	.54	Dungarees, blue denim	.09	.99
Porch flooring	.31	.92	Shirts, sport, woven	.10	1.09
Gas and electricity	2.03	6.11	Undershorts, knit	.04	.47
Gas, residential heating	.36	1.08	Women's and girls' apparel	4.08	43.80
Gas, other than residential heating	.65	1.95	Women's apparel	3.40	36.54
Electricity	1.02	3.08	Coats, heavyweight wool	.54	5.74
Solid fuels and fuel oil	1.36	4.10	Coats, lightweight wool	.19	1.99
Anthracite	.24	.73	Coats, fur	.09	1.00
Bituminous coal	.53	1.59	Suits, wool	.29	3.11
Briquets	(2)	.01	Suits, rayon	.11	1.13
Wood and prestologs	.02	.06	Dresses, wool	.11	1.13
Fuel oil	.52	1.57	Dresses, rayon	.43	4.62
Range oil	.05	.14	Dresses, cotton, street	.23	2.48
Housefurnishings	6.13	18.46	Housedresses	.14	1.55
Textile housefurnishings	.75	2.27	Skirts, rayon	.10	1.08
Sheets	.19	.58	Blouses, rayon	.15	1.65
Blankets	.09	.27	Slips, nylon tricot	.08	.81
Bedspreads, cotton	.08	.25	Slips, rayon	.14	1.51
Towels	.07	.20	Panties, rayon	.12	1.33
Drapery fabrics, cotton	.17	.50	Girdles	.15	1.66
Curtains, cotton and rayon	.15	.47	Nightgowns, rayon, cotton	.13	1.41
Floor coverings	.55	1.64	Stockings, nylon	.40	4.34
Rugs, wool, axminster, and broadloom	.36	1.08	Girls' apparel	.68	7.26
Rugs, cotton, scatter	.06	.17	Coats	.18	2.04
Rugs, felt base	.13	.39	Dresses, cotton	.14	1.51
Furniture	1.72	5.16	Skirts, wool	.08	.83
Living room suites	.52	1.56	Sweaters, cardigan, wool	.08	.81
Dinette sets, wood	.14	.42	Panties	.12	1.25
Dinette sets, chrome	.18	.54	Anklets	.08	.82
Bedroom suites	.49	1.47	Footwear	1.50	16.05
Sofa beds	.17	.50	Men's	.47	5.09
Mattresses, innerspring	.22	.67	Oxfords	.32	3.45
Major household appliances	2.11	6.37	Work shoes	.15	1.64
Refrigerator, electric	.76	2.30	Women's	.55	5.87
Cookstoves	.48	1.45	Oxfords and pumps, street	.38	4.10
Washing machines, electric	.49	1.47	Play shoes	.17	1.77
Vacuum cleaners, electric	.21	.63	Children's: Oxfords	.33	3.50
Sewing machines, electric	.17	.52	Shoe repairs, men's and women's	.15	1.59
Small household appliances: Toasters, electric	.19	.57	Other apparel	.80	8.57
Housewares	.49	1.48	Diapers	.17	1.86
Dinnerware, 53-piece set	.19	.57	Yard goods	.17	1.83
Saucepans, aluminum	.30	.91	Cotton	.13	1.43
Miscellaneous	.32	.97	Rayon	.04	.40
Napkins, paper	.04	.12	Miscellaneous <sup>2</sup>	.46	4.88
Toilet tissue	.21	.62	TRANSPORTATION	11.13	100.00
Electric light bulbs	.07	.23	Private	9.67	86.85
Household operation	5.32	16.03	New cars	2.85	25.59
Laundry soap and detergents	.64	1.92	Used cars	1.46	13.12
Dry cleaning	1.26	3.80	Auto repairs	1.19	10.66
Laundry service	.72	2.18	Tires	.35	3.14
Automatic laundry service	.09	.28	Gasoline	2.40	21.58
Domestic service	.56	1.69	Motor oil	.22	1.95
Telephone rates	1.09	3.27	Auto insurance	.90	8.11
Residential water rates	.37	1.12	Registration and license fees	.30	2.70
Postage	.26	.78	Public	1.46	13.15
Tools <sup>2</sup>	.33	.99	Streetcar and bus fares	1.18	10.63
APPAREL	9.32	100.00	Railroad fares	.28	2.52
Men's and boys' apparel	2.94	31.58	MEDICAL CARE	5.19	100.00
Men's apparel	2.49	26.74	Physician	1.66	31.97
Topcoats	.22	2.41	Office visit	.73	14.04
Jackets	.12	1.33	Home visit	.75	14.40
Sweaters	.06	.60	Obstetrical care	.18	3.53
Suits, heavy wool	.48	5.05	Surgeon: Appendectomy	.17	3.23
Suits, light wool	.07	.76	Specialist: Tonsillectomy	.09	1.70
Suits, rayon	.09	1.02	Dentist	.85	16.38
Slacks, wool	.15	1.64	Filling	.68	13.11
Slacks, rayon	.05	.55	Extraction	.17	3.27
Trousers, work	.21	2.23	Optometrist: Eyeglasses, complete	.27	5.26
Dungarees, blue denim	.13	1.39	Hospital rates	.22	4.36
Gloves, work	.04	.48	Men's pay ward	.07	1.40
Shirts, work	.08	.86	Room	.15	2.96
Shirts, sport	.10	1.07	Group hospitalization	1.12	21.54
Shirts, business	.19	2.04	Prescriptions and drugs	.81	15.56
Shorts, cotton	.05	.53	Prescriptions, narcotics and nonnarcotics	.28	5.49
Undershirts, knit	.17	1.78	Penicillin tablets	.08	1.49
Pajamas	.06	.62			
Socks, cotton	.22	2.38			

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE 2.—List of items priced for the Consumer Price Index and their relative importance in the major groups of items and in the all-items index, December 1955 <sup>1</sup>—Continued

Item	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total	Item	Percent of all items total	Percent of major group total
Prescriptions and drugs—Continued			READING AND RECREATION.....	5.23	100.00
Multiple vitamin concentrates.....	0.20	3.77	Radios, table model.....	.35	6.63
Aspirin.....	.18	3.53	Television sets.....	.80	15.27
Milk of magnesia.....	.07	1.28	Television repairs.....	.04	.84
PERSONAL CARE.....	2.21	100.00	Motion picture admissions.....	1.61	30.87
Men's haircuts.....	.70	31.38	Adult.....	1.27	24.36
Permanent wave.....	.13	5.85	Child.....	.34	6.51
Shampoo and waveset.....	.19	8.65	Toys.....	.28	5.34
Toilet soap.....	.22	9.88	Sporting goods.....	1.16	22.08
Cleansing tissue.....	.12	5.26	Newspapers.....	.99	18.97
Toothpaste.....	.20	9.28	OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES.....	5.19	100.00
Shampoo, liquid.....	.11	5.00	Cigarettes.....	1.84	35.28
Shaving cream.....	.06	2.89	Cigars.....	.14	2.70
Home permanent refill.....	.05	2.43	Beer.....	1.45	27.90
Face powder.....	.11	5.13	Whiskey.....	.93	17.85
Face cream.....	.12	5.34	Miscellaneous <sup>2</sup> <sup>4</sup> .....	.83	16.27
Razor blades.....	.14	6.24			
Sanitary napkins.....	.06	2.67			

<sup>1</sup> In addition to changes brought about by different rates of price change, the relative importance figures for December 1955 reflect reallocation of weights for the items listed below for which pricing and separate weights were discontinued in 1955:

*Weight reallocated to—*

Tablecloth.....	All textile housefurnishings
Bedspring.....	Mattress
Broom.....	Housewares and miscellaneous housefurnishings
Ice.....	All household operation
Men's rayon socks.....	Men's cotton socks
Men's felt hats.....	All men's apparel
Women's fur-trimmed coats.....	Women's plain coats

*Weight reallocated to—*

Women's wool skirts and cotton shorts.....	All women's dresses, skirts, and blouses
Women's wool sweaters.....	All women's coats, suits, and jackets
Women's brassieres.....	All women's slips, panties, girdles, and nightgowns
Women's gloves and handbags.....	All women's apparel
Men's rubbers.....	All shoes
Parking and taxicab fares.....	All transportation

<sup>2</sup> Not actually priced; imputed to another priced item or group of items.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.005 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Such as legal and burial services and banking fees.

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases<sup>1</sup>

## Labor Relations

*Registration of Union Officers.* The Supreme Court of the United States held<sup>2</sup> that, during an unfair labor practice hearing, an employer could contest compliance with registration requirements of the National Labor Relations Act by union officers. The decision further stated that the National Labor Relations Board could properly define a union officer as "any person occupying a position identified as an office in the constitution of the labor organization."

Section 9(h) of the act provides that the Board may not issue a complaint based on a union's unfair labor practice charges unless each officer of the local union and the national or international with which it is affiliated has filed a non-Communist affidavit with the Board. The affidavit must be filed either at the time that the complaint is filed or within 12 months before that date.

The Court, in *NLRB v. Highland Park Manufacturing Co.*,<sup>3</sup> had ruled that, in an unfair labor practice hearing, an employer could litigate the question of whether the complaining union's officer had filed the required affidavit. The Board construed that decision as applicable to cases where the "employer seeks to question only the *fact* of compliance, as distinguished from the *necessity* of compliance." Therefore, it had continued to refuse to allow employers to raise the question in unfair labor practice hearings. The Court refused to accept the NLRB interpretation because the Board's theory ". . . would make of law too thin a dialectic enterprise."

The Court also held that the Board had properly interpreted section 9(h) to mean that only those persons occupying positions identified as officers in a union's constitution had to file the required affidavits. It found that this conclusion could be supported on either of two grounds. First, since the act itself did not define "officer," the

word should be given the meaning ordinary men would give it. This, the Board had done. Second, if the word had a technical meaning in labor relations, then the courts should defer to the Board's expertness in labor matters so long as its interpretation of the act was reasonable.

*Strike Over Railway Union's Grievance, No. 1.* The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit held<sup>4</sup> that the Norris-LaGuardia Act's ban on injunctions in labor disputes did not prevent a Federal court from enjoining a railway labor union's threatened strike to force the settlement of grievance disputes through collective bargaining.

The union had presented the grievances to the railroad in accordance with the Railway Labor Act, as amended, and was dissatisfied with the railroad's settlement of the grievances. It therefore threatened to strike in order to compel the railroad to settle through collective bargaining. The court held that the 1934 amendments to the Railway Labor Act required the union to appeal to the National Railroad Adjustment Board if it was not satisfied with the railroad's settlement of the grievances. Accordingly, the court ruled that a strike by the union over these grievances would be illegal.

The court then stated that since the threatened strike would be illegal, it could be enjoined unless the Norris-LaGuardia Act's ban on injunctions by Federal courts in labor disputes applied in this case. Though the court found that the Norris-LaGuardia Act of 1932 appeared to forbid an injunction against this threatened strike, it pointed out that the 1934 amendments to the Railway Labor Act made this strike illegal. The court reasoned that an injunction against the strike was the only way in which it could make the amendments effective. Therefore, the court concluded that the amendments had necessarily repealed by implication any provisions of the Norris-

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> *NLRB v. Coca-Cola Bottling Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Feb. 27, 1956).

<sup>3</sup> 341 U. S. 322 (1951).

<sup>4</sup> *Chicago River RR. v. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen* (C. A. 7. Feb. 6, 1956).

LaGuardia Act which would prevent a Federal court from enjoining a strike over grievances in the railroad industry.

*Strike Over Railway Union's Grievance, No. 2.* The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit held<sup>5</sup> that the Norris-LaGuardia Act prevented a Federal court from enjoining a union's threatened strike against a railroad in order to preserve the status quo between the union and the railroad while a grievance dispute between the two was pending before the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

The grievance had arisen out of a dispute over the effect of an arbitrator's award known as the Cheney decision. In an earlier suit concerning this grievance, the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia had held<sup>6</sup> that the National Railroad Adjustment Board had exclusive jurisdiction to settle the grievance. The railroad had then submitted the grievance to that Board, but the union, in order to force the railroad to bargain with it for a settlement of the controversy, threatened to strike. Thereupon, the railroad requested a Federal district court to enjoin the strike in order to preserve the status quo while the dispute was pending before the Board. The injunction was granted.

The court of appeals, reversing the decision of the district court, held that this grievance was a labor dispute as defined in the Norris-LaGuardia Act. That act had withdrawn a Federal court's power to issue an injunction in a case involving a labor dispute except in exceptional situations, and this case did not involve one of those exceptional situations. The court said that the Railway Labor Act had not repealed the Norris-LaGuardia Act either specifically or by implication. Therefore, a Federal court had no power to enjoin a union from striking against a railroad over a grievance dispute. Because of that, the court found it unnecessary to decide whether the strike over a grievance would violate the Railway Labor Act. It stated further that the latter act did not make it mandatory for a grievance dispute to be presented to the board for settlement when

the parties had not reached an agreement. Instead, the dispute could be handled by means of voluntary bargaining.

One judge dissented. He found that a conflict existed between the provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and the Railway Labor Act in this case. The former was a statute of general application whereas the latter was specifically intended to regulate relations between railroads and unions. Hence, the Railway Labor Act should be applied in this case. The threatened strike over a grievance would violate the Railway Labor Act since that act, in his view, required the presentation of a grievance to the adjustment board when the parties could not settle it. A union could thwart the board's consideration or determination of the dispute by striking, and therefore such a strike should be enjoined in order to make the statutory procedures for settling such disputes effective.

*Protection of Unfair Labor Practice Strikers.* The Supreme Court of the United States held<sup>7</sup> that employees who struck because of their employer's unfair labor practices did not lose their protection under the NLRA even though their contract contained a no-strike clause and the strike occurred during the statutory 60-day "cooling off" period following a contract reopening notice.

The employer had encouraged his employees to join a union other than one which had been certified as bargaining agent by the Board. Then the certified union notified the employer of its desire to modify the contract. During the 60-day "cooling off" period required by the statute after the reopening notice, the employer discharged one employee for his activities in support of the certified union and a strike resulted. The contract contained a clause in which the union agreed not to engage "in any strike" during the life of the agreement; the employer refused to return the strikers to their jobs after their unconditional offer to return. The Board ordered the employer to reinstate the strikers with back pay.

In allowing the Board's order to be enforced, the Supreme Court unanimously held that the no-strike clause in the contract did not cause the strikers to lose their rights under the act. The clause was regarded as applying to strikes over

<sup>5</sup> *Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen v. Central of Georgia Railway Co.* (C. A. 5, Feb. 10, 1956).

<sup>6</sup> *Central of Georgia Railway Co. v. Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen*, 85 S. E. 2d 413 (Ga. Sup. Ct., 1955).

<sup>7</sup> *Mastro Plastics Corp. v. NLRB* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Feb. 27, 1956).

economic relationships and not to strikes caused by the employer's unfair labor practices. The Court added that even if the employees could waive their right to strike because of the employer's unfair practices, such a waiver could not be inferred from the no-strike clause in this contract.

A majority of the Court also held that the employees did not lose their protection under the act because they engaged in an unfair labor practice strike during the 60-day "cooling off" period required by section 8 (d) (4) of the act, despite the provision that employees who strike during such periods lose their status as "employees" under the act. The Court found that the section applied to economic strikes intended to terminate or modify a contract during the 60-day period. If it was designed or intended to apply to strikes caused by an employer's unfair labor practices, the employees would lose ". . . their most effective weapon at a time when their need for it is obvious."

Three Justices dissented on the interpretation of section 8(d)(4) in this case. They found that it did apply to employees who engaged in unfair labor practice strikes during the "cooling off" period. Employees who engaged in economic strikes during the period would lose the act's protection even in the absence of the provision in section 8(d)(4) that any employee loses the act's protection if he engages in a strike during the period. Therefore, they said that the provision would be merely "an idle collection of words" without any significance if it did not apply to unfair labor practice strikes.

*Wearing of "Scab" Buttons.* The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit held<sup>8</sup> that the word "scab" tends to have such an inherently disruptive influence on labor relations that an employer was justified in suspending employees for wearing buttons displaying the word during a union-membership campaign in the plant.

In a drive to get new members in the employer's plant, union members wore buttons bearing various legends, including one stating: "Don't Be A Scab." The employer suspended the employees who wore the "scab" buttons after they refused to remove them because he believed that such use of the word might cause a disruption in discipline

and production at the plant. However, he did not object to the wearing of the other buttons.

The court did not agree with the NLRB finding that the employer had unlawfully interfered with his employees' rights under the National Labor Relations Act. Instead, it held that the word "scab" when "applied to one embraced in a labor group, bears an inescapable connotation of opprobriousness and vileness commonly recognized by all members of modern American society." Hence, the employer had reasonably anticipated a disturbance as a result of the use of the word, and he did not have to wait for such a disturbance to occur before he could ban the buttons. The court found that this case involved such special circumstances that the employer was justified in partially curtailing the right of his employees to organize.

*Unlawful Lockout by Employer Group.* The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit held<sup>9</sup> that the National Labor Relations Board had exceeded its power in holding that, even in the absence of economic hardship, a strike against one employer in a multiemployer bargaining group justified a lockout of the employees of the other employers in the group.

A truckdrivers' union had been bargaining for many years with a group of employers rather than with the individual employers. An impasse was reached in bargaining for a new agreement, and the union called a strike of the truckdrivers of one of the employers. The other employers in the group immediately locked out their truckdrivers in retaliation. After a new contract was signed, the union filed unfair labor practice charges with the Board. Finding no violation of the act, the Board held that the strike against the single employer constituted a threat of a strike against all of the other employers in the group and that it might cause the destruction of the multiemployer bargaining arrangement. Therefore, the lockout was justified.

The court cited previous NLRB decisions in which the Board, in the absence of an unusual economic hardship, had not permitted an individual employer to engage in a lockout in anticipation

<sup>8</sup> *Caterpillar Tractor Co. v. NLRB* (C. A. 7, Mar. 2, 1956). For a description of the NLRB opinion in this case, see *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1955 (p. 1162).

<sup>9</sup> *Truck Drivers Local Union No. 449, International Brotherhood of Teamsters . . . v. NLRB* (C. A. 2, Feb. 14, 1956).

of a strike.<sup>10</sup> The same rule should be applied to multiemployer groups, the court said. The fact that this strike might destroy the multiemployer bargaining arrangement was not a sufficient hardship to justify the lockout by the other employer and, therefore, the lockout was unjustified. A strike against one member of the employer group could not be considered the equivalent of a strike against all the members so as to make the lockout lawful.<sup>11</sup>

In the NLRA, Congress had not expressly approved multiemployer bargaining, according to the court, but it had protected the right to strike. Therefore, the court said that, in this case, the Board had restricted the right to strike in order to promote a policy on which Congress had not expressed a definite opinion. It also found that the Board had exceeded its power in this instance and had thereby usurped the legislative function of Congress. Since there was no economic justification, the lockout violated the act by interfering with the rights of the employees to engage in concerted activities. It also discouraged union membership since it constituted discrimination in hiring and job tenure because of the employees' union activity.

One judge dissented; in his opinion, the Board had not exceeded or abused its authority under the act. He found that the Board's decision was a reasonable and proper construction of the act. Both employers and unions had found multiemployer bargaining advantageous. Because the Board was promoting a policy which the act did not clearly prohibit, the court should not have interfered unless it was perfectly clear that the Board had exceeded its power. The mere fact that Congress had not expressly approved multiemployer bargaining units did not necessarily mean either that it disapproved them or that it had reserved the problem for future legislation.

*Elections—Reevaluation of Contract Bar Rule.* The National Labor Relations Board held<sup>12</sup> that a 5-year contract would not bar a representation

election when the contract had been reopened in accordance with clauses which permitted both annual and unlimited modification and termination at the will of either party if negotiations for modifications broke down.

The collective bargaining agreement contained a provision for annual reopenings at the request of either party. When the contract was reopened at the union's request, a rival union asked the Board to hold a representation election, and in a 3-2 decision, the Board ordered the election held.

The NLRB decision stated that the modification clause was unlimited in scope since either party could compel bargaining about any or all of the terms of the contract. If agreement could not be reached, the contract could be terminated. Thus, according to the Board, once notice was given to reopen the contract, nothing remained of the entire contract except the termination date, and even that could be eliminated. Relying on its earlier decision in the *General Electric* case,<sup>13</sup> the Board ruled that the contract could not bar a representation election.

The reason for allowing a contract to bar an election during the existence of the contract is to promote stability in labor relations. However, the Board found that this contract would not insure such stability. Therefore, it could see no reason for allowing the contract to bar the requested election.

In a concurring opinion, one member of the Board pointed out that the NLRB has allowed a contract which is terminable at will to bar an election<sup>14</sup> when the contract represented a final agreement by which the parties intended to abide. He stated, however, that though this contract might have become terminable at will when it was reopened, the terms of the modification clause and the fact that the parties had reopened the contract clearly indicated that they did not intend to be bound by the contract for an indefinite time. Hence, he could find no reason for allowing the contract to prevent a representation election.

Two Board members dissented on the ground that the *General Electric* case should be overruled. They argued that, by reopening the contract, the parties indicated an intention to change some of its provisions rather than an intention to terminate their bargaining relationship. Thus, the stability of the bargaining relationship remained, and a representation election should not be ordered.

<sup>10</sup> *Betts Cadillac Olds, Inc.*, 96 NLRB 268 (1951); *International Shoe Co.*, 93 NLRB 907 (1951); and *Duluth Bottling Association*, 48 NLRB 1335 (1942).

<sup>11</sup> But see *Leonard v. NLRB*, 197 F. 2d 435 (C. A. 9, 1952), 205 F. 2d 355 (C. A. 9, 1953); and *Morand Bros. Beverage Co. v. NLRB*, 190 F. 2d 576 (C. A. 7, 1951).

<sup>12</sup> *Ketchikan Pulp Co.*, 115 NLRB No. 51 (Jan. 31, 1956).

<sup>13</sup> 108 NLRB 1290 (1954).

<sup>14</sup> *Rohm & Haas Co.*, 108 NLRB 1285 (1954); for discussion, see *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1954 (p. 900).

*Employer's Duty to Furnish Information.* The NLRB held<sup>15</sup> that the National Labor Relations Act required an employer to furnish a union with information which was relevant to bargaining about wages even though the information might not be necessary to such bargaining.

The union asked the employer to give it certain information related to the employees' wages, and he refused. The Board, relying on an earlier case,<sup>16</sup> ordered the employer to comply with the union's requests without requiring that the information be necessary, as well as relevant, to bargaining. It distinguished this case from a previous one<sup>17</sup> in which it had ordered an employer to furnish information which was both relevant and necessary to bargaining, because in the earlier case the union had sought information about both wages and employment conditions other than wages.

One member of the Board dissented on the ground that the employer should have been required to supply the union only information which was both relevant and necessary. He found no justification for the Board's "dual standard" for information cases, "whereunder if the union seeks only wage data, the sole criterion is relevance, but if the union requests both wage data and other information, then necessity as well as relevance must be shown."

*Lawful Bargaining for Strike Referendum.* The National Labor Relations Board held,<sup>18</sup> among

other things, that an employer had not failed to bargain in good faith by asking for a contract provision calling for a secret ballot of employees before the union could strike.

In bargaining on a union contract, the employer had proposed the inclusion of a clause which would allow the union to strike over wage demands 60 days after the contract was reopened, if the parties had not reached an agreement on wages and if the employees in the unit voted for a strike in a secret ballot. The union refused to agree to the proposal, and it was not included in the contract which the parties subsequently signed.

The Board held that the employer had not violated his duty to bargain by introducing this proposal. He did not insist on the provision to the point of impasse, and the provision was not in the contract which was eventually signed.<sup>19</sup>

One NLRB member dissented on the ground that this proposal was not a proper subject for collective bargaining and that the employer had in fact pressed his demand to the point of impasse, because his insistence was one of the principal issues in a 10-day strike called by the union.

<sup>15</sup> *Glen Raven Knitting Mills, Inc.*, 115 NLRB No. 66 (Feb. 15, 1956).

<sup>16</sup> *Whitin Machine Works*, 108 NLRB 1537 (1954), enforced, 217 F. 2d 593 (C. A. 4, 1954), cert. denied, 349 U. S. 905 (1955).

<sup>17</sup> *Oregon Coast Operators Association*, 113 NLRB No. 127 (1955).

<sup>18</sup> *Cranston Print Works Co.*, 115 NLRB No. 89 (Feb. 27, 1956).

<sup>19</sup> Compare *Wooster Division of Borg-Warner Corp.*, 113 NLRB No. 120 (1955). (Strike vote referendum held not to be a proper subject for mandatory collective bargaining.)

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

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## March 1, 1956

THE Federal court of appeals in San Francisco ruled that a warehouse located in a separate building and used mainly for handling interstate cargo but operated as part of a centrally controlled group of warehouses which, as a unit, did most of its business within a State, was not a separate "establishment" within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Affirming a trial court decision that the warehouse was exempted from the act, the court held that "it is possible for one business located in several buildings, neither contiguous nor widely scattered, to be one establishment," and that, in a case of this kind, "the proprietor's unit of operation and control may be considered . . . in determining what is an establishment." The case was *Mitchell, etc. v. Bekins Van & Storage Co.*

SEVEN locals of the Retail Clerks union negotiated 3-year contracts for over 24,000 grocery market employees of about 5,000 food stores in southern California. The contracts include an immediate 13-cent hourly wage increase for most employees, plus 7.5 cents an hour in 1957 and again in 1958; and a 7.5-cent-an-hour employer contribution to a pension fund. (See also p. 582 of this issue.)

## March 2

THE Federal court of appeals in Chicago, in *Caterpillar Tractor Co. v. National Labor Relations Board*, set aside a Board decision holding an employer in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act for discharging employees who had disobeyed his regulation against wearing "Don't Be A Scab" buttons (see Chron. item for Aug. 11, 1955, MLR, Oct. 1955). The court held that activities such as this, which tend to disturb efficient operation of a business, are not protected by the act. (See also p. 574 of this issue.)

THE New York Telephone Co. and the United Telephone Organizations (Ind.) reached an agreement providing wage increases and other benefits for 18,000 workers in the New York City metropolitan area and 3 adjoining counties. The increases ranged from \$2.50 to \$7, with \$5 being the maximum raise in most cases.

## March 4

THE International Association of Machinists ratified a 2-year contract covering over 20,000 employees at 3 Lockheed Aircraft Corp. plants in California. This agreement

was the first of several settlements in the aircraft industry during the month. (See also p. 580 of this issue.)

## March 6

THE Federal court of appeals in Boston upheld the constitutionality of sec. 301(a) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which gives Federal district courts jurisdiction over suits arising out of the violation of collective bargaining contracts, and affirmed a district court's decision granting damages of \$359,000 to the employer, who had been struck by the union in protest over downgrading an employee. The court stated that the section is constitutional as an exercise of the power of Congress to confer upon the Federal courts a "protective jurisdiction" even in suits requiring application of State law. The case was *International Brotherhood of Teamsters, . . . Local Union No. 25, . . . v. W. L. Mead, Inc.*

THE Federal court of appeals in Boston upheld an NLRB ruling that individual employees, in good faith or acting under "mere subterfuge," may assert their own rights by filing unfair labor practice charges against an employer who had discouraged union membership by discriminately discharging employees, even though the union, in failing to meet the Taft-Hartley Act's filing requirements, had no right to file such charges and would nevertheless benefit by the action. The case was *News Printing Co., Inc. v. NLRB.*

## March 13

LOCAL 105 of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and 2 New York City management groups negotiated a 5-year contract containing a severance-pay provision for workers who lose their jobs if plant operations are terminated or are moved out of the city. (See also p. 581 of this issue.)

THE Screen Actors Guild and the Association of Motion Picture Producers announced a 4-year contract for 10,000 movie actors. Its terms include increases in minimum wage scales and a reduction in the weekly schedule for studio work. (See also p. 583 of this issue.)

## March 20

THE 156-day strike of 44,000 employees, represented by the Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), at 33 Westinghouse plants was settled by a 5-year contract, retroactive to October 15, 1955. The settlement included provisions for increases in basic hourly wages in each of the contract years, retention of the company's right to time-study day workers' jobs, and establishment of a procedure to determine the status of 36 strikers discharged for alleged picket-line violence. On March 25, the company reached a settlement providing identical economic clauses for 3,200 employees, represented by the United Electrical Workers (Ind.), in 8 plants. (See also p. 579 of this issue.)

THE first merger of former AFL and CIO State organizations occurred with the establishment of a joint Arkansas State Federated Labor Council. The president and

secretary-treasurer of the former State AFL Federation were elected, respectively, president and secretary of the new Council; the vice president and treasurer of the former Arkansas Industrial Union Council were elected to the same offices in the merged organization.

On March 28, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers (formerly AFL) and the United Packinghouse Workers (formerly CIO) announced that they had merged, subject to membership ratification, into a single organization of more than 450,000 members, under the Amalgamated's name. It was the first merger of this kind since the creation of the AFL-CIO. The president and secretary-treasurer of the former AFL union will assume these positions, respectively, in the new organization; the office of general vice president will be filled by a member of the former CIO union.

THE NLRB found that a schism in a local of the Electrical Workers (Ind.) warranted a representation election among employees for whom it was the certified bargaining representative, despite the fact that the local's action to disaffiliate from the international, taken with the aid of another union, may have violated its constitution and did not meet all the formalities which the Board has required in similar decisions. The fact that the reasons for the local's disaffiliation were related to the international's earlier expulsion by its parent body (the CIO) was held to meet the Board's established criteria for a finding of schism (see Chron. item for Apr. 22, 1954, MLR, June 1954). The case was *Globe Forge, Inc.*, Syracuse, N. Y., and *Local 323, United Electrical . . . Workers . . . et al.*

### March 21

THE count of 16 disputed ballots cast in last month's election of officers for the New York City Teamsters' Joint Council gave a 5-vote victory to the slate headed by John R. O'Rourke, who was supported by James R. Hoffa, a Teamster vice president. The next day, the defeated president, Martin T. Lacey, sought in Federal district court to prevent Mr. O'Rourke from taking office, charging that the council would be "subject to the arbitrary and ruthless control and decision of gangsters, racketeers, and others"; the court issued a temporary restraining order. A week later, during the impaneling of a special Federal Grand Jury to investigate racketeering in the trucking and garment industries, the United States Attorney in New York indicated he would air Mr. Lacey's charges before the jury.

Meanwhile, on March 26, the Teamsters' General Executive Board decided to shelve a \$400,000 loan to the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.), which had been negotiated chiefly by Mr. Hoffa, on behalf of the Eastern, Central, and Southern Teamster Conferences. The board's action followed AFL-CIO President George Meany's warning that the union might be subject to suspension by the federation if the loan was consummated, but left the three conferences free to proceed with their mutual assistance pact with the ILA (see Chron. item for Nov. 27, 1955, MLR, Jan. 1956).

### March 22

THE Alabama Supreme Court upheld a \$10,000 damage award against the CIO Auto Workers to a worker who was prevented from working by means of unlawful picketing, holding that the Taft-Hartley Act does not deprive a State court of jurisdiction in a damage suit.

### March 26

THE Supreme Court of the United States ruled, without deciding on the merits of the case of *United States v. Green and General Laborers' Local No. 397 of Granite City, Ill., etc.*, that the Hobbs Act, amending the Anti-Racketeering Act of 1934 and making it a criminal offense to obstruct interstate commerce by means of robbery, extortion, or threat or use of violence, covers also the employer-employee relationship, including "featherbedding" practices of unions. The union and its agent had been indicted for extorting wages from an employer for laborers whose work was unwanted and superfluous, but a Federal district court refused to take jurisdiction of the case on the ground that the offense charged was not "extortion" under the act.

The High Court said that, from the legislative history of the act, it is clear Congress specifically intended to prevent such malpractices by unions, and remanded the case for trial.

THE Supreme Court of the United States found valid the Federal Wage and Hour Administrator's definition of an agricultural "area of production," exemption from coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, as one "in the open country or in a rural community" not including any town of 2,500 or more population and within a specified distance from the source of 95 percent of its commodities. Moreover, the court held that the agricultural employment exemption in the act did not apply to bulking plant employees of a tobacco company, even though they processed only tobacco raised by the company and also worked on company tobacco farms. The case was *Mitchell, et al. v. Budd, et al., d. b. a. J. R. Budd, Jr., and Co., et al.*

On the same day, the Supreme Court denied review in the case of *Covington Mills, Inc., et al. v. Mitchell, et al.*, thus in effect affirming a lower court's ruling that the Walsh-Healey (Public Contracts) Act empowers the Secretary of Labor to determine minimum wage rates for the cotton, silk, and synthetic branch of the textile industry on an industrywide basis (see Chron. item for Dec. 1, 1955, MLR, Feb. 1956).

### March 28

THE Federal Wage and Hour Administrator signed an order, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, raising the minimum wage rate for the artificial flower industry in Puerto Rico from 43 to 50 cents an hour, on April 16, 1956.

On March 29, the Administrator signed a similar order raising minimums in the Puerto Rican hosiery industry, effective April 18, 1956: Men's and children's hosiery and women's anklets, 55 cents; women's seamless hosiery, 57½ cents; and women's full-fashioned hosiery, 62½ cents.



# Developments in Industrial Relations<sup>1</sup>

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## Erratum

In the February 1956 issue, page 210, it was erroneously stated that in 1954 employees of the Thompsonville, Conn., plant of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. accepted pay cuts of \$6 to \$8 a week to help forestall closing of the plant. The facts are that no changes in basic rates of pay were made although pay for certain types of "down time" was reduced when the contract was amended in January 1955. Moreover, the company states that it has on no occasion "threatened" its employees to move its operations to the South, and that its decision to remain in Thompsonville was influenced only by such physical factors as facilities.

The Review regrets any incorrect impressions created by its original statement and is happy to set the record straight and to convey the company's viewpoint.

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THE WORK STOPPAGE that had idled approximately 70,000 Westinghouse employees was settled late in March. The stoppage of 12,000 members of the Machinists at Long Island plants of Republic Aviation Corp. continued during the month but 2-year agreements providing wage increases and liberalizing supplementary benefits were negotiated by several other major aircraft producers. Also, a number of settlements increasing rates of pay were concluded for textile and apparel groups whose wage rates had not been increased for some time.

An estimated 2 million low-wage workers, largely in the South, were expected to benefit by the increase in the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 an hour, effective March 1. About a million workers, mostly United Auto Worker

members in automobile, farm-equipment, and some small aircraft firms, received a 1-cent-an-hour wage cut under contracts gearing pay rates to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index.

## Work Stoppages

On March 20, Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) reached a settlement that ended the stoppage<sup>2</sup> in effect since October 17, 1955, at plants organized by this union. Five days later, the United Electrical Workers (Ind.), on strike since October 25, agreed on generally similar contract terms. Although the IUE Westinghouse Conference Board had authority to sign a binding contract, ratification of the contract terms was required by the UE membership.

The IUE agreement was amended and extended to October 15, 1960, and raised base rates by 3 percent effective immediately and again in October 1956 and 1957 and by 3.5 percent in each of the last 2 contract years; the minimum increase was made 5 rather than 4½ cents as in the company's original offer. Additional adjustments ranging from ½ cent to 12 cents an hour were made for skilled daywork and salaried employees. Two issues that had interfered with the settlement for many weeks—time studies and rehiring of 36 strikers discharged for violence during the stoppage—were resolved: the company retained the right to conduct time studies of dayworkers' jobs and to use such surveys for setting production standards for hourly paid workers directly involved in production; the union obtained agreement on procedures for reviewing work standards established as a result of the time studies, including arbitration of any disputed standard. The status of the 36 discharged employees was changed to indefinite suspension, to be negotiated on an individual basis at the plant level, subject to arbitration. Pension and insurance provisions were liberalized. The agreement incorporated a new cost-of-living clause and other contract improvements and provided for two reopenings—one in 1958 for bargaining over employment security and one in 1957 over noneconomic terms.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

<sup>2</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1956 (p. 454).

The UE settlement, however, did not resolve a local issue concerning methods of pay which had precipitated a strike by about 6,000 workers at the company's Essington-South Philadelphia plant on October 14, 1955—11 days before the multi-plant stoppage called by the UE. That plant was still idle at the month's end.

Transit service was restored in Baltimore on March 9 after the Governor of Maryland proclaimed the Baltimore Transit Co. under State control. The Governor's action was based on new legislation<sup>3</sup> which required the transit employees to return to work under prestrike conditions subject to discussion of the disputed issues during a 15-day mediation period. Provision was also made for compulsory arbitration by a 3-man board if no settlement was reached during the mediation period. Although the dispute was not settled during the month, the Governor reportedly was reluctant to appoint an arbitration board because such action might force a court test of the law's constitutionality and thus delay settlement.

The prolonged Miami hotel strike continued during March but 2 more hotels and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union agreed on 5-year contracts. The agreements provided for union recognition, establishment of grievance and arbitration machinery, job seniority, 3 paid holidays, and 1 week's paid vacation after a year's service or 2 weeks after 3 years. They brought to about a half dozen the number of hotels that had signed contracts with the union since the strike began on April 13, 1955; these settlements left about 20 hotels for which the union sought collective bargaining rights.

As the dispute of the United Automobile Workers at Kohler Co. in Wisconsin approached the end of its second year, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service again attempted unsuccessfully to effect a settlement at a mid-March meeting with company and union representatives. The last previous bargaining session in August 1954 had ended in a deadlock.

### Bargaining Developments

*Aircraft.* A number of major settlements in the aircraft industry were concluded during March. Along with company action in other instances, they provided wage increases and liberalized supplementary benefits for about 180,000 workers.

All but two of the collective agreements were for 2-year periods.

The first of these settlements was reached by the Machinists' union and Lockheed Aircraft Corp., covering about 22,500 workers in California. Subsequently, the UAW negotiated contracts with Douglas Aircraft for plants in Oklahoma, Arizona, and California; with Chance Vought Aircraft for its Dallas plants; and with North American Aviation Co. for plants in California and Columbus, Ohio. Later in the month, the Machinists settled with Lockheed for about 15,000 employees at its Marietta, Ga., plant and with Douglas for 45,000 employed at its Santa Monica, El Segundo, and Torrance, Calif., locations. The unorganized Northrop aircraft and Marquardt aircraft companies announced pay raises for their employees and North American Aviation and Chance Vought Aircraft companies also put pay increases into effect for their nonunion workers.

The wage increases going into effect during the first year of the new contracts varied somewhat among companies but all provided greater cents per hour, and in some cases, greater percent increases for skilled than for other workers. At Lockheed, the increases for wage earners ranged from 6 to 15 cents an hour (4 to 6 percent) and reportedly averaged between 11 and 12 cents an hour. Factory workers' pay at Douglas and North American was increased by 7 to 15 cents an hour; Douglas technical and office workers received 7 to 17 cents. The Chance Vought employees received a 4-percent pay increase, averaging 8 cents an hour, plus some inequity adjustments. Northrop's unorganized workers received increases amounting to 4 to 6 percent.

Both the Lockheed (Calif.) and Douglas settlements provided an additional 7 cents an hour at the beginning of the second contract year. Corresponding increases under the Chance Vought and North American Aviation contracts will be 6 cents and 6 to 8 cents, respectively. The Lockheed (Ga.) settlement was negotiated under a wage reopening of the contract expiring in March 1957.

Swing-shift bonuses were increased from 8 to 12 cents an hour at Lockheed, North American, and Douglas. A pension-plan dispute at Lockheed (Calif.) will be submitted to a special negotiating

<sup>3</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1956 (p. 456).

committee, while a pension plan was established at Douglas. Hospital benefits were liberalized by the Chance Vought and Lockheed contracts. The Lockheed (Calif.) settlement, which added job security provisions in the event of plant dispersal, also liberalized vacation provisions as did the one with Douglas.

*Textiles and Apparel.* In the woolen industry, two March contracts provided for wage increases—the first of significance since 1951<sup>4</sup> except for the recent Hayward-Schuster settlement.<sup>5</sup> The contracts, both for 1 year, were concluded by the Textile Workers' Union with the Forstmann Woolen Co. of Passaic, N. J., and S. Stroock & Co. of Newburgh, N. Y. They not only incorporated wage increases but also liberalized supplementary benefits.

The Forstmann contract raised wages by 12½ cents an hour for 2,200 workers. It also called for a seventh paid holiday and increased hospitalization and insurance benefits. Wage increases that had accrued under a cost-of-living escalator clause were incorporated into base rates but the clause, which had been in effect since 1951, was discontinued. In 1954, an arbitration award had decreased wage rates of these employees by 7 cents.<sup>6</sup>

The Stroock contract provided pay raises of 15 cents an hour for hourly rated workers and a 12-cent minimum for pieceworkers. The company's 250 workers were also to receive improved insurance and vacation benefits.

A severance-pay plan—apparently the first on an industrywide basis in the women's garment trades—was obtained in March by 7,500 New York garment workers who produce infants' and children's coats, snow and ski suits, and novelty wear.<sup>7</sup> Under a 5-year agreement with 2 management groups, severance-pay allowances, amounting to 1 week's wages for each year of employment, will be paid to International Ladies' Garment Workers' members in the event their employers terminate operations or leave New York. Effective June 1, the companies will contribute 1 percent of payrolls to a jointly administered industrywide fund for this purpose. The union had first

proposed such an arrangement in 1950 as a means of increasing workers' job security in the apparel industries, which are characterized by high plant mortality. Other new contract terms included wage increases ranging from \$3 to \$4 a week for timeworkers, and 5 percent for pieceworkers, increases in minimum rates, extension of the 35-hour week in effect for all other employees to shipping clerks, and a wage reopening after 3 years.

Wage increases for about 19,000 workers, to go into effect on July 1, and liberalized supplementary benefits were incorporated in a contract between the same union and 3 New York lingerie and underwear manufacturing groups. The agreement, which replaced one scheduled to expire June 30, provided wage increases of 6 percent for pieceworkers, \$3.50 for cutters, and \$3 a week for other workers. A new basic minimum of \$1.10 an hour was established. Other gains included an additional employer contribution of 0.5 percent, bringing the retirement-fund contribution to a total of 1.5 percent and, beginning in July 1957, extension to pieceworkers of 3 paid holidays now received by timeworkers.

Wage increases ranging from 7 to 10 cents an hour were also negotiated for more than 8,500 ILGWU members employed in shops affiliated with the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Manufacturers Association and the Women's and Children's Apparel Producers' Association. Timeworkers received an immediate 8-cent increase, but the 7-cent advance for pieceworkers and 10 cents for cutters would be made effective on August 1. The Philadelphia garment contracts also raised the minimum wage from 85 cents to \$1.05 now and to \$1.10 next March. In 1957, timeworkers in the children's wear and cotton-dress divisions would be paid time and a half after 35 instead of 37½ hours. (The overtime rate was already in effect for silk-dress and blouse makers.)

About 2,600 Amalgamated Clothing Workers' members employed at 7 plants of Oberman Manufacturing Co. in Missouri, Arkansas, and Georgia were to receive 20-cent-an-hour wage increases over a 2-year period as a result of a new contract. Fifteen cents of the pay raise was retroactive to March 1; additional increases of 2½ cents were to be effective on September 1, 1956, and again on March 1, 1957. The existing company-financed health and welfare plan was revised to conform to the Amalgamated program.

<sup>4</sup> Since 1951, there had been some general wage rate cuts.

<sup>5</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1956 (p. 457).

<sup>6</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, February 1955 (p. 222).

<sup>7</sup> A somewhat similar arrangement was agreed to in February by the Smolen Manufacturing Co. See Monthly Labor Review, April 1956 (p. 210).

An agreement between the United Hatters and the Hat Corporation of America established a pension plan for 1,200 union members at South Norwalk, Conn. The program will be financed by company payments, retroactive to last November 1 and amounting to 3 percent of employees' gross earnings. The pension fund is to be self-insuring and administered by both parties. The union considered the action as a sign of continuance of company operations in the area for at least another 10 years. The Hatters had struck for over 10 months in 1953-54 against the company's plans to relocate;<sup>8</sup> at the end of the stoppage, the union's pension plan demand had been unresolved.

*Chemicals and Glass.* Wyandotte Chemical Corp. announced it will double a 5-cent wage increase due automatically on the first anniversary of its 2-year contract with District 50, United Mine Workers. The company stated that although the contract contained no wage reopening provision, it was putting the extra increase into effect for its 2,300 employees to bring its pay rates in line with other chemical company scales negotiated since the agreement was signed.

A new wage agreement between the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute, representing the Nation's glass container manufacturers, and the Glass Bottle Blowers Association went into effect on March 1. Negotiated under a wage reopening clause, the settlement called for an 8-percent increase for 5,000 skilled machine operators, upkeep men, and apprentices in the automatic machine departments. Ultimately, this agreement is expected to set the pattern for a total of about 35,000 workers in other departments of the industry.

*Trade and Service.* The Retail Clerks and the Food Employers' Council concluded settlements expected to affect a total of over 24,000 workers in 5,000 southern California markets. Three-year contracts provided for an immediate pay raise of up to 16 cents an hour for department heads and up to 13 cents for experienced clerks, and additional increases of 7½ cents in both 1957 and 1958. Effective April 1, the employers were to increase their welfare payments by 1¾ cents an hour; on April 1, 1957, they will contribute 7½ cents a man-hour to a pension fund. The agree-

ment also provided a third week of vacation after 5 years' service; an eighth paid holiday; and higher premium pay for Sunday, holiday, and nightwork.

As a result of a court ruling, about 12,000 members of the Los Angeles local of the Retail Clerks are to receive \$8 million to \$10 million in premium pay for night and holiday work, retroactive to February 1953. This action was expected to terminate 2 years of litigation between the local union and area grocery markets represented by the Food Employers' Council over interpretation of a 1952 arbitration award that was pending before the Wage Stabilization Board when it disbanded.

In New York City, the Building Service Employees Union signed 2 agreements affecting over 11,500 members on March 1. In one, increases totaling 30 cents an hour were provided over the life of the contract for 4,000 office-cleaning women and 1,000 men office waxers and porters, under a 3-year agreement with the Building Service League which represents 90 cleaning contractors. The pay raises were to be distributed in 3 steps of 10 cents each, the first to be effective immediately and the others on March 1 of the following 2 years. In the other, 6,500 maintenance and custodial employees in 1,000 Manhattan loft buildings received a 6.5-cent hourly increase retroactive to February 4 and improved fringe benefits under a wage reopener in the contract with the Midtown Realty Owners Association.

In a step toward equalizing the workweek of all State employees, the Governor of New York approved a bill to shorten by 4 hours, workweeks in excess of 40 hours for about 33,000 employees (largely in State institutions), without loss of pay. The ultimate goal reportedly is a 40-hour week for all State employees.

A 5-year contract providing pay increases and liberalized vacation provisions for 450 editorial and commercial employees was formally signed on March 20 by the Washington Post and Times Herald and the Washington chapter of the American Newspaper Guild. Earlier, the Guild's Executive Board had objected to the duration of the contract but consented when provisions were included calling for reopenings on wages in the event the BLS Consumer Price Index should "explode" and, after 2 years, on all nonwage items.

<sup>8</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, July 1954 (p. 789).

In a 4-year agreement between the Screen Actors Guild and the Association of Motion Picture Producers, minimum scales were increased—up to about 30 percent—for the majority of approximately 10,000 movie actors; higher increases were provided for special categories of workers during the next 2 years; half of the increases were made retroactive to February 1. In addition, a 5-day, 44-hour week for studio work and double pay for weekend work in place of a 6-day, 48-hour week was established starting April 1. The 48-hour schedule was retained for films made on location with pay equal to the studio's 44-hour rate plus 4 hours at straight time. Additional benefits included pay to dayworkers for holidays occurring during the working period and call-in pay of 8 instead of 4 hours for singers.

*Communications and Transportation.* The New York Telephone Co. and four independent unions signed contracts providing pay increases. About 6,000 upstate plant workers received weekly pay rises ranging from \$2.50 to \$8.50. Pay adjustments for 18,000 plant employees in the downstate area ranged from \$2.50 to \$7 a week; death and burial benefits were also increased for about 11,600 employees. A general increase of \$3 weekly was applied to the accounting, commercial, and headquarters scales; in addition, minimum rates were increased by \$1 a week and certain top rates were also revised upward.

The Transport Workers Union postponed a strike of 25,000 nonoperating employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad, pending mediation. It claimed that the carrier had failed to give advance notice of layoffs of maintenance workers.

In another development affecting railroad labor, a convention of the AFL-CIO Railway Employees' Department called for a program of employment stabilization that would guarantee a full year's work to the 300,000 shopcraft employees represented by its affiliated organizations. The plan was considered necessary to counteract, in part, shrinking job opportunities, manifested by the reduction of almost 100,000 employees in railroad equipment maintenance units in recent years.

### Other Developments

*Maritime and Longshoring.* A consent decree in the Brooklyn Federal district court canceled pro-

visions of the Seafarers' International Union's bargaining contracts requiring Atlantic and Gulf Coast vessel owners to obtain shipstore supplies exclusively from the union-operated Seafarers' Sea Chest Corporation. This action permits private merchants to compete in furnishing seamen's necessities on ships. The Government had charged the union with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act; the defendants had claimed immunity from anti-trust laws on the basis of the Norris-LaGuardia Act and other Federal legislation.

Government agencies continued efforts to improve conditions on the New York Waterfront and speakers at the 23d annual observance of Port of New York Day referred to improvement in labor relations in the port.

During March, the New York-New Jersey Waterfront Commission held hearings into an alleged kickback racket on the docks and specifically sought to determine whether to revoke the license of a hiring agent suspended on such a charge. It also permanently removed a dockworker from the longshore employment register for coercing a ship passenger into payment of a gratuity for baggage handling. In a case testing the constitutionality of laws denying union financial positions to longshoremen convicted of a felony, the New Jersey Supreme Court ruled that an ex-convict was disqualified as treasurer of his local.

Taking note of the corruption charges leveled at his union, an International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) official invited a public investigation of its welfare plan. The union announced that 43,000 members and their families in 1955 shared management-supported welfare benefits amounting to over \$2.6 million. This year, life insurance will be raised by \$500 to \$3,000, and accidental death benefits by \$1,000 to \$6,000; X-ray and laboratory coverage will be extended to all members of dockworkers' families and will not be limited to hospital patients.

*Insurance, Pension, and Welfare Funds.* The shooting of an alleged insurance racketeer focused new attention on a multimillion dollar union welfare racket reported in the New York metropolitan area. Upon completion of a year-long study of welfare funds, the special counsel to the New York State Insurance Department stated that the great majority of the systems were honestly ad-

ministered. However, he cited specific examples of irregularities, including embezzlement of premiums, excessive agent commissions and fees, and unreasonably high administrative costs. Other situations involved the use of welfare money to finance strikes, to erect a union building, or to purchase automobiles for union officials' use.

A subcommittee of the House of Representatives Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee conducted hearings on a union-endorsed bill that would raise rail workers' pension and survivor benefits by an average of 15 percent. Payroll taxes on both workers and management would be increased from 6¼ to 7¼ percent each on the first \$4,200 of annual earnings and workers' payments into the retirement fund would be exempted from income taxes. The tax exemption feature was opposed by the Treasury Department, the Bureau of the Budget, and the House Ways and Means Committee on the grounds that it would create a special tax advantage not available to employee contributors to social security and private pension plans.

*Union Cooperation and Internal Affairs.* The first merger since the founding of the united labor movement last December was announced, subject to membership ratification, by the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (formerly AFL) and the United Packinghouse Workers (formerly CIO). The combined organization will retain the Amalgamated's name and will have a membership reported at more than 450,000. The president and secretary-treasurer of the present Amalgamated will continue in their positions in the combined organization while the office of general vice president will be filled by a member of the Packinghouse Workers. Two antisubversive clauses were approved as part of the constitution and another provided that officers must sign non-Communist affidavits.

The 7-million member Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO announced that its affiliates will be grouped by industries in order to knit them together more closely and provide a clearing house for common problems. One industry committee will include affiliates in metalworking, another will cover the soft-goods field, and a third, the furniture and wood industries and the building trades. Provision was made for the establishment of specialized committees to deal with problems such

as guaranteed employment, automation, and jurisdiction.

Two actions affected religious sects whose followers cannot participate in union functions. The Furniture Workers signed a "basis of understanding" with the Mennonite and Brethren in Christ churches, mainly in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Indiana. Instead of paying initiation fees and dues to the union, church members will contribute equivalent sums for charitable purposes and will refrain from interference in union activities. In turn, the union will not discriminate against them and will issue special identification in lieu of membership cards.

Two members of Plymouth Brethren, who had refused to join a railroad union and were subsequently fired under a union-shop provision, failed to win reinstatement when the United States Court of Appeals in San Francisco upheld a Federal district court decision that the dismissals did not infringe on constitutional rights.

The Teamsters captured a significant share of labor news during March. The union's executive board concluded its Honolulu session without any apparent showdown on potentially explosive internal issues. It was decided to shelve the controversial proposed \$400,000 loan<sup>9</sup> to the ILA but to leave the Eastern, Southern, and Central Teamster Conferences free to proceed with the rest of an assistance pact with ILA, which called for cooperation in recruiting new members and in employer relations. The loan cancellation followed a warning by AFL-CIO President George Meany that the federation would act if the Teamsters consummated an alliance with the expelled longshore union.

A second controversy centered around the expanding authority of James R. Hoffa, international vice president and chairman of the Central States Conference of Teamsters—an exponent of nationwide collective bargaining and centralization of power. In a bitterly contested election for the presidency of the New York Teamsters' Joint Council, the incumbent, Martin T. Lacey, who lost to John J. O'Rourke, accused the Hoffa contingent of influencing the vote and obtained a court order restraining Mr. O'Rourke from assuming office pending argument on April 3 for a preliminary injunction. The allegation that un-

<sup>9</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, April 1956 (p. 460).

derworld forces were seeking to control the council, governing body for 57 New York locals, will be investigated by a special Federal grand jury, thus widening the Government's current inquiries into racketeering in the trucking, garment, and food industries, and in small business. In the meantime, the Teamsters' executive board empowered President Dave Beck to take any steps needed to "guarantee clean, honorable trade union conduct" in New York, Minneapolis, and other cities.

In a speech during the latter part of March, Mr. Meany emphasized the view that the sole function of trade unions is to build up labor's living standards, and he criticized unions that "amass great power and pile up great treasuries" or use union power for personal aggrandizement.

*Job Protection.* A merger agreement by Eastern and Colonial Airlines contained labor-protection features recommended by the Machinists union and approved by the Civil Aeronautics Board. The airlines guaranteed that there would be no layoffs as a result of the merger and agreed that employees of both companies would be continued at their jobs without any reduction in wages or seniority.

A Machinists' official charged the Government with a policy of encouraging the movement of defense plants to low-wage areas. He claimed that during the course of contract negotiations in the southern California aircraft industry, the Rohr Aircraft Corp., a long-established California firm, was attempting to set pay rates below the industry pattern at its new Georgia plant.

Citing evidences of deterioration in American shipbuilding, the Machinists' Pacific Zone Marine Conference petitioned Congress for a shipbuilding program to restore the merchant fleet and retain craftsmen's skills in private yards. The resolu-

tion also called for return of shipbuilding and repair work now being sent to foreign yards (many of them operated by American companies), as well as revision of the Government's offshore procurement program.

The AFL-CIO continued organized labor's traditional policy of supporting reciprocal foreign trade programs by endorsing a bill for United States membership in the proposed International Organization for Trade Cooperation. The suggested agency would administer the 35-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which has been in operation for 8 years without any machinery to police its work of encouraging world trade expansion. In hearings before the House Ways and Means Committee, the research director of the AFL-CIO pointed out that the organization could provide a focal point for discussing the relationship between labor standards and tariff policy and that elimination of unfair labor competition would benefit American workers. He emphasized that failure by an exporting country to establish and maintain minimum labor standards should be grounds for withdrawing United States tariff concessions. Several individual unions, however, including the Operative Potters and the United Mine Workers (Ind.), opposed the measure.

In an unprecedented action, the heads of seven of the biggest baking companies met with officials of the Teamsters to discuss ways of reducing waste in bread deliveries. The Chicago conference was arranged by the Economics of Distribution Foundation, a nonprofit research group formed in February 1955 by the union and several large employers, to explore means of lowering the cost of bringing farm and factory products to the consumer. Later, the union appealed to its membership to assist in efficiency programs designed to match the rapid rise in productivity in other industries.

# Book Reviews and Notes

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## Special Reviews

*Readings on Labor Law.* Compiled by a group of teachers and practitioners of labor law under the editorship of Charles A. Reynard. Boston and Toronto, Little, Brown & Co., 1955. 496 pp. \$6.

The place of the lawyer in the field of labor relations has been a subject of debate. He is considered by some to be an indispensable element in labor-management dealings, by others merely a confounded nuisance. Where the latter view prevails, the lawyer, himself, may be to blame. It may be that he is unsuited by his training, his nature, and his tradition to adjust to this relatively new, constantly changing, field. It is in filling this gap, particularly in the training of lawyers, that this volume can make a valuable contribution.

Many students now hard at work in the Nation's law schools are preparing to take their places in the practice of law. Most of them have at least a newspaper reader's knowledge of what unions are, of what causes strikes, of what are some of the social and economic forces influencing industrial relations. Much can and should be done, however, by the law schools, the professors, and those of us in the profession who are interested in continuing progress and improvement in legal education to prepare these young people to play more important parts in this field. These young men and women should be made aware not only of the laws relating to labor-management relations, and the judicial and administrative decisions which have interpreted these laws, but also of the play of forces leading to these laws and decisions and how they have influenced the present labor relations scene.

The editors of the present volume express the hope that it, as well as their earlier companion textbook entitled "Labor Relations and the Law" and a forthcoming volume on the employment

relation itself, will be used together for both classroom and reference work by students of labor law. On the present volume, the editors have done their work competently and thoroughly. Those members of the group who are teachers must have long felt the need for a companion or supplemental volume to the usual casebook or text in this field. The fabric of labor law and practice is so interwoven with economic and social problems that a representative selection of writings bearing on these subjects is important to the students' fuller understanding of the law. Having been collected for the benefit of law students, the readings lean heavily to articles written either by lawyers or from a legal point of view. Other articles, although their frame of reference may be legal, deal with such matters as practical suggestions on collective bargaining from both sides of the table, evaluations of methods of labor arbitration, and labor union self-government and democracy, and even comments by the irrepressible Mr. Dooley on "properly conducted" unions.

The volume includes selected excerpts from annual reports of the National Labor Relations Board, from American Bar Association committee reports, and from lectures, addresses, and writings of many persons who are prominent in the field. The selections are grouped under five major headings in the same manner as the material in the previous volume. Of course, the results attained are not at all times entirely satisfying with respect to the method or substance of the selections. The broad cross-section of the field which is presented, however, will furnish the average student an indication of many particular and general issues with which he may be faced in practice, and will lead the curious student or future specialist in labor law to further, more intensive, research. In this, the book would appear to fulfill one of the purposes for which it was intended.

This reviewer feels sure that students who are assigned readings in this volume, or who undertake, on their own initiative, to read some or all of the selections will be amply rewarded for their trouble. Since the book is comparatively well done from a substantive standpoint, it is regrettable that its typography is not in keeping. The printing method used may have advantages for the publisher. To this reviewer, however, the



physical appearance of the book seems unfinished. This impression is heightened by an unfortunate number of typographical errors and by the lack of an index. Despite these shortcomings, the basic effect of the work is good, and it deserves the attention not only of students specializing in the labor field, but also of those future lawyers who may require for their needs only a passing acquaintance with labor law.

—STUART ROTHMAN  
Solicitor, U. S. Department of Labor

*Successful Handling of Labor Grievances.* By Bertram R. Crane and Roger M. Hoffman. New York, Central Book Co., Inc., 1956. 307 pp., bibliography. \$5.95.

Man can and should cooperate but in an industrial world of employer, employee, corporation, and union, interests will conflict and grievances are unavoidable. Some method of relieving frustrations, maintaining discipline, providing motivation for teamwork and productivity, promoting safety, facilitating effective two-way communications, and satisfying the basic human needs of security and recognition is necessary. It is preferable to resolve, reduce, and channel these conflicts by means of applied intelligence and principled compromise. The failure of the grievance procedure may be evidenced by lockouts, discharges, strikes, slowdowns, absenteeism, excessive turnover, and inefficient production. Union leaders as well as top management may have lost contact with the rank-and-file workers, or words may have been spoken or written which have not been understood or accepted. In any event, these evidences of pressure, protest, or disorderly conflict are expensive and wasteful alternatives to a good and well-conducted grievance procedure. Consequently, much attention has been given to the subject of grievances and how best to handle them.

*Successful Handling of Labor Grievances* is designed to provide the practitioner of industrial relations as well as the student with a better understanding of grievances and the whys and hows of grievance procedure. The authors have combined theory and practice and have very wisely placed emphasis upon the foreman and the importance of

spotting potential grievances and handling them at the foreman or first-step level. The foreman's viewpoint and his problems, needs, and frustrations receive realistic treatment. However, the outlined check-point procedure may occupy more time than a busy foreman has available. The unwisdom of bypassing foremen and ways and means of avoiding this all-too-frequent practice are emphasized. The foreman's counterpart in the union, the steward, is not overlooked nor is his importance as an influence upon morale and production minimized. The objectives of grievance handling are outlined. The grievance machinery is scrutinized, as are the causes of grievances and such techniques of locating them as exit interviews and turnover, attitude, and absenteeism surveys. The authors have not considered the possibility that the grievances themselves as well as supervision's replies thereto can be as good or even better sources of information than these surveys, which usually bypass the grievance machinery and suffer from the employees' lack of motivation to communicate.

The necessity for workable policies and controls is set forth in this interesting book, and management and union blockades are ably described. Some of the contract clauses, however, date back to 1949, notwithstanding the fact that current contract clauses are published in looseleaf services. The bibliography contains no reference to these services. The clause which the authors deem restrictive (p. 14) might not prevent wide-open arbitration. (See 1951 decision of New York Supreme Court, *North American Phillips Co. v. International Association of Machinists*, 16 LA 274.)

The authors' reference to labor-management committees omits the situation which frequently arises in which the union and management representatives on the committees lack the influence and power in the labor-management hierarchy to effectuate their decisions. Moreover, parts of chapters II, III, and IV seem to be somewhat in conflict. In chapter II, it is represented that enlightened management will not object to very broad definitions of grievances, and, again, in chapter III, it is stated that broad definitions of grievances are advisable. On the other hand, chapter IV emphasizes the desirability of limitations on grievances and arbitration and the in-

herent dangers of commission and omission in grievance definitions.

However, if the reader will supplement this worthwhile book with the new clauses being negotiated almost daily by companies and unions, and with a more complete bibliography, he will have available a helpful, interesting, and valuable guide to the handling of labor grievances, a guide which would be an important addition to any library.

—GEORGE E. STRONG

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

*Psychology of Industrial Conflict.* By Ross Stagner. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1956. 550 pp., bibliography. \$8.

The author explores the psychological factors "contributing to industrial conflicts and industrial cooperation." For, although "these psychological factors are not operating in isolation [and] must be considered in relation to economic, sociological, and political influences . . . the evidence indicates conclusively that manipulation of the economic and technological variables without consideration of the psychological consequences may very well lead to an increase rather than a decrease in conflict."

With the aim of exploring the possibilities of securing industrial peace, Mr. Stagner uses the behavior of the individual as his frame of reference. From this point of view he analyzes workers' motivations in joining unions, as well as the attitudes of executives towards unions. Tactics, strikes, union-management cooperation, and the role of leadership in labor-management relations are studied. It is intelligent and mature leadership, he believes, which offers the real chance for industrial peace. Along with this need for leadership in bringing about industrial peace is cited the need to "think as realistically about people as we do about electrons." When we do this, Mr. Stagner concludes, "the emergence of a new and more favorable social equilibrium, a state of accommodation in which group conflicts are resolved with a minimum of waste and aggression, will be the reward."

The author has made a significant contribution to the field of labor-management relations, not only for social science students but for practitioners in the field as well. In his examination of labor-management relations in terms of the behavior of

the individual, he is consistent throughout. His method of first presenting the theory of a particular phase of labor-management relations, followed by a discussion of the application of this theory, assures a thorough coverage of the subject. The book is well documented and contains a comprehensive bibliography.

—L. B. WALLERSTEIN

Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Labor Relations and Productivity in the Building Trades.* By William Haber and Harold M. Levinson. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan, Bureau of Industrial Relations, 1956. 266 pp., bibliography. (Report 6.) \$4.75.

It may be of some comfort to amateur painters swept into the "do it yourself" orbit that professionals are also divided on the relative merits of brush versus roller for house painting. While perhaps a few of the objections to the use of a roller stem from "restrictive practices," there are also many bona fide technical reasons. In fact, "no generalization can safely be made concerning either the attitude of the building trades unions in general, or the attitude of any given union toward any given technique." This is one of the conclusions reached by Haber and Levinson in *Labor Relations and Productivity in the Building Trades*. It is their opinion that unions have liberalized their policies toward new techniques since 1940, at least partly because of the high levels of employment generally prevailing.

The material contained in this book is based largely on information obtained from representatives of labor, management, and the public in a 1952 field survey in 16 cities in the United States. The primary objective was to explore labor relations practices and other factors as they relate to productivity and costs in housing construction. Actually, the volume goes much further and presents a substantial amount of background material about the building trades, including their economic characteristics, nature of collective bargaining, apprenticeship, stability of employment, and the closed shop. Much of this will be familiar to those who have studied the construction industry.

The major findings of the survey itself are described in two lengthy chapters on "Policies Toward the Introduction of New Techniques" and "Working Rules and Labor Efficiency." The authors have tried to present the viewpoints

of both unions and contractors, describing the basic philosophy underlying certain practices and commenting on their actual operational effects. They have done an effective job of illustrating the wide variation among prevailing union practices and the disagreement among contractors and others as to the effects of such practices.

The authors have recognized the danger in drawing generalized conclusions from this study because of the variety of responses received in the localities surveyed, and because the sample of localities is too small to warrant inferences about the total construction industry in the United States. However, they have attempted to summarize their impressions at the end of each chapter and have also devoted an entire chapter to the effects of union policies on productivity and costs in residential construction.

—LEON GREENBERG  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Productivity Measurement: I, Concepts.* Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, European Productivity Agency, 1955. 143 pp. (Project 235.) \$1.

For several years the Organization for European Economic Cooperation has been actively concerned with the postwar productivity drive in Europe. Through its working committees it has attempted to bring emphasis on this subject in member countries. In May 1953, the OEEC created the European Productivity Agency to continue this work through a coordinated program covering such areas as management development, marketing and distribution, labor education and training, industrial research and technology, and productivity measurement. This book is the first major volume of the European Productivity Agency on productivity measurement.

The original plan was to bring together various ideas on productivity concepts and measurements. It became apparent, however, that it would be extremely difficult to synthesize the diversified viewpoints of the various member countries. Consequently, the material has been published in the form of contributions from individual authors, including such recognized experts as Gerhard Fürst, the late Laszlo Rostas, Erik Ruist, Irving H. Siegel, and B. Walstedt. In addition to the major essays, there are special notes by other contributors.

This first volume of a projected three-volume series has been compiled by Gaston Deurinck of the Belgian Productivity Center. In a very clear introductory chapter, Mr. Deurinck provides a framework for the articles which follow, and points out the relationships among some of the concepts discussed by the various authors.

Each of the main essays stresses a somewhat different aspect of the main subject. The articles by Dr. Rostas and Dr. Siegel emphasize the concept of labor productivity, i. e., the measurement of output as related to man-hours and employment, and discuss the major problems and limitations of several alternative measures. In addition, they furnish useful insight into the areas in which productivity measures can be used.

Several of the authors, on the other hand, believe that the significant measures of productivity are those which relate output to all production factors. Dr. Ruist feels that, while a measure of labor productivity may be regarded as an efficiency indicator from the community point of view, it is not very useful to an individual entrepreneur. Mr. Walstedt develops what he terms "an index of technical efficiency" as a more useful measure than an index of productivity.

Perhaps one of the most effective accomplishments of this volume is to demonstrate that there is no single concept of productivity and that each measure must be considered in terms of its use and interpretation. The divergent views on concepts should serve as a suitable background for the next two volumes in the series, which are to examine various methods and results in measuring productivity at plant and national levels.

—LEON GREENBERG  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*Economic Needs of Older People.* By John J. Corson and John W. McConnell. New York, Twentieth Century Fund, 1956. 533 pp. \$4.50.

In 1965, if present trends continue, the number of persons in the United States 65 years of age and over will be almost 17 million. About 22 percent of them will be in the labor force. In 1900, there were just over 3 million people in this age bracket in the country; in 1950, more than 12 million. In 1900, 63 percent of the men and 8 percent of the women 65 years of age and over classi-

fied themselves as gainful workers; in 1955, 39 percent of the men and 10 percent of the women in this age bracket reported that they were in the labor force. The decline in the proportion of older men in the labor force is due in important part to the decline in the manpower required on our farms where men continue to work well after 70, and to the greater availability of old-age pensions, largely from public but increasingly from private sources. The rise in the proportion of women 65 and over in the labor force is the result of the increased labor-force participation of women over 35 which began during World War II and has continued since.

All these changes provide the background for the Twentieth Century Fund report on the *Economic Needs of Older People*. This report is divided into two parts. The first and longer one is an analysis, by the authors, of the economic status of persons 65 years of age and older in the population of the United States. The second part—chapter 14—presents a program of action to deal with the economic problems of older people, developed by the tripartite Committee on Economic Needs of Older People of the Twentieth Century Fund.

The book performs a valuable service in bringing together and analyzing current information on the number and characteristics of all the older people in our population and of those who are gainfully occupied, on the types of work performed by older workers, and on the factors affecting their continuing in the labor force or retiring.

The report does not set an age beyond which a worker is to be considered "old"; in fact, it presents summaries of a number of studies showing the extent to which the abilities of workers in a given age bracket (no matter at what age level) vary from the average for all those in the bracket.

In addition to summarizing information on older persons obtained since the end of World War II by the Department of Labor, the Bureau of the Census, and the Social Security Administration, and by a number of private agencies and individuals, the authors undertook two surveys especially for this report. Their survey of 1,755 retired persons receiving retirement income in 1951 from 16 business corporations, 2 State retirement systems, and 1 international union is particularly valuable in showing the incomes of a sample of pensioners, and the reasons they gave

for their retirement. Combined with data from other studies, the results of this survey provide a clear outline of the character and magnitude of the problems which must be solved if, as a nation, we are going to make it possible for older people to find more satisfactory ways of life than they now have. A study made in 1952 of 112 employers or pension administrators covers methods used by private pension programs in meeting their obligations. The results throw a good deal of light on the difficulties involved in conducting these programs in such a way as to safeguard the employees' pension rights and at the same time not to interfere with the achievement of employment goals.

The "program of old-age security" presented by the Twentieth Century Fund committee is given in some detail under 13 main headings. On a large proportion of the points made, one or another of the committee members dissented. Three of the members deplored the "serious lack of factual information on the subject at issue." The most controversial recommendations are those concerned with the method of achieving one coordinated retirement system to cover all gainfully occupied workers, and the financing of grants to workers totally and permanently disabled before the age of 65.

—FAITH M. WILLIAMS  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*The Mine Workers' District 50: The Story of the Gas, Coke, and Chemical Unions of Massachusetts and Their Growth into a National Union.* By James Nelson. New York, Exposition Press, 1955. 158 pp. \$3.50.

Much has been written elsewhere about the rise and philosophy of industrial unionism, the legends of prominent labor leaders, and the major battles between giant unions and colossal companies. Therefore, it is refreshing to find in James Nelson's new book a detailed chronicle covering the birth, growth, and struggles of the small locals which grew up and became District 50.

John L. Lewis' catchall union did not always have its present heterogeneous industrial coverage, as the author points out. It first saw the light of day in the Boston area gas utilities and was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in National Recovery Administration days as a federated union with an industrial-type member-

ship. As the workers were "vertically organized," the difficult task of molding into a workable unit the skilled, the semiskilled, and the unskilled had to be faced. After a brief flirtation with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the Gas and Coke Oven Workers petitioned the AFL and the United Mine Workers for a charter, since the "craft form of union was inadequate to meet the problems of organization and labor administration in the public utility and mass production industries."

The case for industrial unionism has been nowhere more persuasive than in the situation of these gas utility workers in 1935, yet the AFL executive board refused them a charter. The formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization within the AFL in 1935 provided the new union with the opportunity to pursue a destiny of consolidation and growth on an industrial basis with a charter from the United Mine Workers in the new CIO. The National Council of Gas and By-Products Workers had appealed again to President Green for a charter—not on a craft but an industrial basis. No charter was forthcoming. Meanwhile, negotiations continued with John L. Lewis and, as a result, District 50 of the United Mine Workers of America was born under the aegis of the new CIO. The author, who is now New England deputy regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, became its first president.

The tortuous path which a new union must pursue in order to survive and grow can be appreciated by following the detailed early struggles of the men who laid the foundation of District 50. Mr. Nelson discusses the organization drive, the election of officers, the raising of funds, the opposition of management, the trojan horse of company unionism, the clash between the skilled and the unskilled, the warring philosophies of craft and industrial unions, and the reach for a proper niche in the structure of American unionism.

The tale of District 50 is told with warmth and humor, with shrewd insight into the major issues of the decade of the 1930's. It is an authentic narrative of struggles and setbacks, of battalions reformed and charging again. No bitterness or rancor is expressed toward either management tactics or craft-union obduration as they both opposed the ambitious young union of gas utility

workers 20 years ago. For an understanding of craft versus industrial head-on collision, it is rewarding to read this on-the-scene account of how one industrial union was born, incubated, nursed, and finally grew to be the lusty lad which District 50 is today.

—WENDELL D. MACDONALD  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

*New England Economic Indicators.* Compiled by Chris A. Theodore. Boston, Boston University, College of Business Administration, Bureau of Business Research, 1955. 90 pp. \$2.

In the publication of this book of charts, the Bureau of Business Research of Boston University's College of Business Administration has rendered a distinct service to the sizable group of analysts who are concerned with the fortunes of New England. Over the past few years, the economy of this six-State region has been studied and restudied, probed, and surveyed to a point at which more statistics are available than for any other region of the United States. Nowhere, however, had this mass of information been summarized, and students had no ready handbook containing the major recognized economic series treating New England until Dr. Chris A. Theodore, research associate of the Bureau of Business Research, presented these series in tabular and graphic form in this new volume. It is well conceived and attractively executed and will without question justify the effort which went into its preparation.

In eight major sections, the ups and downs of the regional economy are set forth in tables and graphs. The book contains few original data, although there are one or two interesting elaborations by the Bureau staff of basic series prepared by other agencies. For example, Dr. Theodore has converted the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics employment series for each of the New England States into indexes on a 1947-49 base and has presented them on one chart, thus affording easy comparison of relative employment changes within each State and the region as a whole. The uneven progress of the individual States over recent years is highlighted by this simple device.

One could wish that Dr. Theodore had included a national series on this chart. New England's gains or losses, after all, are usually considered in

relation to those of the country as a whole. Lacking the national picture, the chart does not permit a ready answer to the often reiterated question: "How is New England doing compared to the rest of the country?"

In addition to the employment and manpower statistics, the volume treats in considerable detail financial, transportation, agricultural, and price data. There is no other single source, to this reviewer's knowledge, which offers such ready access to so much pertinent information.

No doubt this pioneering effort will fall short of pleasing everyone. This reviewer, for example, felt that there was a tendency to show too much material on single grids in a number of the graphic displays. This, however, is a matter of opinion and it is possible that specialists in other fields will not agree with the criticism.

Those who fear that New England's disabilities are sometimes overplayed will regret the emphasis placed upon data for the hard-pressed consumer goods industries. However, Dr. Theodore's purpose was to draw together for handy reference all existing statistical series treating New England. The fact that some of the oldest of these series deal with the least dynamic industries is no criticism of the author; series which do not exist obviously cannot be included in the book. Nevertheless, it is unfortunate that the region's almost tragic loss of cotton spindle activity and the drop in consumption of that fibre should occupy practically the whole section on manufacturing.

All in all, there is no doubt that the New England research community owes and will be happy to extend a vote of thanks to Dr. Theodore and to Boston University's Bureau of Business Research.

—EDWARD T. O'DONNELL  
Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Automation

*The Age of Automation—Its Effects on Human Welfare.* By Warner Bloomberg, Jr. New York, League for Industrial Democracy, 1955. 39 pp. 35 cents.

*Automation.* (In Labor Research, Canadian Congress of Labor, Research Department, Ottawa, October–December 1955, pp. 1–12; January–March 1956, pp. 1–12. 15 cents each.)

*Automation as a Basic Factor in Industry.* Compiled by Agnes O. Hanson. Cleveland, Ohio, Cleveland Pub-

lic Library, Business Information Bureau, 1956. 4 pp. (Business Information Sources, Vol. 27, No. 1.) 25 cents.

*Automatism in the American Economy.* By R. L. Meier. (In Journal of Business, University of Chicago, School of Business, Chicago, January 1956, pp. 14–17. \$1.75.)

*Keeping Pace with Automation—Practical Guides for the Company Executive.* New York, American Management Association, 1956. 136 pp. (Special Report 7.) \$3.75 (\$2.50 to AMA members).

*Office Automation: Integrated and Electronic Data Processing.* By R. Hunt Brown. New York, Automation Consultants, Inc., 1955. xviii, 283 pp. \$12.50.

## Education and Training

*Bibliography on Employee Training.* Compiled by Elizabeth Haggart. Washington, U. S. Department of the Navy, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Library, January 1956. 20 pp. Free.

*Fifth Annual Institute for Training Specialists, June 6–10, 1955, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.—[Digest of Proceedings.]* Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, [1956?]. 94 pp.

*Public Vocational Education Programs: Characteristics of Programs Under Provisions of the Federal Vocational Education Acts.* Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1956. 16 pp. (Pamphlet 117.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

## Employment and Unemployment

*Employment of White and Nonwhite Persons, 1955.* Washington, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1956. 12 pp. (Current Population Reports, Labor Force, Series P-50, No. 66.) 10 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*The Trade Unionist and Full Employment.* By John Vaizey. London, Workers' Educational Association, 1955. 32 pp.

*Employment in Israel's Agriculture.* By David Krivine. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, January 1956, pp. 77–92. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

## Labor Organization

*Sourcebook of Union Government, Structure, and Procedures.* By James J. Bambrick, Jr., and George H. Haas. New York, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 1956. 334 pp.

*The New White Collar Unionization Drive.* (In Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, March 1956, pp. 89-98.)

*Sixty-first Annual Report . . . of National Executive for 1954-55 and Report of Proceedings of 61st Annual Meeting of Irish Trade Union Congress, Held in Portrush, July 27-29, 1955.* Dublin, Irish Trade Union Congress, 1955. 269 pp.

*The Jewish Labor Bund; Statements and Resolutions Adopted by the Third World Conference of the Bund, April 8-15, 1955, Montreal, Canada.* New York, Jewish Labor Bund, World Coordinating Committee, 1955. 28 pp., bibliography.

## Manpower

*Engineering and Scientific Manpower in the United States, Western Europe, and Soviet Russia.* Washington, U. S. Congress, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 1956. 85 pp., bibliography. (Joint Committee Print, 84th Cong., 2d sess.) 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Shortages and Surpluses of Highly Qualified Scientists and Engineers in Western Europe.* Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, 1955. 154 pp.

*International Mobility of Manpower in Western Europe.* By Xavier Lannes. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, January 1956, pp. 1-24; February 1956, pp. 135-151. 60 cents each. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Labor Market Areas for Manufacturing Plants in West Virginia.* By James H. Thompson. Morgantown, West Virginia University, College of Commerce, Bureau of Business Research, 1955. 27 pp. (West Virginia University Business and Economic Studies, Vol. 4, No. 3.)

## Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration

*Eighth Annual Report of Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Fiscal Year 1955.* Washington, 1956. 68 pp. 25 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Twenty-first Annual Report of National Mediation Board, Including Report of National Railroad Adjustment Board, for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1955.* Washington, [1956]. 79 pp. 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Grievance Mediation Under Collective Bargaining.* By William H. McPherson. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1956, pp. 200-212. \$1.50.)

*Problem Areas for Management in Arbitration.* By Irving K. Kessler. (In Arbitration Journal, Vol. 10 (New Series), No. 4, New York, 1955, pp. 179-187. \$1.50.)

## Medical Care and Health Insurance

*Meeting the Costs of Medical Care.* By Robert M. Cunningham, Jr. New York, Public Affairs Committee, 1955. 28 pp. (Public Affairs Pamphlet 218.) 25 cents.

*The Story in Charts of the Economic Position of Medical Care, 1929-53.* Chicago, American Medical Association, Bureau of Medical Economic Research, 1955. 8 pp. (Bull. 99A.)

*The Growth of Voluntary Health Insurance: 1948-54.* (In Social Security Bulletin, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, December 1955, pp. 11-14, 29. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

## Occupations

*Educational Requirements for Employment of Actuaries, Biological Scientists, Chemists, Economists, Geologists, Geophysicists, Physicists, Sociologists, Statisticians.* By U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, U. S. Veterans' Administration, 1955. 9 pamphlets, various pagings. (VA pamphlet 7-8, Nos. 1-9.) 15 cents each, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Employment Outlook in Skilled Electrical and Electronic Occupations.* By U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Washington, U. S. Veterans' Administration, 1955. 51 pp. (VA Pamphlet 7-9.) 40 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Occupational Abstracts: Poultry Farmer, Chef, Stonemason, Electronic Technician.* By H. Alan Robinson, Sarah Splaver, Vernard F. Group. Peapack, N. J., Personnel Services, Inc., 1955, 1956. 6 pp. each. (Nos. 185, 188-190.) 50 cents each.

*Careers in Forestry.* Washington, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1955. 22 pp., illus. (Miscellaneous Publication 249.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*First-Year Teachers in 1954-55.* Washington, National Education Association, Research Division, 1956. 47 pp., bibliography. (Research Bull., Vol. XXXIV, No. 1.) 50 cents.

## Personnel Management and Practices

*Management-Labor Relations Handbook: Analysis of Personnel Practices in the Cleveland Area, June 1955.* Cleveland, Associated Industries of Cleveland, 1955. Various pagings. \$15.

*Personnel Practices in the South.* By H. Ellsworth Steele, William R. Myles, Sherwood C. McIntyre. (In Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., January 1956, pp. 241-251. \$1.50.)

*Selected Reading List on Human Relations in Management Prepared for Fourth Utility Management Workshop, Sixth Industrial Research Conference, Arden House, Columbia University, 1955.* New York, Columbia University, School of Engineering, Department of Industrial and Management Engineering, 1955. 30 pp. \$3, Research Service, 353 West 57th Street, New York.

*Downward Communications.* Washington, Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 1956. 14 pp. (Personnel Policies Forum Survey 35.) \$1.

*Job Evaluation.* By E. Lanham. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955. 404 pp., bibliography. \$6.

### Profit Sharing

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*Woodworking Circular-Saw Accidents: A Detailed Analysis of Accidents Resulting from the Operation of Woodworking Circular Saws, 1951 and 1952.* By Frank S. McElroy and George R. McCormack. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956. 68 pp. (Bull. 1190.) 45 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

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*Government Yearbook, [Israel], 1955.* [Tel Aviv], Government Printer, 1955. 520 pp.

*An Economic Survey of Communist China.* By Yuan-Li Wu. New York, Bookman Associates, 1956. 566 pp., bibliography. \$12.50.

*Economic Survey of Japan (1954-55).* Tokyo, Japanese Government Economic Planning Board, 1955. 258 pp. In English.

*Labor Policy in the USSR, 1917-28.* By Margaret Dewar. London and New York, Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1956. 286 pp., bibliography. \$6.

## Conferences and Institutes Scheduled from June 16 to July 15, 1956

<i>Date</i>	<i>Conference and sponsor</i>	<i>Place</i>
June 17-22	Summer School. <i>Sponsors:</i> Illinois State Federation of Labor and Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois.	Urbana, Ill.
17-22	Summer Conferences on Administering an Executive Development Program and Wage and Salary Administration. <i>Sponsor:</i> Industrial Relations Section, California Institute of Technology.	Pasadena, Calif.
June 17-29	Summer School. <i>Sponsors:</i> Kentucky State Federation of Labor and University of Kentucky.	Lexington, Ky.
24-29	Summer Conferences on Selecting and Appraising Employees and Supervision of Scientific and Engineering Personnel. <i>Sponsor:</i> Industrial Relations Section, California Institute of Technology.	Pasadena, Calif.
June 29 (5 Fridays)	Personnel Managers' Forum and Workshop. <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
July 6 (5 Fridays)	Seminar on The Supervisor's Role in Management—People. <i>Sponsor:</i> Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
July 7-15	White-Collar Workshops. <i>Sponsor:</i> American Labor Education Service.	Bronxville, N. Y.
July 8-14	7th Annual Eastern School. <i>Sponsor:</i> International Chemical Workers Union.	New Brunswick, N. J.
July 15-17	Workshop in Workers' Education. <i>Sponsor:</i> Institute of Management and Labor Relations, Rutgers University.	New Brunswick, N. J.

## Union Conventions Scheduled in June 1956

<i>June</i>	<i>National and international unions</i>	<i>Place</i>
4	American Flint Glass Workers' Union.....	Cleveland, Ohio
4	United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union.	New York, N. Y.
5	Independent Union of Plant Protection Employees in the Electrical and Machine Industry (Ind.).	Syracuse, N. Y.
7	Upholsterers' International Union of North America.....	St. Louis, Mo.
10	Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers (Ind.).....	Cleveland, Ohio
11	Communications Workers of America.....	Cleveland, Ohio
11	Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.	Cincinnati, Ohio
11	American Federation of Musicians.....	Atlantic City, N. J.
11	United Packinghouse Workers of America.....	Cincinnati, Ohio
11	The Order of Railroad Telegraphers.....	Montreal, Que.
14	Brotherhood of Utility Workers of New England, Inc. (Ind.)..	Boston, Mass.
25	American Federation of Technical Engineers.....	Boston, Mass.
25	American Newspaper Guild.....	Toronto, Ont.
29	National Federation of Salaried Unions (Ind.).....	Asheville, N. C.
<i>June</i>	<i>State labor organizations</i>	<i>Place</i>
4	Virginia State Industrial Council.....	Richmond
7	Washington State Industrial Council.....	Longview
8	South Dakota State Federation of Labor.....	Huron
11	Michigan State Industrial Union Council.....	Grand Rapids
18	Michigan State Federation of Labor.....	Detroit
21	Maine State Federation of Labor.....	Belgrade Lakes
23	Oregon State Federation of Labor.....	Portland
25	Texas State Federation of Labor.....	Austin

# Current Labor Statistics

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## A: Employment and Payrolls

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

[In thousands]

Labor-force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>												
	1956			1955									
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force .....	68,806	68,396	68,691	69,538	70,164	70,250	69,853	70,695	70,429	69,692	68,256	67,784	66,840
Civilian labor force .....	65,913	65,490	65,775	66,592	67,206	67,292	66,882	67,726	67,465	66,696	65,192	64,647	63,654
Unemployment .....	2,834	2,914	2,885	2,427	2,398	2,131	2,149	2,237	2,471	2,679	2,489	2,962	3,176
Unemployed 4 weeks or less .....	1,100	1,130	1,405	1,123	1,282	1,079	1,128	1,060	1,160	1,433	996	958	964
Unemployed 5-10 weeks .....	680	865	691	604	541	471	390	528	609	464	453	538	795
Unemployed 11-14 weeks .....	371	278	238	203	152	130	172	189	116	135	161	355	356
Unemployed 15-26 weeks .....	401	359	281	223	195	238	242	195	280	337	470	664	615
Unemployed over 26 weeks .....	281	283	270	275	228	213	216	265	306	311	409	447	447
Employment .....	63,078	62,576	62,891	64,165	64,807	65,161	64,733	65,488	64,994	64,016	62,703	61,685	60,477
Nonagricultural .....	57,400	57,107	57,256	58,281	57,887	57,256	56,858	57,952	57,291	56,335	55,740	55,470	54,785
Worked 35 hours or more .....	46,015	45,092	46,576	47,798	41,807	45,984	46,636	44,910	43,955	45,830	45,831	43,721	45,248
Worked 15-34 hours .....	6,441	7,131	5,794	6,104	11,583	6,811	5,357	5,173	5,201	5,580	5,617	7,478	5,618
Worked 1-14 hours .....	2,855	2,760	2,727	2,544	2,703	2,289	2,087	1,924	1,913	2,194	2,440	2,361	2,241
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	2,089	2,124	2,159	1,834	1,794	2,173	2,777	5,945	6,221	2,731	1,852	1,911	1,678
Agricultural .....	5,678	5,469	5,635	5,884	6,920	7,905	7,875	7,536	7,704	7,681	6,963	6,215	5,692
Worked 35 hours or more .....	3,645	3,528	3,579	3,906	5,034	5,937	6,093	5,572	5,625	5,637	5,175	4,332	4,273
Worked 15-34 hours .....	1,356	1,213	1,269	1,348	1,358	1,547	1,343	1,347	1,505	1,579	1,372	1,441	976
Worked 1-14 hours .....	437	477	509	447	356	297	309	328	330	334	263	257	249
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	239	253	278	183	173	124	129	290	244	132	153	186	194
	Males												
Total labor force .....	47,930	47,690	47,820	47,922	48,308	48,265	48,216	49,180	49,323	48,848	47,801	47,590	47,226
Civilian labor force .....	45,071	44,818	44,938	45,010	45,384	45,341	45,279	46,245	46,393	45,888	44,773	44,493	44,078
Unemployment .....	1,887	2,049	1,951	1,574	1,421	1,254	1,201	1,387	1,603	1,753	1,624	2,093	2,283
Employment .....	43,183	42,769	42,987	43,437	43,963	44,087	44,078	44,858	44,790	44,135	43,149	42,400	41,795
Nonagricultural .....	38,316	38,003	38,095	38,437	38,378	38,145	38,107	38,878	38,715	38,153	37,527	37,113	36,772
Worked 35 hours or more .....	32,236	31,552	32,572	33,114	29,523	32,415	32,918	32,054	31,636	32,805	32,626	31,211	31,946
Worked 15-34 hours .....	3,322	3,794	2,890	2,955	6,498	3,340	2,574	2,633	2,620	2,848	2,674	3,688	2,766
Worked 1-14 hours .....	1,395	1,217	1,222	1,074	1,143	937	837	764	825	978	1,072	1,049	981
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	1,423	1,440	1,411	1,294	1,213	1,453	1,778	3,427	3,635	1,622	1,156	1,165	1,079
Agricultural .....	4,867	4,766	4,892	5,000	5,585	5,942	5,971	5,980	6,076	5,982	5,622	5,287	5,023
Worked 35 hours or more .....	3,340	3,254	3,316	3,589	4,374	4,863	4,977	4,803	4,912	4,800	4,492	4,052	4,005
Worked 15-34 hours .....	936	868	893	897	799	765	681	704	726	845	810	862	620
Worked 1-14 hours .....	373	405	420	337	251	205	195	228	228	222	185	201	212
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	218	239	264	176	159	110	118	244	209	115	135	172	186
	Females												
Total labor force .....	20,876	20,706	20,871	21,616	21,856	21,985	21,637	21,515	21,106	20,844	20,456	20,191	19,614
Civilian labor force .....	20,847	20,672	20,837	21,582	21,822	21,951	21,603	21,451	21,072	20,808	20,420	20,154	19,576
Unemployment .....	947	865	933	854	977	877	948	850	868	926	865	869	893
Employment .....	19,895	19,807	19,904	20,728	20,846	21,073	20,654	20,631	20,204	19,882	19,555	19,284	18,683
Nonagricultural .....	19,084	19,104	19,161	19,845	19,510	19,111	18,751	19,075	18,575	18,182	18,213	18,357	18,014
Worked 35 hours or more .....	13,779	13,540	14,004	14,685	12,285	13,568	13,716	12,856	12,320	13,025	13,205	12,510	13,302
Worked 15-34 hours .....	3,119	3,336	2,903	3,149	5,083	3,471	2,784	2,541	2,581	2,731	2,943	3,790	2,852
Worked 1-14 hours .....	1,520	1,544	1,505	1,470	1,561	1,352	1,250	1,160	1,088	1,216	1,368	1,311	1,259
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	666	684	748	541	580	719	1,001	2,518	2,587	1,209	696	745	600
Agricultural .....	811	703	743	884	1,336	1,962	1,904	1,556	1,629	1,700	1,342	927	669
Worked 35 hours or more .....	305	274	263	317	659	1,074	1,116	766	714	837	683	280	269
Worked 15-34 hours .....	420	345	377	451	557	782	661	643	779	734	563	579	356
Worked 1-14 hours .....	64	72	89	110	105	92	115	100	102	112	78	55	37
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	21	13	14	6	15	14	11	46	34	17	18	14	8

<sup>1</sup> 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. Prior to July 1955, data refer to the week including the 8th of the month; subsequent data refer to the week including the 12th of the month. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

<sup>2</sup> Census survey week contained legal holiday.

<sup>3</sup> Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the survey 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. Also includes persons who had new jobs to which they were scheduled to report within 30 days.

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

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Industry	1956			1955										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1955	1954
Total employees.....	49,783	49,542	49,615	51,311	50,629	50,471	50,322	49,858	49,420	49,508	48,918	48,643	48,212	49,398	48,285
<b>Mining</b> .....	749	748	747	754	754	751	758	754	749	760	742	739	739	748	770
Metal.....	100.7	100.7	100.0	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.1	93.0	90.0	98.6	97.1	96.5	94.8	96.5	98.1
Iron.....	33.9	33.7	34.3	35.0	35.0	35.5	36.3	36.2	35.8	34.5	33.8	32.0	30.6	33.7	35.2
Copper.....	30.5	30.6	30.3	29.7	29.4	29.2	20.6	18.0	27.9	27.5	28.8	28.7	27.2	27.2	27.4
Lead and zinc.....	15.6	15.2	15.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	16.4	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.3	15.9	16.2
Anthracite.....		36.3	35.6	35.5	35.3	34.6	33.9	35.4	34.5	37.0	33.6	37.4	38.3	36.5	41.1
Bituminous-coal.....	209.7	212.9	211.7	211.6	210.8	209.4	208.8	207.6	208.5	211.0	208.1	204.8	208.4	209.1	226.7
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production.....		295.6	296.6	302.3	301.5	299.4	305.1	309.4	308.3	306.3	297.3	295.3	295.6	300.7	298.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	105.0	102.3	102.6	104.0	106.7	108.0	109.9	108.9	107.5	107.2	106.1	105.1	102.3	105.5	104.7
<b>Contract construction</b> .....	2,316	2,252	2,267	2,422	2,580	2,685	2,748	2,746	2,701	2,615	2,526	2,399	2,255	2,506	2,527
Nonbuilding construction.....		392	398	444	517	565	584	576	567	548	513	464	411	498	506
Highway and street.....		152.7	156.5	187.3	235.7	266.2	279.5	277.9	272.3	262.3	234.7	196.4	161.9	222.8	217.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....		239.2	241.9	257.0	280.8	298.8	304.0	298.2	295.1	286.1	278.6	267.3	249.0	274.8	288.2
Building construction.....	1,860	1,869	1,978	2,063	2,120	2,164	2,170	2,134	2,067	2,013	1,935	1,844	1,844	2,008	2,021
General contractors.....		703.4	713.3	766.6	808.4	829.2	851.4	868.2	855.5	819.7	789.9	759.8	723.9	791.0	848.8
Special-trade contractors.....		1,156.4	1,156.1	1,211.2	1,254.1	1,291.0	1,312.3	1,301.6	1,278.8	1,247.2	1,222.8	1,174.8	1,119.9	1,217.0	1,172.7
Plumbing and heating.....		280.1	265.2	275.7	285.2	295.3	300.0	297.3	289.9	284.0	279.3	272.5	266.3	281.8	283.4
Painting and decorating.....		126.5	123.0	138.6	151.8	157.3	161.1	164.1	161.5	153.5	147.8	140.2	129.2	145.7	141.4
Electrical work.....		142.4	145.6	148.8	151.4	152.9	152.3	150.4	150.1	148.5	145.6	143.8	143.6	148.3	156.5
Other special-trade contractors.....		627.4	622.3	648.1	665.7	685.5	698.9	689.8	677.3	661.2	650.1	618.3	580.8	641.2	591.5
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	16,807	16,821	16,842	17,026	17,049	16,999	16,915	16,807	16,475	16,577	16,334	16,255	16,201	16,552	15,989
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	9,761	9,775	9,814	9,889	9,867	9,762	9,645	9,578	9,511	9,624	9,501	9,418	9,323	9,538	9,120
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	7,046	7,046	7,028	7,137	7,182	7,237	7,270	7,229	6,964	6,953	6,833	6,837	6,878	7,014	6,870
Ordinance and accessories.....	121.1	122.6	124.4	123.8	126.4	127.0	130.5	131.5	132.3	132.3	133.2	134.5	137.0	132.1	160.8
<b>Food and kindred products</b> .....	1,462.4	1,447.1	1,455.4	1,512.9	1,572.8	1,636.7	1,693.9	1,705.2	1,603.0	1,630.4	1,469.8	1,440.4	1,418.5	1,535.3	1,530.2
Meat products.....		332.1	336.7	341.7	339.5	335.7	334.6	330.2	328.1	324.3	320.3	316.0	317.8	327.6	321.8
Dairy products.....		112.7	111.2	113.1	115.2	119.0	125.5	131.2	132.9	130.6	123.6	117.8	113.8	120.5	118.5
Canning and preserving.....		167.1	170.4	190.5	233.8	293.2	358.5	361.0	265.2	213.7	179.0	171.7	157.7	228.5	224.2
Grain-mill products.....		114.4	114.6	115.9	117.1	120.0	119.1	122.5	123.0	121.4	119.1	117.1	117.8	119.2	121.3
Bakery products.....		287.0	286.9	290.6	290.9	290.3	289.0	289.1	289.9	288.0	284.0	280.5	279.7	285.8	283.7
Sugar.....		27.5	31.3	43.1	49.1	44.0	31.0	29.4	27.4	26.0	26.5	27.8	27.1	32.4	33.9
Confectionery and related products.....		79.9	81.5	86.4	89.5	88.7	84.8	78.4	71.2	73.7	73.6	74.5	77.7	79.8	80.9
Beverages.....		194.0	193.7	200.3	203.3	209.4	213.6	222.6	224.3	212.9	207.2	200.3	194.1	205.8	208.7
Miscellaneous food products.....		132.4	129.1	131.3	134.4	136.4	137.8	140.8	141.0	139.8	136.5	134.7	132.8	135.7	137.2
<b>Tobacco manufactures</b> .....	89.0	95.9	100.4	105.7	109.4	121.6	122.2	113.3	86.8	89.4	87.9	87.7	91.0	100.9	102.4
Cigarettes.....		33.8	34.1	34.0	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.5	33.0	33.0	32.3	32.0	32.3	33.0	32.1
Cigars.....		37.4	37.0	38.7	39.4	39.3	38.9	38.4	36.5	38.6	37.9	37.9	38.7	38.3	39.9
Tobacco and snuff.....		7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.4	7.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		17.5	22.1	25.8	28.5	41.2	41.9	34.0	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.4	12.5	22.2	22.7
<b>Textile-mill products</b> .....	1,071.9	1,079.9	1,081.7	1,091.5	1,090.7	1,084.2	1,081.2	1,078.7	1,045.6	1,066.9	1,057.7	1,075.1	1,078.3	1,074.8	1,069.4
Scouring and combing plants.....		6.6	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.9	6.5	6.5
Yarn and thread mills.....		129.6	129.4	130.4	129.8	129.7	130.6	131.3	127.6	130.7	130.9	131.5	131.4	130.4	127.6
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		466.7	469.4	470.5	469.1	466.5	466.2	468.2	456.5	460.9	458.0	473.1	473.1	467.4	472.1
Narrow fabrics and small wares.....		32.0	32.1	32.4	32.3	32.0	31.6	31.2	30.7	31.2	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.6	30.2
Knitting mills.....		224.2	222.9	228.5	231.8	231.0	228.1	226.4	214.0	222.3	217.3	217.1	218.1	221.9	218.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		89.2	89.5	90.4	90.2	88.9	88.7	88.4	86.1	88.4	87.7	88.3	89.6	88.9	87.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		51.9	51.6	51.6	51.1	50.8	50.6	49.8	48.7	49.3	50.4	50.5	50.3	51.4	51.4
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		12.9	12.9	13.0	12.7	12.1	12.7	12.3	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.1	12.3	12.5	13.2
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		66.8	67.4	68.2	67.5	67.0	66.2	64.5	63.7	64.7	64.2	64.5	64.7	65.3	62.6
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products</b> .....	1,270.8	1,282.0	1,254.0	1,271.2	1,268.5	1,255.3	1,246.3	1,230.1	1,152.1	1,188.2	1,168.3	1,185.9	1,240.3	1,219.8	1,172.5
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		124.7	123.6	124.2	123.5	122.9	123.9	122.5	110.4	119.6	116.5	116.6	122.4	120.3	121.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		333.2	326.1	329.2	330.7	329.3	327.5	324.1	308.5	316.9	313.7	311.8	314.3	318.1	295.3
Women's outerwear.....		396.5	382.6	384.2	376.0	366.2	366.5	365.9	337.7	343.5	335.8	354.6	385.2	364.5	355.3
Women's, children's undergarments.....		122.7	120.4	122.2	124.3	124.0	120.7	116.8	111.8	116.6	116.2	118.2	118.3	118.2	112.1
Millinery.....		26.0	23.3	21.2	19.0	21.8	22.4	21.7	18.5	15.6	16.0	19.7	27.4	21.2	20.9
Children's outerwear.....		72.9	71.4	71.3	72.1	72.2	72.1	72.1	70.8	72.5	68.8	66.9	73.0	71.5	70.1
Fur goods.....		8.2	9.3	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.3	11.9	10.7	7.4	8.2	10.5	11.3
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		64.8	62.3	66.3	67.2	67.1	66.2	64.9	56.8	63.6	61.0	61.2	62.1	63.2	60.8
Other fabricated textile products.....		133.0	135.0	141.0	143.4	140.2	135.7	130.9	126.3	128.1	129.6	129.5	129.4	132.3	125.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956				1955								Annual average		
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1955	1954
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	705.4	715.3	715.2	735.7	765.5	785.2	795.5	799.8	788.1	795.1	750.5	718.2	700.9	753.1	705.8
Logging camps and contractors.....		86.1	86.0	94.8	111.4	117.9	122.5	123.6	123.6	124.0	99.9	82.3	73.2	103.2	89.6
Sawmills and planing mills.....		384.7	384.0	392.4	401.9	410.7	416.7	421.5	415.7	418.0	401.1	389.3	384.4	400.8	378.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		130.4	131.8	134.9	138.6	143.4	144.3	144.6	139.7	140.6	137.5	135.2	132.1	137.7	126.0
Wooden containers.....		53.0	52.8	53.5	53.5	53.5	52.9	51.4	52.3	54.0	53.4	52.8	53.5	53.1	55.8
Miscellaneous wood products.....		61.1	60.6	60.1	60.1	59.7	59.1	58.7	56.8	58.5	58.6	58.6	57.7	58.3	55.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	370.0	373.6	374.9	377.9	379.8	379.5	376.1	369.2	353.2	356.5	353.6	353.4	354.5	362.8	345.2
Household furniture.....		264.1	265.3	267.7	269.0	268.1	265.2	259.8	248.4	251.5	249.2	251.0	252.5	256.7	243.7
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		45.2	44.9	44.4	44.3	44.6	44.1	43.6	42.1	41.4	41.8	41.8	41.6	42.7	40.8
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		35.9	36.7	37.0	37.4	37.8	38.0	37.9	36.0	36.1	35.3	34.6	34.4	36.0	33.8
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		28.4	28.0	28.8	29.1	29.0	28.8	27.9	26.7	27.5	27.3	26.0	26.0	27.4	26.9
Paper and allied products.....	555.3	555.9	557.3	563.2	564.5	563.1	560.2	556.7	546.8	547.5	540.0	536.7	534.6	548.1	530.6
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....		274.2	274.7	276.5	275.4	273.8	273.4	274.0	271.2	269.1	266.3	265.4	264.5	269.8	261.9
Paperboard containers and boxes.....		152.9	153.0	157.0	158.2	158.7	156.9	153.4	148.3	150.3	146.8	145.5	144.7	150.6	145.1
Other paper and allied products.....		128.8	129.6	129.7	130.9	130.6	129.9	129.3	127.3	128.1	126.9	125.8	125.4	127.7	123.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	829.5	825.3	821.2	830.5	833.3	828.0	820.7	810.5	807.7	808.4	802.8	803.3	802.0	812.0	800.1
Newspapers.....		302.4	297.7	300.9	302.6	301.4	300.5	297.5	297.6	297.6	295.4	295.1	293.4	297.2	292.3
Periodicals.....		65.0	64.0	65.1	65.4	64.2	62.8	61.4	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.6	62.0	62.5	62.6
Books.....		49.0	48.4	48.8	49.1	49.3	49.1	48.4	48.5	48.1	47.8	48.1	48.1	48.4	48.8
Commercial printing.....		216.8	218.8	221.5	219.4	217.6	215.3	212.9	213.1	212.8	210.7	210.8	211.0	213.7	208.0
Lithographing.....		60.9	60.6	62.3	62.9	62.4	61.5	60.3	59.1	59.7	59.3	59.7	59.4	60.4	60.0
Greeting cards.....		17.8	18.0	19.6	21.4	20.6	19.7	19.5	18.8	19.0	18.0	17.6	17.5	18.9	18.8
Bookbinding and related industries.....		46.0	45.4	45.6	45.6	45.6	45.0	43.7	43.2	43.6	43.1	42.8	42.4	43.7	42.9
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....		67.4	68.3	66.7	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.7	67.5	67.6	68.2	67.2	66.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	842.2	831.2	828.3	829.5	827.9	825.7	821.7	811.5	808.9	808.6	811.5	811.9	808.4	812.6	791.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....		112.8	112.2	112.1	111.4	110.2	109.5	108.4	107.9	109.2	107.9	104.5	103.9	107.7	101.2
Industrial organic chemicals.....		316.5	315.8	315.8	314.5	312.4	314.2	313.9	313.2	310.2	307.0	305.9	303.7	309.2	299.1
Drugs and medicines.....		92.6	92.6	92.8	92.1	91.8	91.9	92.3	93.0	92.5	92.5	92.4	92.9	92.5	92.0
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....		50.4	50.6	50.7	51.0	51.4	51.2	51.0	50.1	49.8	49.9	50.2	50.3	50.5	50.5
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....		71.6	71.5	71.5	71.7	71.8	72.2	73.2	73.3	72.5	71.2	70.9	70.2	71.5	70.4
Gum and wood chemicals.....		8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.7
Fertilizers.....		37.7	35.9	34.7	34.3	35.2	34.5	29.6	29.7	33.5	42.7	47.8	46.7	36.9	36.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....		42.2	43.6	45.3	47.0	46.5	42.7	38.5	37.9	38.0	38.1	38.9	40.9	41.5	42.4
Miscellaneous chemicals.....		99.3	98.0	98.6	97.9	98.3	97.5	96.5	95.7	95.1	94.3	93.5	92.0	94.9	91.0
Products of petroleum and coal.....	250.0	248.0	247.7	249.2	250.8	251.8	254.3	256.2	256.1	253.9	251.0	249.8	248.9	251.4	253.0
Petroleum refining.....		199.4	199.2	199.9	200.3	200.4	202.1	204.2	204.1	202.6	200.5	200.2	200.2	201.3	203.6
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....		48.6	48.5	49.3	50.5	51.4	52.2	52.0	52.0	51.3	50.5	49.6	48.7	50.1	49.5
Rubber products.....	285.6	287.3	292.5	293.4	290.1	285.1	281.7	274.6	273.9	276.3	273.4	268.5	269.3	276.6	250.2
Tires and inner tubes.....		121.9	122.4	122.7	121.5	119.9	119.3	117.9	118.7	118.0	116.9	115.8	114.7	117.7	106.0
Rubber footwear.....		31.2	31.2	31.2	30.8	29.8	28.9	26.9	27.2	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.8	28.0	26.0
Other rubber products.....		134.2	138.9	139.5	137.8	135.4	133.5	129.8	128.0	131.5	129.9	126.2	127.8	130.9	118.2
Leather and leather products.....	389.1	393.7	389.3	389.9	374.1	385.1	387.4	392.5	382.6	382.9	371.0	377.4	386.7	382.4	370.1
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....		42.8	43.2	43.6	43.9	43.6	43.5	43.6	43.1	44.1	43.4	43.4	43.4	43.5	43.4
Industrial leather belting and packing.....		5.1	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.7
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....		18.1	17.9	17.6	16.2	16.3	16.0	16.8	16.5	16.9	16.0	16.7	17.6	16.7	16.0
Footwear (except rubber).....		257.6	250.1	252.9	236.2	246.5	249.6	254.2	250.0	249.8	242.6	246.2	251.7	248.3	243.4
Luggage.....		17.7	17.1	18.0	19.4	19.4	19.5	19.7	18.8	18.5	18.1	17.7	17.2	18.2	16.2
Handbags and small leather goods.....		33.7	31.9	32.8	33.5	34.0	33.5	33.2	30.3	30.2	28.7	31.5	34.9	32.5	30.2
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....		18.7	17.9	19.9	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.0	19.0	18.5	17.4	17.1	17.1	18.3	16.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	559.0	552.0	552.4	559.0	564.8	567.0	566.8	560.9	547.8	553.6	543.4	535.7	527.2	546.6	514.2
Flat glass.....		32.8	33.8	33.8	35.3	33.2	33.0	32.6	32.2	33.0	31.8	31.9	32.0	32.6	29.3
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....		93.0	92.9	93.9	95.1	96.0	96.8	93.7	89.6	94.4	92.8	91.0	90.0	92.5	89.7
Glass products made of purchased glass.....		18.8	18.8	19.1	19.0	17.9	17.7	17.2	16.4	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.0	17.4	16.1
Cement, hydraulic.....		43.4	44.1	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.4	44.4	43.9	43.1	42.7	42.4	43.6	41.7
Structural clay products.....		81.8	81.1	82.6	83.7	84.4	84.8	84.5	82.8	81.8	79.7	78.3	76.6	80.7	76.1
Pottery and related products.....		53.4	54.2	55.7	55.2	55.7	54.6	53.3	51.3	53.5	53.8	54.2	54.2	53.9	51.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....		112.5	110.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	117.7	118.0	115.6	115.1	112.8	109.3	105.4	112.0	103.6
Cut-stone and stone products.....		20.2	20.3	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.3	20.3	19.7	20.0	19.8	20.2	19.7
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....		96.1	96.4	97.2	97.8	97.6	96.9	96.4	95.2	94.5	92.6	91.1	89.8	93.7	86.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Industry	1955												Annual average		
	1956			1955									1955	1954	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1955	1954
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Primary metal industries.....	1,369.1	1,368.3	1,368.1	1,366.1	1,357.8	1,342.9	1,341.1	1,318.8	1,302.7	1,316.4	1,294.5	1,273.6	1,251.6	1,299.5	1,185.0
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....		662.0	659.5	659.0	656.9	653.9	661.9	657.4	652.8	647.6	632.9	620.8	608.4	635.7	581.0
Iron and steel foundries.....		259.9	260.1	259.7	256.0	252.9	248.8	244.3	239.9	239.9	238.9	233.8	229.1	240.1	213.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		68.2	68.6	68.9	68.7	68.5	68.2	64.5	66.2	67.6	66.2	65.9	65.4	65.8	62.9
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....		13.4	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	12.7	11.6	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....		115.7	116.2	115.6	115.8	112.4	110.8	107.9	110.2	113.4	111.6	110.0	109.2	111.1	102.1
Nonferrous foundries.....		88.5	90.6	90.8	90.1	88.2	86.5	83.3	83.4	85.7	85.3	85.7	84.2	85.5	77.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....		160.6	159.9	158.9	157.1	153.9	151.8	148.7	148.6	149.7	147.1	144.8	142.7	148.6	136.0
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,102.8	1,100.3	1,110.0	1,124.2	1,128.5	1,119.1	1,110.0	1,092.1	1,077.5	1,096.5	1,087.8	1,077.5	1,067.5	1,089.6	1,045.2
Tin cans and other tinware.....		56.1	54.6	54.7	56.9	61.4	63.1	64.6	62.6	61.2	58.7	56.8	54.3	58.6	58.5
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....		149.0	151.9	155.3	154.8	151.2	147.6	145.1	145.1	149.4	150.6	150.3	150.2	149.5	143.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....		133.9	133.3	136.0	137.1	139.1	139.1	134.3	128.2	134.5	132.0	130.7	130.2	132.9	124.7
Fabricated structural metal products.....		290.6	288.3	287.7	288.7	287.5	290.0	287.5	283.8	281.4	274.7	268.8	264.3	278.2	274.8
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....		214.9	222.4	228.0	228.3	221.6	217.4	213.9	212.8	220.6	222.8	222.3	220.7	219.7	212.0
Lighting fixtures.....		46.9	47.7	49.6	50.5	49.1	47.6	46.2	45.2	47.5	48.0	48.2	48.4	47.9	43.9
Fabricated wire products.....		66.2	68.0	68.8	67.4	66.3	63.9	62.9	62.6	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.1	64.5	58.4
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....		142.7	143.8	144.1	144.8	142.9	141.3	137.6	137.2	137.7	136.8	136.0	135.3	138.3	129.5
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,696.1	1,679.7	1,670.5	1,658.7	1,620.6	1,611.8	1,563.8	1,572.2	1,573.5	1,593.6	1,580.5	1,568.0	1,544.7	1,577.0	1,551.1
Engines and turbines.....		83.5	83.1	82.6	82.6	85.1	80.1	80.2	80.7	80.9	80.4	78.7	79.9	79.9	76.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....		166.6	167.7	166.5	163.1	160.2	130.4	156.8	164.2	165.0	164.7	164.4	161.8	158.8	145.7
Construction and mining machinery.....		145.0	142.4	140.4	138.2	136.7	134.9	133.3	130.6	129.8	126.9	125.1	123.0	130.0	123.7
Metalworking machinery.....		275.6	272.9	272.2	268.0	259.8	262.5	259.7	258.0	258.9	256.2	253.8	251.5	258.3	270.8
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....		190.7	188.4	187.2	184.5	183.6	182.8	180.7	179.3	180.6	179.2	178.4	176.3	180.0	178.5
General industrial machinery.....		249.4	245.1	244.2	242.4	240.4	240.4	234.3	233.2	232.2	230.6	229.1	224.7	233.3	232.9
Office and store machines and devices.....		115.3	113.2	112.0	109.6	108.1	106.9	105.1	105.5	106.2	105.4	105.8	106.0	106.6	104.7
Service industry and household machines.....		189.3	184.8	182.0	175.6	174.9	167.4	169.1	175.0	186.8	187.3	185.1	180.2	176.9	178.6
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....		274.3	272.9	271.6	267.5	263.0	258.4	253.0	249.0	253.2	249.8	247.6	244.5	253.2	240.4
Electrical machinery.....	1,145.5	1,162.2	1,162.8	1,174.3	1,169.8	1,193.5	1,163.3	1,126.4	1,108.2	1,118.6	1,108.9	1,101.8	1,098.3	1,129.7	1,088.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		370.4	365.8	362.3	357.3	380.6	375.9	365.0	367.8	375.0	373.7	370.0	367.8	369.3	367.8
Electrical appliances.....		73.4	72.9	73.9	73.7	74.3	70.6	68.3	66.1	66.0	65.6	64.5	64.7	67.8	64.6
Insulated wire and cable.....		28.7	28.8	28.7	28.0	27.7	26.8	25.2	25.4	26.1	26.1	25.8	25.5	26.3	24.1
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		76.4	81.2	83.5	82.5	79.5	78.3	75.1	76.2	78.3	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.7	70.8
Electric lamps.....		23.8	23.5	23.1	22.9	26.6	26.2	26.0	26.0	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.5	25.4	25.4
Communication equipment.....		540.3	541.0	552.6	554.0	553.7	536.6	518.1	499.4	499.7	492.4	491.3	491.1	514.8	490.1
Miscellaneous electrical products.....		49.2	49.6	50.2	51.4	51.1	48.9	48.7	47.3	47.4	46.3	45.6	44.9	47.4	45.8
Transportation equipment.....	1,893.6	1,888.1	1,941.9	1,961.1	1,928.1	1,819.1	1,791.2	1,815.3	1,854.9	1,876.5	1,880.6	1,883.7	1,868.5	1,861.5	1,744.9
Automobiles.....		908.2	969.5	992.9	976.1	874.7	851.1	883.8	921.2	942.4	947.7	946.8	929.4	921.2	780.6
Aircraft and parts.....		784.9	777.4	772.9	763.8	754.3	749.3	741.4	742.3	738.7	740.9	749.1	752.0	750.9	768.1
Aircraft.....		505.1	501.2	497.9	492.9	488.3	485.5	482.1	481.9	476.3	476.8	478.0	477.1	482.9	473.4
Aircraft engines and parts.....		155.2	152.7	151.3	148.3	144.5	143.2	140.5	140.7	142.1	143.1	146.6	148.8	145.6	158.9
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		14.7	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.9	13.7	15.9
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		109.9	109.0	109.5	108.7	107.9	107.1	105.6	106.5	107.0	107.6	110.9	112.2	109.4	119.9
Ship and boat building and repairing.....		122.1	122.3	121.7	116.6	118.6	120.1	122.1	125.0	130.1	126.3	123.6	124.3	122.5	129.3
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		96.8	97.7	97.7	94.1	97.0	98.9	100.4	102.0	105.6	101.4	99.1	100.3	99.4	108.4
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		25.3	24.6	24.0	22.5	21.6	21.2	21.7	23.0	24.5	24.9	24.5	24.0	23.1	20.9
Railroad equipment.....		63.6	63.5	63.2	60.7	60.6	60.0	57.6	56.7	55.8	56.6	55.6	54.0	57.3	57.4
Other transportation equipment.....		10.0	9.2	10.3	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.4	9.7	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.8	9.6	9.3
Instruments and related products.....	325.8	325.5	323.8	323.4	322.0	320.5	318.3	315.5	314.8	315.1	305.0	310.4	311.0	314.4	315.7
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....		53.6	51.9	51.3	50.7	51.9	51.2	50.0	50.1	49.7	41.8	49.8	49.7	49.6	51.7
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....		90.3	90.3	89.8	89.2	87.8	86.9	86.4	86.0	86.9	86.4	85.5	84.9	86.5	82.0
Optical instruments and lenses.....		12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	13.7
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....		42.2	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.2	40.1	38.3	39.4	40.3	40.1
Ophthalmic goods.....		26.0	25.9	26.0	25.6	25.1	24.6	24.2	24.1	24.4	24.0	23.7	23.6	24.3	24.0
Photographic apparatus.....		66.6	66.5	66.7	66.6	66.3	67.1	67.8	68.0	67.2	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.8	67.0
Watches and clocks.....		33.9	34.6	35.2	35.7	35.3	34.8	33.7	33.1	33.9	33.7	34.0	34.2	34.2	37.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	472.9	476.7	470.1	485.2	495.0	496.7	488.4	476.3	457.6	469.9	463.1	461.2	462.0	471.4	463.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		53.8	53.4	54.1	54.8	54.9	54.0	52.3	48.7	51.7	50.8	51.4	53.2	52.7	53.7
Musical instruments and parts.....		18.8	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.9	16.8
Toys and sporting goods.....		85.6	81.2	88.3	95.7	96.3	94.7	92.2	88.5	90.1	87.4	84.0	79.4	86.9	82.8
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....		29.4	29.1	29.5	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.2	29.7	29.7	29.5	29.0	29.5	29.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		67.3	66.0	66.6	67.4	68.8	67.6	66.5	62.7	64.4	62.1	62.0	65.3	65.5	63.6
Fabricated plastics products.....		80.0	80.5	82.6	82.4	81.7	79.2	76.1	75.5	76.8	76.2	75.3	75.1	77.0	71.2
Other manufacturing industries.....		141.8	141.4	145.5	146.0	146.5	144.7	141.6	137.5	139.4	139.3	141.5	142.4	141.9	145.7

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956			1955									Annual average		
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1955	1954
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b> .....	4,109	4,083	4,089	4,165	4,143	4,127	4,152	4,137	4,113	4,081	3,997	3,939	3,966	4,057	4,008
Transportation.....	2,739	2,717	2,728	2,801	2,783	2,786	2,793	2,769	2,749	2,735	2,701	2,653	2,648	2,722	2,688
Interstate railroads.....	1,192.3	1,198.1	1,198.1	1,228.3	1,225.4	1,236.2	1,242.0	1,245.5	1,239.7	1,224.4	1,196.2	1,158.6	1,156.8	1,205.1	1,215.4
Class I railroads*.....	1,040.8	1,047.5	1,047.5	1,070.5	1,077.0	1,087.2	1,092.1	1,096.1	1,090.8	1,075.8	1,049.8	1,012.4	1,010.6	1,057.1	1,064.6
Local railways and bus lines.....	111.1	113.7	114.3	114.3	114.6	115.2	116.2	113.2	112.4	118.4	119.7	119.7	120.5	117.3	126.9
Trucking and warehousing.....	783.5	787.9	783.5	814.8	808.6	800.4	791.4	772.8	762.0	760.4	754.5	747.9	743.9	767.8	719.7
Other transportation and services.....	630.0	628.5	643.8	634.2	634.2	634.2	643.2	637.2	634.4	632.0	631.0	627.0	626.3	631.7	626.3
Bus lines, except local.....	43.0	43.7	43.8	43.8	43.9	44.4	45.1	45.5	45.8	43.9	43.1	43.4	43.2	44.1	45.8
Air transportation (common carrier).....	119.8	119.3	120.2	118.8	117.8	117.2	116.7	116.7	116.2	114.7	112.7	110.1	108.4	113.8	105.2
Communication.....	787	785	780	781	777	768	770	773	770	758	716	709	741	752	741
Telephone.....	743.1	737.4	737.8	734.6	714.9	714.9	727.5	731.0	727.4	715.2	673.6	666.9	699.7	709.8	698.8
Telegraph.....	41.6	42.3	42.2	41.5	42.6	41.9	41.6	42.0	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.6	40.8	41.6	41.2
Other public utilities.....	583	581	581	583	583	583	589	595	594	588	580	577	577	583	579
Gas and electric utilities.....	558.9	558.2	560.4	560.1	560.7	566.2	571.7	570.8	564.6	564.6	557.1	554.3	554.4	560.6	556.3
Electric light and power utilities.....	249.1	248.5	249.7	249.8	249.9	253.0	254.8	254.5	252.0	249.1	248.3	248.3	254.3	250.4	249.0
Gas utilities.....	142.0	142.0	142.4	142.0	142.1	143.2	145.2	144.4	142.5	140.1	138.4	138.6	141.3	139.1	139.1
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	167.8	167.7	168.3	168.3	168.7	170.0	171.7	171.9	170.1	167.9	167.6	167.5	168.9	168.2	168.2
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.4	23.4	23.0	22.7	22.8	22.5	22.7	22.4
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b> .....	10,804	10,741	10,833	11,753	11,126	10,909	10,824	10,638	10,633	10,643	10,534	10,549	10,408	10,728	10,498
Wholesale trade.....	2,919	2,917	2,921	2,959	2,942	2,909	2,879	2,863	2,858	2,826	2,801	2,804	2,813	2,856	2,796
Retail trade.....	7,885	7,824	7,912	8,794	8,184	8,000	7,945	7,775	7,775	7,817	7,733	7,745	7,595	7,872	7,702
General merchandise stores.....	1,365.9	1,320.0	1,373.6	1,952.7	1,570.0	1,443.6	1,394.7	1,315.0	1,313.4	1,348.7	1,341.8	1,371.7	1,304.8	1,413.6	1,395.8
Food and liquor stores.....	1,561.7	1,572.4	1,563.0	1,887.0	1,554.5	1,527.2	1,515.7	1,499.0	1,505.7	1,502.7	1,486.7	1,478.2	1,471.4	1,504.7	1,446.2
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	773.1	777.0	782.6	802.4	789.9	784.9	785.3	788.3	784.9	776.6	767.8	762.5	755.4	774.5	764.6
Apparel and accessories stores.....	583.0	566.8	583.1	735.8	626.3	604.2	592.0	540.8	552.8	596.1	593.5	612.3	578.3	596.9	592.4
Other retail trade.....	3,601.4	3,587.8	3,610.1	3,716.4	3,643.3	3,639.7	3,657.4	3,631.4	3,618.4	3,592.8	3,542.9	3,520.7	3,485.2	3,582.3	3,502.8
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b> .....	2,249	2,227	2,214	2,219	2,213	2,216	2,223	2,241	2,237	2,206	2,171	2,161	2,150	2,191	2,114
Banks and trust companies.....	567.0	567.0	561.1	561.9	560.3	556.3	555.6	561.2	560.7	549.0	540.8	539.9	538.2	549.3	529.3
Security dealers and exchanges.....	80.4	80.1	80.0	80.0	79.5	79.2	78.9	80.2	79.4	77.9	76.9	76.5	75.5	77.5	67.3
Insurance carriers and agents.....	807.5	801.0	802.9	799.9	798.2	798.0	802.7	798.6	788.1	781.1	782.5	781.5	790.7	770.6	
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	772.2	771.8	773.8	773.2	782.1	790.0	796.8	798.7	790.6	771.7	762.2	754.7	773.5	746.4	
<b>Service and miscellaneous</b> .....	5,639	5,609	5,603	5,657	5,690	5,730	5,791	5,818	5,816	5,775	5,733	5,674	5,571	5,694	5,629
Hotels and lodging places.....	463.7	453.6	458.3	460.5	472.1	509.1	575.4	574.2	513.9	488.3	479.7	462.9	492.7	498.0	
Personal services:.....	328.8	330.7	331.4	332.6	334.4	335.6	337.7	339.0	337.7	333.1	328.5	325.4	332.1	331.4	
Laundries.....	149.8	151.3	152.6	155.5	157.4	154.9	151.1	155.7	160.8	160.4	157.1	154.1	155.2	160.7	
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	222.7	224.8	226.4	231.7	236.2	240.6	239.9	239.3	238.7	238.7	236.5	228.9	233.8	231.5	
Motion pictures.....	222.7	224.8	226.4	231.7	236.2	240.6	239.9	239.3	238.7	238.7	236.5	228.9	233.8	231.5	
<b>Government</b> .....	7,110	7,061	7,020	7,315	7,074	7,054	6,911	6,717	6,696	6,851	6,881	6,927	6,922	6,923	6,751
Federal.....	2,165	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,190	2,188
State and local <sup>4</sup> .....	4,945	4,901	4,864	4,879	4,906	4,882	4,738	4,527	4,509	4,668	4,722	4,774	4,774	4,734	4,563

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics series on 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 one 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. Proprietors, self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestic servants are excluded. These employment series have been adjusted to first-quarter 1954 benchmark levels indicated by data from government social-insurance programs.

Data for the 2 most recent months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> State and local government data exclude, as nominal employees, elected officials of small local units, and paid volunteer firemen.

\*Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

SEE footnote 1, p. 597.

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 industries<sup>1</sup>

Industry	[In thousands]												Annual average		
	1956			1955									1955	1954	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1955	1954
<b>Mining:</b>															
Metal.....		86.4	85.8	85.7	85.8	85.6	85.8	78.0	75.4	84.3	82.9	82.3	81.1	82.3	83.9
Iron.....		29.4	29.3	29.8	30.6	31.0	31.6	31.6	31.3	29.9	29.4	27.5	26.2	29.2	30.5
Copper.....		26.3	26.3	25.9	25.4	25.1	24.9	15.9	13.5	23.7	23.2	24.5	24.6	22.9	23.3
Lead and zinc.....		13.3	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.9	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.8	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.7
Anthracite.....		32.8	31.9	32.2	31.8	31.1	30.6	32.2	31.0	33.6	30.4	33.8	34.8	33.0	36.7
Bituminous-coal.....		195.6	194.6	194.1	193.9	192.2	191.7	189.7	190.8	193.5	191.1	187.4	191.1	191.7	207.2
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		122.9	122.2	122.2	121.1	122.1	126.0	130.5	129.7	127.9	122.7	122.4	123.2	124.7	130.0
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		87.3	87.6	89.3	91.8	93.1	94.3	93.4	91.8	91.6	91.0	90.6	87.2	90.3	89.6
<b>Manufacturing:</b>	13,199	13,229	13,272	13,464	13,498	13,446	13,373	13,262	12,951	13,086	12,882	12,816	12,778	13,061	12,588
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	7,679	7,703	7,758	7,847	7,839	7,729	7,623	7,553	7,499	7,630	7,530	7,457	7,375	7,547	7,184
Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	5,520	5,526	5,514	5,617	5,659	5,717	5,750	5,709	5,452	5,456	5,352	5,359	5,403	5,515	5,404
Ordnance and accessories.....	80.0	81.2	82.6	82.6	84.1	83.9	86.5	87.8	88.6	89.3	90.4	91.2	93.5	89.0	115.5
Food and kindred products.....	1,014.5	1,002.2	1,014.3	1,070.9	1,130.3	1,191.2	1,245.3	1,249.9	1,150.4	1,089.0	1,034.5	1,011.0	991.1	1,096.2	1,100.4
Meat products.....	258.5	264.4	269.9	268.7	264.8	262.9	258.8	257.4	254.8	251.0	246.3	248.1	257.3	251.9	251.9
Dairy products.....	72.8	71.4	73.1	75.0	77.8	83.0	88.1	89.9	88.9	88.9	82.7	78.1	74.2	79.8	78.9
Canning and preserving.....	135.7	138.9	158.9	201.3	259.9	325.1	327.1	232.5	182.9	148.8	141.8	128.0	197.0	194.4	194.4
Grain-mill products.....	81.1	81.6	82.7	83.8	86.9	85.7	88.9	89.1	87.9	86.4	84.2	84.5	85.9	88.7	88.7
Bakery products.....	169.5	170.3	175.2	175.0	175.2	173.2	174.2	174.2	173.5	171.2	169.1	168.9	172.0	173.9	173.9
Sugar.....	22.1	25.5	37.6	43.0	37.8	25.6	23.9	22.0	20.7	21.1	22.7	21.9	26.9	28.4	28.4
Confectionery and related products.....	65.8	67.0	71.5	74.9	74.0	70.5	64.4	57.7	59.7	59.3	60.3	63.6	65.5	66.6	66.6
Beverages.....	105.9	106.6	111.9	115.8	119.8	122.2	127.2	128.6	121.8	118.0	113.7	108.6	116.6	120.0	120.0
Miscellaneous food products.....	90.8	88.6	90.1	92.8	95.0	97.1	99.1	99.0	98.8	96.0	94.8	93.3	95.2	97.7	97.7
Tobacco manufactures.....	80.4	87.7	92.1	97.4	100.8	113.2	113.5	105.3	79.1	81.5	79.8	79.6	82.8	92.7	93.9
Cigarettes.....	30.4	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.1	30.1	29.2	28.9	29.0	30.0	29.1
Cigars.....	35.6	35.2	37.0	37.0	37.6	37.1	36.7	34.8	36.7	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.9	36.5	37.9
Tobacco and snuff.....	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	15.5	19.9	23.5	26.0	38.6	39.3	31.7	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.3	10.3	19.9	20.2	20.2
Textile-mill products.....	981.5	988.4	990.0	998.8	997.5	991.4	988.5	985.0	953.5	974.4	965.4	982.6	985.4	982.1	975.7
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.3	5.9	5.9
Yarn and thread mills.....	120.0	119.9	121.0	120.5	120.3	120.9	121.6	118.2	121.3	121.2	121.6	121.8	121.8	120.9	118.0
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	440.6	442.5	443.4	441.2	438.7	438.4	440.4	429.2	433.4	430.7	445.5	445.5	443.7	439.7	443.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....	28.4	28.3	28.5	28.4	28.0	27.8	27.1	26.5	27.1	27.4	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.6	26.3
Knitting mills.....	204.2	202.4	207.4	210.9	210.3	207.5	205.7	193.6	201.7	196.5	196.1	197.0	201.3	197.0	197.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	77.6	78.3	79.3	79.0	77.7	77.5	77.1	74.9	77.1	76.6	77.4	78.6	77.8	77.2	77.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	44.0	43.9	43.8	43.3	43.1	42.7	42.0	40.9	41.5	41.4	42.6	42.6	42.6	42.4	42.8
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	11.1	11.4	11.5	11.2	10.6	11.2	11.0	10.5	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.8
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	56.5	57.4	58.0	57.3	57.0	56.6	54.9	53.9	54.9	54.7	55.2	55.5	55.5	55.5	53.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,138.4	1,149.2	1,122.6	1,138.5	1,135.1	1,123.1	1,114.6	1,101.0	1,025.1	1,057.5	1,041.1	1,056.8	1,110.2	1,089.3	1,046.2
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	112.1	111.0	111.8	111.4	111.1	111.7	110.6	98.9	107.4	104.5	104.3	104.3	110.2	108.3	108.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	308.2	300.9	303.3	305.0	303.6	302.3	299.4	284.0	292.2	289.2	287.2	289.8	293.1	272.5	272.5
Women's outerwear.....	354.7	341.5	342.5	333.7	324.4	324.7	324.9	297.0	302.4	296.2	314.0	343.2	323.2	315.7	315.7
Women's, children's undergarments.....	110.3	107.8	109.7	111.8	111.4	108.1	104.4	99.5	103.9	103.6	105.5	105.5	105.5	105.6	99.4
Millinery.....	22.9	20.8	18.7	16.7	19.2	19.9	19.4	16.1	13.2	13.7	17.2	24.7	18.7	18.6	18.6
Children's outerwear.....	65.6	63.9	64.0	64.8	65.1	65.2	65.5	64.2	65.7	62.1	60.2	66.5	64.6	63.8	63.8
Fur goods.....	5.6	6.7	8.9	9.5	8.9	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.3	8.3	5.1	6.1	8.0	8.4	8.4
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	57.8	55.4	59.2	60.3	60.5	59.6	58.5	50.5	56.9	54.7	54.6	55.5	56.5	54.1	54.1
Other fabricated textile products.....	112.0	114.6	120.4	121.9	118.9	114.4	109.7	105.9	106.5	108.8	108.7	108.7	111.3	105.1	105.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	635.8	645.4	645.0	664.7	696.1	715.7	726.0	730.9	720.1	726.8	683.3	650.9	633.8	685.1	639.3
Logging camps and contractors.....	78.2	78.7	87.4	104.7	111.2	115.5	116.8	117.2	116.8	93.7	76.0	66.9	96.5	83.3	83.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	355.9	354.2	361.6	372.4	381.4	387.2	392.6	386.7	389.3	372.5	360.0	355.3	371.8	350.1	350.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	107.9	109.5	112.9	116.3	120.5	121.8	122.1	117.7	119.0	115.9	114.3	111.5	116.1	105.5	105.5
Wooden containers.....	49.0	48.8	49.4	49.4	49.4	48.9	47.3	48.1	49.8	49.2	48.6	49.0	49.0	51.5	51.5
Miscellaneous wood products.....	54.4	53.8	53.3	53.3	53.3	52.2	52.6	52.1	50.4	51.9	52.0	52.0	51.1	51.7	48.9
Furniture and fixtures.....	311.4	315.7	317.3	321.0	323.1	322.7	319.8	312.6	297.5	300.2	297.6	297.2	298.4	306.6	290.5
Household furniture.....	229.5	231.2	234.0	235.6	234.6	231.9	226.6	215.4	218.3	215.9	217.5	218.9	223.3	211.0	211.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	36.6	36.5	36.1	35.9	36.1	35.8	35.2	34.0	33.2	33.6	33.7	33.6	34.5	32.9	32.9
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	27.7	28.4	28.6	29.0	29.3	29.5	29.4	27.7	27.7	27.1	26.4	26.2	27.7	25.7	25.7
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	21.9	21.2	22.3	22.6	22.7	22.6	21.4	20.4	21.0	21.0	19.6	19.7	21.1	21.0	21.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956				1955								Annual average		
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1955	1954
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Paper and allied products	452.1	453.8	456.4	463.2	465.3	463.9	461.7	458.6	448.4	450.5	443.7	441.2	439.4	450.9	439.3
Newspapers	227.3	228.8	231.4	231.6	229.4	228.8	229.4	226.8	223.4	222.9	222.9	221.9	221.9	226.2	221.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	124.7	124.8	128.7	130.1	130.6	129.2	128.5	121.0	123.2	119.8	118.7	118.2	118.2	123.5	119.5
Other paper and allied products	101.8	102.8	103.1	103.6	103.9	103.7	102.7	100.6	101.5	100.5	99.6	99.3	101.2	98.5	98.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	537.1	532.7	529.8	536.6	538.9	535.1	530.4	520.3	518.1	521.1	516.3	516.2	515.6	522.7	514.0
Newspapers	150.6	147.3	150.8	151.3	150.4	150.0	146.7	146.7	147.7	146.9	145.8	145.8	145.8	148.0	145.3
Periodicals	27.9	27.2	27.0	27.3	27.0	26.6	25.4	25.2	25.3	25.4	26.1	26.2	26.1	25.8	25.8
Books	30.5	29.9	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.3	29.5	29.3	28.7	29.1	28.9	29.3	29.4	29.4
Commercial printing	176.7	178.8	180.3	178.6	176.7	175.0	172.8	172.8	172.6	170.5	170.7	171.2	173.4	168.7	168.7
Lithography	45.8	45.1	47.1	47.8	47.5	46.8	45.6	44.5	45.3	44.7	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.7	46.0
Greeting cards	12.6	12.9	14.1	15.9	15.3	14.6	14.6	14.1	14.1	13.2	12.8	12.7	13.9	13.9	13.9
Bookbinding and related industries	36.7	36.2	36.5	36.7	36.9	36.3	35.1	34.8	35.0	34.4	34.0	33.5	35.0	33.8	33.8
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	51.9	52.4	50.8	51.3	51.3	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.7	51.7	51.4	52.1	51.3	51.2	51.2
Chemicals and allied products	570.0	561.5	559.2	559.0	557.1	557.1	552.8	543.1	542.3	544.8	550.3	551.1	548.2	547.7	531.7
Industrial inorganic chemicals	78.9	79.0	79.1	78.8	77.9	77.4	76.2	76.2	77.7	76.6	73.5	72.7	76.0	71.8	71.8
Industrial organic chemicals	221.5	220.7	220.4	218.2	217.5	218.4	214.7	218.9	216.8	214.7	213.8	211.9	215.4	203.8	203.8
Drugs and medicines	56.1	56.0	55.7	55.4	54.9	54.8	55.2	56.1	56.4	56.6	56.7	57.5	56.1	57.0	57.0
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	30.4	30.5	30.6	30.8	31.4	31.1	30.7	30.1	29.9	30.3	30.3	30.4	30.6	31.0	31.0
Paints, pigments, and fillers	45.5	45.4	45.6	45.4	45.7	46.0	46.9	46.6	46.2	45.2	44.7	44.1	45.3	44.3	44.3
Gum and wood chemicals	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5
Fertilizers	28.9	27.1	25.9	25.6	26.3	25.6	20.7	20.7	24.6	33.7	38.9	37.6	28.0	28.3	28.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	29.8	30.9	32.0	33.2	33.0	30.0	26.0	25.3	25.5	25.9	26.6	28.3	28.7	30.3	30.3
Miscellaneous chemicals	63.5	62.7	62.9	62.9	63.5	62.7	62.0	61.5	61.1	60.6	60.0	59.0	60.9	58.8	58.8
Products of petroleum and coal	172.3	170.4	169.3	170.1	170.5	171.7	174.1	176.4	177.2	176.1	174.5	172.6	171.7	172.8	177.1
Petroleum refining	131.2	130.1	130.1	129.6	129.9	131.6	134.1	135.1	134.7	133.6	132.3	132.5	132.3	137.3	137.3
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	39.2	39.2	40.0	40.9	41.8	42.5	42.3	42.1	41.4	40.9	40.3	39.2	40.5	39.8	39.8
Rubber products	226.1	228.2	232.5	233.9	231.2	226.4	223.1	216.8	215.7	219.0	215.7	210.9	211.6	218.6	194.7
Tires and inner tubes	93.8	94.1	94.7	94.2	92.3	91.9	91.0	91.5	91.0	89.8	88.6	87.4	90.4	79.7	79.7
Rubber footwear	26.1	26.2	26.2	25.5	24.4	23.5	21.5	21.8	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.5	22.7	20.7	20.7
Other rubber products	108.3	112.2	113.0	111.5	109.7	107.7	104.3	102.4	106.4	104.6	101.0	102.7	105.5	94.3	94.3
Leather and leather products	347.6	352.1	347.7	348.3	332.2	344.0	346.0	351.3	341.7	342.2	330.9	337.1	346.7	341.6	330.6
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	38.6	38.8	39.4	39.6	39.2	39.0	39.2	38.8	39.7	39.1	39.0	38.9	39.2	39.0	39.0
Industrial leather belting and packing	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	16.3	16.1	15.9	14.6	14.5	14.2	15.0	14.8	15.1	14.3	14.9	15.8	15.0	14.2	14.2
Footwear (except rubber)	232.1	230.7	227.6	210.7	221.6	224.4	229.3	225.0	225.1	218.1	221.6	227.3	223.4	219.0	219.0
Luggage	15.1	14.4	15.2	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.1	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.1	14.7	15.6	13.8	13.8
Handbags and small leather goods	29.8	28.2	29.0	29.7	30.4	30.0	29.5	29.5	26.6	25.1	28.1	31.5	28.9	27.1	27.1
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	16.2	15.5	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.4	16.5	16.1	15.0	14.7	14.8	15.8	13.9	13.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	466.9	462.1	463.9	470.4	476.5	478.3	478.5	472.2	460.3	465.7	456.4	450.0	442.2	459.5	431.0
Flat glass	29.2	30.3	30.5	30.2	29.9	29.7	29.3	28.8	29.4	28.6	28.7	28.8	29.3	26.1	26.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	78.3	78.3	79.5	80.8	81.6	82.7	79.7	75.7	80.3	78.9	77.4	76.4	78.5	76.6	76.6
Glass products made of purchased glass	15.9	16.1	16.5	16.4	15.3	15.2	14.6	13.9	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.6	15.0	13.9	13.9
Cement, hydraulic	36.4	37.0	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.3	36.8	36.1	35.8	35.5	36.6	34.9
Structural clay products	72.5	72.4	73.9	75.0	75.0	76.1	75.8	74.2	73.4	71.3	69.8	68.3	72.1	67.6	67.6
Pottery and related products	47.3	48.0	49.6	48.9	49.3	48.3	47.1	45.4	47.3	47.7	48.1	48.2	47.8	45.8	45.8
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	91.6	90.5	91.4	95.2	96.8	97.5	97.0	95.1	94.3	92.1	89.3	85.8	91.8	84.6	84.6
Cut-stone and stone products	17.6	17.8	18.2	18.2	18.3	18.2	18.2	17.8	17.8	17.8	17.1	17.6	17.3	17.7	17.3
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	73.3	73.5	73.7	74.6	74.1	73.4	73.1	72.1	71.7	69.9	68.5	67.3	70.7	64.2	64.2
Primary metal industries	1,160.0	1,161.3	1,160.2	1,160.1	1,150.9	1,135.2	1,134.3	1,112.2	1,098.0	1,115.3	1,096.3	1,075.6	1,056.6	1,098.4	990.6
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	569.5	566.6	567.6	563.9	559.3	567.5	564.2	559.6	556.5	543.8	531.0	520.3	545.0	492.7	492.7
Iron and steel foundries	228.8	229.1	228.8	225.1	222.2	218.9	214.2	210.3	210.9	209.9	205.3	200.7	210.8	185.0	185.0
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	55.1	55.4	55.4	55.3	55.2	54.7	51.2	43.5	55.2	54.0	53.8	53.4	53.2	51.4	51.4
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	10.3	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.6	8.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.1
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	93.0	93.0	92.5	93.1	89.7	88.4	85.3	87.7	91.2	89.5	88.2	87.6	88.8	81.1	81.1
Nonferrous foundries	74.1	76.1	76.1	75.7	73.8	72.1	68.6	68.9	71.2	71.0	71.4	70.4	71.2	62.7	62.7
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	130.5	130.0	129.6	127.8	125.0	122.8	119.1	119.4	120.9	118.7	116.5	114.8	119.9	108.7	108.7
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	882.0	881.7	891.7	907.6	912.0	903.9	894.4	877.1	862.9	883.9	876.7	868.1	860.1	876.9	837.5
Tin cans and other tinware	48.9	47.1	47.4	49.4	53.9	55.6	57.1	55.1	53.9	51.4	49.6	47.2	51.2	51.3	51.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	121.7	124.5	127.8	127.6	124.1	121.0	121.0	118.5	118.1	122.7	123.9	123.5	123.4	122.7	116.6
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	104.9	103.8	107.1	108.2	110.5	110.5	105.4	99.8	106.2	103.7	102.9	102.6	104.5	97.2	97.2
Fabricated structural metal products	218.1	216.8	217.0	218.5	217.0	219.3	216.9	213.5	211.9	205.7	200.8	197.6	208.9	208.5	208.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	178.4	186.5	191.9	192.0	185.8	181.3	178.4	177.2	184.9	187.8	182.7	186.1	184.3	176.3	176.3
Lighting fixtures	38.4	38.8	40.5	41.2	40.1	38.4	37.0	36.1	38.3	38.7	39.0	39.3	38.7	34.9	34.9
Fabricated wire products	55.0	57.0	57.7	56.2	55.2	53.0	51.0	51.8	53.6	53.8	54.2	53.8	53.8	48.2	48.2
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	116.3	117.2	118.2	118.9	117.3	115.3	111.9	111.3	112.4	111.7	110.9	110.1	112.8	104.7	104.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production workers in mining and manufacturing industries <sup>1</sup>—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry	1956			1955										Annual average	
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	1955	1954
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,265.5	1,263.3	1,247.6	1,236.2	1,212.6	1,194.3	1,149.3	1,154.8	1,159.5	1,181.7	1,174.2	1,164.0	1,144.2	1,167.5	1,147.8
Engines and turbines.....	61.6	61.2	60.9	59.3	59.3	61.9	57.2	57.8	58.2	57.6	56.1	54.5	54.5	57.5	53.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	124.9	125.5	124.4	121.3	118.6	90.3	114.3	122.0	123.2	123.6	123.3	121.4	117.7	105.8	89.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	106.7	104.3	102.7	100.9	100.0	98.5	96.7	94.6	94.5	91.9	90.1	88.5	94.3	89.4	89.4
Metalworking machinery.....	212.5	211.1	209.9	206.0	198.3	200.8	198.1	196.9	197.9	195.9	193.9	192.0	197.5	208.5	208.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	136.4	134.3	133.6	131.6	130.5	130.0	127.5	126.8	128.3	127.6	127.3	125.1	127.9	127.8	127.8
General industrial machinery.....	170.1	167.3	165.9	164.9	162.6	162.3	156.2	155.8	156.3	155.9	155.1	150.7	157.3	158.3	158.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	88.1	86.2	85.7	84.4	83.3	82.6	80.9	81.5	82.8	82.1	82.8	83.3	82.8	82.8	82.8
Service-industry and household machines.....	146.0	141.6	138.1	133.3	131.5	124.7	126.1	130.6	143.3	144.5	142.5	138.6	134.4	134.5	134.5
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	217.0	216.1	215.0	210.9	207.6	202.9	197.8	193.5	197.2	195.1	192.9	190.1	198.1	187.1	187.1
Electrical machinery.....	834.5	850.1	856.2	871.8	869.8	884.7	854.7	818.2	802.0	815.7	808.8	804.2	803.2	828.3	794.6
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	263.0	260.0	257.8	253.7	268.8	264.0	252.6	255.7	264.0	263.6	261.1	259.0	259.8	257.1	257.1
Electrical appliances.....	59.1	58.8	60.5	60.5	61.2	57.4	54.8	52.8	52.3	52.7	51.5	51.7	54.6	52.2	52.2
Insulated wire and cable.....	22.7	23.0	23.0	22.4	22.1	21.2	19.8	20.0	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.4	21.0	19.4	19.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	62.0	66.7	68.8	67.9	64.9	63.6	60.5	61.7	64.0	64.6	64.5	64.5	64.3	56.6	56.6
Electric lamps.....	21.0	20.9	20.3	20.1	23.2	22.8	22.5	22.7	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1
Communication equipment.....	385.6	389.6	403.5	406.0	405.9	389.1	371.3	353.8	356.5	350.0	350.2	352.3	371.1	353.1	353.1
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	36.7	37.2	37.9	39.2	38.6	36.6	36.7	35.3	35.5	34.5	33.9	33.2	35.4	34.1	34.1
Transportation equipment.....	1,435.2	1,428.5	1,488.2	1,511.1	1,483.7	1,378.0	1,356.5	1,379.2	1,419.9	1,447.1	1,456.3	1,462.0	1,446.8	1,431.1	1,334.9
Automobiles.....	740.1	801.9	825.3	811.2	710.7	689.4	721.6	760.5	782.3	788.6	789.1	772.7	761.2	628.4	628.4
Aircraft and parts.....	528.1	526.4	525.3	518.7	512.1	510.1	501.3	501.7	502.5	508.9	517.5	519.7	513.9	544.3	544.3
Aircraft.....	338.4	339.8	340.1	336.1	332.5	332.1	327.3	326.2	323.4	328.0	329.8	328.2	330.0	333.8	333.8
Aircraft engines and parts.....	99.5	97.3	96.2	94.6	92.1	91.4	88.8	89.1	92.1	93.2	96.5	99.0	94.5	108.8	108.8
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.3	11.3	11.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	80.2	79.4	79.3	78.6	78.4	77.6	76.5	77.5	77.9	78.6	81.9	82.8	80.1	90.5	90.5
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	104.4	104.6	104.3	98.6	100.5	102.6	104.9	107.9	113.2	109.4	107.2	107.6	105.4	112.3	112.3
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	82.1	83.1	83.3	79.1	81.9	84.4	86.2	87.9	91.8	87.5	85.7	86.5	85.3	94.1	94.1
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	22.3	21.5	21.0	19.5	18.6	18.2	18.7	20.0	21.4	21.9	21.5	21.1	20.1	18.3	18.3
Railroad equipment.....	47.7	47.9	47.7	46.0	45.5	45.5	42.8	41.9	41.4	42.1	41.3	39.7	42.8	42.3	42.3
Other transportation equipment.....	8.2	7.4	8.5	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.7	7.3	6.9	7.1	7.8	7.6	7.6
Instruments and related products.....	225.1	226.0	225.6	226.0	225.1	224.6	222.7	219.8	218.6	219.9	211.3	217.8	218.9	219.9	223.3
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	31.2	30.6	30.4	29.7	31.2	30.6	29.1	29.3	29.4	21.7	30.1	30.1	29.3	31.0	31.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	63.6	63.6	63.5	63.3	62.5	61.8	61.4	60.6	61.7	61.6	61.2	60.5	61.5	57.8	57.8
Optical instruments and lenses.....	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.7	10.7
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	29.6	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.2	28.0	27.6	27.6	26.4	27.2	27.9	27.9	27.9
Ophthalmic goods.....	20.7	20.7	20.8	20.5	20.0	19.5	19.3	19.1	19.4	19.1	18.6	18.7	19.3	19.0	19.0
Photographic apparatus.....	43.4	43.3	43.7	43.7	43.3	43.8	44.6	44.7	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.4	44.1	45.7	45.7
Watches and clocks.....	27.6	28.3	28.7	29.3	29.0	28.5	27.5	27.0	27.5	27.7	27.8	28.2	28.0	31.1	31.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	382.7	387.2	379.8	395.4	405.4	407.3	400.4	388.3	371.7	384.7	378.6	376.3	377.1	384.5	379.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	43.8	42.9	43.7	44.6	44.1	43.7	42.1	38.7	41.3	40.4	41.0	42.5	42.3	43.6	43.6
Musical instruments and parts.....	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	15.2	15.0	14.9	15.0	15.3	14.4	14.4
Toys and sporting goods.....	70.7	66.5	73.6	81.2	82.0	80.5	78.2	74.6	76.4	74.0	70.2	65.7	72.9	60.2	60.2
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	22.1	21.6	22.1	22.6	22.4	22.2	22.2	21.5	22.1	22.2	22.0	21.5	21.9	22.2	22.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	55.9	54.1	54.9	55.5	56.8	56.2	54.7	51.6	53.8	51.5	51.5	55.0	54.4	53.2	53.2
Fabricated plastics products.....	65.1	65.5	67.5	67.3	66.7	64.4	61.5	59.3	62.8	62.0	61.6	61.6	62.7	58.2	58.2
Other manufacturing industries.....	113.6	113.5	117.8	118.4	119.5	117.8	114.4	111.2	113.1	113.5	115.1	115.8	115.0	118.4	118.4

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

SEE footnote 1, p. 597.

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

[1947-49=100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls	Period	Employment	Weekly payrolls
1939: Average	66.2	29.9	1950: Average	99.6	111.7	1955: July	104.7	151.0
1940: Average	71.2	34.0	1951: Average	106.4	129.8	August	107.2	154.6
1941: Average	87.9	49.3	1952: Average	106.3	136.6	September	108.1	153.7
1942: Average	103.9	72.2	1953: Average	111.8	151.4	October	108.7	161.2
1943: Average	121.4	99.0	1954: Average	101.8	137.7	November	109.1	163.9
1944: Average	118.1	102.8	1955: Average	105.6	152.9	December	108.9	163.9
1945: Average	104.0	87.8				1956: January	107.3	159.2
1946: Average	97.9	81.2	1955: March	103.3	146.6	February	107.0	157.9
1947: Average	103.4	97.7	April	103.6	146.7	March	106.7	
1948: Average	102.8	105.1	May	104.1	150.1			
1949: Average	93.8	97.2	June	105.8	152.1			

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3. SEE footnote 1, p. 597.

TABLE A-5: Federal personnel, civilian and military

[In thousands]

Branch and agency	1956		1955											Annual average	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1955	1954
Total Federal civilian employment <sup>1</sup>	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,148	2,142	2,190	2,188
Executive <sup>2</sup>	2,134.1	2,130.0	2,410.0	2,142.2	2,146.1	2,146.9	2,164.5	2,161.3	2,157.4	2,132.9	2,127.4	2,122.1	2,116.4	2,163.8	2,161.6
Department of Defense	1,022.9	1,022.6	1,023.8	1,033.8	1,036.2	1,035.1	1,040.0	1,036.4	1,033.2	1,023.7	1,020.9	1,019.9	1,016.8	1,027.9	1,027.3
Post Office Department	510.6	508.7	790.5	508.4	506.3	506.1	510.2	510.6	509.3	503.8	504.6	502.1	503.7	532.1	529.2
Other agencies	600.6	598.6	595.7	600.0	603.6	605.7	614.2	614.9	605.3	600.0	600.1	600.1	595.8	603.8	605.1
Legislative	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.6	21.9
Judicial	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup>	228.6	228.1	234.9	230.0	230.0	229.6	232.0	232.4	231.9	228.2	227.9	228.2	227.6	230.0	227.5
Executive <sup>2</sup>	207.9	207.6	214.6	209.6	209.6	209.2	211.5	211.9	211.3	207.7	207.3	207.5	207.0	209.5	206.6
Department of Defense	88.4	88.5	88.4	90.3	90.3	90.0	90.9	91.1	90.6	88.3	88.0	88.0	87.7	89.4	87.1
Post Office Department	8.7	8.5	16.1	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.3
Other agencies	110.8	110.7	103.3	110.7	110.7	110.7	112.2	112.3	110.7	110.6	110.6	110.9	110.5	111.0	110.4
Legislative	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.9	20.0	19.9	19.8	20.1
Judicial	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
Total military personnel <sup>4</sup>	2,893	2,908	2,916	2,945	2,952	2,960	2,974	2,969	2,964	2,997	3,065	3,133	3,188	3,025	3,326
Army	1,060.5	1,070.7	1,083.6	1,095.0	1,105.1	1,109.5	1,123.8	1,120.5	1,109.3	1,143.5	1,201.8	1,263.0	1,300.3	1,165.3	1,402.0
Air Force	933.8	938.7	936.7	951.5	955.2	959.5	959.8	956.1	959.9	959.9	959.6	957.0	955.9	955.4	946.0
Navy	669.7	669.8	666.7	668.5	661.0	660.3	659.1	659.9	660.7	660.0	667.1	674.9	689.4	668.8	725.1
Marine Corps	199.8	199.5	200.0	201.0	201.8	201.6	202.0	203.7	205.2	205.7	208.0	210.4	214.2	205.9	223.8
Coast Guard	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.7	28.6	29.5

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to Continental United States only.<sup>2</sup> Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.<sup>3</sup> Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metro-

politan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

<sup>4</sup> Data refer to Continental United States and elsewhere.

SEE footnote 1, p. 597.

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

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1956		1955										1954	
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Feb.
Continental United States.....	1,508.2	1,466.1	1,123.1	863.4	784.1	858.5	961.5	1,091.9	1,120.9	1,262.8	1,471.4	1,657.0	1,879.8	2,169.3
New England.....	97.2	104.0	78.8	63.2	64.6	74.2	86.1	99.5	92.4	104.9	122.9	124.0	140.4	161.2
Maine.....	10.1	10.6	9.2	7.9	6.5	7.6	8.1	9.0	10.2	13.3	16.7	11.2	12.8	14.4
New Hampshire.....	6.1	6.6	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.6	5.3	5.7	7.5	8.6	7.6	7.5	9.4
Vermont.....	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.5	5.4	5.8	3.6
Massachusetts.....	46.8	50.8	38.8	29.4	29.1	31.4	35.1	45.2	42.3	48.0	56.0	60.3	70.1	78.3
Rhode Island.....	14.3	14.8	9.4	7.0	7.7	8.5	10.3	14.2	13.6	14.7	15.5	15.3	16.8	27.2
Connecticut.....	17.3	18.8	13.9	12.6	15.0	19.7	26.1	23.6	18.2	18.6	22.6	24.2	27.4	28.3
Middle Atlantic.....	441.6	465.9	367.1	286.1	265.3	273.4	310.4	377.9	392.9	428.2	468.5	507.4	557.3	575.6
New York.....	201.8	217.7	174.7	129.6	117.4	117.3	134.0	177.8	194.5	207.1	221.0	226.9	251.8	264.5
New Jersey.....	82.9	87.3	66.2	51.8	48.2	47.8	51.9	58.9	60.2	69.3	76.5	84.0	91.7	89.0
Pennsylvania.....	156.9	160.8	126.1	104.7	99.7	108.4	124.4	141.2	138.2	151.8	171.0	196.5	213.8	222.1
East North Central.....	281.0	235.3	174.2	134.9	145.1	191.6	190.2	181.7	185.8	202.0	243.6	279.2	337.9	472.3
Ohio.....	62.8	54.4	39.2	30.7	26.2	28.0	31.9	36.1	37.4	42.9	55.6	72.7	89.0	109.3
Indiana.....	35.1	30.1	20.1	15.9	17.6	17.9	18.5	19.5	17.8	19.9	23.5	28.7	36.7	65.8
Illinois.....	62.1	65.6	54.9	44.6	45.1	52.4	60.4	74.0	85.0	93.9	102.7	91.7	110.2	126.9
Michigan.....	96.8	61.0	40.5	30.6	43.4	79.6	67.7	40.7	38.0	32.9	43.7	59.8	69.0	127.8
Wisconsin.....	24.1	24.2	19.4	13.1	12.9	13.7	11.6	11.4	11.8	12.4	18.1	26.3	33.0	42.5
West North Central.....	116.1	108.5	74.7	51.6	40.8	40.6	44.4	49.5	55.8	67.7	93.3	120.3	137.7	127.8
Minnesota.....	35.7	33.2	22.1	12.6	7.9	8.8	11.3	12.3	14.1	19.9	33.8	40.7	43.4	35.3
Iowa.....	13.4	11.6	7.4	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.5	5.3	7.4	11.3	14.0	17.1
Missouri.....	34.4	34.6	24.5	22.8	21.4	20.9	20.4	22.8	26.4	30.1	32.6	38.2	44.4	42.0
North Dakota.....	5.3	5.0	3.5	1.6	.4	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.6	4.0	6.4	6.7	5.4
South Dakota.....	3.9	3.6	2.3	.9	.4	.3	.3	.4	.6	1.6	3.3	3.8	3.8	3.3
Nebraska.....	9.2	8.5	5.9	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	4.3	7.5	9.0	8.9
Kansas.....	14.2	12.2	9.0	6.5	5.6	5.7	6.8	7.1	7.5	8.0	9.6	12.9	16.4	15.8
South Atlantic.....	131.0	132.9	100.5	81.9	82.3	94.2	110.2	133.2	134.7	142.8	150.3	160.9	184.1	221.5
Delaware.....	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.8	3.8	4.4	4.6
Maryland.....	15.0	16.9	11.7	8.2	8.0	8.8	11.8	14.9	17.2	20.4	20.6	19.0	25.1	27.5
District of Columbia.....	5.4	5.0	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	4.9	6.5	7.5	7.5
Virginia.....	13.6	12.6	9.0	7.0	6.2	7.3	10.0	14.0	17.1	14.8	12.9	15.5	17.9	22.4
West Virginia.....	13.8	14.2	10.3	8.5	8.3	9.6	11.5	14.4	15.5	18.1	22.0	26.1	29.8	36.3
North Carolina.....	34.4	32.8	24.9	18.4	16.4	19.3	21.6	30.4	32.5	36.4	39.3	40.8	43.3	54.1
South Carolina.....	12.0	12.9	9.9	8.5	8.3	9.2	9.6	11.4	11.2	11.6	11.7	13.1	15.1	21.1
Georgia.....	20.5	21.1	17.1	14.5	13.8	14.3	17.2	21.0	20.6	22.3	24.0	23.1	26.5	33.7
Florida.....	13.8	15.0	12.5	13.1	17.7	22.1	23.9	22.4	15.6	13.4	12.1	13.0	14.5	14.3
East South Central.....	104.7	95.5	72.9	63.2	58.8	64.6	79.1	87.1	88.3	102.8	119.5	118.7	128.2	151.5
Kentucky.....	32.9	27.2	21.2	19.2	18.5	21.0	23.9	27.1	30.0	37.3	45.0	41.1	41.2	45.3
Tennessee.....	40.2	39.2	28.8	25.3	25.3	25.0	27.5	33.9	32.9	36.5	41.7	42.3	46.4	56.3
Alabama.....	17.7	17.2	13.4	11.8	10.9	12.0	19.2	16.5	15.9	17.0	10.3	20.4	23.4	28.9
Mississippi.....	13.8	11.9	9.5	6.9	6.1	6.6	8.4	9.6	9.5	12.0	13.5	14.9	17.2	21.0
West South Central.....	78.8	68.7	52.4	40.7	36.0	37.5	46.0	52.1	53.9	62.1	75.7	87.5	101.0	107.9
Arkansas.....	17.8	15.6	11.0	8.3	6.3	6.2	7.8	8.7	8.5	10.1	14.1	16.8	20.0	22.1
Louisiana.....	18.2	14.9	11.1	8.5	8.3	9.4	12.3	14.1	14.7	17.0	20.5	24.0	27.8	25.0
Oklahoma.....	14.7	13.5	10.2	7.6	6.6	7.0	8.0	8.8	9.0	10.1	12.1	14.3	17.3	18.8
Texas.....	28.0	24.7	20.0	16.3	14.8	15.0	18.0	20.5	21.7	24.9	29.0	32.4	35.9	42.0
Mountain.....	50.2	43.1	31.3	19.3	11.7	10.9	15.1	17.4	16.0	21.6	33.5	45.8	52.5	60.0
Montana.....	8.8	7.3	5.1	2.4	1.0	.7	.9	1.2	1.9	3.4	6.4	8.0	8.1	8.4
Idaho.....	8.3	7.9	6.5	3.5	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	3.4	5.9	8.8	9.9	11.8
Wyoming.....	3.4	2.5	1.6	.7	.4	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.2	2.5	3.6	3.9	3.7
Colorado.....	6.1	4.9	3.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.7	4.0	5.7	6.9	9.2
New Mexico.....	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.8	4.0	4.9	5.7	6.5
Arizona.....	6.6	5.8	4.0	3.4	2.8	3.1	4.2	4.9	3.2	3.6	4.3	5.3	6.3	6.5
Utah.....	7.5	6.3	4.2	2.7	1.5	1.5	3.0	3.9	2.6	3.0	4.3	6.6	8.4	10.0
Nevada.....	4.9	4.5	3.2	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.9	3.3	3.9
Pacific.....	207.7	212.1	171.4	122.5	79.5	71.5	80.0	93.2	101.0	130.8	164.1	213.6	240.7	291.5
Washington.....	49.5	50.1	44.8	32.6	18.6	15.5	14.5	13.6	12.9	20.2	31.6	45.7	51.6	63.4
Oregon.....	29.9	29.9	24.2	17.4	8.6	6.4	7.1	8.3	8.0	12.6	21.1	27.2	30.2	42.3
California.....	128.3	132.1	102.5	72.5	52.3	49.5	58.4	71.3	80.1	98.0	111.4	140.7	158.9	185.8

<sup>1</sup> 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 in manufacturing, by class of turnover <sup>1</sup>

[Per 100 employees]

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accession													
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7	4.4
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	3.5
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	4.4
1951	6.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
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	4.4
1953	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956	3.3	3.0											
Total separation													
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	4.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2	4.3
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	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
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	4.1
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	4.3
1954	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956	3.6	3.7											
Quit													
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	2.8
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9	1.5
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	1.9
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	2.4
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	2.3
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	2.3
1954	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956	1.4	1.3											
Discharge													
1948	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1953	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	.4
1954	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1955	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3											
Layoff													
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	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3	1.1
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956	1.7	1.9											
Miscellaneous, including military													
1948	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.5
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1953	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1954	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2											

<sup>1</sup> Data for the current month are preliminary.

NOTE.—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 series for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are reported 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 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 stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

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

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 in selected industries

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing.....	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.6	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.7	0.2	0.2
Durable goods.....	3.2	3.5	4.1	3.9	1.3	1.4	.3	.3	2.3	2.0	.2	.3
Non-durable goods.....	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	1.1	1.1	.1	.2
Ordnance and accessories.....	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.3	.2	.2	1.6	1.4	.1	.2
Food and kindred products.....	3.0	3.3	3.7	3.7	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	2.1	2.1	.2	.2
Meat products.....	3.2	3.7	4.1	3.9	1.0	.9	.2	.2	2.8	2.4	.2	.3
Grain-mill products.....	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.2	1.1	1.0	.2	.3	2.3	1.8	.2	.1
Bakery products.....	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	.7	.7	.1	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors.....	(1)	2.7	(1)	3.1	(1)	.3	(1)	.1	(1)	2.5	(1)	.1
Tobacco manufactures.....	2.4	1.7	2.5	3.4	1.6	1.6	.3	.4	.4	1.4	.1	.1
Cigarettes.....	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.0	.9	(2)	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1
Cigars.....	3.9	2.4	3.4	5.7	2.3	2.4	.6	.6	.4	2.7	.1	.1
Tobacco and snuff.....	1.1	.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	.5	.2	.1	.4	.7	.4	.4
Textile-mill products.....	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	1.5	1.6	.3	.3	1.3	1.2	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills.....	2.9	3.5	4.1	3.5	1.7	1.8	.3	.2	2.0	1.4	.1	.1
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.2	1.5	1.7	.3	.3	1.2	1.1	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber.....	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.1	1.5	1.7	.3	.3	1.1	.9	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted.....	5.1	4.3	3.7	4.1	1.7	1.5	.3	.3	1.5	2.1	.2	.2
Knitting mills.....	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	1.8	2.0	.2	.2	1.3	1.3	.1	.1
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	3.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.7	.2	.2	.6	.7	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery.....	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.2	1.5	2.0	.2	.2	1.5	.9	.2	.1
Knit underwear.....	(1)	3.4	(1)	3.6	(1)	1.7	(1)	.2	(1)	1.7	(1)	(2)
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.0	.9	.3	.2	.5	1.1	.2	.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	2.9	3.3	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.1	.4	.3	1.7	.9	.1	.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	3.8	4.4	3.4	3.7	2.4	2.7	.3	.2	.6	.7	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	2.9	3.6	2.7	3.1	1.5	1.8	.2	.2	.9	1.0	.1	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	3.6	4.3	3.4	3.8	2.5	2.9	.3	.2	.4	.6	.1	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	3.7	4.2	3.3	4.4	1.5	1.9	.3	.3	1.3	2.0	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors.....	10.0	11.1	5.3	8.0	2.5	4.2	.4	.4	1.8	3.3	.7	.1
Sawmills and planing mills.....	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.9	1.3	1.6	.3	.2	.9	1.8	.1	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	2.0	2.7	3.7	3.3	1.2	1.3	.3	.2	2.1	1.7	.1	.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	3.1	3.8	4.2	4.0	1.6	1.9	.4	.4	2.1	1.6	.2	.2
Household furniture.....	3.0	3.7	4.6	4.5	1.7	2.0	.4	.5	2.4	1.9	.1	.2
Other furniture and fixtures.....	3.4	4.1	3.1	3.0	1.4	1.6	.3	.3	1.2	.9	.2	.2
Paper and allied products.....	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.1	1.3	.2	.3	.9	.9	.1	.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	.6	.7	.1	.2	.4	.4	.1	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	2.7	2.3	3.3	3.8	1.7	1.9	.3	.4	1.1	1.3	.2	.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	.8	.8	.1	.1	.5	.5	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.5	.7	.8	.2	.2	.1	.2	.3	.3
Industrial organic chemicals.....	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	.5	.6	.1	.1	.5	.5	.1	.1
Synthetic fibers.....	1.9	.8	1.2	1.5	.4	.4	(2)	.1	.5	.8	.1	.1
Drugs and medicines.....	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	.8	.9	.1	.1	.4	.2	.1	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.0	.8	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	.9	.8	1.0	.9	.3	.3	.1	.1	.4	.3	.2	.2
Petroleum refining.....	.6	.5	.8	.7	.2	.3	(2)	(2)	.3	.2	.2	.2
Rubber products.....	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.2	.2	.2	1.6	1.3	.2	.3
Tires and inner tubes.....	.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	.5	.6	.1	.1	.9	.8	.2	.3
Rubber footwear.....	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.3	2.2	2.5	.3	.2	.6	.4	.1	.2
Other rubber products.....	2.3	2.8	4.2	4.1	1.2	1.5	.3	.4	2.4	1.9	.2	.2
Leather and leather products.....	3.6	4.4	3.0	3.3	2.0	2.1	.3	.3	.5	.8	.1	.2
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	2.0	2.8	2.3	4.3	.8	1.2	.3	.5	1.0	2.2	.2	.4
Footwear (except rubber).....	3.8	4.7	3.1	3.2	2.2	2.2	.3	.3	.4	.6	.1	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	.8	1.0	.2	.2	1.4	1.2	.2	.2
Glass and glass products.....	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.9	.6	.8	.2	.1	2.5	1.7	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic.....	.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	.5	.7	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3
Structural clay products.....	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.8	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	.8	1.0	.2	.3
Pottery and related products.....	2.8	2.4	2.0	3.3	1.1	1.3	.2	.5	.5	1.3	.1	.2
Primary metal industries.....	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.1	.9	1.0	.3	.2	.8	.6	.2	.3
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.4	.6	.7	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	.2
Iron and steel foundries.....	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.2	1.6	1.7	.5	.5	1.3	.8	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries.....	3.1	3.5	4.4	3.1	1.6	1.7	.5	.5	1.7	.8	.2	.1
Malleable-iron foundries.....	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	1.8	2.2	.6	.5	1.4	1.0	.2	.3
Steel foundries.....	3.8	4.3	2.9	3.0	1.4	1.5	.5	.5	.8	.8	.2	.2
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc.....	2.3	1.5	1.0	1.6	.6	1.0	.2	.2	(2)	.2	.1	.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper.....	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	.6	.7	.5	.3	.3	.2	.2	.4
Nonferrous foundries.....	3.2	3.3	6.9	4.6	1.5	1.4	.4	.4	4.7	2.4	.2	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings.....	2.3	3.1	3.3	3.0	.9	1.3	.3	.2	1.9	1.2	.2	.3

See footnotes at end of table.



TABLE B-2: Monthly labor turnover rates in selected industries—Continued

[Per 100 employees]

Industry	Total accession rate		Separation rate									
			Total		Quit		Discharge		Layoff		Misc., incl. military	
	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.4	3.9	4.3	5.0	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.4	2.5	2.9	0.1	0.3
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.3	1.4	1.6	.4	.4	1.5	1.1	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.2	1.4	.3	.2	1.0	.7	(2)	.1
Handtools	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.3	1.2	1.3	.4	.2	1.4	.6	.1	.2
Hardware	2.3	3.5	4.0	4.1	1.7	1.9	.4	.4	1.7	1.5	.2	.3
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	3.1	3.4	3.3	4.2	1.5	1.4	.5	.3	1.1	2.3	.2	.2
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.0	2.6	3.2	4.1	1.3	1.4	.4	.4	1.3	2.1	.2	.2
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.9	3.9	3.3	4.2	1.7	1.4	.5	.3	1.0	2.4	.1	.2
Fabricated structural metal products	3.4	3.5	2.7	2.8	1.2	1.2	.3	.4	1.1	1.1	.1	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	5.0	5.0	9.2	8.6	1.5	1.7	.4	.4	7.1	6.0	.2	.5
Machinery (except electrical)	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.3	1.2	1.1	.3	.3	1.0	.6	.2	.2
Engines and turbines	3.6	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	.5	.2	.2	.4	.2	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(1)	3.5	(1)	3.1	(1)	1.1	(1)	.3	(1)	1.3	(1)	.4
Construction and mining machinery	2.9	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.1	.2
Metalworking machinery	2.8	3.3	2.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	.3	.3	.4	.3	.2	.2
Machine tools	2.7	3.2	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.1	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.0	3.1	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	.3	.4	.1	.1	.1	.2
Machine-tool accessories	2.9	3.5	2.9	2.3	1.3	1.4	.4	.4	1.1	.4	.2	.1
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.1	1.1	.3	.3	.5	.4	.1	.2
General industrial machinery	2.9	3.6	2.2	2.7	1.2	1.2	.3	.3	.5	1.0	.2	.2
Office and store machines and devices	3.0	3.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	.9	.2	.1	.3	.2	.1	.3
Service-industry and household machines	4.9	5.5	3.5	2.8	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	1.8	.8	.2	.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.4	1.1	1.0	.2	.3	.9	.8	.3	.3
Electrical machinery	3.6	3.6	4.5	3.5	1.8	1.6	.3	.3	2.1	1.4	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.3	.3	.2	.7	.4	.2	.2
Communication equipment	(1)	3.9	(1)	3.6	(1)	1.9	(1)	.3	(1)	1.1	(1)	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.4	4.1	6.3	4.5	1.9	1.9	.4	.4	3.8	1.9	.1	.3
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	(1)	3.1	(1)	1.9	(1)	1.4	(1)	.2	(1)	(2)	(1)	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.5	4.1	4.2	3.9	1.6	1.6	.3	.3	2.0	1.8	.3	.3
Transportation equipment	3.6	3.6	7.6	6.5	1.3	1.5	.2	.2	5.7	4.4	.4	.4
Automobiles	3.3	2.7	12.5	9.3	1.2	1.5	.2	.2	10.4	6.9	.7	.7
Aircraft and parts	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.4	.2	.2	.5	.6	.1	.1
Aircraft	2.6	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	.1	.2	.4	.4	.1	.1
Aircraft engines and parts	4.5	4.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.2	.3	.2	.5	.5	.2	.2
Aircraft propellers and parts	3.3	3.5	2.0	2.9	1.2	.8	.3	.3	.5	1.6	.1	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	1.4	1.6	.2	.3	2.5	2.2	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing	(1)	12.6	(1)	11.8	(1)	1.6	(1)	.3	(1)	9.7	(1)	.2
Railroad equipment	(1)	6.1	(1)	6.3	(1)	.7	(1)	.1	(1)	4.8	(1)	.7
Locomotives and parts	(1)	3.5	(1)	7.1	(1)	.7	(1)	.1	(1)	4.9	(1)	1.4
Railroad and street cars	5.0	7.5	6.6	5.8	1.1	.7	.2	.1	4.9	4.7	.4	.3
Other transportation equipment	(1)	6.7	(1)	5.0	(1)	1.1	(1)	.2	(1)	3.6	(1)	.1
Instruments and related products	(1)	2.5	(1)	2.1	(1)	1.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.7	(1)	.1
Photographic apparatus	(1)	1.1	(1)	1.2	(1)	.5	(1)	.1	(1)	.4	(1)	.2
Watches and clocks	2.7	2.4	4.6	3.9	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	2.6	2.5	.3	.2
Professional and scientific instruments	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.1	.3	.2	1.3	.6	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.6	5.5	4.2	4.7	2.0	2.1	.3	.4	1.6	1.9	.3	.2
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.2	3.0	2.2	3.6	1.5	1.5	.2	.4	.5	1.4	.1	.2
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.0	2.1	.3	.4	.5	.7	.3	.3
Iron mining	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.7	.3	.2	.1	(2)	.9	1.1	.2	.4
Copper mining	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.1	3.3	.4	.5	(2)	.1	.3	.3
Lead and zinc mining	(1)	1.9	(1)	3.5	(1)	1.1	(1)	.1	(1)	2.0	(1)	.2
Anthracite mining	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	.7	.8	(2)	(2)	.3	.3	.3	.3
Bituminous-coal mining	1.5	1.7	.8	.9	.5	.4	(2)	(2)	.2	.3	.1	.2
Communication:												
Telephone	(1)	2.0	(1)	1.6	(1)	1.2	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.1
Telegraph	(1)	2.4	(1)	1.7	(1)	1.2	(1)	(2)	(1)	.2	(1)	.2

1 Not available.

2 Less than 0.05.

3 Data relate to domestic employees except messengers and those compensated entirely on a commission basis.

NOTE.—See footnote 1 and NOTE on table B-1, p. 609. For industries included in the durable- and nondurable-goods categories, see table A-2, footnotes 2 and 3 (exceptions are contained in the note to table B-1).

## C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>

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
1954: Average	\$84.46	40.8	\$2.07	\$82.03	37.8	\$2.17	\$87.33	42.6	\$2.05	\$76.73	40.6	\$1.89	\$75.60	30.0	\$2.52	\$80.85	32.6	\$2.48
1955: Average	92.20	42.1	2.19	92.23	40.1	2.30	95.70	44.1	2.17	84.22	41.9	2.01	84.50	33.4	2.53	96.00	37.5	2.56
February	88.20	42.0	2.10	83.98	38.0	2.21	91.67	44.5	2.06	82.06	42.3	1.94	94.74	36.3	2.61	94.50	37.8	2.50
March	87.78	41.6	2.11	83.60	38.0	2.20	92.38	44.2	2.09	81.29	41.9	1.94	80.07	31.9	2.51	91.88	36.9	2.49
April	86.31	41.1	2.10	80.59	36.8	2.19	92.35	44.4	2.08	81.51	41.8	1.95	74.88	28.8	2.60	93.00	37.2	2.50
May	89.46	42.2	2.12	88.04	40.2	2.19	94.34	44.5	2.12	81.73	41.7	1.96	77.62	30.8	2.52	93.87	37.4	2.51
June	90.73	42.2	2.15	88.62	40.1	2.21	97.00	44.7	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	87.40	35.1	2.49	98.28	39.0	2.52
July	91.46	41.2	2.22	94.24	40.1	2.35	94.81	42.9	2.21	82.01	40.6	2.02	86.27	35.5	2.43	95.50	38.2	2.50
August	94.73	42.1	2.25	97.88	41.3	2.37	98.06	43.2	2.27	83.22	41.2	2.02	85.76	33.5	2.56	94.50	37.5	2.52
September	96.73	42.8	2.26	100.08	41.7	2.40	99.68	44.3	2.25	86.73	42.1	2.06	85.77	33.9	2.53	96.73	36.5	2.65
October	97.58	42.8	2.28	101.94	42.3	2.41	98.10	43.6	2.25	87.78	42.2	2.08	93.53	35.7	2.62	99.86	37.4	2.67
November	96.25	42.4	2.27	100.56	41.9	2.40	96.73	42.8	2.26	86.11	41.8	2.06	83.90	32.9	2.55	96.03	36.1	2.66
December	97.81	42.9	2.28	99.36	41.4	2.40	98.99	43.8	2.26	88.62	42.4	2.09	88.23	34.6	2.55	105.73	39.6	2.67
1956: January	98.70	43.1	2.29	98.49	40.7	2.42	102.60	45.2	2.27	88.83	42.3	2.10	91.96	35.1	2.62	104.22	38.6	2.70
February	96.48	42.5	2.27	95.04	40.1	2.37	100.33	44.2	2.27	86.94	41.6	2.09	84.81	33.0	2.57	103.18	38.5	2.68
	Mining—Continued									Contract construction								
	Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)			Nonmetallic mining and quarrying			Total: Contract construction			Nonbuilding construction								
										Total: Nonbuilding construction		Highway and street		Other nonbuilding construction				
1954: Average	\$91.94	40.5	\$2.27	\$77.44	44.0	\$1.76	\$93.98	37.0	\$2.54	\$92.86	40.2	\$2.31	\$86.88	40.6	\$2.14	\$97.36	39.9	\$2.44
1955: Average	94.19	40.6	2.32	80.99	44.5	1.82	95.94	36.9	2.60	94.87	40.2	2.36	91.05	41.2	2.21	98.11	39.4	2.49
February	89.38	39.9	2.24	74.05	41.6	1.78	91.43	35.3	2.59	88.31	37.9	2.33	78.79	37.7	2.09	94.11	38.1	2.47
March	91.43	40.1	2.28	77.17	43.6	1.77	94.06	36.6	2.57	91.48	39.6	2.31	83.21	40.2	2.07	97.22	39.2	2.48
April	93.67	40.2	2.33	78.58	43.9	1.79	92.52	36.0	2.57	89.39	38.2	2.34	81.92	38.1	2.15	95.37	38.3	2.49
May	96.41	41.2	2.34	81.99	45.3	1.81	96.12	37.4	2.57	94.07	40.2	2.34	90.03	41.3	2.18	97.86	39.3	2.49
June	93.03	40.1	2.32	82.90	45.3	1.83	96.89	37.7	2.57	96.41	41.2	2.34	93.93	42.5	2.21	98.55	39.9	2.47
July	96.29	40.8	2.36	83.99	45.4	1.85	98.94	38.2	2.59	99.36	42.1	2.36	97.22	43.4	2.24	101.18	40.8	2.48
August	92.63	40.1	2.31	84.73	45.8	1.85	98.02	37.7	2.60	99.01	41.6	2.38	96.75	43.0	2.25	101.15	40.3	2.51
September	95.88	40.8	2.35	85.83	45.9	1.87	100.87	38.5	2.62	102.29	42.8	2.39	102.13	44.6	2.29	102.75	41.1	2.50
October	96.35	41.0	2.35	84.36	45.6	1.85	98.36	37.4	2.63	99.36	41.4	2.40	96.90	42.5	2.28	101.40	40.4	2.51
November	94.13	40.4	2.33	82.43	44.8	1.84	94.08	35.5	2.65	92.64	38.6	2.40	89.21	39.3	2.27	95.76	38.0	2.52
December	94.13	40.4	2.33	80.96	44.0	1.84	97.62	36.7	2.66	95.20	39.5	2.41	87.47	39.4	2.22	101.12	39.5	2.56
1956: January	99.96	42.0	2.38	80.41	43.0	1.87	95.68	35.7	2.68	93.17	38.5	2.42	85.19	38.9	2.19	98.43	38.3	2.57
February	97.69	40.2	2.43	82.53	43.9	1.88	96.75	36.1	2.68	93.17	38.5	2.42	85.53	38.7	2.21	98.05	38.3	2.56
	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
1954: Average	\$94.12	36.2	\$2.60	\$89.41	36.2	\$2.47	\$98.01	36.3	\$2.70	\$102.71	37.9	\$2.71	\$90.39	34.5	\$2.62	\$112.71	38.6	\$2.92
1955: Average	96.39	36.1	2.67	90.22	35.8	2.52	100.46	36.4	2.76	106.68	38.1	2.90	94.38	34.7	2.72	116.52	39.1	2.98
February	91.96	34.7	2.65	85.59	34.1	2.51	95.55	35.0	2.73	103.40	37.6	2.75	90.05	33.6	2.68	111.25	38.1	2.92
March	94.42	35.9	2.63	89.14	35.8	2.49	97.92	36.0	2.72	103.40	37.6	2.75	92.38	34.6	2.67	113.10	38.6	2.93
April	93.10	35.4	2.63	87.40	35.1	2.49	97.10	35.7	2.72	103.22	37.4	2.76	90.25	33.8	2.67	112.81	38.5	2.93
May	96.52	36.7	2.63	90.27	36.4	2.48	100.74	36.9	2.73	105.26	38.0	2.77	94.87	35.4	2.68	114.17	38.7	2.95
June	96.89	36.7	2.64	90.14	36.2	2.49	101.65	37.1	2.74	105.64	38.0	2.78	95.39	35.2	2.71	115.35	39.1	2.95
July	98.95	37.2	2.66	92.00	36.8	2.50	103.60	37.4	2.77	108.39	38.3	2.83	97.02	35.8	2.71	118.31	39.7	2.98
August	97.99	36.7	2.67	92.23	36.6	2.52	102.03	36.7	2.78	107.34	38.2	2.81	96.72	35.3	2.74	118.60	39.8	2.98
September	100.61	37.4	2.69	93.61	37.0	2.53	104.90	37.6	2.79	109.80	38.8	2.83	99.25	35.7	2.73	120.90	39.9	3.03
October	98.01	36.3	2.70	91.55	35.9	2.55	102.48	36.6	2.80	108.96	38.5	2.83	97.30	35.0	2.78	121.30	39.9	3.04
November	94.04	34.7	2.71	88.24	34.2	2.58	98.28	35.1	2.80	105.28	37.2	2.83	91.58	33.3	2.75	117.43	38.5	3.05
December	98.55	36.1	2.73	92.11	35.7	2.58	102.65	36.4	2.82	109.42	38.8	2.82	96.26	34.5	2.79	122.00	40.0	3.05
1956: January	96.17	35.1	2.74	88.75	34.4	2.58	100.82	35.5	2.84	109.16	38.3	2.85	94.24	33.9	2.78	120.26	39.3	3.06
February	97.54	35.6	2.74	89.95	35.0	2.57	102.24	36.0	2.84	107.73	37.8	2.85	95.76	34.2	2.80	121.57	39.6	3.07
	Special-trade contractors—Continued			Manufacturing														
	Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods <sup>2</sup>			Nondurable goods <sup>2</sup>			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
1954: Average	\$93.19	35.3	\$2.64	\$71.86	39.7	\$1.81	\$77.18	40.2	\$1.92	\$64.74	39.0	\$1.66	\$79.60	40.2	\$1.98	\$38.47	41.0	\$1.67
1955: Average	96.21	35.5	2.71	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	68.06	39.8	1.71	83.44	40.7	2.05	72.10	41.2	1.75
February	89.24	33.3	2.68	74.74	40.4	1.85	80.56	41.1	1.96	66.36	39.5	1.68	82.22	40.5	2.03	70.07	40.5	1.73
March	93.37	35.1	2.66	75.11	40.6	1.85	81.55	41.4	1.97	66.70	39.7	1.68	82.42	40.6	2.03	70.07	40.5	1.73
April	92.92	34.8	2.67	74.96	40.3	1.86	81.58	41.2	1.98	65.91	39.0	1.69	82.42	40.6	2.03	70.12	40.3	1.74
May	97.55	36.4	2.68	76.30	40.8	1.87	82.78	41.6	1.99	67.32	39.6	1.70	82.82	40.8	2.03	71.51	41.1	1.74
June	98.36	36.7	2.68	76.11	40.7	1.87	81.99	41.2	1.99	67.83	39.9	1.70	83.44	40.9	2.04	71.38	41.5	1.72
July	100.64	37.0	2.72	76.36	40.4	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	67.89	39.7	1.71	82.62	40.3	2.05	72.07	41.9	1.72
August	97.73	35.8	2.73	76.33	40.6	1.88	82.61	41.1	2.01	67.83	39.9	1.70	82.42	40.4	2.04	71.10	41.1	1.73
September	101.28	37.1	2.73	77.71	40.9	1.90	84.46	41.4	2.04	68.97	40.1	1.72	85.28	41.0	2.08	72.98	41.7	1.75
October	97.54	35.6	2.74	78.50	41.1	1.91	85.07											

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued																	
	Meat products <sup>4</sup>			Meatpacking, whole-sale			Sausages and casings			Dairy products <sup>4</sup>			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
1954: Average.....	\$76.86	41.1	\$1.87	79.71	41.3	\$1.93	\$76.22	41.2	\$1.85	\$70.04	43.5	\$1.61	\$71.73	45.4	\$1.58	\$71.57	42.6	\$1.68
1955: Average.....	83.16	42.0	1.98	86.92	42.4	2.05	80.90	41.7	1.94	72.48	43.4	1.67	74.29	45.3	1.64	74.90	42.8	1.75
February.....	76.00	40.0	1.90	78.78	40.4	1.95	76.00	40.0	1.90	71.45	43.3	1.65	71.81	44.6	1.61	73.70	42.6	1.73
March.....	77.76	40.5	1.92	81.16	41.2	1.97	75.41	39.9	1.89	71.28	43.2	1.65	72.13	44.8	1.61	71.40	42.0	1.70
April.....	76.00	40.0	1.90	78.99	40.3	1.96	76.19	40.1	1.90	70.95	43.0	1.65	73.68	45.2	1.63	71.99	42.1	1.71
May.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	82.37	41.6	1.98	79.27	41.5	1.91	72.71	43.8	1.66	74.00	45.4	1.63	74.56	43.1	1.73
June.....	79.30	41.3	1.92	81.38	41.1	1.98	81.41	42.4	1.92	73.04	44.0	1.66	77.22	46.8	1.65	73.87	42.7	1.73
July.....	80.48	41.7	1.93	82.98	41.7	1.99	81.98	42.7	1.92	75.26	44.8	1.68	77.39	46.9	1.65	78.50	44.6	1.76
August.....	83.62	41.6	2.01	86.94	41.6	2.09	83.23	42.9	1.94	75.26	43.7	1.67	74.33	45.6	1.63	76.65	43.8	1.75
September.....	87.52	42.9	2.04	92.44	43.4	2.13	84.51	42.9	1.97	73.95	43.5	1.70	76.19	45.9	1.66	77.69	43.4	1.79
October.....	87.74	42.8	2.05	92.45	43.2	2.14	83.78	42.1	1.99	72.07	42.9	1.68	73.64	44.9	1.64	75.83	42.6	1.78
November.....	94.34	44.5	2.12	100.79	45.4	2.22	84.80	42.4	2.00	71.53	42.5	1.69	74.20	44.7	1.66	74.46	41.6	1.79
December.....	93.01	44.5	2.09	98.52	45.4	2.17	85.85	42.5	2.02	72.42	42.6	1.70	73.81	44.2	1.67	75.78	42.1	1.80
1956: January.....	91.54	43.8	2.09	96.98	44.9	2.16	84.25	41.5	2.03	73.02	42.7	1.71	75.21	44.5	1.69	75.00	41.9	1.79
February.....	84.67	41.3	2.05	87.57	41.5	2.11	84.45	41.6	2.03	73.44	42.7	1.72	75.04	44.4	1.69	78.51	42.9	1.83
	Canning and pre-serving <sup>4</sup>			Seafood, canned and cured			Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups			Grain-mill products <sup>4</sup>			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds		
1954: Average.....	\$54.57	38.7	\$1.41	\$46.82	30.4	\$1.54	\$56.82	40.3	\$1.41	\$74.42	44.3	\$1.68	\$79.74	44.8	\$1.78	\$71.87	45.2	\$1.69
1955: Average.....	56.65	38.8	1.46	50.71	32.3	1.57	58.65	39.9	1.47	77.18	44.1	1.75	82.88	44.8	1.85	74.09	44.9	1.65
February.....	56.15	38.2	1.47	48.47	32.1	1.51	58.90	39.8	1.48	74.74	43.2	1.73	79.74	44.3	1.80	71.34	43.5	1.64
March.....	56.24	38.0	1.48	49.38	32.7	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50	73.79	42.9	1.72	77.69	43.4	1.79	72.00	43.9	1.64
April.....	57.68	37.7	1.53	54.94	33.5	1.64	59.60	38.7	1.54	76.21	43.8	1.74	78.12	43.4	1.80	74.87	45.1	1.66
May.....	56.68	38.3	1.48	47.95	29.6	1.62	60.15	40.1	1.50	75.85	44.1	1.72	78.55	43.4	1.81	73.55	45.4	1.62
June.....	55.81	39.3	1.42	51.95	35.1	1.48	57.17	39.7	1.44	78.09	45.4	1.72	80.73	44.6	1.81	75.67	47.0	1.61
July.....	54.79	39.7	1.38	45.90	30.6	1.50	56.58	41.3	1.37	79.98	45.7	1.75	85.46	45.7	1.87	77.10	47.3	1.63
August.....	56.45	39.2	1.44	49.92	32.0	1.56	58.25	39.9	1.46	77.53	44.3	1.75	84.04	44.7	1.88	74.29	45.3	1.64
September.....	58.65	39.9	1.47	49.68	32.9	1.51	60.75	40.5	1.50	80.28	45.1	1.78	87.61	46.6	1.88	77.11	45.9	1.68
October.....	59.05	39.9	1.48	50.62	34.2	1.48	61.61	40.8	1.51	78.77	44.5	1.77	89.36	46.3	1.93	74.09	44.9	1.65
November.....	53.66	36.5	1.47	50.53	29.9	1.69	54.90	37.6	1.46	77.94	43.3	1.80	86.14	45.1	1.91	73.85	43.7	1.69
December.....	57.83	38.3	1.51	59.85	34.2	1.75	58.74	39.9	1.51	77.40	43.0	1.80	84.93	44.7	1.90	74.12	43.6	1.80
1956: January.....	59.36	38.8	1.53	56.11	33.2	1.69	61.75	40.1	1.54	78.74	43.5	1.81	84.17	44.3	1.90	75.75	44.3	1.71
February.....	59.36	38.8	1.53	53.90	33.9	1.59	61.62	39.5	1.56	76.08	42.5	1.79	78.63	42.5	1.85	73.78	43.4	1.70
	Bakery products <sup>4</sup>			Bread and other bakery products			Biscuits, crackers, and pretzels			Sugar <sup>4</sup>			Cane-sugar refining			Beet sugar		
1954: Average.....	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.66	\$69.22	41.2	\$1.68	\$61.45	39.9	\$1.54	\$73.01	43.2	\$1.69	\$76.26	41.0	\$1.86	\$73.08	43.5	\$1.68
1955: Average.....	70.35	40.9	1.72	71.93	41.1	1.75	62.88	39.8	1.58	77.17	43.6	1.77	83.92	42.6	1.97	73.43	42.2	1.74
February.....	68.85	40.5	1.70	70.41	40.7	1.73	62.33	39.7	1.57	73.51	41.3	1.78	77.14	40.6	1.90	72.71	39.3	1.85
March.....	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	61.54	39.2	1.57	73.71	40.5	1.82	77.76	40.5	1.92	71.61	38.5	1.86
April.....	68.11	40.3	1.69	70.00	40.7	1.72	60.37	38.7	1.56	72.44	39.8	1.82	74.50	38.6	1.93	75.44	41.0	1.84
May.....	69.87	41.1	1.70	71.45	41.3	1.73	62.96	40.1	1.57	76.89	40.0	1.88	82.12	41.9	1.96	72.77	38.3	1.90
June.....	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.38	41.6	1.74	64.06	40.8	1.57	78.38	42.6	1.84	84.97	43.8	1.94	73.60	40.0	1.84
July.....	70.79	41.4	1.71	72.98	41.7	1.75	62.87	40.3	1.56	84.29	44.6	1.89	93.80	46.9	2.00	74.40	40.0	1.86
August.....	70.35	40.9	1.72	72.45	41.4	1.75	61.23	39.0	1.57	77.19	41.5	1.86	86.63	44.2	1.96	64.08	35.6	1.80
September.....	71.28	41.2	1.73	72.86	41.4	1.76	64.72	40.2	1.61	81.65	43.2	1.89	91.30	45.2	2.02	73.12	40.4	1.81
October.....	71.34	41.0	1.74	72.92	41.2	1.77	64.64	40.4	1.60	76.08	42.5	1.79	99.42	47.8	2.08	63.43	39.4	1.61
November.....	71.98	40.9	1.76	74.16	41.2	1.80	63.68	39.8	1.60	80.16	50.1	1.60	86.09	42.2	2.04	82.00	49.4	1.66
December.....	71.40	40.8	1.75	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.83	39.4	1.62	76.79	47.4	1.62	84.04	41.4	2.03	76.44	45.5	1.68
1956: January.....	71.10	40.4	1.76	72.50	40.5	1.79	65.76	40.1	1.64	80.04	42.8	1.87	85.91	41.5	2.07	80.44	44.2	1.82
February.....	71.46	40.6	1.76	72.85	40.7	1.79	65.76	40.1	1.64	78.31	41.0	1.91	84.67	41.3	2.05	73.26	39.6	1.85
	Confectionery and related products <sup>4</sup>			Confectionery			Beverages <sup>4</sup>			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors			Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors		
1954: Average.....	\$55.81	39.3	\$1.42	\$53.70	39.2	\$1.37	\$78.59	40.3	\$1.95	\$61.57	41.6	\$1.48	\$92.80	40.0	\$2.32	\$74.88	38.6	\$1.94
1955: Average.....	58.11	39.8	1.46	55.84	39.6	1.41	82.22	40.5	2.03	63.42	42.0	1.51	97.84	40.1	2.44	78.56	38.7	2.03
February.....	57.60	40.0	1.44	55.60	40.0	1.39	78.61	39.7	1.98	69.83	40.7	1.47	93.06	39.6	2.35	77.37	38.3	2.02
March.....	56.88	39.5	1.44	54.77	39.4	1.39	80.00	40.2	1.99	61.15	41.6	1.47	94.40	40.0	2.36	77.37	38.3	2.02
April.....	55.77	38.2	1.46	54.00	38.3	1.41	81.41	40.5	2.01	61.72	41.7	1.48	97.20	40.5	2.40	77.65	38.2	2.03
May.....	56.94	39.0	1.46	54.85	38.9	1.41	82.21	40.7	2.02	63.00	42.0	1.50	98.09	40.7	2.41	77.69	38.6	2.01
June.....	58.80	40.0	1.47	56.66	39.9	1.42	82.21	40.7	2.02	61.72	41.7	1.48	98.66	40.8	2.43	78.78	39.0	2.02
July.....	57.48	39.1	1.47	54.00	38.3	1.41	87.35	42.2	2.07	69.13	44.6	1.55	104.67	41.7	2.51	77.77	38.5	2.02
August.....	56.94	39.0	1.46	54.71	38.8	1.41	85.28	41.4	2.06	67.14	43.6	1.54	101.34	40.7	2.40	78.54	38.5	2.04
September.....	59.39	40.4	1.47	57.23	40.3	1.42	84.66	40.9	2.07	66.34	42.8	1.55	99.45	40.1	2.48	81.37	38.5	2.06
October.....	60.53	40.9	1.48	58.90	40.9	1.44	82.00	40.0	2.05	61.95	41.3	1.50	96.72	39.0	2.48	81.18	39.6	2.05
November.....	58.98	40.4	1.46	57.37	40.4	1.42	82.19	39.9	2.06	61.76	40.9	1.51	97.61	39.2	2			

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Food and kindred products—Continued									Tobacco manufactures								
	Miscellaneous food products <sup>4</sup>			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
1954: Average	\$66.36	42.0	\$1.58	\$83.69	42.7	\$1.96	\$65.64	45.9	\$1.43	\$49.01	37.7	\$1.30	\$63.27	39.3	\$1.61	\$42.32	36.8	\$1.15
1955: Average	67.97	41.7	1.63	83.16	42.0	1.98	66.14	45.3	1.46	51.86	38.7	1.34	67.30	40.3	1.67	43.90	37.2	1.18
February	66.65	41.4	1.61	82.10	42.1	1.95	65.83	45.4	1.45	49.58	37.0	1.34	63.63	38.8	1.64	42.35	36.2	1.17
March	65.19	41.0	1.59	80.48	41.7	1.93	64.92	45.4	1.43	51.51	37.6	1.37	65.76	40.1	1.64	42.12	36.0	1.17
April	65.19	41.0	1.59	79.71	41.3	1.93	64.64	45.2	1.43	50.60	36.4	1.39	63.08	38.0	1.66	41.42	35.4	1.17
May	66.72	41.7	1.60	80.93	41.5	1.95	66.50	46.5	1.43	54.71	38.8	1.41	69.38	41.3	1.68	43.78	37.1	1.18
June	67.62	42.0	1.61	84.48	43.1	1.96	64.35	45.0	1.43	55.55	39.4	1.41	70.64	41.8	1.69	44.72	37.9	1.18
July	69.17	42.7	1.62	85.17	42.8	1.99	68.73	47.4	1.45	54.00	38.3	1.41	67.06	40.4	1.66	43.79	36.8	1.19
August	69.04	42.1	1.64	88.91	43.8	2.03	67.45	46.2	1.46	50.57	39.2	1.29	67.80	40.6	1.67	43.90	37.2	1.18
September	69.81	41.8	1.67	83.63	41.4	2.02	66.60	44.7	1.49	50.50	40.4	1.25	65.13	39.0	1.67	46.20	38.5	1.20
October	70.90	42.2	1.68	87.33	42.6	2.05	67.50	45.3	1.49	51.25	41.0	1.25	67.56	40.7	1.66	45.84	38.2	1.20
November	70.06	41.7	1.68	84.03	41.6	2.02	66.44	44.0	1.51	51.46	38.4	1.34	68.14	40.8	1.67	47.19	39.0	1.21
December	70.14	41.5	1.69	84.85	41.8	2.03	67.20	45.1	1.49	54.10	39.2	1.38	71.72	41.7	1.72	46.08	38.4	1.20
1956: January	70.21	41.3	1.70	83.02	41.1	2.02	66.30	45.1	1.47	53.48	38.2	1.40	70.45	41.2	1.71	44.65	36.9	1.21
February	70.79	41.4	1.71	83.02	41.1	2.02	67.05	44.7	1.50	50.87	36.6	1.39	61.66	36.7	1.68	46.00	37.4	1.23
	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 <sup>4</sup>			Yarn mills		
1954: Average	\$52.73	37.4	\$1.41	\$39.43	37.2	\$1.06	\$52.09	38.3	\$1.36	\$60.53	38.8	\$1.56	\$46.00	36.8	\$1.25	\$45.63	36.5	\$1.25
1955: Average	54.17	37.1	1.46	41.98	39.6	1.06	55.74	40.1	1.39	63.86	41.2	1.55	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.04	39.4	1.27
February	50.54	35.1	1.44	40.43	36.1	1.12	55.20	40.0	1.38	62.22	40.4	1.54	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
March	53.80	37.1	1.45	44.04	36.4	1.21	54.80	40.0	1.37	61.35	40.1	1.53	49.77	39.5	1.26	49.25	39.4	1.25
April	51.48	35.5	1.45	45.36	36.0	1.26	53.02	38.7	1.37	60.34	39.7	1.52	48.51	38.5	1.26	48.64	38.6	1.26
May	56.30	38.3	1.47	48.01	38.1	1.26	54.51	39.5	1.38	61.97	40.5	1.53	48.76	38.7	1.26	49.01	38.9	1.26
June	54.90	37.6	1.46	47.99	38.7	1.24	54.92	39.8	1.38	63.71	41.1	1.55	49.53	39.0	1.27	49.66	39.1	1.27
July	54.02	36.5	1.48	48.26	38.3	1.26	54.25	39.6	1.37	68.48	43.9	1.56	49.27	39.1	1.26	49.52	39.3	1.26
August	55.42	37.7	1.47	40.19	40.6	.99	55.48	40.2	1.38	63.50	41.5	1.53	49.90	39.6	1.26	50.27	39.9	1.26
September	55.42	37.7	1.47	42.58	43.9	.97	56.70	40.5	1.40	65.72	42.4	1.55	50.96	39.5	1.29	51.08	39.6	1.29
October	55.86	38.0	1.47	43.17	44.5	.97	57.53	40.8	1.41	62.24	39.9	1.56	51.22	39.4	1.30	51.35	39.5	1.30
November	53.36	36.3	1.47	36.75	35.0	1.05	58.50	41.2	1.42	65.03	40.9	1.59	52.66	40.2	1.31	52.79	40.3	1.31
December	55.80	37.7	1.48	42.86	37.6	1.14	58.50	41.2	1.42	66.10	42.1	1.57	53.19	40.6	1.31	53.45	40.8	1.31
1956: January	55.65	37.1	1.50	41.99	36.2	1.16	57.37	40.4	1.42	65.63	41.8	1.57	53.06	40.5	1.31	53.32	40.7	1.31
February	53.58	36.2	1.48	40.25	34.7	1.16	57.51	40.5	1.42	66.57	42.4	1.57	52.92	40.4	1.31	53.59	40.6	1.32
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills <sup>4</sup>			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted		
							United States			North			South					
1954: Average	\$47.50	37.4	\$1.27	\$50.69	38.4	\$1.32	\$49.28	38.2	\$1.29	\$55.10	38.8	\$1.42	\$47.88	38.0	\$1.26	\$61.05	39.9	\$1.53
1955: Average	51.61	39.7	1.30	54.27	40.5	1.34	52.70	40.3	1.31	57.63	40.3	1.43	51.99	40.3	1.29	63.38	41.7	1.52
February	52.13	40.1	1.30	53.33	40.1	1.33	52.40	40.0	1.31	57.92	40.5	1.43	51.07	39.9	1.28	61.65	41.1	1.50
March	52.65	40.5	1.30	52.93	40.1	1.32	51.87	39.9	1.30	57.23	40.3	1.42	50.55	39.8	1.27	62.21	41.2	1.51
April	50.83	39.4	1.29	52.00	39.1	1.33	50.44	38.8	1.30	54.29	38.5	1.41	49.79	38.9	1.28	61.76	40.9	1.51
May	50.70	39.3	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.48	39.6	1.30	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.56	39.5	1.28	63.72	42.2	1.51
June	50.57	39.2	1.29	53.20	40.0	1.33	51.08	39.6	1.29	57.49	40.2	1.43	50.17	39.5	1.27	64.90	42.7	1.52
July	50.44	39.1	1.29	53.20	40.3	1.32	51.73	40.1	1.29	56.80	40.0	1.42	50.93	40.1	1.27	62.78	41.3	1.52
August	50.70	39.3	1.29	54.13	40.7	1.33	52.65	40.5	1.30	57.37	40.4	1.42	51.84	40.5	1.28	63.27	41.9	1.51
September	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	57.77	40.4	1.43	54.40	40.9	1.33	63.99	42.1	1.52
October	53.20	40.0	1.33	56.44	41.2	1.37	55.49	41.1	1.35	58.03	40.3	1.44	54.93	41.3	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53
November	53.46	40.5	1.32	57.41	41.6	1.38	56.58	41.6	1.36	58.90	40.9	1.44	55.88	41.7	1.34	64.11	41.9	1.53
December	52.40	40.0	1.31	57.27	41.8	1.37	56.30	41.7	1.35	59.76	41.5	1.44	55.46	41.7	1.33	65.03	42.5	1.53
1956: January	52.80	40.0	1.32	56.31	41.1	1.37	55.35	41.0	1.35	59.04	41.0	1.44	54.53	41.0	1.33	63.95	41.8	1.53
February	52.40	40.0	1.31	56.03	40.9	1.37	54.95	40.7	1.35	58.61	40.7	1.44	54.13	40.7	1.33	64.87	42.4	1.53
	Narrow fabrics and small wares			Knitting mills <sup>4</sup>			Full-fashioned hosiery									Seamless hosiery		
							United States			North			South			United States		
1954: Average	\$54.37	39.4	\$1.38	\$48.60	37.1	\$1.31	\$55.50	37.5	\$1.48	\$55.65	37.1	\$1.50	\$55.80	37.7	\$1.48	\$40.77	36.4	\$1.12
1955: Average	56.14	40.1	1.40	50.81	38.2	1.33	56.39	38.1	1.48	55.04	37.7	1.46	56.68	38.3	1.48	42.69	36.8	1.16
February	56.17	40.7	1.38	50.81	38.2	1.33	58.31	39.4	1.48	56.92	38.2	1.49	59.20	40.0	1.48	42.57	36.7	1.16
March	56.03	40.6	1.38	50.69	38.4	1.32	58.46	39.5	1.48	56.09	37.9	1.48	59.64	40.3	1.48	42.09	36.6	1.15
April	54.79	39.7	1.38	47.92	36.3	1.32	54.24	36.9	1.47	54.75	37.5	1.46	53.80	36.6	1.47	38.53	33.5	1.15
May	55.60	40.0	1.39	49.50	37.5	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	53.22	36.7	1.45	55.94	37.8	1.48	40.02	34.8	1.15
June	56.02	40.3	1.39	50.29	38.1	1.32	54.10	36.8	1.47	52.13	36.2	1.44	54.91	37.1	1.48	42.65	37.0	1.15
July	54.77	39.4	1.39	49.01	37.7	1.30	53.14	36.4	1.46	49.68	36.0	1.38	54.17	36.6	1.48	41.15	36.1	1.14
August	55.04	39.6	1.39	50.95	38.6	1.32	55.13	37.5	1.47	54.60	37.4	1.46	55.13	37.5	1.47	43.13	37.5	1.15
September	56.40	40.0	1.41	51.21	38.5	1.33	54.10	36.8	1.47	53.00	36.3	1.46	54.54	37.1	1.47	44.60	37.8	1.18
October	57.06	39.9	1.43	53.19	39.4	1.35	58.26	39.1	1.49	57.13	38.6	1.48	58.95	39.3	1.50	45.93	38.6	1.19
November	58.18	40.4	1.44	53.86	39.6	1.36	59.70	39.8	1.50	59.45	39.9	1.49						

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Textile-mill products—Continued																	
	Seamless hosiery—Continued						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			Dyeing and finishing textiles <sup>4</sup>			Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)		
	North			South			Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings												
1954: Average	\$43.07	36.5	\$1.18	\$40.40	36.4	\$1.11	\$51.85	37.3	\$1.39	\$44.53	36.5	\$1.22	\$61.61	40.8	\$1.51	\$61.35	40.9	\$1.50
1955: Average	46.22	38.2	1.21	42.21	36.7	1.15	53.76	38.4	1.40	48.34	39.3	1.23	64.99	42.2	1.54	64.72	42.3	1.53
February	43.80	36.2	1.21	42.32	36.8	1.15	51.57	37.1	1.39	47.72	38.8	1.23	65.33	42.7	1.53	65.06	42.8	1.50
March	44.77	37.0	1.21	41.61	36.5	1.14	52.16	37.8	1.38	48.19	39.5	1.22	63.72	42.2	1.51	63.60	42.4	1.50
April	45.96	38.3	1.20	37.51	32.9	1.14	50.23	36.4	1.38	46.34	38.3	1.21	61.31	40.6	1.51	61.05	40.7	1.51
May	43.55	36.6	1.19	39.44	34.6	1.14	54.07	38.9	1.39	47.95	39.3	1.22	63.23	41.6	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.53
June	45.46	38.2	1.19	42.07	36.9	1.14	54.49	39.2	1.39	48.34	39.3	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.72	42.3	1.52
July	46.68	38.9	1.20	40.34	35.7	1.13	53.96	39.1	1.38	47.07	38.9	1.21	61.05	40.7	1.50	60.49	40.6	1.49
August	47.43	39.2	1.21	42.52	37.3	1.14	54.23	39.3	1.38	48.68	39.9	1.22	63.38	41.7	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.51
September	48.09	39.1	1.23	43.99	37.6	1.17	54.99	39.0	1.41	49.60	40.0	1.24	65.60	42.6	1.54	65.18	42.6	1.53
October	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.31	38.4	1.18	56.06	39.2	1.43	49.88	39.9	1.25	68.10	43.1	1.58	67.67	43.1	1.57
November	49.08	39.9	1.23	45.67	38.7	1.18	56.45	39.2	1.44	51.44	40.5	1.27	70.24	43.9	1.60	70.40	44.0	1.60
December	49.48	39.9	1.24	44.96	38.1	1.18	53.77	37.6	1.43	50.15	39.8	1.26	68.89	43.6	1.58	69.05	43.7	1.58
1956: January	47.24	38.1	1.24	43.32	36.1	1.20	52.20	36.5	1.43	49.53	39.0	1.27	65.63	41.8	1.57	65.63	41.8	1.57
February	48.64	38.6	1.26	44.77	37.0	1.21	54.14	37.6	1.44	50.29	39.6	1.27	66.25	42.2	1.57	66.41	42.3	1.57
	Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings <sup>4</sup>			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Hats (except cloth and millinery)			Miscellaneous textile goods <sup>4</sup>			Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)			Lace goods		
1954: Average	\$39.95	40.2	\$1.74	\$66.95	38.7	\$1.73	\$54.66	36.2	\$1.51	\$62.56	40.1	\$1.56	\$69.60	40.0	\$1.74	\$60.80	37.3	\$1.63
1955: Average	73.74	41.9	1.76	71.05	40.6	1.75	58.19	37.3	1.56	66.98	41.6	1.61	75.18	42.0	1.79	63.91	38.5	1.66
February	71.69	41.2	1.74	70.12	40.3	1.74	61.69	38.8	1.59	66.78	42.0	1.59	72.34	41.1	1.76	63.91	38.5	1.66
March	73.25	42.1	1.74	71.40	40.8	1.75	55.72	36.9	1.51	66.30	41.7	1.59	72.92	41.2	1.77	63.36	38.4	1.65
April	72.10	41.2	1.75	68.78	39.3	1.75	51.19	33.9	1.51	65.03	40.9	1.59	72.80	40.9	1.78	62.64	37.9	1.65
May	72.28	41.3	1.75	69.25	39.8	1.74	58.37	37.9	1.54	65.76	41.1	1.60	72.27	40.6	1.78	63.34	37.7	1.68
June	72.22	40.8	1.77	69.13	39.5	1.75	60.92	38.8	1.57	65.67	41.3	1.59	73.16	41.1	1.78	63.69	38.6	1.65
July	72.16	41.0	1.76	66.91	38.9	1.72	57.67	36.5	1.58	65.28	40.8	1.60	73.16	40.2	1.82	62.70	38.0	1.65
August	74.16	41.9	1.77	71.23	40.7	1.75	60.83	38.5	1.58	66.72	41.7	1.60	75.60	42.0	1.80	65.30	39.1	1.67
September	75.47	42.4	1.78	71.93	41.1	1.75	58.81	37.7	1.57	67.88	41.9	1.62	75.42	41.9	1.80	64.96	38.9	1.67
October	76.72	43.1	1.78	73.74	41.9	1.76	54.48	34.7	1.56	68.04	42.0	1.62	77.11	42.6	1.81	64.62	39.4	1.64
November	76.90	43.2	1.78	74.27	42.2	1.76	58.72	36.7	1.60	69.54	42.4	1.64	79.61	43.5	1.83	64.80	38.8	1.67
December	76.46	43.2	1.77	75.05	42.4	1.77	61.66	38.3	1.61	69.86	42.6	1.64	77.17	42.4	1.82	64.02	38.8	1.65
1956: January	75.47	42.4	1.78	73.92	42.0	1.76	60.16	37.6	1.60	67.57	41.2	1.64	75.30	41.6	1.81	64.90	38.4	1.69
February	74.76	42.0	1.78	73.87	41.5	1.78	63.99	39.5	1.62	65.69	40.3	1.63	72.25	39.7	1.82	65.11	38.3	1.70
	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		
1954: Average	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.66	\$51.41	41.8	\$1.23	\$79.24	43.3	\$1.83	\$53.02	38.7	\$1.37	\$48.06	35.6	\$1.35	\$56.05	34.6	\$1.62
1955: Average	72.76	42.8	1.70	52.03	42.3	1.23	89.24	46.0	1.94	55.58	39.7	1.40	49.41	36.6	1.35	59.70	36.4	1.64
February	77.33	44.7	1.73	52.45	42.3	1.24	88.70	46.2	1.92	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.55	36.7	1.35	59.66	36.6	1.63
March	73.70	43.1	1.71	53.07	42.8	1.24	86.45	45.5	1.90	55.20	40.0	1.38	49.71	37.1	1.34	60.64	37.2	1.63
April	73.70	43.1	1.71	50.18	40.8	1.23	83.47	44.4	1.88	54.35	39.1	1.39	46.99	35.6	1.32	55.40	34.2	1.62
May	72.50	42.4	1.71	52.33	42.2	1.24	85.95	45.0	1.91	54.63	39.3	1.39	47.92	36.3	1.32	58.91	35.7	1.65
June	66.73	42.2	1.66	53.80	42.7	1.26	88.62	46.4	1.91	55.44	39.6	1.40	48.68	36.6	1.33	61.09	36.8	1.66
July	73.19	42.8	1.71	49.65	40.7	1.22	85.76	44.9	1.91	55.16	39.4	1.40	47.88	36.0	1.33	58.48	36.1	1.62
August	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.29	41.7	1.23	83.73	44.3	1.89	56.54	40.1	1.41	49.82	36.9	1.35	60.72	36.8	1.65
September	70.72	41.6	1.70	50.63	41.5	1.22	92.12	47.0	1.96	56.68	40.2	1.41	50.05	36.8	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66
October	74.02	43.8	1.69	52.03	42.3	1.23	89.70	46.0	1.95	54.85	38.9	1.41	50.59	37.2	1.36	60.56	36.7	1.65
November	74.39	43.5	1.71	51.29	41.7	1.23	95.41	47.0	2.03	57.08	40.2	1.42	50.32	37.0	1.36	60.23	36.5	1.65
December	75.51	43.9	1.72	51.17	41.6	1.23	96.02	47.3	2.03	59.18	41.1	1.44	50.83	37.1	1.37	62.54	37.9	1.65
1956: January	67.37	40.1	1.68	51.75	41.4	1.25	91.86	45.7	2.01	57.74	40.1	1.44	50.51	36.6	1.38	61.22	37.9	1.65
February	63.79	38.2	1.67	52.33	42.2	1.24	85.22	43.7	1.95	57.71	39.8	1.45	51.61	37.4	1.38	62.70	38.0	1.65
	Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing <sup>4</sup>			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear <sup>4</sup>			Women's dresses		
1954: Average	\$40.81	35.8	\$1.14	\$41.04	36.0	\$1.14	\$43.32	36.1	\$1.20	\$33.63	35.4	\$0.95	\$52.05	34.7	\$1.50	\$52.20	34.8	\$1.50
1955: Average	41.92	37.1	1.13	42.29	37.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	36.48	38.0	0.96	52.90	35.5	1.49	53.40	35.6	1.50
February	41.92	37.1	1.13	42.41	37.2	1.14	45.10	37.9	1.19	33.56	35.7	0.94	54.21	35.9	1.51	53.04	35.6	1.49
March	42.29	37.1	1.14	42.18	37.0	1.14	44.63	37.5	1.19	35.52	37.0	0.96	53.72	36.3	1.48	54.39	36.5	1.49
April	40.23	35.6	1.13	41.06	35.7	1.15	42.72	36.2	1.18	34.58	36.4	0.95	50.62	35.4	1.43	54.81	36.3	1.51
May	41.36	36.6	1.13	41.95	36.8	1.14	42.71	36.5	1.17	34.68	36.5	0.95	51.84	36.0	1.44	55.18	36.3	1.52
June	41.92	37.1	1.13	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.15	37.2	1.16	36.10	38.0	0.95	51.48	35.5	1.45	51.64	35.3	1.46
July	40.52	36.5	1.11	40.45	35.8	1.13	41.70	36.9	1.13	35.34	37.6	0.94	52.00	34.9	1.49	50.26	34.9	1.44
August	42.22	37.7	1.12	41.92	37.1	1.13	43.27	37.3	1.16	38.29	40.3	0.95	54.21	35.9	1.51	54.00	36.0	1.50
September	42.83	37.9	1.13	43.43	38.1	1.14	43.52	37.2	1.17	37.91	39.9	0.95	52.59	34.6	1.52	53.90	35.0	1.54
October	43.66	38.3	1.14	44.51	38.7	1.15	43.38	37.4	1.16	39.00	39.8	0.98	53.00	35.1	1.51	54.25	35.0	1.55
November																		

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees <sup>1</sup>—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 <sup>4</sup>			Underwear and night-wear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery			
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average	\$39.82	36.2	\$1.10	\$63.31	32.3	\$1.96	\$44.04	36.1	\$1.22	\$41.27	36.2	\$1.14	\$48.24	36.0	\$1.34	\$58.16	35.9	\$1.62	
1955: Average	40.63	36.6	1.11	64.27	33.3	1.93	44.77	36.7	1.22	42.32	36.8	1.15	49.28	36.5	1.35	57.51	36.4	1.58	
1955: February	39.93	36.3	1.10	68.36	34.7	1.97	44.17	36.5	1.21	41.70	36.9	1.13	48.11	35.9	1.34	64.71	39.7	1.63	
1955: March	40.92	37.2	1.10	63.74	33.2	1.92	45.51	37.3	1.22	42.98	37.7	1.14	49.04	36.6	1.34	64.06	40.8	1.57	
1955: April	40.48	36.8	1.10	52.69	29.6	1.78	43.20	35.7	1.21	40.81	35.8	1.14	47.22	35.5	1.33	49.95	33.3	1.50	
1955: May	41.66	37.2	1.12	52.87	29.7	1.78	44.28	36.0	1.23	41.17	35.8	1.15	48.51	36.2	1.34	45.60	30.4	1.50	
1955: June	40.29	36.3	1.11	61.79	33.4	1.85	44.16	36.2	1.22	41.04	36.0	1.14	49.41	36.6	1.35	51.34	32.7	1.57	
1955: July	38.17	34.7	1.10	67.71	34.9	1.94	42.12	35.1	1.20	39.55	35.0	1.13	46.46	35.2	1.32	54.60	35.0	1.56	
1955: August	39.35	36.1	1.09	69.34	35.2	1.97	44.16	36.8	1.20	41.92	37.1	1.13	48.41	36.4	1.33	60.70	37.7	1.61	
1955: September	40.07	36.1	1.11	63.56	32.1	1.98	45.38	37.2	1.22	43.24	37.6	1.15	49.11	36.6	1.35	61.06	38.4	1.59	
1955: October	41.78	37.3	1.12	62.21	31.9	1.95	47.50	38.0	1.25	45.43	38.5	1.18	50.46	37.1	1.36	61.60	38.5	1.60	
1955: November	41.70	36.9	1.12	62.21	32.4	1.92	47.38	37.9	1.25	44.58	38.1	1.17	51.51	37.6	1.37	51.01	32.7	1.56	
1955: December	41.89	37.4	1.12	67.03	34.2	1.96	45.51	37.0	1.23	42.80	36.9	1.16	50.09	37.1	1.35	55.14	34.9	1.58	
1956: January	41.36	36.6	1.13	70.00	35.0	2.00	45.49	36.1	1.26	42.12	36.0	1.17	50.68	36.2	1.40	61.22	37.1	1.65	
1956: February	41.89	37.4	1.12	70.30	34.8	2.02	46.00	36.8	1.25	43.27	37.3	1.16	50.40	36.0	1.40	70.47	40.5	1.74	
		Children's outerwear			Miscellaneous apparel and accessories			Other fabricated textile products <sup>4</sup>			Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings			Textile bags			Canvas products		
1954: Average	\$45.14	36.7	\$1.23	\$43.68	36.1	\$1.21	\$47.99	37.2	\$1.29	\$42.80	36.9	\$1.16	\$50.79	37.9	\$1.34	\$52.38	38.8	\$1.35	
1955: Average	45.38	37.2	1.22	45.51	37.0	1.23	51.07	38.4	1.33	45.60	38.0	1.20	54.07	38.9	1.39	53.86	39.6	1.36	
1955: February	46.00	37.4	1.23	44.04	36.4	1.21	49.91	38.1	1.31	45.22	38.0	1.19	51.38	37.5	1.37	53.33	39.5	1.35	
1955: March	45.62	37.7	1.21	44.53	36.8	1.21	49.66	38.2	1.30	44.49	37.7	1.18	52.47	38.3	1.37	53.60	39.7	1.35	
1955: April	41.65	35.6	1.17	43.20	35.7	1.21	50.14	37.7	1.33	44.29	36.6	1.21	51.79	37.8	1.37	53.60	40.0	1.34	
1955: May	44.52	37.1	1.20	44.04	36.4	1.21	49.61	37.3	1.33	43.44	36.2	1.20	52.03	37.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36	
1955: June	46.13	37.5	1.23	44.28	36.9	1.20	51.07	38.4	1.33	45.72	38.1	1.20	54.32	38.8	1.40	56.44	41.2	1.37	
1955: July	46.49	37.8	1.23	44.64	36.0	1.24	49.24	37.3	1.32	44.27	37.2	1.19	55.30	39.5	1.40	53.06	39.6	1.34	
1955: August	46.62	37.6	1.24	44.65	36.9	1.21	50.03	37.9	1.32	44.37	37.6	1.18	53.27	38.6	1.38	54.35	39.1	1.39	
1955: September	45.38	36.6	1.24	47.12	38.0	1.24	52.13	38.9	1.34	47.31	39.1	1.21	55.70	39.5	1.41	51.59	38.5	1.34	
1955: October	45.51	36.7	1.24	47.24	38.1	1.24	55.48	40.2	1.38	49.17	40.3	1.22	56.14	40.1	1.40	53.41	38.7	1.38	
1955: November	46.62	37.6	1.24	47.63	38.1	1.25	55.32	39.8	1.39	48.56	39.8	1.22	56.00	40.0	1.40	54.23	39.3	1.38	
1955: December	45.63	37.1	1.23	48.76	38.7	1.26	52.50	38.6	1.36	47.07	38.9	1.21	55.04	39.6	1.39	55.04	39.6	1.39	
1956: January	47.12	37.1	1.27	47.00	37.6	1.25	50.42	36.8	1.37	43.67	35.5	1.23	56.12	39.8	1.41	54.46	38.9	1.40	
1956: February	47.75	37.6	1.27	47.63	38.1	1.25	51.41	37.8	1.36	46.13	37.2	1.24	55.98	39.7	1.41	53.79	38.7	1.39	
		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
Year and month	Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills <sup>4</sup>			Sawmills and planing mills, general									
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	United States			South			West			
1954: Average	\$86.18	40.6	\$1.63	\$73.72	38.0	\$1.94	\$66.83	41.0	\$1.63	\$67.40	41.1	\$1.64	\$44.20	42.5	\$1.04	\$85.06	39.2	\$2.17	
1955: Average	89.12	40.9	1.69	75.04	37.9	1.98	69.55	41.4	1.68	70.38	41.4	1.70	46.76	43.7	1.07	88.65	39.4	2.25	
1955: February	66.50	40.8	1.63	71.24	38.3	1.86	67.57	41.2	1.64	67.98	41.2	1.65	45.26	43.1	1.05	86.29	39.4	2.19	
1955: March	66.10	40.8	1.62	65.87	35.8	1.84	66.99	41.1	1.63	67.40	41.1	1.64	45.89	43.7	1.05	84.75	38.7	2.19	
1955: April	67.06	40.4	1.66	73.23	36.8	1.99	67.40	40.6	1.66	67.80	40.6	1.67	44.63	42.5	1.05	86.80	39.1	2.22	
1955: May	68.47	41.0	1.67	72.80	36.4	2.00	69.64	41.7	1.67	70.06	41.7	1.68	47.81	45.1	1.06	87.53	38.9	2.25	
1955: June	71.90	41.8	1.72	78.41	39.4	1.99	73.10	42.5	1.72	73.53	42.5	1.73	47.17	44.5	1.06	92.57	40.6	2.28	
1955: July	69.66	40.5	1.72	77.34	38.1	2.03	70.35	40.9	1.72	70.76	40.9	1.73	46.44	43.4	1.07	88.24	38.7	2.28	
1955: August	72.21	41.5	1.74	81.59	39.8	2.05	72.83	42.1	1.73	73.25	42.1	1.74	46.44	43.4	1.07	92.62	40.8	2.28	
1955: September	70.93	41.0	1.73	78.93	38.5	2.05	71.62	41.4	1.73	72.04	41.4	1.74	47.95	44.4	1.08	88.69	38.9	2.28	
1955: October	71.10	41.1	1.73	78.36	38.6	2.03	71.80	41.5	1.73	72.21	41.5	1.74	48.18	44.2	1.09	90.06	39.5	2.28	
1955: November	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.33	35.7	1.97	69.97	41.4	1.69	70.38	41.4	1.70	47.74	43.8	1.09	88.59	39.2	2.26	
1955: December	68.47	41.0	1.67	70.27	36.6	1.92	69.89	41.6	1.68	70.30	41.6	1.69	47.74	43.8	1.09	88.37	39.1	2.26	
1956: January	66.73	40.2	1.66	71.23	37.1	1.92	67.80	40.6	1.67	68.04	40.5	1.68	46.43	42.6	1.09	86.49	38.1	2.27	
1956: February	67.13	40.2	1.67	71.44	37.8	1.89	67.94	40.2	1.69	68.17	40.1	1.70	45.54	41.4	1.10	88.24	38.7	2.28	
		Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products <sup>4</sup>			Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers <sup>4</sup>			Wooden boxes, other than cigar			Miscellaneous wood products		
1954: Average	\$70.97	41.5	\$1.71	\$70.81	41.9	\$1.69	\$73.08	42.0	\$1.74	\$50.00	40.0	\$1.25	\$49.48	39.9	\$1.24	\$54.95	40.7	\$1.35	
1955: Average	73.63	41.6	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	78.19	43.2	1.81	52.48	41.0	1.28	53.25	41.6	1.28	57.69	41.5	1.39	
1955: February	72.28	41.3	1.75	70.45	41.2	1.71	79.90	43.9	1.82	49.97	40.3	1.24	50.84	41.0	1.24	57.41	41.6	1.38	
1955: March	72.98	41.7	1.75	71.48	41.8	1.71	79.28	43.8	1.81	52.04	41.3	1.26	52.79	41.9	1.26	58.10	42.1	1.37	
1955: April	72.80	41.6	1.75	71.21	41.4	1.72	77.76	43.2	1.80	52.07	41.0	1.27	52.54	41.7	1.26	56.72	41.4	1.38	
1955: May	73.74	41.9	1.76	72.31	41.8	1.73	77.40	43.0	1.80	52.58	41.4	1.27	54.10	42.6	1.27	57.41	41.6	1.38	
1955: June	74.16	41.9	1.77	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.22	42.9	1.80	54.60	42.0	1.30	55.64	42.8	1.30	58.38	41.7	1.40	
1955: July	73.99	41.8	1.77	73.43	42.2	1.74	73.63	41.6	1.77	51.75	39.5	1.31	53.46	40.5	1.32	58.38	41.7	1.40	
1955: August	74.82	41.8	1.79	73.68	42.1	1.75	77.53	42.6	1.82	52.79	40.3	1.31	52.91	40.7	1.30	57.96	41.4	1.40	
1955: September	74.58	41.9	1.78	73.68	42.1	1.75	78.81	43.3	1.82	53.32	40.7	1.31	53.43	41.1	1.30	58.80	41.7	1.41	

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																		
		Furniture and fixtures																		
		Total: Furniture and fixtures			Household furniture <sup>4</sup>			Wood household furniture (except upholstered)			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bed-springs			Office, public-building, and professional furniture <sup>4</sup>			
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
1954: Average	\$62.96	40.1	\$1.57	\$60.25	39.9	\$1.51	\$54.54	40.4	\$1.35	\$64.29	39.2	\$1.64	\$66.86	39.8	\$1.68	\$71.10	41.1	\$1.73		
1955: Average	66.82	41.5	1.61	63.91	41.5	1.54	58.24	42.2	1.38	69.19	40.7	1.70	71.17	40.9	1.74	75.78	42.1	1.80		
February	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.85	41.8	1.36	68.14	40.8	1.67	70.18	40.8	1.72	74.52	42.1	1.77		
March	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.78	41.3	1.52	56.98	41.9	1.36	68.88	41.0	1.68	68.23	39.9	1.71	73.92	42.0	1.76		
April	64.48	40.3	1.60	61.10	40.2	1.52	55.35	40.7	1.36	66.70	39.7	1.68	68.06	39.8	1.71	72.92	41.2	1.77		
May	64.71	40.7	1.59	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	65.80	39.4	1.67	68.63	39.9	1.72	73.63	41.6	1.77		
June	66.98	41.6	1.61	63.34	41.4	1.53	57.68	42.1	1.37	68.28	40.4	1.69	70.35	40.9	1.72	75.65	42.5	1.78		
July	64.96	40.6	1.60	61.71	40.6	1.52	56.44	41.5	1.36	64.46	38.6	1.67	70.35	40.9	1.72	73.57	41.1	1.79		
August	68.46	42.0	1.63	64.79	41.8	1.55	58.37	42.3	1.38	70.38	41.4	1.70	73.92	42.0	1.76	78.01	43.1	1.81		
September	69.37	42.3	1.64	66.57	42.4	1.57	59.08	42.5	1.39	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.70	43.9	1.77	77.96	42.6	1.83		
October	69.96	42.4	1.65	67.47	42.7	1.58	60.76	43.4	1.40	74.03	42.3	1.75	74.46	41.6	1.79	77.41	42.3	1.83		
November	68.88	42.0	1.64	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.48	43.2	1.40	74.27	42.2	1.76	70.27	39.7	1.77	78.63	42.5	1.85		
December	69.37	42.3	1.64	66.41	42.3	1.57	60.34	43.1	1.40	75.05	42.4	1.77	72.50	40.5	1.79	81.10	43.6	1.86		
1956: January	67.49	40.9	1.65	63.90	40.7	1.57	58.80	42.0	1.40	68.08	38.9	1.75	70.77	39.1	1.81	79.71	42.4	1.88		
February	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.78	41.0	1.58	58.80	42.0	1.40	72.14	40.3	1.79	70.74	39.3	1.80	79.66	42.6	1.87		
		Furniture and fixtures—Continued																		
		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			
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
		1954: Average	\$59.15	39.7	\$1.49	\$77.55	40.6	\$1.91	\$75.01	39.9	\$1.88	\$64.43	41.3	\$1.56	\$74.03	42.3	\$1.75	\$80.04	43.5	\$1.84
1955: Average	65.10	42.0	1.55	84.38	42.4	1.99	80.98	40.9	1.98	65.51	41.2	1.59	78.87	43.1	1.83	85.94	44.3	1.94		
February	60.49	40.6	1.49	82.64	42.6	1.94	78.38	40.4	1.94	65.83	41.4	1.59	76.08	42.5	1.79	82.34	43.8	1.88		
March	61.20	40.8	1.50	81.83	42.4	1.93	78.57	40.5	1.94	66.82	41.5	1.61	77.04	42.8	1.80	83.16	44.0	1.89		
April	60.40	40.0	1.51	80.90	41.7	1.94	77.03	39.5	1.95	66.56	41.6	1.60	76.93	42.5	1.81	83.47	43.7	1.91		
May	62.32	41.0	1.52	80.73	41.4	1.95	77.42	39.7	1.95	64.58	41.4	1.56	77.65	42.9	1.81	83.60	44.0	1.90		
June	64.57	42.2	1.53	83.95	42.4	1.98	82.57	41.7	1.98	66.62	41.9	1.59	78.69	43.0	1.83	85.11	44.1	1.93		
July	63.14	41.0	1.54	84.02	41.8	2.01	79.60	40.2	1.98	64.62	40.9	1.58	79.30	43.1	1.84	86.78	44.5	1.95		
August	69.68	44.1	1.58	84.15	42.5	1.98	85.04	42.1	2.02	66.30	41.7	1.59	79.92	43.2	1.85	87.02	44.4	1.96		
September	68.53	43.1	1.59	85.45	42.3	2.02	86.31	41.9	2.06	66.49	41.3	1.61	81.10	43.6	1.86	88.11	44.5	1.98		
October	67.20	42.8	1.57	85.67	42.2	2.03	84.65	41.7	2.03	65.76	41.1	1.60	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.31	44.6	1.98		
November	71.56	43.9	1.63	87.33	42.6	2.05	82.42	40.8	2.02	64.96	40.6	1.60	81.35	43.5	1.87	88.90	44.9	1.98		
December	74.37	44.8	1.66	89.59	43.7	2.05	81.77	41.3	1.98	65.44	40.9	1.60	81.53	43.6	1.87	89.75	45.1	1.99		
1956: January	73.87	44.5	1.66	89.22	43.1	2.07	79.80	40.1	1.99	66.42	41.0	1.62	81.46	43.1	1.89	89.60	44.8	2.00		
February	74.93	44.6	1.68	86.92	42.4	2.05	80.80	40.0	2.02	67.07	41.4	1.62	79.66	42.6	1.87	87.32	44.1	1.98		
		Paper and allied products—Continued																		
		Paperboard containers and boxes <sup>4</sup>			Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
		1954: Average	\$98.97	41.3	\$1.67	\$68.72	41.4	\$1.66	\$73.02	39.9	\$1.83	\$66.67	40.9	\$1.63	\$87.17	38.4	\$2.27	\$92.98	35.9	\$2.59
1955: Average	73.85	42.2	1.75	73.60	42.3	1.74	77.11	40.8	1.89	69.97	41.4	1.69	91.42	38.9	2.35	96.65	36.2	2.67		
February	70.38	41.4	1.70	70.14	41.5	1.69	74.19	40.1	1.85	68.23	41.1	1.66	89.47	38.4	2.33	93.01	35.5	2.62		
March	71.90	41.8	1.72	71.65	41.9	1.71	74.56	40.3	1.85	69.14	41.4	1.67	90.79	38.8	2.34	94.15	35.3	2.63		
April	72.04	41.4	1.74	71.80	41.5	1.73	76.52	40.7	1.88	68.47	41.0	1.67	89.71	38.5	2.33	95.67	36.1	2.65		
May	72.66	42.0	1.73	72.41	42.1	1.72	75.89	40.8	1.86	69.38	41.3	1.68	90.95	38.7	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67		
June	74.20	42.4	1.75	73.78	42.4	1.74	79.19	41.9	1.89	69.80	41.3	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	95.76	36.0	2.66		
July	73.57	41.8	1.76	73.33	41.9	1.75	78.31	41.0	1.91	69.07	41.4	1.69	91.42	38.9	2.35	95.49	35.9	2.66		
August	75.23	42.5	1.77	74.98	42.6	1.76	77.11	40.8	1.89	70.14	41.5	1.69	93.14	39.3	2.37	98.28	36.4	2.70		
September	76.64	43.3	1.77	76.38	43.4	1.76	80.45	41.9	1.92	71.23	41.9	1.70	92.67	39.1	2.37	98.82	36.6	2.70		
October	77.87	43.5	1.79	77.61	43.6	1.78	80.29	41.6	1.93	70.21	41.3	1.70	92.28	39.1	2.36	99.36	36.8	2.70		
November	75.58	42.7	1.77	75.33	42.8	1.76	79.46	41.6	1.91	71.38	41.5	1.72	94.25	39.6	2.38	100.81	37.2	2.71		
December	74.62	42.4	1.76	74.38	42.5	1.75	78.09	41.1	1.90	72.73	41.8	1.74	91.72	38.7	2.37	94.52	35.4	2.67		
1956: January	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.46	41.5	1.77	78.69	41.2	1.91	71.51	41.1	1.74	91.87	38.6	2.38	96.66	35.8	2.70		
February	72.75	41.1	1.77	72.51	41.2	1.76	76.36	40.4	1.89	71.28	41.2	1.73								
		Printing, publishing, and allied industries																		
		Periodicals			Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and related industries			
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	
		1954: Average	\$88.70	39.6	\$2.24	\$76.24	39.3	\$1.94	\$85.72	39.5	\$2.17	\$87.20	40.0	\$2.18	\$53.06	37.9	\$1.40	\$67.82	39.2	\$1.73
1955: Average	92.97	39.9	2.33	80.60	40.1	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	91.66	40.2	2.28	56.68	38.3	1.48	69.92	39.5	1.77		
February	90.68	39.6	2.29	78.21	39.3	1.99	87.96	39.8	2.21	88.70	39.6	2.24	55.94	37.8	1.48	67.79	38.3	1.77		
March	91.77	39.9	2.30	79.60	39.8	2.00	89.65	40.2	2.23	89.38	39.9	2.24	58.14	38.0	1.53	69.70	39.6	1.76		
April	89.54	39.1	2.29	79.80	39.9	2.00	88.13	39.7	2.22	87.19	39.1	2.23	57.75	38.5	1.50	69.56	39.3	1.77		
May	89.54	39.1	2.29	80.40	40.0	2.01	88.70	39.6	2.24	90.57	39.9	2.27	57.38	38.0	1.51	69.38	39.2	1.77		
June	91.96	39.3	2.34	76.60	38.3	2.00	90.00	40.0	2.25	92.75	40.5	2.29	55.63	38.1	1.46	69.70	39.6	1.76		
July	93.50	40.3	2.32	78.41	39.4	1.99	90.17	39.9	2.26	94.42	40.7	2.32	54.60	37.4	1.46	69.70	39.6	1.76		
August	98.40	41.0	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	93.79	40.6	2.31	54.81	37.8	1.45	69.87	39.7	1.76		
September	97.44	40.6	2.40	81.41	40.5	2.01	91.94	40.5	2.27	95.76	41.1	2.33	56.74	38.6	1.47	70.62	39.9	1.77		
October	99.22	41.0	2.42	81.20	40.4	2.01	91.03	40.1	2.27	93.84	40.8	2.30	56.74	38.6	1.47	70.40	40.0	1.76		
November	91.87	39.6	2.32	82.01	40.4	2.03	91.03	40.1	2.27	91.48	40.3	2.27	57.48	39.1	1.47	70.80	40.0	1.77		
December	93.60	40.0	2.34	82.21	40.3	2.04	93.30	41.1	2.27	93.20	40.7	2.29	59.36	38.8	1.53	72.90	40.5	1.80		
1956: January	93.37	39.9	2.34	82.62	40.3	2.05	91.88	40.3	2.28	91.87	39.6	2.32	59.52	38.4	1.55	71.46				

TABLE C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers or nonsupervisory employees<sup>1</sup>—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 <sup>4</sup>			Alkalies and chlorine			Industrial organic chemicals <sup>4</sup>			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																		
1954: Average	\$104.91	39.0	\$2.69	\$78.50	41.1	\$1.91	\$86.09	40.8	\$2.11	\$83.81	40.1	\$2.09	\$83.23	40.6	\$2.05	\$83.80	41.9	\$2.00																		
1955: Average	109.18	39.7	2.75	82.39	41.4	1.99	89.98	40.9	2.20	87.89	40.5	2.17	87.33	41.0	2.13	88.41	42.3	2.09																		
February	111.35	40.2	2.77	80.34	41.2	1.95	88.15	41.0	2.15	86.07	40.6	2.12	84.86	40.8	2.08	84.85	41.8	2.03																		
March	111.76	40.2	2.78	80.32	41.4	1.94	88.34	40.9	2.16	85.44	40.3	2.12	85.69	41.0	2.09	86.92	42.4	2.05																		
April	108.11	39.6	2.73	81.36	41.3	1.97	89.54	40.7	2.20	85.60	40.0	2.14	87.12	40.9	2.13	86.92	42.4	2.05																		
May	107.59	39.7	2.71	81.77	41.3	1.98	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.65	40.3	2.15	86.51	41.0	2.11	87.56	42.3	2.07																		
June	107.29	39.3	2.73	82.80	41.4	2.00	88.94	40.8	2.18	86.67	40.5	2.14	87.54	41.1	2.13	87.78	42.2	2.08																		
July	107.96	39.4	2.74	83.22	41.2	2.02	90.80	40.9	2.22	88.07	40.4	2.18	87.94	40.9	2.15	86.53	41.4	2.09																		
August	106.90	39.3	2.72	82.81	41.2	2.01	90.17	40.8	2.21	88.44	40.2	2.20	86.90	40.8	2.13	87.36	42.0	2.08																		
September	111.11	40.7	2.73	84.25	41.5	2.03	91.62	40.9	2.23	88.66	40.3	2.20	89.60	41.1	2.18	91.16	42.4	2.15																		
October	110.09	39.6	2.78	83.42	41.5	2.01	90.54	40.6	2.23	89.95	40.7	2.21	88.13	40.8	2.16	90.74	42.6	2.13																		
November	109.85	39.8	2.76	85.07	41.7	2.04	92.48	41.1	2.25	90.83	41.1	2.21	90.03	41.3	2.18	92.02	43.2	2.13																		
December	109.53	39.4	2.78	85.27	41.8	2.04	93.56	41.4	2.26	91.88	41.2	2.23	90.25	41.4	2.18	92.23	42.7	2.16																		
1956: January	108.19	39.2	2.76	84.87	41.4	2.05	93.75	41.3	2.27	91.62	40.9	2.24	90.23	41.2	2.19	90.09	41.9	2.15																		
February	111.20	40.0	2.78	84.46	41.2	2.05	93.07	41.0	2.27	91.62	40.9	2.24	89.35	40.8	2.19	89.02	41.6	2.14																		
	<i>Synthetic rubber</i>			<i>Synthetic fibers</i>			<i>Explosives</i>			<i>Drugs and medicines</i>			<i>Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations<sup>4</sup></i>			<i>Soap and glycerin</i>																				
1954: Average	\$90.76	40.7	\$2.23	\$72.98	40.1	\$1.82	\$78.01	39.8	\$1.96	\$72.16	41.0	\$1.76	\$81.79	41.1	\$1.99	\$80.19	41.1	\$2.17																		
1955: Average	97.81	41.8	2.34	75.36	40.3	1.87	81.20	40.0	2.03	75.07	40.8	1.84	85.07	40.9	2.08	91.88	40.3	2.28																		
February	93.07	41.0	2.27	74.52	40.5	1.84	79.40	39.7	2.00	74.93	41.4	1.81	84.25	41.3	2.04	91.46	41.2	2.22																		
March	94.12	41.1	2.29	74.59	40.7	1.84	79.20	39.6	2.00	73.62	40.9	1.80	76.76	38.0	2.02	78.59	35.4	2.22																		
April	98.53	42.9	2.32	77.11	40.8	1.89	78.80	39.4	2.00	73.12	40.4	1.81	86.11	41.4	2.08	94.81	41.4	2.29																		
May	95.22	41.4	2.30	74.93	40.5	1.85	80.40	39.8	2.02	73.16	40.2	1.82	84.25	40.7	2.07	91.71	40.4	2.27																		
June	96.51	41.6	2.32	75.36	40.3	1.87	82.22	40.5	2.03	74.34	40.4	1.84	85.70	41.2	2.08	92.80	40.7	2.28																		
July	97.53	41.5	2.35	76.57	40.3	1.89	80.39	39.6	2.03	74.56	40.3	1.85	85.28	41.0	2.08	92.11	40.4	2.28																		
August	99.96	42.0	2.38	74.21	39.9	1.86	82.00	40.0	2.05	74.56	40.3	1.85	87.36	41.6	2.10	94.76	41.2	2.30																		
September	100.08	41.7	2.40	77.18	40.2	1.92	83.85	40.9	2.07	75.89	40.8	1.86	88.62	41.8	2.12	96.23	41.3	2.33																		
October	98.83	41.7	2.37	74.84	39.6	1.89	83.42	40.3	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	87.98	41.5	2.12	95.58	41.2	2.32																		
November	100.14	41.9	2.39	76.57	40.3	1.90	83.62	40.2	2.08	79.68	41.5	1.92	84.61	40.1	2.11	90.39	39.3	2.30																		
December	100.98	41.9	2.41	77.36	40.5	1.91	83.82	40.3	2.08	77.42	41.4	1.87	87.33	41.0	2.13	94.54	40.4	2.34																		
1956: January	101.88	42.1	2.42	77.76	40.5	1.92	85.26	40.6	2.10	76.92	40.7	1.89	86.88	40.6	2.14	93.83	40.1	2.34																		
February	102.24	41.9	2.44	76.22	39.7	1.92	82.76	39.6	2.09	77.93	40.3	1.91	87.95	41.1	2.14	94.66	40.8	2.32																		
	<i>Paints, pigments, and fillers<sup>4</sup></i>			<i>Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels</i>			<i>Gum and wood chemicals</i>			<i>Fertilizers</i>			<i>Vegetable and animal oils and fats<sup>4</sup></i>			<i>Vegetable oils</i>																				
1954: Average	\$77.87	41.2	\$1.89	\$76.26	41.0	\$1.86	\$67.52	42.2	\$1.60	\$61.48	42.4	\$1.45	\$68.24	45.8	\$1.49	\$63.16	46.1	\$1.37																		
1955: Average	84.18	42.3	1.99	82.29	42.2	1.95	71.55	43.1	1.66	63.75	42.5	1.50	71.14	45.6	1.56	65.21	45.6	1.43																		
February	79.71	41.3	1.93	77.87	41.2	1.89	68.04	42.0	1.62	59.16	42.8	1.45	69.46	45.4	1.53	63.84	45.6	1.40																		
March	81.71	41.9	1.95	79.84	41.8	1.91	69.01	42.6	1.62	64.78	45.3	1.43	69.60	44.9	1.55	63.62	44.8	1.42																		
April	83.13	42.2	1.97	81.25	42.1	1.93	70.95	43.0	1.65	63.80	43.4	1.47	69.96	44.0	1.59	63.95	43.5	1.47																		
May	84.74	42.8	1.98	83.66	42.9	1.95	72.54	43.7	1.66	66.12	43.5	1.52	70.36	43.7	1.61	63.47	42.6	1.49																		
June	87.20	43.6	2.00	85.46	43.6	1.96	70.98	42.5	1.67	63.57	42.1	1.51	73.96	45.1	1.64	68.07	44.2	1.64																		
July	85.60	42.8	2.00	83.69	42.7	1.96	72.87	43.9	1.66	63.50	41.5	1.53	74.20	44.7	1.66	69.05	43.7	1.68																		
August	85.40	42.7	2.00	84.12	42.7	1.97	73.15	43.8	1.67	62.47	41.1	1.52	72.82	44.4	1.64	66.10	43.2	1.63																		
September	84.22	41.9	2.01	82.15	41.7	1.97	74.36	44.0	1.69	66.14	42.4	1.56	71.46	46.1	1.55	64.64	46.5	1.39																		
October	85.22	42.4	2.01	83.36	42.1	1.98	70.05	42.2	1.66	64.57	42.2	1.53	71.10	47.4	1.50	66.10	48.6	1.36																		
November	87.13	42.5	2.05	85.22	42.4	2.01	73.87	42.7	1.73	64.37	41.8	1.54	72.06	47.1	1.53	66.24	48.0	1.38																		
December	85.67	42.2	2.03	83.78	42.1	1.99	71.83	42.5	1.69	66.46	42.6	1.56	72.38	47.0	1.54	65.89	47.4	1.39																		
1956: January	84.46	41.4	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	73.78	43.4	1.70	64.79	41.8	1.55	71.92	46.4	1.55	64.96	46.4	1.40																		
February	86.31	42.1	2.05	82.19	41.3	1.99	73.01	43.2	1.69	64.33	41.5	1.55	72.48	45.3	1.60	64.92	45.4	1.43																		
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																																			
	<i>Animal oils and fats</i>						<i>Miscellaneous chemicals<sup>4</sup></i>						<i>Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics</i>						<i>Compressed and liquefied gases</i>						<i>Total: Products of petroleum and coal</i>						<i>Petroleum refining</i>					
1954: Average	\$77.46	45.3	\$1.71	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$60.37	38.7	\$1.66	\$82.32	42.0	\$1.96	\$92.62	40.8	\$2.27	\$96.22	40.6	\$2.37																		
1955: Average	81.17	45.6	1.78	75.07	40.8	1.84	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.92	43.1	2.04	96.76	41.0	2.36	100.12	40.7	2.46																		
February	78.75	45.0	1.75	74.07	40.7	1.82	63.50	39.2	1.62	84.60	42.3	2.00	91.25	40.2	2.27	94.87	40.2	2.36																		
March	79.55	45.2	1.76	74.48	40.7	1.83	63.50	39.2	1.62	85.43	42.5	2.01	93.61	40.7	2.30	96.96	40.4	2.40																		
April	78.67	44.7	1.76	72.94	40.3	1.81	62.63	38.9	1.61	85.45	42.3	2.02	95.94	41.0	2.34	99.72	40.7	2.45																		
May	79.55	45.2	1.76	73.67	40.7	1.81	62.08	38.8	1.60	85.65	42.4	2.02	97.70	41.4	2.36	101.27	41.0	2.47																		
June	81.77	46.2	1.77	74.66	40.8	1.83	63.34	39.1	1.62	87.29	43.0	2.03	97.23	41.2	2.36	100.28	40.6	2.47																		
July	80.96	46.0	1.76	74.15	40.3	1.84	61.02	37.9	1.61	88.74	43.5	2.04	99.63	41.3	2.41	102.41	40.8	2.51																		
August	82.06	46.1	1.78	74.30	40.6	1.83	61.44	38.4	1.60	88.54	43.4	2.04	97.58	41.0	2.38	99.79	40.4	2.47																		
September	83.08	45.4	1.83	75.67	40.9	1.85	63.34	39.1	1.62	88.99	43.2	2.06	100.36	41.3	2.43	102.82	40.8	2.52																		
October	81.63	45.1	1.81	76.86	41.1	1.87	63.83	39.4	1.62	88.80	42.9	2.07	99.84	41.6	2.40	103.09	41.4	2.49																		
November	83.99	45.4	1.85	76.89	40.9	1.88	64.62	39.4	1.64																											



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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Continued			Rubber products												Leather and leather products		
	Coke, other petroleum and products		petroleum	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
1954: Average	\$80.73	41.4	\$1.95	\$78.21	39.7	\$1.97	\$87.85	38.7	\$2.27	\$67.43	39.9	\$1.69	\$71.91	40.4	\$1.78	\$50.92	36.9	\$1.38
1955: Average	86.52	42.0	2.06	86.94	41.6	2.09	101.09	41.6	2.43	70.53	40.3	1.75	78.35	41.9	1.87	53.44	37.9	1.41
February	79.00	40.1	1.97	84.25	41.3	2.04	96.46	40.7	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.86	42.0	1.83	53.93	38.8	1.39
March	83.38	41.9	1.99	83.64	41.0	2.04	95.51	40.3	2.37	69.72	40.3	1.73	76.49	41.8	1.83	53.52	38.5	1.39
April	83.18	41.8	1.99	86.53	41.8	2.07	102.18	42.4	2.41	70.82	40.7	1.74	76.54	41.6	1.84	51.24	36.6	1.40
May	85.63	42.6	2.01	87.36	42.0	2.08	101.88	42.1	2.42	70.07	40.5	1.73	78.68	42.3	1.86	51.75	36.7	1.41
June	88.13	43.2	2.04	88.83	42.3	2.10	105.60	43.1	2.45	71.34	41.0	1.74	77.93	41.9	1.86	53.44	37.9	1.41
July	91.16	43.0	2.12	86.32	41.3	2.09	103.33	42.7	2.42	70.99	40.8	1.74	74.37	40.2	1.85	52.40	37.7	1.39
August	89.88	42.8	2.10	86.32	41.3	2.09	102.72	42.1	2.44	67.25	39.1	1.72	75.85	41.0	1.85	53.24	38.3	1.39
September	92.88	43.0	2.16	86.74	41.5	2.09	101.02	41.4	2.44	67.60	39.3	1.72	78.96	42.0	1.88	52.45	37.2	1.41
October	89.46	42.2	2.12	89.04	42.0	2.12	103.74	42.0	2.47	69.20	40.0	1.73	80.56	42.4	1.90	53.39	37.6	1.42
November	86.50	40.8	2.12	92.01	42.4	2.17	106.26	42.0	2.53	77.89	42.1	1.85	83.03	42.8	1.94	54.58	37.9	1.44
December	86.51	41.0	2.11	89.21	41.3	2.16	99.50	39.8	2.50	74.89	40.7	1.84	83.69	42.7	1.96	55.91	39.1	1.43
1956: January	87.77	41.4	2.12	87.91	40.7	2.16	101.00	40.4	2.50	74.37	40.2	1.85	79.73	41.1	1.94	56.55	39.0	1.45
February	87.35	41.4	2.11	85.81	40.1	2.14	97.96	39.5	2.48	74.74	40.4	1.85	77.76	40.5	1.92	57.28	39.5	1.45
	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		
1954: Average	\$69.17	39.3	\$1.76	\$66.30	39.7	\$1.67	\$49.71	37.1	\$1.34	\$48.15	36.2	\$1.33	\$56.93	37.7	\$1.51	\$48.00	38.4	\$1.25
1955: Average	72.40	40.0	1.81	72.34	41.1	1.76	51.68	38.0	1.36	50.36	37.3	1.35	60.28	39.4	1.53	48.39	38.1	1.27
February	71.42	39.9	1.79	67.77	39.4	1.72	52.52	38.9	1.35	51.59	38.5	1.34	62.68	40.7	1.54	48.83	39.7	1.23
March	71.60	40.0	1.79	68.80	40.0	1.72	51.44	38.1	1.35	51.05	38.1	1.34	61.60	40.0	1.54	49.88	39.9	1.25
April	72.18	40.1	1.80	72.92	41.2	1.77	49.64	36.5	1.36	48.24	36.0	1.34	60.50	39.8	1.52	44.10	35.0	1.26
May	72.54	40.3	1.80	74.87	42.3	1.77	50.14	36.6	1.37	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.11	39.0	1.49	45.09	35.5	1.27
June	72.58	40.1	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	51.82	38.1	1.36	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.83	38.4	1.48	47.63	37.5	1.27
July	69.84	38.8	1.80	67.82	39.2	1.73	51.99	38.8	1.34	49.74	37.4	1.33	56.62	38.0	1.49	48.01	38.1	1.26
August	71.86	39.7	1.81	70.00	40.0	1.75	52.11	38.6	1.35	50.67	38.1	1.33	56.47	37.9	1.49	47.88	38.0	1.26
September	72.58	40.1	1.81	73.28	41.4	1.77	51.14	37.6	1.36	49.01	36.3	1.35	61.85	39.9	1.55	49.02	38.0	1.29
October	73.57	40.2	1.83	74.38	42.5	1.75	50.78	36.8	1.38	49.41	36.6	1.35	65.44	40.9	1.60	51.09	39.0	1.31
November	74.74	40.4	1.85	75.72	42.3	1.79	51.99	37.4	1.39	50.69	37.0	1.37	65.67	41.3	1.59	50.95	38.6	1.32
December	75.48	40.8	1.85	74.44	40.9	1.82	54.51	39.5	1.38	53.16	38.8	1.37	61.07	38.9	1.57	49.54	38.4	1.29
1956: January	74.19	40.1	1.85	76.96	41.6	1.85	55.58	39.7	1.40	54.21	39.0	1.39	59.97	38.2	1.57	49.39	37.7	1.31
February	74.37	40.2	1.85	74.44	40.9	1.82	54.74	39.1	1.40	55.98	39.7	1.41	59.97	38.2	1.57	49.67	38.5	1.29
	Leather and leather products—Continued			Stone, clay, and glass products														
	Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Flat glass			Glass and glassware, pressed or blown <sup>4</sup>			Glass containers			Pressed and blown glass		
1954: Average	\$44.64	36.0	\$1.24	\$71.86	40.6	\$1.77	\$100.61	40.9	\$2.46	\$70.77	39.1	\$1.81	\$72.47	39.6	\$1.83	\$68.15	38.5	\$1.77
1955: Average	46.25	37.0	1.25	76.78	41.5	1.85	114.33	43.0	2.66	74.82	39.8	1.88	76.19	40.1	1.90	73.08	39.5	1.85
February	46.00	37.1	1.24	73.49	40.6	1.81	110.34	43.1	2.66	72.47	39.6	1.83	74.21	39.9	1.86	70.74	39.3	1.80
March	45.63	36.5	1.25	74.75	41.3	1.81	111.02	43.2	2.67	74.21	39.9	1.86	76.40	40.0	1.91	71.46	39.7	1.80
April	42.68	34.7	1.23	75.17	41.3	1.82	110.08	43.0	2.66	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.61	39.9	1.92	70.88	39.1	1.80
May	45.38	36.3	1.25	76.91	41.8	1.84	115.62	44.3	2.61	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.97	40.3	1.91	69.87	38.6	1.81
June	46.13	36.9	1.25	77.52	41.9	1.85	111.94	42.4	2.64	75.36	40.3	1.87	77.55	40.6	1.91	72.44	39.8	1.82
July	45.13	36.1	1.25	77.23	41.3	1.87	111.10	41.3	2.69	73.91	38.9	1.90	76.21	39.9	1.91	70.12	37.3	1.88
August	46.50	37.5	1.24	77.93	41.9	1.86	112.83	42.1	2.68	75.17	40.2	1.87	77.16	40.4	1.91	72.04	39.8	1.81
September	46.00	37.1	1.24	79.19	41.9	1.89	115.45	42.6	2.71	75.62	39.8	1.90	76.02	39.8	1.91	74.64	39.7	1.88
October	47.63	37.8	1.26	78.77	41.9	1.88	116.03	42.5	2.73	75.98	40.2	1.89	76.38	40.2	1.90	75.39	40.1	1.88
November	48.26	38.3	1.26	79.04	41.6	1.90	122.69	42.9	2.86	77.20	40.0	1.93	76.81	39.8	1.93	77.99	40.2	1.94
December	48.89	38.8	1.26	79.19	41.9	1.89	118.80	43.2	2.75	77.57	40.4	1.92	77.76	40.5	1.92	77.38	40.3	1.92
1956: January	46.49	36.9	1.26	77.71	40.9	1.90	120.25	43.1	2.79	76.64	39.3	1.95	75.47	38.7	1.95	77.60	40.0	1.94
February	46.87	37.2	1.26	77.68	41.1	1.89	111.51	41.3	2.70	77.76	40.5	1.92	77.74	40.7	1.91	77.59	40.2	1.93
	Glass products made of purchased glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products <sup>4</sup>			Brick and hollow tile			Floor and wall tile			Sewer pipe		
1954: Average	\$60.75	40.5	\$1.50	\$75.71	41.6	\$1.82	\$66.26	40.9	\$1.62	\$64.63	42.8	\$1.51	\$68.17	40.1	\$1.70	\$66.99	40.6	\$1.65
1955: Average	65.19	41.0	1.59	78.66	41.4	1.90	69.80	41.3	1.69	68.10	43.1	1.58	69.60	40.0	1.74	69.26	40.5	1.71
February	60.74	39.7	1.53	75.95	41.5	1.83	66.09	40.3	1.64	63.54	41.8	1.52	67.42	39.2	1.72	64.02	38.8	1.65
March	62.06	40.3	1.54	75.95	41.5	1.83	68.39	41.2	1.66	66.77	42.8	1.56	67.55	39.5	1.71	68.54	40.8	1.68
April	62.22	40.4	1.54	76.78	41.5	1.85	67.89	40.9	1.66	66.30	42.5	1.56	64.73	38.3	1.69	68.17	40.1	1.70
May	64.53	41.1	1.57	78.06	41.3	1.89	70.22	41.8	1.68	69.17	43.5	1.59	70.24	40.6	1.73	69.43	40.6	1.71
June	63.83	40.4	1.58	80.48	41.7	1.93	71.15	42.1	1.69	69.92	43.7	1.60	71.10	41.1	1.73	72.49	41.9	1.73
July	63.60	40.0	1.59	81.93	41.8	1.96	70.30	41.6	1.69	69.76	43.6	1.60	70.41	40.7	1.73	69.66	40.5	1.72
August	66.72	41.7	1.60	79.49	41.4	1.92	70.89	41.7	1.70	69.32	43.6	1.59	69.43	40.6	1.71	71.51	41.1	1.74
September	66.82	41.5	1.61	82.76	41.8	1.98	71.97	41.6	1.73	70.52	43.8	1.61	68.90	39.6	1.74	71.98	40.9	1.76
October	68.79	42.2	1.63	79.68	41.5	1.92	72.31	41.8	1.73	70.20	43.6	1.61	70.31	39.5	1.78	72.63	41.5	1.75
November	69.14	41.9	1.65	78.50	41.1	1.91	71.51	41.1	1.74	68.68	42.4	1.62	70.88	39.6				

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																				
		Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																				
		Clay refractories			Pottery and related products			Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products <sup>4</sup>			Concrete products			Cut-stone and stone products			Miscellaneous non-metallic non-mineral products <sup>4</sup>					
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings			
1954: Average	\$67.16	36.9	\$1.82	\$61.69	36.5	\$1.69	\$73.92	44.0	\$1.68	\$71.88	44.1	\$1.63	\$64.53	41.1	\$1.57	\$73.66	39.6	\$1.86				
1955: Average	75.27	38.8	1.94	65.82	37.4	1.76	78.23	44.7	1.75	74.98	44.9	1.67	67.94	42.2	1.61	81.12	41.6	1.95				
February	72.37	38.7	1.87	62.44	36.3	1.72	72.59	42.7	1.70	68.85	42.5	1.62	63.67	40.3	1.58	78.09	41.1	1.90				
March	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.70	37.4	1.73	75.41	44.1	1.71	72.49	44.2	1.64	65.67	41.3	1.59	77.87	41.2	1.89				
April	73.32	39.0	1.88	64.03	36.8	1.74	76.54	44.5	1.72	73.76	44.7	1.65	66.17	41.1	1.61	80.87	41.9	1.93				
May	73.88	39.3	1.88	64.58	36.9	1.75	79.80	45.6	1.75	77.62	46.2	1.68	67.73	42.6	1.59	80.45	41.9	1.92				
June	73.33	38.8	1.89	64.61	36.5	1.77	80.61	45.8	1.76	78.59	46.5	1.69	68.32	42.7	1.60	81.87	42.2	1.94				
July	72.96	38.0	1.92	62.84	35.5	1.77	81.35	45.7	1.78	78.88	46.4	1.70	69.23	43.0	1.61	79.15	40.8	1.94				
August	76.02	38.2	1.99	67.26	38.0	1.77	80.71	45.6	1.77	78.20	46.0	1.70	69.39	43.1	1.61	81.93	41.8	1.96				
September	77.37	38.3	2.02	66.55	37.6	1.77	81.17	45.6	1.78	78.53	46.1	1.71	69.93	42.9	1.63	83.80	41.9	2.00				
October	78.99	39.3	2.01	68.29	38.8	1.76	79.47	44.9	1.77	76.39	45.2	1.69	70.03	42.7	1.64	84.00	42.0	2.00				
November	79.39	39.3	2.02	70.49	39.6	1.78	77.62	44.1	1.76	73.48	44.0	1.67	68.20	42.1	1.62	82.39	41.4	1.99				
December	80.39	39.6	2.03	71.02	39.9	1.78	78.77	44.5	1.77	74.15	44.4	1.67	69.34	42.8	1.62	81.97	41.4	1.98				
1956: January	80.99	39.7	2.04	67.89	37.3	1.82	76.38	43.4	1.76	72.31	43.3	1.67	66.42	40.5	1.64	80.59	40.7	1.98				
February	81.00	39.9	2.03	68.80	37.8	1.82	78.04	43.6	1.79	74.56	43.6	1.71	66.73	40.2	1.66	80.98	40.9	1.98				
Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																						
		Abrasive products						Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills <sup>4</sup>			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products		
1954: Average	\$76.44	38.8	\$1.97	\$77.42	41.4	\$1.87	\$67.66	34.0	\$1.99	\$80.88	38.7	\$2.09	\$83.38	37.9	\$2.20	\$83.16	37.8	\$2.20				
1955: Average	86.52	41.2	2.10	84.67	43.2	1.96	82.60	38.6	2.14	92.29	41.2	2.24	96.63	40.6	2.38	96.39	40.5	2.38				
February	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.56	42.4	1.90	74.98	36.4	2.06	87.29	40.6	2.15	89.95	39.8	2.26	89.95	39.8	2.26				
March	84.45	41.6	2.03	82.32	43.1	1.91	77.77	38.5	2.02	88.34	40.9	2.16	91.25	40.2	2.27	91.25	40.2	2.27				
April	86.53	41.8	2.07	85.65	43.7	1.96	76.33	37.6	2.03	89.40	41.2	2.17	92.34	40.5	2.28	92.34	40.5	2.28				
May	86.74	41.7	2.08	86.04	43.9	1.96	73.49	36.2	2.03	90.69	41.6	2.18	93.66	40.9	2.29	93.66	40.9	2.29				
June	88.20	42.0	2.10	87.22	44.5	1.96	79.04	38.0	2.08	91.30	41.5	2.20	95.12	41.0	2.32	95.12	41.0	2.32				
July	80.50	38.7	2.08	86.48	43.9	1.97	81.48	38.8	2.10	92.57	40.6	2.28	98.65	40.1	2.46	99.05	40.1	2.47				
August	85.90	41.1	2.09	85.10	43.2	1.97	84.37	38.7	2.18	91.94	40.5	2.27	96.96	39.9	2.43	97.36	39.9	2.44				
September	87.97	41.3	2.13	87.60	43.8	2.00	92.27	39.6	2.33	97.39	41.8	2.33	103.91	41.4	2.51	104.33	41.4	2.52				
October	91.14	42.0	2.17	88.27	43.7	2.02	86.63	38.5	2.25	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.47	40.6	2.45	99.47	40.6	2.45				
November	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.82	41.7	2.01	91.43	40.1	2.28	96.10	41.6	2.31	99.72	40.7	2.45	100.12	40.7	2.46				
December	90.07	41.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	90.85	40.2	2.32	97.63	41.9	2.33	103.25	41.8	2.47	103.66	41.8	2.48				
1956: January	86.24	40.3	2.14	80.77	41.0	1.97	93.26	40.2	2.32	97.63	41.9	2.33	103.25	41.8	2.47	103.66	41.8	2.48				
February	85.24	40.4	2.11	80.77	41.0	1.97	92.57	39.9	2.32	95.17	41.2	2.31	99.23	40.5	2.45	99.63	40.5	2.46				
Electrometallurgical products																						
		Iron and steel foundries <sup>4</sup>			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals <sup>4</sup>								
1954: Average	\$79.80	40.1	\$1.99	\$74.30	38.9	\$1.91	\$73.70	39.2	\$1.88	\$73.92	38.5	\$1.92	\$75.82	38.1	\$1.99	\$80.00	40.2	\$1.99				
1955: Average	87.14	41.3	2.11	84.64	41.9	2.02	84.00	42.0	2.00	83.82	41.7	2.01	88.20	41.8	2.11	84.45	40.6	2.08				
February	86.32	41.7	2.07	81.56	41.4	1.97	81.12	41.6	1.95	82.76	41.8	1.98	83.44	40.7	2.05	81.20	40.4	2.01				
March	84.87	41.4	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	81.54	41.6	1.96	82.96	41.9	1.98	84.46	41.0	2.06	81.41	40.5	2.01				
April	86.53	41.8	2.07	84.00	42.0	2.00	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.60	42.3	2.00	85.08	41.1	2.07	81.61	40.6	2.01				
May	86.74	41.2	2.09	86.03	42.8	2.01	85.77	43.1	1.99	87.47	43.3	2.02	86.74	41.7	2.08	82.62	40.7	2.03				
June	86.11	41.5	2.09	84.00	42.0	2.00	82.74	42.0	1.97	85.20	42.6	2.00	87.57	41.7	2.10	82.62	40.5	2.04				
July	88.18	41.4	2.13	83.43	41.3	2.02	83.42	41.5	2.01	80.39	40.6	1.98	84.87	41.0	2.07	84.65	40.5	2.09				
August	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.83	41.5	2.02	82.59	41.5	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	88.62	42.0	2.11	81.48	38.8	2.00				
September	88.37	41.1	2.15	86.51	42.2	2.05	85.45	42.3	2.02	84.65	41.7	2.03	91.15	42.2	2.16	89.42	41.4	2.16				
October	87.72	40.8	2.15	83.83	42.5	2.09	87.96	42.7	2.06	82.82	41.0	2.02	93.51	42.7	2.19	88.58	41.2	2.15				
November	87.51	40.7	2.15	89.03	42.6	2.09	85.96	42.7	2.06	85.90	41.9	2.05	93.52	42.9	2.18	87.95	41.1	2.14				
December	87.91	40.7	2.16	88.40	42.5	2.08	87.88	42.1	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	95.92	43.6	2.20	89.01	41.4	2.15				
1956: January	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.32	41.5	2.08	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.32	41.7	2.07	95.04	43.2	2.20	89.86	41.6	2.16				
February	86.88	40.6	2.14	86.11	41.4	2.08	83.03	40.9	2.03	84.66	40.9	2.07	95.04	43.2	2.20	86.86	40.4	2.15				
		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 nonferrous metals <sup>4</sup>			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum					
1954: Average	\$76.61	39.9	\$1.92	\$85.05	40.5	\$2.10	\$74.80	41.1	\$1.82	\$80.80	40.4	\$2.00	\$81.20	40.2	\$2.02	\$79.79	40.3	\$1.98				
1955: Average	81.61	40.6	2.01	88.62	40.1	2.21	82.03	42.5	1.93	89.89	42.2	2.13	93.53	43.5	2.15	86.09	40.8	2.11				
February	78.18	40.3	1.94	86.03	40.2	2.14	79.52	42.3	1.88	86.94	42.0	2.07	89.45	42.8	2.09	84.05	41.2	2.04				
March	78.57	40.5	1.94	86.24	40.3	2.14	79.95	42.3	1.89	87.98	42.3	2.08	91.79	43.5	2.11	83.64	41.0	2.04				
April	78.76	40.6	1.94	86.43	40.2	2.15	81.51	42.9	1.89	87.15	41.9	2.08	90.94	43.1	2.11	82.82	40.6	2.04				
May	79.97	40.8	1.96	87.26	40.4	2.16	78.21	41.6	1.88	89.67	42.7	2.10	93.93	44.1	2.13	84.46	41.0	2.06				
June	80.19	40.5	1.98	86.65	40.3	2.15	79.76	42.2	1.89	89.88	42.8	2.10	94.79	44.5	2.13	84.25	40.9	2.06				
July	80.60	39.9	2.02	87.45	40.3	2.17	79.57	42.1	1.89	85.05	40.5	2.10	86.92	41.0	2.12	83.18	39.8	2.09				
August	75.95	37.6	2.02	89.42	40.1	2.23	82.71	42.2	1.96	84.84	40.4	2.10	83.62	40.2	2.08	84.80	40.0	2.12				
September	87.57	41.7	2.10	92.06	40.2	2.29	86.13	43.5	1.98	92.21	42.3	2.18	96.14	43.9	2.19	88.91	40.6	2.16				
October	85.70	41.4	2.07	93.32	40.4	2.31	85.97	43.2	1.99	94.61	43.2	2.19	99.22	45.1	2.20	90.64	41.2	2.20				
November	85.91	41.5	2.07	92.29	40.3	2.29	84.58	42.5	1.99	95.24	42.9	2.22	101.25	45.0	2.25	88.91	40.6	2.19				
December	86.32	41.5	2.08	92.97	40.6	2.29	86.23	42.9	2.01	96.56	43.3	2.23	101.93	45.1	2.26	91.05	41.2	2.21				
1956: January	87.99	41.9	2.10	91.94	40.5	2.27	85.57	43.0	1.99	97.22	43.4	2.24	104.42	45.8	2.28	89.13	40.7	2.19				
February	83.20	40.0	2.08	93.84	40.8	2.30	86.60	43.3	2.00	96.32	43.0	2.24	101.25	44.8	2.26	90.83	41.1	2.21				

See footnotes at end of table.



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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																		Machinery (except electrical)		
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																				
	Miscellaneous fabricated metal products <sup>4</sup>			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	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$75.70	40.7	\$1.86	\$33.03	40.7	\$2.04	\$78.21	39.3	\$1.99	\$76.17	40.3	\$1.89	\$75.26	40.9	\$1.84	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01			
1955: Average	84.28	43.0	1.96	90.74	42.4	2.14	89.45	41.8	2.14	88.48	43.8	2.02	82.94	43.2	1.92	87.36	41.8	2.09			
February	81.98	42.7	1.92	86.53	41.8	2.07	90.95	42.9	2.12	85.10	43.2	1.97	81.08	42.9	1.89	83.64	41.0	2.04			
March	82.60	42.8	1.93	86.74	41.7	2.08	90.04	42.4	2.13	87.12	44.0	1.98	81.51	42.9	1.90	85.70	41.6	2.06			
April	83.42	43.0	1.94	91.59	43.0	2.13	90.31	42.5	2.13	86.13	43.5	1.98	82.46	43.4	1.90	87.15	42.1	2.07			
May	83.61	43.1	1.94	91.16	43.0	2.12	90.53	43.0	2.16	87.66	44.0	1.99	82.84	43.6	1.90	87.57	42.1	2.08			
June	84.83	43.5	1.95	93.26	44.2	2.16	92.88	43.0	2.16	85.48	43.0	2.00	79.95	42.3	1.89	86.11	41.4	2.08			
July	83.30	42.5	1.96	95.26	44.1	2.16	85.05	40.5	2.10	87.70	43.2	2.03	80.79	42.3	1.91	86.94	41.6	2.09			
August	83.73	42.5	1.97	93.74	43.4	2.16	85.10	39.2	2.12	90.02	43.7	2.06	82.56	43.0	1.92	88.83	42.1	2.11			
September	85.17	42.8	1.99	94.13	42.4	2.22	83.16	40.9	2.16	93.42	44.7	2.09	86.19	44.2	1.95	90.10	42.3	2.13			
October	87.44	43.5	2.01	92.18	41.9	2.20	88.34	40.9	2.16	90.67	43.8	2.07	87.32	44.1	1.98	91.16	42.4	2.15			
November	87.03	43.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.21	92.40	42.0	2.20	92.77	44.6	2.08	88.06	44.6	1.97	93.31	43.2	2.16			
December	88.48	43.8	2.02	91.27	41.3	2.21	94.57	42.6	2.22	92.77	44.6	2.07	86.88	44.1	1.97	92.66	42.7	2.17			
1956: January	86.83	43.2	2.01	90.91	41.7	2.18	88.88	40.4	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	86.88	44.1	1.97	92.66	42.7	2.17			
February	86.23	42.9	2.01	91.96	41.8	2.20	89.60	41.1	2.18	89.01	43.0	2.07	86.44	44.1	1.96	92.44	42.6	2.17			
																			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)		
Engines and turbines <sup>4</sup>			Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels			Diesel and other internal combustion engines, not elsewhere classified			Agricultural machinery and tractors <sup>4</sup>			Tractors									
1954: Average	\$86.05	40.4	\$2.13	\$94.94	41.1	\$2.31	\$82.41	40.2	\$2.05	\$78.21	39.5	\$1.98	\$80.77	39.4	\$2.05	\$76.03	39.6	\$1.92			
1955: Average	90.86	41.3	2.20	91.96	39.3	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	83.84	4.05	2.07	87.94	40.9	2.15	79.40	40.1	1.98			
February	89.42	41.4	2.16	90.78	39.3	2.31	89.04	42.2	2.11	82.82	40.6	2.04	86.51	41.0	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97			
March	83.13	40.8	2.16	89.55	38.6	2.32	87.36	41.6	2.10	84.05	41.0	2.05	87.14	41.3	2.11	81.19	40.8	1.99			
April	87.29	40.6	2.15	87.32	37.8	2.31	87.15	41.5	2.10	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.60	40.5	1.99			
May	91.54	41.8	2.19	90.79	38.8	2.34	92.02	42.8	2.15	83.44	40.7	2.05	86.92	41.0	2.12	80.19	40.5	1.98			
June	91.96	41.8	2.20	92.43	39.5	2.34	91.80	42.5	2.16	83.03	40.7	2.04	86.93	41.2	2.11	79.19	40.2	1.97			
July	88.94	40.8	2.18	87.55	38.4	2.28	89.23	41.5	2.15	81.20	40.0	2.03	83.41	40.1	2.08	78.41	39.8	1.97			
August	88.51	40.6	2.18	91.25	39.5	2.31	87.74	41.0	2.14	82.61	40.1	2.06	88.56	41.0	2.16	75.85	39.1	1.94			
September	93.44	41.9	2.23	96.70	40.8	2.37	92.00	42.2	2.18	83.02	40.3	2.06	88.73	40.7	2.18	77.60	40.0	2.02			
October	93.83	41.7	2.25	94.80	40.0	2.37	93.68	42.2	2.22	86.48	40.6	2.13	91.69	41.3	2.22	80.60	39.9	2.03			
November	92.74	41.4	2.24	93.30	39.7	2.35	92.80	41.8	2.22	85.86	40.5	2.12	90.17	40.8	2.21	81.40	40.1	2.03			
December	95.40	42.4	2.25	97.75	40.9	2.39	94.79	42.7	2.22	87.53	40.9	2.14	91.24	41.1	2.22	83.64	40.6	2.06			
1956: January	93.86	41.9	2.24	94.47	40.2	2.35	93.68	42.2	2.22	88.13	40.8	2.16	92.93	41.3	2.25	83.42	40.3	2.07			
February	93.83	41.7	2.25	97.64	41.2	2.37	93.21	41.8	2.23	88.10	40.6	2.17	92.21	40.8	2.26	83.84	40.5	2.07			
																			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)		
Construction and mining machinery <sup>4</sup>			Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields			Oilfield machinery and tools			Metalworking machinery <sup>4</sup>			Machine tools									
1954: Average	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$77.99	40.2	\$1.94	\$82.17	41.5	\$1.98	\$92.87	42.6	\$2.18	\$89.03	42.6	\$2.09	\$85.08	41.1	\$2.07			
1955: Average	86.72	42.3	2.05	86.51	42.2	2.05	86.70	42.5	2.04	98.10	43.6	2.25	95.27	43.7	2.18	91.80	42.5	2.16			
February	81.79	41.1	1.99	81.59	41.0	1.99	82.60	41.3	2.00	91.78	42.1	2.18	88.62	42.0	2.11	85.69	41.0	2.09			
March	83.82	41.7	2.01	84.02	41.8	2.01	83.00	41.5	2.00	92.64	43.2	2.19	90.31	42.4	2.13	86.32	41.3	2.09			
April	85.45	42.3	2.02	85.65	42.4	2.02	84.42	42.0	2.01	95.25	43.1	2.21	91.80	43.1	2.13	87.99	41.7	2.11			
May	86.46	42.8	2.02	86.48	42.6	2.03	86.63	43.1	2.01	98.56	44.0	2.24	95.04	44.0	2.16	88.20	41.8	2.11			
June	87.52	42.9	2.04	87.95	42.9	2.05	86.66	42.9	2.02	100.57	44.5	2.26	97.66	44.8	2.18	90.74	42.4	2.14			
July	86.50	42.4	2.04	86.93	42.2	2.06	85.40	42.7	2.00	98.76	43.7	2.26	94.40	43.5	2.17	90.94	42.1	2.16			
August	88.80	42.9	2.07	88.39	42.7	2.07	89.61	43.5	2.06	99.20	43.7	2.27	96.14	44.1	2.18	93.95	42.9	2.19			
September	90.51	43.1	2.10	90.09	42.9	2.10	90.92	43.5	2.09	98.08	43.4	2.26	93.73	42.8	2.19	95.47	43.2	2.21			
October	89.66	42.9	2.09	89.46	42.6	2.10	90.69	43.6	2.08	101.22	44.2	2.29	100.33	45.4	2.21	97.00	43.9	2.23			
November	88.83	42.3	2.10	88.41	42.3	2.09	89.46	42.4	2.11	101.64	44.0	2.31	98.33	43.7	2.25	97.67	43.8	2.23			
December	91.80	43.1	2.13	91.16	43.0	2.12	92.45	43.2	2.14	106.70	45.6	2.34	106.25	46.6	2.28	99.90	44.6	2.24			
1956: January	91.80	43.1	2.13	92.66	43.3	2.14	90.31	42.6	2.12	106.91	45.3	2.36	105.80	46.2	2.29	98.34	43.9	2.24			
February	92.45	43.2	2.14	93.53	43.5	2.15	90.74	42.6	2.13	107.84	45.5	2.37	105.56	46.3	2.28	99.68	44.5	2.24			
																			Printing trades machinery and equipment		
Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery) <sup>4</sup>			Food-products machinery			Textile machinery			Paper-industries machinery									
1954: Average	\$98.72	43.3	\$2.28	\$79.54	41.0	\$1.94	\$81.36	41.3	\$1.97	\$70.22	39.9	\$1.76	\$82.94	43.2	\$1.92	\$89.01	41.4	\$2.15			
1955: Average	102.52	44.0	2.33	83.38	41.9	1.99	84.66	41.5	2.04	74.29	41.5	1.79	89.00	44.5	2.00	92.60	41.9	2.21			
February	95.85	42.6	2.25	80.56	41.1	1.96	81.80	40.9	2.00	73.28	41.4	1.77	84.91	43.1	1.97	90.03	41.3	2.18			
March	97.16	42.8	2.27	82.35	41.8	1.97	83.22	41.2	2.02	74.40	41.8	1.78	85.89	43.6	1.97	91.96	41.8	2.20			
April	100.74	43.8	2.30	81.64	41.6	1.96	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.63	41.6	1.77	87.36	43.9	1.99	91.32	41.7	2.19			
May	104.62	44.9	2.33	82.74	42.0	1.97	83.63	41.4	2.02	73.87	41.5	1.78	88.16	44.3	1.99	91.98	42.0	2.10			
June	105.91	45.3	2.36	83.56	42.2	1.98	84.03	41.6	2.02	74.46	41.6	1.79	89.75	45.1	1.99	91.54	41.8	2.19			
July	104.58	44.5	2.35	81.97	41.4	1.98	83.43	41.1	2.03	73.57	41.1	1.79	87.60	43.8	2.00	90.64	41.2	2.20			
August	102.93	43.8	2.35	82.17	41.5	1.98	84.66	41.5	2.04	73.16	41.1	1.78	89.80	44.9	2.00	90.45	41.3	2.19			
September	102.05	43.8	2.33	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.14	42.3	2.06	73.93	41.3	1.79	90.50	44.8	2.02	93.04	42.1	2.21			
October	102.90	43.6	2.36	86.05	42.6	2.02	86.52	42.0	2.06	74.52	41.4	1.80	91.15	44.9	2.03	97.20	43.2	2.25			
November	105.88	44.3	2.39	85.85	42.5	2.02	85.01	41.5	2.07	75.48	41.7	1.81	93.23	45.7	2.04	97.41	43.1	2.26			
December	110.32	45.4	2.43	88.33	43.3	2.04	89.19	42.4	2.08	76.62	42.1	1.82	97.03	47.1	2.06	100.53	43.9	2.29			
1956: January	111.48	45.5	2.45	87.74	42.8	2.05	88.62	42.2	2.10	75.48	41.7	1.81	94.71	46.2	2.05	100.72	43.6	2.31			
February	112.84	45.5	2.48	88.36	43.1	2.05	90.95	42.													

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	General industrial machinery <sup>4</sup>			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
1954: Average	\$80.19	40.5	\$1.98	\$78.99	40.3	\$1.96	\$81.40	40.7	\$2.00	\$74.59	40.1	\$1.86	\$77.42	39.5	\$1.96	\$81.00	40.5	\$2.00
1955: Average	86.53	41.8	2.07	84.45	41.6	2.03	87.34	41.2	2.12	79.76	40.9	1.95	86.92	42.4	2.05	90.31	42.8	2.11
February	81.61	40.6	2.01	80.99	40.7	1.99	80.98	39.5	2.05	75.81	39.9	1.90	80.60	40.1	2.01	84.05	41.2	2.04
March	82.82	41.0	2.02	80.16	40.9	1.96	82.61	40.1	2.06	75.60	40.0	1.89	84.46	41.4	2.04	85.28	41.6	2.05
April	84.25	41.3	2.04	83.01	41.3	2.01	82.80	40.0	2.07	77.33	40.7	1.90	84.04	41.4	2.03	87.15	43.1	2.07
May	86.10	42.0	2.05	85.67	42.2	2.03	85.28	41.0	2.08	77.33	40.7	1.90	85.67	42.2	2.03	89.65	43.6	2.08
June	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.46	42.1	2.03	87.99	41.9	2.10	78.14	40.7	1.92	86.50	42.4	2.04	91.12	43.6	2.09
July	84.46	41.4	2.04	80.59	40.7	1.98	86.94	41.4	2.10	80.38	40.8	1.97	81.40	40.1	2.03	88.61	42.6	2.03
August	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.19	41.3	1.99	86.48	40.6	2.13	84.20	42.1	2.00	85.90	41.9	2.05	88.83	42.3	2.10
September	88.83	42.3	2.10	86.31	41.9	2.06	90.73	42.2	2.15	84.80	42.4	2.00	87.34	42.4	2.06	92.45	43.2	2.14
October	90.74	42.6	2.13	89.04	42.4	2.10	91.56	42.0	2.18	83.00	41.5	2.00	93.05	44.1	2.11	96.36	43.8	2.20
November	90.95	42.7	2.13	88.62	42.4	2.09	92.00	42.2	2.18	83.23	41.0	2.03	91.98	43.8	2.10	96.80	44.2	2.19
December	92.88	43.4	2.14	88.62	42.4	2.09	96.14	43.9	2.19	85.67	42.2	2.03	96.04	45.3	2.12	98.12	44.6	2.20
1956: January	91.38	42.7	2.14	89.24	42.7	2.09	95.91	43.4	2.21	84.03	41.6	2.02	91.81	42.9	2.14	96.14	43.5	2.21
February	91.81	42.7	2.15	90.73	43.0	2.11	93.06	42.3	2.20	84.85	41.8	2.03	90.52	42.3	2.14	94.39	43.3	2.18
	Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens			Office and store machines and devices <sup>4</sup>			Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines <sup>4</sup>			Domestic laundry equipment		
1954: Average	\$81.00	40.5	\$2.00	\$79.20	39.8	\$1.99	\$85.17	39.8	\$2.14	\$73.23	39.8	\$1.84	\$77.82	39.5	\$1.97	\$79.80	39.9	\$2.00
1955: Average	85.49	41.5	2.06	82.41	40.2	2.05	89.06	40.3	2.21	76.38	40.2	1.90	83.64	40.8	2.05	85.07	40.9	2.08
February	84.04	41.4	2.03	79.60	39.6	2.01	86.15	39.7	2.17	74.26	39.5	1.88	81.61	40.6	2.01	81.61	40.4	2.02
March	84.05	41.2	2.04	80.80	40.0	2.02	86.58	39.9	2.17	75.01	39.9	1.88	82.42	40.8	2.02	84.87	41.4	2.05
April	83.23	40.8	2.04	80.00	39.8	2.01	85.72	39.5	2.17	74.82	39.8	1.88	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.7	2.03
May	83.23	41.0	2.03	80.19	39.7	2.02	86.33	39.6	2.18	74.43	39.8	1.87	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.62	40.9	2.02
June	84.67	41.3	2.05	80.39	39.6	2.03	86.76	39.8	2.18	75.03	39.7	1.89	82.62	40.9	2.02	82.62	40.3	2.05
July	84.44	41.8	2.02	82.80	40.0	2.07	92.93	41.3	2.25	73.71	39.0	1.89	80.79	39.8	2.03	78.28	38.0	2.06
August	85.08	41.3	2.06	82.39	39.8	2.07	90.90	40.4	2.25	74.47	39.4	1.89	81.81	40.3	2.03	81.69	39.8	2.05
September	85.70	41.2	2.08	84.04	40.6	2.07	89.65	40.2	2.23	77.95	40.6	1.92	83.41	40.1	2.08	91.16	42.8	2.13
October	89.68	42.5	2.11	85.89	40.9	2.10	92.21	40.8	2.26	79.93	41.2	1.94	84.65	40.5	2.09	89.67	41.9	2.14
November	87.78	41.8	2.10	85.06	40.7	2.09	91.13	40.5	2.25	80.70	41.6	1.94	88.60	41.4	2.14	88.54	40.8	2.17
December	91.81	42.7	2.15	87.14	41.3	2.11	93.11	41.2	2.26	81.34	41.5	1.96	91.16	42.4	2.15	97.90	43.9	2.23
1956: January	87.98	41.5	2.12	86.30	40.9	2.11	92.03	40.9	2.25	79.79	40.5	1.97	89.46	42.0	2.13	90.71	41.8	2.17
February	92.88	42.8	2.17	86.09	40.8	2.11	92.89	41.1	2.26	79.79	40.5	1.97	87.98	41.5	2.12	94.81	42.9	2.21
	Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines			Sewing machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts <sup>4</sup>			Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves			Ball and roller bearings		
1954: Average	\$74.74	40.4	\$1.85	\$79.60	39.8	\$2.00	\$77.81	39.3	\$1.98	\$78.00	40.0	\$1.95	\$78.60	39.9	\$1.97	\$76.25	39.1	\$1.95
1955: Average	78.25	41.4	1.89	82.81	40.2	2.06	84.46	40.8	2.07	85.68	42.0	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	90.92	43.5	2.09
February	74.37	40.2	1.85	80.59	39.7	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	82.40	41.2	2.00	80.20	40.1	2.00	85.04	42.1	2.02
March	77.19	41.5	1.86	80.79	39.8	2.03	83.23	40.8	2.04	83.82	41.7	2.01	81.00	40.5	2.00	86.70	42.5	2.04
April	77.27	41.1	1.88	80.78	39.6	2.04	84.05	41.2	2.04	84.02	41.8	2.01	80.80	40.4	2.00	89.18	43.5	2.05
May	78.58	41.8	1.88	81.80	39.9	2.05	87.14	42.3	2.06	85.04	42.1	2.02	81.61	40.6	2.01	91.70	44.3	2.07
June	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.21	40.1	2.05	83.43	41.1	2.03	84.85	41.8	2.03	82.42	40.8	2.02	89.40	43.4	2.06
July	78.66	41.4	1.90	82.21	40.1	2.05	81.40	39.9	2.04	84.45	41.6	2.03	80.20	39.9	2.01	91.64	42.9	2.09
August	78.81	41.7	1.89	82.19	39.9	2.06	82.00	40.0	2.05	85.28	41.6	2.05	81.81	40.5	2.02	90.94	43.1	2.11
September	81.70	43.0	1.90	84.42	40.2	2.10	81.61	39.0	2.09	88.39	42.7	2.07	85.28	41.6	2.05	94.57	44.4	2.13
October	81.41	42.4	1.92	84.65	40.5	2.09	84.19	39.9	2.11	88.40	42.5	2.08	86.32	41.7	2.07	92.66	43.5	2.13
November	81.45	42.2	1.93	87.77	41.4	2.12	90.06	41.5	2.17	90.51	43.1	2.10	86.53	41.8	2.07	97.20	45.0	2.16
December	83.10	42.4	1.96	86.09	40.8	2.11	92.44	42.6	2.17	92.01	43.4	2.12	87.99	42.1	2.09	97.65	45.0	2.17
1956: January	83.27	42.7	1.95	86.50	40.8	2.12	91.58	42.4	2.16	90.10	42.5	2.12	87.35	41.4	2.11	92.66	43.3	2.14
February	80.87	41.9	1.93	89.23	41.5	2.15	87.34	41.2	2.12	89.04	42.0	2.12	86.94	41.4	2.10	92.02	42.8	2.15
	Machinery (except electrical)—Con.									Electrical machinery								
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus <sup>4</sup>			Wiring devices and supplies			Carbon and graphite products (electrical)			Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments		
1954: Average	\$79.32	41.1	\$1.93	\$72.44	39.8	\$1.82	\$77.59	40.2	\$1.93	\$67.72	39.6	\$1.71	\$74.80	40.0	\$1.87	\$72.80	40.0	\$1.82
1955: Average	85.45	42.3	2.02	76.70	40.8	1.88	80.98	40.9	1.98	71.15	40.2	1.77	79.49	41.4	1.92	74.37	40.2	1.85
February	82.96	41.9	2.02	74.74	40.4	1.85	79.17	40.8	1.95	69.08	39.7	1.74	76.73	40.6	1.89	73.05	39.7	1.84
March	84.15	42.5	1.98	75.33	40.5	1.86	79.56	40.8	1.95	69.95	40.2	1.74	77.30	40.9	1.89	74.00	40.0	1.85
April	83.78	42.1	1.99	75.52	40.6	1.86	79.76	40.9	1.85	69.83	39.9	1.75	77.52	40.8	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84
May	83.78	42.1	1.99	76.30	40.8	1.87	80.75	41.2	1.96	70.18	40.1	1.75	78.12	40.9	1.91	74.89	40.7	1.84
June	83.60	41.8	2.00	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.95	41.3	1.96	70.93	40.3	1.76	77.36	40.5	1.91	74.62	40.5	1.84
July	83.18	41.8	1.99	74.82	39.8	1.88	79.99	40.4	1.98	69.38	39.2	1.77	77.59	40.2	1.93	72.40	40.0	1.81
August	84.03	41.6	2.02	75.92	40.6	1.87	80.18	40.7	1.97	70.09	39.6	1.77	79.73	41.1	1.94	74.30	40.6	1.83
September	87.54	42.7	2.05	76.17	40.3	1.89	78.99	39.3	2.01	71.88	40.1	1.78	79.90	41.4	1.93	71.78	38.8	1.85
October	87.55	42.5	2.06	79.46	41.6	1.91	84.45	41.6	2.03	74.03	40.9	1.81	80.32	41.4	1.94	75.95	40.4	1.88
November	89.66	42.9	2.09	79.46	41.6	1.91	83.83	41.5	2.02	74.57	41.2	1.81	83.89	42.8	1.96	76.89		

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Electrical machinery—Continued																	
		Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets			Power and distribution transformers			Switchgear, switchboard, 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		
1954: Average	\$82.82	40.4	\$2.05	\$78.59	40.3	\$1.95	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$83.21	41.4	\$2.01	\$75.84	39.5	\$1.92	\$70.47	40.5	\$1.74	
1955: Average	85.90	41.1	2.09	84.03	41.6	2.02	79.98	40.6	1.97	92.63	43.9	2.11	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.04	42.1	1.83	
February	84.87	41.2	2.06	82.59	41.5	1.99	76.99	40.1	1.92	84.66	41.5	2.04	77.01	39.9	1.93	73.93	41.3	1.79	
March	84.67	41.3	2.05	82.17	41.5	1.98	77.38	40.3	1.92	86.72	42.3	2.05	79.15	40.8	1.94	73.57	41.1	1.79	
April	84.46	41.2	2.05	84.40	42.2	2.00	77.97	40.4	1.93	89.22	43.1	2.07	79.54	41.0	1.94	74.64	41.7	1.79	
May	85.70	41.6	2.06	84.20	42.1	2.00	79.35	40.9	1.94	93.68	44.4	2.11	79.35	40.9	1.94	75.24	41.8	1.80	
June	84.67	41.3	2.05	86.23	42.9	2.01	80.56	41.1	1.96	95.97	45.7	2.10	79.37	40.7	1.95	76.44	42.0	1.82	
July	84.23	40.3	2.09	84.04	41.4	2.03	80.39	40.6	1.98	93.29	43.8	2.13	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.85	40.8	1.81	
August	84.55	40.6	2.09	82.81	41.2	2.01	78.72	41.0	1.92	95.82	45.2	2.12	78.57	40.5	1.94	74.75	41.3	1.81	
September	85.14	39.6	2.15	87.56	42.3	2.07	70.72	35.9	1.97	94.80	44.3	2.14	78.20	39.9	1.96	78.75	42.8	1.84	
October	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.35	42.2	2.07	86.09	42.2	2.04	96.55	44.7	2.16	81.16	41.2	1.97	81.03	43.1	1.88	
November	88.60	41.4	2.14	81.80	40.1	2.04	86.50	42.4	2.04	93.51	43.0	2.17	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.10	44.2	1.88	
December	90.30	42.0	2.15	83.23	40.8	2.04	86.09	42.2	2.04	93.53	43.5	2.15	80.16	40.9	1.96	84.42	44.2	1.91	
1956: January	90.29	41.8	2.16	84.87	41.4	2.05	85.07	41.7	2.04	98.33	44.9	2.19	77.03	39.3	1.96	82.51	43.2	1.91	
February	89.01	41.4	2.15	84.05	41.0	2.05	85.07	41.7	2.04	101.69	44.6	2.28	78.41	39.8	1.97	80.94	42.6	1.90	
Year and month		Electrical machinery—Continued																	
		Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment <sup>4</sup>			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
1954: Average	\$75.84	39.5	\$1.92	\$64.91	39.1	\$1.66	\$68.68	39.7	\$1.73	\$67.49	39.7	\$1.70	\$63.43	39.4	\$1.61	\$80.40	40.4	\$1.99	
1955: Average	83.64	41.2	2.03	68.97	40.1	1.72	72.67	40.6	1.79	69.77	40.1	1.74	66.40	40.0	1.66	91.15	43.2	2.11	
February	84.82	42.2	2.01	68.91	40.3	1.71	70.40	40.0	1.76	68.11	39.6	1.72	65.60	40.0	1.64	86.53	41.8	2.07	
March	84.80	42.4	2.00	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.80	40.0	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	64.55	39.6	1.63	86.53	41.8	2.07	
April	82.78	41.6	1.99	69.60	40.7	1.71	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.68	39.7	1.73	65.04	39.9	1.63	87.15	41.9	2.09	
May	86.05	42.6	2.02	69.66	40.5	1.72	70.98	40.1	1.77	68.85	39.8	1.73	64.29	39.2	1.64	88.41	42.3	2.08	
June	78.01	39.6	1.97	69.26	40.5	1.71	71.96	40.2	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	64.02	38.8	1.65	90.30	43.0	2.10	
July	82.42	40.4	2.04	66.81	39.3	1.70	69.78	39.2	1.78	68.60	39.2	1.75	62.21	37.7	1.65	84.46	41.2	2.05	
August	85.08	41.3	2.06	67.32	39.6	1.70	72.32	40.4	1.79	69.43	39.9	1.74	65.74	39.6	1.66	92.63	43.9	2.11	
September	82.42	40.4	2.04	60.72	35.3	1.72	74.16	41.2	1.80	69.95	40.2	1.74	69.89	41.6	1.68	95.21	44.7	2.13	
October	85.49	41.3	2.07	72.51	41.2	1.76	75.12	41.5	1.81	71.40	40.8	1.75	70.55	41.5	1.70	96.09	44.9	2.14	
November	85.07	40.9	2.08	74.40	41.8	1.78	75.53	41.5	1.82	71.81	40.8	1.76	70.47	41.7	1.69	95.47	44.2	2.16	
December	85.90	41.3	2.08	74.82	41.8	1.79	75.17	41.3	1.82	71.46	40.6	1.76	68.38	40.7	1.68	96.57	44.5	2.17	
1956: January	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.70	40.3	1.84	70.80	40.0	1.77	66.76	39.5	1.69	97.02	43.9	2.21	
February	79.36	38.9	2.04	75.60	42.0	1.80	74.34	40.4	1.84	70.67	39.7	1.78	65.35	38.9	1.68	97.24	44.2	2.20	
Year and month		Electrical machinery—Continued																	
		Miscellaneous electrical products <sup>4</sup>			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles <sup>4</sup>		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$68.97	39.4	\$1.75	\$76.82	39.6	\$1.94	\$59.04	39.1	\$1.51	\$78.18	40.3	\$1.94	\$86.67	40.5	\$2.14	\$89.32	40.6	\$2.20	
1955: Average	74.66	40.8	1.83	85.69	41.8	2.05	61.23	39.5	1.55	82.21	40.9	2.01	93.44	41.9	2.23	97.78	42.7	2.29	
February	72.58	40.1	1.81	81.80	40.9	2.00	60.83	39.5	1.54	78.60	40.1	1.96	93.28	42.4	2.20	98.99	43.8	2.26	
March	71.06	39.7	1.79	78.80	39.6	1.99	60.28	39.4	1.53	77.81	39.7	1.96	94.37	42.7	2.21	100.56	44.3	2.27	
April	73.12	40.4	1.81	80.80	40.4	2.00	62.22	40.4	1.54	79.40	39.9	1.99	92.62	42.1	2.20	97.88	43.5	2.25	
May	73.12	40.4	1.81	83.22	41.2	2.02	61.60	40.0	1.54	78.41	39.8	1.97	94.79	42.7	2.22	101.00	44.3	2.28	
June	72.36	40.2	1.80	81.19	40.8	1.99	60.37	39.2	1.54	80.80	40.4	2.00	88.26	40.3	2.19	89.20	40.0	2.23	
July	72.83	39.8	1.83	82.00	40.0	2.05	60.19	39.6	1.52	84.87	41.4	2.05	92.99	41.7	2.23	97.75	42.5	2.30	
August	73.75	40.3	1.83	86.31	42.1	2.05	61.62	39.5	1.56	80.80	40.2	2.01	92.06	41.1	2.24	95.45	41.5	2.30	
September	77.79	41.6	1.87	92.59	44.3	2.09	61.15	39.2	1.56	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.11	41.2	2.26	96.23	41.3	2.33	
October	78.35	41.9	1.87	93.05	44.1	2.11	61.31	39.3	1.56	82.82	40.6	2.04	94.21	41.5	2.27	98.47	41.9	2.35	
November	79.90	42.5	1.88	90.93	43.3	2.10	63.52	40.2	1.58	86.11	41.6	2.07	98.21	42.7	2.30	104.96	44.1	2.38	
December	79.46	41.6	1.91	90.50	43.3	2.09	64.08	39.8	1.61	86.31	41.1	2.10	95.53	41.9	2.28	98.09	42.1	2.33	
1956: January	77.93	40.8	1.91	85.28	41.0	2.08	63.52	39.7	1.60	83.20	40.0	2.08	91.35	40.6	2.25	90.97	39.9	2.28	
February	77.74	40.7	1.91	82.78	39.8	2.08	66.18	40.6	1.53	89.03	41.8	2.13	89.15	39.8	2.24	87.78	38.5	2.28	
Year and month		Transportation equipment																	
		Miscellaneous electrical products <sup>4</sup>			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles <sup>4</sup>		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$89.95	40.7	\$2.21	\$75.98	40.2	\$1.89	\$76.19	40.1	\$1.90	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$85.07	40.9	\$2.08	\$85.06	40.7	\$2.09	
1955: Average	98.87	42.8	2.31	81.38	41.1	1.98	84.64	41.9	2.02	89.62	41.3	2.17	89.40	41.2	2.17	88.97	41.0	2.17	
February	99.65	43.9	2.27	80.93	41.5	1.95	80.77	41.0	1.97	87.95	41.1	2.14	88.80	41.3	2.15	86.69	40.7	2.13	
March	101.23	44.4	2.28	91.43	44.6	2.05	84.15	42.5	1.98	88.38	41.3	2.14	89.23	41.5	2.15	87.74	41.0	2.14	
April	98.31	43.5	2.26	85.70	43.5	1.97	83.50	42.6	1.96	87.10	40.7	2.14	87.72	40.8	2.15	85.65	40.4	2.14	
May	101.68	44.4	2.29	85.37	42.9	1.99	84.55	42.7	1.98	88.15	41.0	2.15	88.56	41.0	2.16	87.10	40.7	2.12	
June	89.38	39.9	2.24	82.59	41.5	1.99	84.82	42.2	2.01	88.15	41.0	2.15	88.15	41.0	2.15	86.67	40.5	2.14	
July	98.83	42.6	2.32	80.77	41.0	1.97	83.01	41.3	2.01	89.40	41.2	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	89.62	41.3	2.17	
August	96.28	41.5	2.32	81.18	41.0	1.98	83.43	41.3											

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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Transportation equipment—Continued																	
	Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship and boat building and repairing <sup>4</sup>			Shipbuilding and repairing			Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment <sup>4</sup>		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$82.35	39.4	\$2.09	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08	\$80.70	38.8	\$2.08	\$82.39	38.5	\$2.14	\$71.15	40.2	\$1.77	\$82.26	38.8	\$2.12
1955: Average	90.69	41.6	2.18	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.53	39.4	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.21	70.30	40.4	1.74	90.45	40.2	2.25
February	84.38	39.8	2.12	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.95	39.5	2.10	85.85	39.2	2.19	70.07	40.5	1.73	85.89	39.4	2.18
March	84.77	39.8	2.13	86.71	40.9	2.12	82.76	39.6	2.09	85.63	39.1	2.19	71.38	41.5	1.72	84.14	39.5	2.13
April	84.99	39.9	2.13	85.86	40.5	2.12	83.16	39.6	2.10	86.24	39.2	2.20	70.86	41.2	1.72	88.00	40.0	2.20
May	84.38	39.8	2.12	87.76	41.2	2.13	83.39	39.9	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.55	41.6	1.72	88.62	40.1	2.21
June	87.91	40.7	2.16	89.64	41.5	2.16	83.18	39.8	2.09	86.51	39.5	2.19	71.04	41.3	1.72	90.35	40.7	2.22
July	88.70	40.5	2.19	90.06	41.5	2.17	81.72	39.1	2.09	84.63	39.0	2.17	68.38	40.3	1.74	90.32	40.5	2.23
August	95.67	42.9	2.23	90.91	41.7	2.18	83.67	39.1	2.14	87.47	39.4	2.22	66.50	38.0	1.75	93.25	40.9	2.28
September	96.78	43.4	2.23	93.48	42.3	2.21	84.93	39.5	2.15	88.31	39.6	2.23	69.03	39.0	1.77	94.25	40.8	2.31
October	98.34	43.9	2.24	94.79	42.7	2.22	84.24	39.0	2.16	87.08	38.7	2.25	71.33	40.3	1.77	91.64	39.8	2.30
November	101.47	45.5	2.23	95.00	42.6	2.23	82.51	38.2	2.16	85.65	37.9	2.26	70.09	39.6	1.77	93.90	40.3	2.33
December	95.40	42.4	2.25	96.10	42.9	2.24	86.15	39.7	2.17	89.67	39.5	2.27	71.10	40.4	1.76	96.41	41.2	2.34
1956: January	92.77	41.6	2.23	95.18	42.3	2.25	84.63	39.0	2.17	87.85	38.7	2.27	71.15	40.2	1.77	94.77	40.5	2.34
February	92.38	41.8	2.21	95.42	42.6	2.24	85.28	39.3	2.17	89.31	39.0	2.29	70.93	40.3	1.76	94.54	40.4	2.34
	Transportation equipment—Continued									Instruments and related products								
	Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street-cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments			Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments		
1954: Average	\$84.16	39.7	\$2.12	\$81.20	38.3	\$2.12	\$72.31	39.3	\$1.84	\$73.20	40.0	\$1.83	\$83.20	40.0	\$2.08	\$74.59	40.1	\$1.86
1955: Average	94.05	41.8	2.25	87.81	39.2	2.24	77.87	41.2	1.89	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	79.15	40.8	1.94
February	88.26	40.3	2.19	84.80	38.9	2.18	74.56	40.3	1.85	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.81	41.5	2.14	77.74	40.7	1.91
March	86.71	40.9	2.12	83.03	38.8	2.14	76.30	40.8	1.87	76.14	40.5	1.88	88.17	41.2	2.14	77.55	40.6	1.91
April	90.20	41.0	2.20	86.68	39.4	2.20	72.98	40.1	1.82	75.76	40.3	1.88	87.94	40.9	2.15	76.38	40.2	1.90
May	96.30	42.8	2.25	84.32	38.5	2.19	74.56	40.3	1.85	75.92	40.6	1.87	90.72	42.0	2.16	77.36	40.5	1.91
June	96.53	42.9	2.25	85.85	39.2	2.19	76.30	40.8	1.87	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	78.74	40.8	1.93
July	95.60	42.3	2.26	86.85	39.3	2.21	75.39	40.1	1.88	76.38	40.2	1.90	88.29	40.5	2.18	77.20	40.0	1.93
August	98.47	43.0	2.29	89.44	39.4	2.27	79.87	41.6	1.92	77.55	40.6	1.91	89.19	41.1	2.17	78.57	40.5	1.94
September	100.42	43.1	2.33	89.77	39.2	2.29	81.60	42.5	1.92	79.52	41.2	1.93	91.54	41.8	2.19	81.95	41.6	1.97
October	94.81	41.4	2.29	89.01	38.7	2.30	83.85	43.0	1.95	80.32	41.4	1.94	89.62	41.3	2.17	81.77	41.3	1.98
November	97.67	42.1	2.32	91.03	38.9	2.34	81.18	42.5	1.91	80.93	41.5	1.95	90.25	41.4	2.18	81.99	41.2	1.99
December	98.15	42.5	2.31	95.11	40.3	2.36	76.92	40.7	1.89	80.73	41.4	1.95	91.10	41.6	2.19	83.40	41.7	2.00
1956: January	99.49	42.7	2.33	91.03	38.9	2.34	77.55	40.6	1.91	79.97	40.8	1.96	91.52	41.6	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00
February	99.53	42.9	2.32	90.86	38.5	2.36	77.38	40.3	1.92	80.36	41.0	1.96	91.74	41.7	2.20	83.00	41.5	2.00
	Instruments and related products—Continued															Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Optical instruments and lenses			Surgical, medical, and dental instruments			Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
1954: Average	\$75.17	40.2	\$1.87	\$66.80	40.0	\$1.67	\$58.80	39.2	\$1.50	\$80.39	40.6	\$1.98	\$64.35	39.0	\$1.65	\$64.24	39.9	\$1.61
1955: Average	78.17	40.5	1.93	69.02	40.6	1.70	62.52	40.6	1.54	85.70	41.2	2.08	69.20	40.0	1.73	67.40	40.6	1.66
February	76.97	40.3	1.91	67.54	40.2	1.68	59.80	39.6	1.51	82.21	40.7	2.02	67.66	39.8	1.70	66.42	40.5	1.64
March	76.40	40.0	1.91	68.45	40.5	1.69	59.70	39.8	1.50	82.62	40.9	2.02	67.15	39.5	1.70	66.58	40.6	1.64
April	76.59	40.1	1.91	67.94	40.2	1.69	60.65	39.9	1.52	83.23	41.0	2.03	67.37	39.4	1.71	65.76	40.1	1.64
May	77.18	40.2	1.92	69.19	40.7	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	83.03	40.9	2.03	66.98	39.4	1.70	66.83	40.5	1.65
June	78.36	40.6	1.93	70.04	41.2	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	86.31	41.1	2.10	68.85	39.8	1.73	66.42	40.5	1.64
July	77.78	40.3	1.93	67.60	40.0	1.69	60.89	39.8	1.53	85.28	41.0	2.08	66.64	39.2	1.70	65.51	39.7	1.65
August	76.78	40.2	1.91	69.53	40.9	1.70	62.22	40.4	1.54	85.48	40.9	2.09	68.90	39.6	1.74	66.50	40.3	1.65
September	77.57	40.4	1.92	69.94	40.9	1.71	64.84	41.3	1.57	87.34	41.2	2.12	71.28	40.5	1.76	68.30	40.9	1.67
October	79.35	40.9	1.94	71.51	41.1	1.74	66.36	42.0	1.58	88.60	41.4	2.14	73.46	41.5	1.77	69.38	41.3	1.68
November	81.79	41.1	1.99	70.86	41.2	1.72	66.68	42.2	1.58	89.45	41.8	2.17	73.69	41.4	1.78	69.46	41.1	1.69
December	81.99	41.2	1.99	70.69	41.1	1.72	66.52	42.1	1.58	89.44	41.6	2.15	71.56	40.2	1.78	70.04	41.2	1.70
1956: January	81.81	40.7	2.01	70.58	40.8	1.73	62.40	40.0	1.56	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.17	39.2	1.79	69.26	40.5	1.71
February	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.58	40.8	1.73	64.53	41.1	1.57	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.31	39.5	1.78	69.26	40.5	1.71
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware <sup>4</sup>			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Musical instruments and parts			Toys and sporting goods <sup>4</sup>			Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles		
1954: Average	\$68.15	41.3	\$1.65	\$65.00	41.4	\$1.57	\$73.98	41.1	\$1.80	\$72.14	40.3	\$1.79	\$58.74	38.9	\$1.51	\$58.82	38.7	\$1.52
1955: Average	71.40	42.0	1.70	67.04	41.9	1.60	79.95	42.3	1.89	75.07	40.8	1.84	60.68	39.4	1.54	60.28	39.4	1.53
February	68.81	41.7	1.65	65.36	41.9	1.56	75.76	41.4	1.83	74.07	40.7	1.82	60.06	39.0	1.54	59.91	38.9	1.54
March	69.47	41.6	1.67	65.99	41.5	1.59	77.10	41.9	1.84	74.66	40.8	1.83	60.92	39.3	1.55	60.92	39.3	1.55
April	69.22	41.2	1.68	65.76	41.1	1.60	75.58	41.3	1.83	73.53	40.4	1.82	59.91	38.9	1.54	59.91	38.9	1.54
May	69.63	41.2	1.69	66.17	41.1	1.61	76.18	41.4	1.84	73.71	40.5	1.82	59.43	39.1	1.52	59.43	39.1	1.52
June	70.64	41.8	1.69	66.88	41.8	1.60	77.75	41.8	1.86	73.35	40.3	1.82	58.29	38.6	1.51	56.77	38.1	1.49
July	67.66	39.8	1.70	62.88	39.3	1.60	77.30	40.9	1.89	72.00	40.0	1.80	59.21	38.7	1.53	58.67	38.6	1.52
August	70.89	41.7	1.70	66.56	41.6	1.60	79.84	41.8	1.91	73.16	40.2	1.82	60.04	39.5	1.52	59.40	39.6	1.60
September	73.96	43.0	1.72	68.75	42.7	1.61	85.02	43.6	1.95	77.98	41.7	1.87	61.45	39.9	1.54	61.66	40.3	1.53
October	76.30	43.6	1.75	71.01	43.3	1.64	87.96	44.2	1.99	79.80	42.0	1.90	62.58	40.9	1.53	64.11	41.9	1.63
November	75.34	43.3	1.74	69.76	42.8	1.63	87.27	44.3	1.97	78.96	42.0	1.88	62.33	39.7	1.57	62.0		





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

Year and month	Finance, insurance, and real estate <sup>2</sup>			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round <sup>3</sup>			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution <sup>4</sup>
							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
1954: Average	\$57.39	\$95.02	\$70.08	\$40.13	41.8	\$0.96	\$40.10	40.1	\$1.00	\$47.12	39.6	\$1.19	\$89.09
1955: Average	59.27	102.04	73.26	41.18	41.6	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.40	39.5	1.20	93.84
February	59.02	108.37	71.79	40.96	41.8	.98	40.20	39.8	1.01	45.22	38.0	1.19	90.54
March	59.08	107.97	71.90	40.45	41.7	.97	40.60	40.2	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	93.36
April	59.00	106.08	72.36	40.35	41.6	.97	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	92.66
May	58.69	102.04	72.89	40.79	41.2	.99	41.62	40.8	1.02	49.61	41.0	1.21	94.22
June	58.50	100.97	73.13	40.47	41.3	.98	40.80	40.4	1.01	48.12	40.1	1.20	93.11
July	58.77	101.69	74.13	40.89	41.3	.99	41.01	40.6	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	95.94
August	58.67	97.16	74.22	40.77	41.6	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	45.82	38.5	1.19	92.93
September	59.09	96.69	74.03	41.20	41.2	1.00	40.70	40.3	1.01	48.36	40.3	1.20	94.89
October	60.25	99.60	73.95	41.50	41.5	1.00	41.01	40.6	1.01	48.24	40.2	1.20	93.91
November	60.49	96.61	73.84	41.60	41.6	1.00	41.11	40.3	1.02	47.40	39.5	1.20	95.17
December	60.83	99.24	74.94	42.02	41.6	1.01	41.31	40.5	1.02	47.92	39.6	1.21	94.57
1956: January	61.72	99.09	75.78	41.61	41.2	1.01	41.51	40.3	1.03	47.34	38.8	1.22	93.28
February	61.47	99.03	75.72	41.30	41.3	1.00	41.00	40.2	1.02	47.09	38.6	1.22	86.54

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2, table A-2.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table A-2.

<sup>4</sup> Italicized titles which follow are components of this industry.

<sup>5</sup> 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). Beginning with January 1956, class I railroads include only those having annual operating revenues of \$3,000,000 or more. This class formerly included all railroads having annual operating revenues of \$1,000,000 or more.

<sup>6</sup> Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating-room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1955 such employees made up 41 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>7</sup> 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 1955 such employees made up 26 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

<sup>8</sup> Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

<sup>9</sup> Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips not included.

SEE footnote 1, p. 597.

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

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

Year	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$40.17	\$23.88	\$40.20	\$17.64	\$29.70	1955: February.....	\$74.74	\$65.39	\$94.50	\$82.68	\$40.20	\$35.17
1940: Average.....	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	March.....	75.11	65.71	91.88	80.38	40.60	35.52
1941: Average.....	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	April.....	74.96	65.64	93.00	81.44	40.70	35.64
1942: Average.....	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	May.....	76.30	66.81	93.87	82.20	41.62	36.44
1943: Average.....	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	June.....	76.11	66.53	98.28	85.91	40.80	35.66
1944: Average.....	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.61	July.....	76.36	66.57	95.50	83.26	41.01	35.75
1945: Average.....	44.39	57.72	62.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	August.....	76.33	66.66	94.50	82.63	40.40	35.28
1946: Average.....	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	September.....	77.71	67.63	96.73	84.19	40.70	35.42
1947: Average.....	49.97	52.32	66.59	69.73	32.71	34.25	October.....	78.50	68.32	99.86	86.91	41.01	35.69
1948: Average.....	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	November.....	79.52	69.15	96.03	83.50	41.11	35.75
1949: Average.....	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.86	December.....	79.71	69.49	105.73	92.18	41.31	36.02
1950: Average.....	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	1956: January.....	78.55	68.54	104.22	90.94	41.51	36.22
1951: Average.....	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	February <sup>2</sup> .....	78.17	68.21	103.18	90.03	41.00	35.78
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							
1954: Average.....	71.86	62.60	80.85	70.43	40.10	34.93							
1955: Average.....	76.52	66.83	96.00	83.84	40.70	35.55							

<sup>1</sup> These series indicate changes in the level of average weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as measured by the Bureau's Consumer Price Index, the years 1947-49 being the base period.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 597.

TABLE C-3: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production workers in manufacturing industries, in current and 1947-49 dollars<sup>1</sup>

Year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Year and month	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		A-mount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	45.1	\$23.58	\$39.70	\$23.62	\$39.76	1955: February.....	\$74.74	141.2	\$61.76	\$54.03	\$69.02	\$60.38
1940: Average.....	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	March.....	75.11	141.9	62.05	54.29	69.32	60.65
1941: Average.....	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	April.....	74.96	141.6	61.93	54.23	69.20	60.60
1942: Average.....	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	May.....	76.30	144.1	62.98	55.15	70.27	61.53
1943: Average.....	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	June.....	76.11	143.7	62.83	54.92	70.12	61.29
1944: Average.....	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	July.....	76.36	144.2	63.02	54.94	70.32	61.31
1945: Average.....	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	August.....	76.33	144.2	63.00	55.02	70.29	61.39
1946: Average.....	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	September.....	77.71	146.8	64.08	55.77	71.40	62.14
1947: Average.....	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	October.....	78.50	148.3	64.70	56.31	72.03	62.69
1948: Average.....	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	November.....	79.52	150.2	65.49	56.95	72.85	63.35
1949: Average.....	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	December.....	79.71	150.5	65.64	57.23	73.00	63.64
1950: Average.....	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	1956: January.....	78.55	148.3	64.74	56.49	72.07	62.89
1951: Average.....	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	February <sup>2</sup> .....	78.17	147.6	64.44	56.23	71.77	62.63
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							
1954: Average.....	71.86	135.7	59.55	51.87	66.78	58.17							
1955: Average.....	76.52	144.5	63.15	55.15	70.45	61.53							

<sup>1</sup> Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, Federal social security and income taxes for which the 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 computations 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 597.

NOTE.—Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is contained in a technical note on the Calculation and Uses of the Net Spendable Earnings Series (Revised May 1954), which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C-4: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing industries<sup>1</sup>

Year	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Year and month	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	1955: February	\$1.85	\$1.78	138.2	\$1.96	\$1.89	\$1.68	\$1.63
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	March	1.85	1.79	139.0	1.97	1.89	1.68	1.63
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	April	1.86	1.80	139.8	1.98	1.90	1.69	1.65
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	May	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
1945: Average	1.023	*.963	*74.8	1.111	*1.042	.904	*.858	June	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	July	1.89	1.82	141.3	2.02	1.94	1.71	1.66
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	August	1.88	1.81	140.5	2.01	1.94	1.70	1.65
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	September	1.90	1.83	142.1	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	October	1.91	1.84	142.9	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	November	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.68
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	December	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.68
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.54	1.49	1956: January	1.93	1.87	145.2	2.06	1.98	1.75	1.70
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	February	1.93	1.86	144.4	2.05	1.98	1.75	1.70
1954: Average	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61								
1955: Average	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.93	1.71	1.65								

<sup>1</sup> 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. These data are based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings, as described in Eliminating Premium Overtime From Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing, Monthly Labor Review, May 1950; reprint Serial No. R. 2020.

<sup>2</sup> 11-month average; August 1945 excluded because of V-J holiday period.  
<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

SEE footnote 1, p. 597.

TABLE C-5: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activity<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Industry	1956					1955							Annual average		
	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	1955	1954
Total <sup>3</sup>	105.6	106.3	110.5	110.8	111.7	111.5	109.8	107.2	108.0	106.1	103.1	103.0	100.8	106.8	101.5
Mining division	77.7	78.8	79.7	77.4	78.9	78.3	78.7	78.6	80.4	77.7	75.7	76.0	76.4	77.9	76.6
Contract construction division	98.8	98.3	109.4	113.4	125.1	132.3	129.3	128.7	122.3	117.2	106.1	100.6	92.4	114.3	115.9
Manufacturing division	108.5	109.3	112.7	112.6	112.0	110.7	109.1	106.0	107.8	106.4	104.5	105.2	103.6	107.7	101.1
Durable goods	117.5	119.1	122.6	122.2	120.1	117.7	115.8	114.2	117.2	116.7	114.3	113.6	111.5	116.3	107.5
Ordnance and accessories	365.6	369.2	369.2	375.9	372.3	383.9	383.9	386.5	395.2	399.1	400.8	410.8	411.6	392.3	502.2
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	84.9	85.0	89.3	92.1	96.4	97.5	99.3	95.6	99.5	91.7	86.2	84.6	85.5	91.8	85.0
Furniture and fixtures	107.5	107.3	112.3	112.4	113.3	111.9	108.6	100.0	103.3	100.1	99.2	102.0	101.3	105.2	96.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	107.4	107.4	111.6	112.1	113.5	113.4	112.1	107.6	110.6	108.0	105.1	103.3	99.8	108.0	99.0
Primary metal industries	117.7	119.8	119.9	117.9	116.3	116.8	110.9	109.7	114.0	112.4	109.0	106.5	103.2	111.5	94.5
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	115.1	116.1	121.0	121.4	121.2	118.7	116.0	113.2	116.2	116.0	113.6	113.2	110.6	115.8	108.3
Machinery (except electrical)	116.1	115.0	115.1	110.9	108.9	104.4	103.6	103.7	107.3	106.6	104.4	102.2	99.6	105.4	100.6
Electrical machinery	134.7	136.5	141.1	141.0	143.4	134.5	129.5	124.3	129.1	128.6	127.3	127.0	126.6	131.6	123.4
Transportation equipment	142.1	150.9	158.2	158.4	142.8	139.6	141.6	147.9	145.8	155.2	153.7	154.4	150.9	149.6	135.0
Instruments and related products	119.5	118.7	120.6	120.2	119.7	118.3	114.9	113.1	115.5	110.4	113.1	114.2	112.9	115.5	114.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	101.8	99.6	105.6	108.1	109.2	106.1	101.5	95.6	101.1	99.4	97.7	99.3	97.4	101.2	98.0
Nondurable goods	97.7	97.7	100.8	101.2	102.2	102.4	101.2	96.2	96.6	94.0	92.8	95.2	94.2	97.5	93.5
Food and kindred products	81.8	84.3	89.6	93.9	99.1	103.8	102.8	96.4	90.4	85.1	81.6	80.4	79.8	90.4	90.3
Tobacco manufactures	79.7	87.3	94.8	96.0	115.2	114.0	102.6	75.2	79.7	76.9	72.0	77.2	81.4	89.1	87.8
Textile-mill products	84.2	84.3	86.7	86.6	85.1	84.2	83.6	79.6	81.7	80.4	80.2	83.0	83.0	82.9	78.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	114.4	109.2	112.3	111.8	111.3	109.2	108.1	98.1	102.9	100.5	100.1	109.5	107.6	106.1	99.0
Paper and allied products	113.6	115.4	118.7	119.0	118.6	118.2	116.4	113.5	113.8	111.7	110.1	110.5	109.3	114.0	109.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	108.7	108.3	112.3	111.4	110.7	110.2	106.8	106.0	106.7	105.5	105.1	105.7	104.0	107.4	104.4
Chemicals and allied products	109.6	109.7	110.7	109.9	109.4	108.6	105.9	105.7	106.9	107.6	107.7	107.4	104.4	107.3	103.5
Products of petroleum and coal	92.1	92.7	92.4	92.5	94.6	95.3	95.8	97.0	96.1	95.7	93.7	92.7	90.3	93.9	95.7
Rubber products	114.9	118.9	121.4	123.2	119.4	116.3	112.4	112.0	116.4	114.0	110.9	109.1	108.6	114.3	97.0
Leather and leather products	102.4	99.8	100.3	92.8	95.3	94.9	99.1	94.8	95.5	89.6	90.9	98.4	98.6	95.3	89.9

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes only the divisions shown.

SEE footnote 1, p. 597.

## D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—United States average, all items and commodity groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Total apparel	Housing <sup>3</sup>						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services <sup>4</sup>
				Total <sup>5</sup>	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	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	103.7	120.0	130.3	110.7	125.2	104.1	119.1	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1952: January.....	113.1	115.0	107.0	113.9	116.0	103.5	117.7	110.2	110.9	122.8	114.7	111.0	107.2	113.2
February.....	112.4	112.6	106.8	114.0	116.4	103.8	117.6	110.0	110.8	123.7	114.8	111.1	106.6	114.4
March.....	112.4	112.7	106.4	114.0	116.7	103.8	117.7	109.4	111.0	124.4	115.7	111.0	106.3	114.8
April.....	112.9	113.9	106.0	114.0	116.9	103.9	117.3	108.7	111.0	124.8	115.9	111.3	106.2	115.2
May.....	113.0	114.3	105.8	114.0	117.4	104.1	115.6	108.3	111.2	125.1	116.1	111.6	106.2	115.8
June.....	113.4	114.6	105.6	114.0	117.6	104.3	115.8	107.7	111.2	126.3	117.8	111.7	106.8	115.7
July.....	114.1	116.3	105.3	114.4	117.9	104.2	118.6	107.6	111.8	126.8	118.0	111.9	107.0	116.0
August.....	114.3	116.6	105.1	114.6	118.2	105.0	119.0	107.6	111.9	127.0	118.1	112.1	107.3	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	107.6	115.8
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	107.4	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	107.6	115.8
December.....	114.1	113.8	105.1	116.4	120.7	105.6	123.2	108.2	113.4	128.9	119.3	112.5	108.0	115.9
1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February.....	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March.....	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April.....	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May.....	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June.....	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July.....	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August.....	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	125.1	106.9	123.9	107.4	115.8	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September.....	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October.....	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.2	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	110.1	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	126.7	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	120.1
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
1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February.....	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March.....	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April.....	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May.....	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June.....	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July.....	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August.....	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September.....	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October.....	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November.....	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December.....	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	131.1	111.5	128.0	103.4	120.7	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	104.1	120.6	131.4	111.7	129.5	102.0	121.2	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February.....	114.6	108.8	104.6	120.7	131.5	111.7	130.0	102.5	121.4	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March.....	114.7	109.0	104.8	120.7	131.6	111.7	130.6	103.1	121.6	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2

<sup>1</sup> 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, BLS Bull 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, BLS Bull. 1039; and the following reports: Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Com-

mittee on Education and Labor (1951); and Report of the President's Committee on the Cost of Living (1945).

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

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Includes "Other shelter."

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

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—United States average, food and its subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Food at home					Other foods <sup>3</sup>	Year and month	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Food at home					Other foods <sup>3</sup>
		Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables				Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	
1947: Avg.....	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	1947: Apr.....	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6
1948: Avg.....	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	1948: May.....	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5
1949: Avg.....	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	1949: June.....	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2
1950: Avg.....	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	1950: July.....	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3
1951: Avg.....	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	1951: Aug.....	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6
1952: Avg.....	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	1952: Sept.....	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0
1953: Avg.....	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	1953: Oct.....	111.8	110.9	122.7	103.9	106.7	111.1	115.7
1954: Avg.....	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	1954: Nov.....	111.1	110.1	123.1	103.5	106.6	109.6	113.7
1955: Avg.....	110.9	109.7	123.9	101.6	105.9	113.5	111.5	1955: Dec.....	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0
1953: Jan.....	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	110.7	109.7	1955: Jan.....	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3
Feb.....	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	Feb.....	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	110.1	110.7	112.1
Mar.....	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1	Mar.....	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9
Apr.....	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	Apr.....	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4
May.....	112.1	111.7	118.4	106.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	May.....	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4
June.....	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	June.....	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7
July.....	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	July.....	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2
Aug.....	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	Aug.....	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	114.1
Sept.....	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	Sept.....	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	110.2	114.1
Oct.....	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	Oct.....	110.8	109.4	123.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9
Nov.....	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	Nov.....	109.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1
Dec.....	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5	Dec.....	109.5	107.9	123.9	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7
1954: Jan.....	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5	1956: Jan.....	109.2	107.5	123.9	93.3	107.3	112.6	112.8
Feb.....	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	Feb.....	108.8	107.1	124.3	93.6	107.3	113.3	109.6
Mar.....	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3	Mar.....	109.0	107.3	124.4	92.8	106.9	114.8	110.7

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.

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

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—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 apparel <sup>2</sup>	Year and month	Total apparel	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Foot-wear	Other apparel <sup>2</sup>
1948: Avg.....	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	1948: May.....	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9
1949: Avg.....	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	1949: June.....	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0
1950: Avg.....	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	1950: July.....	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8
1951: Avg.....	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	1951: Aug.....	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7
1952: Avg.....	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	1952: Sept.....	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9
1953: Avg.....	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	1953: Oct.....	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1
1954: Avg.....	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	1954: Nov.....	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2
1955: Avg.....	103.7	105.7	98.0	117.7	90.6	1955: Dec.....	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1
1953: Jan.....	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	1955: Jan.....	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5
Feb.....	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	Feb.....	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6
Mar.....	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	Mar.....	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4
Apr.....	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	Apr.....	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2
May.....	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	May.....	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3
June.....	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	June.....	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1
July.....	104.4	107.4	98.9	115.0	92.2	July.....	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5
Aug.....	104.3	107.3	98.7	115.0	92.0	Aug.....	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5
Sept.....	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	Sept.....	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0
Oct.....	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	Oct.....	104.6	106.0	99.5	118.4	91.0
Nov.....	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	Nov.....	104.7	106.0	99.3	119.2	91.0
Dec.....	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	Dec.....	104.7	106.1	99.1	119.8	91.1
1954: Jan.....	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4	1956: Jan.....	104.1	106.0	97.9	120.4	90.7
Feb.....	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4	Feb.....	104.6	106.5	98.3	121.3	91.0
Mar.....	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0	Mar.....	104.8	106.6	98.3	121.9	91.1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> Not available.

TABLE D-4: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—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 <sup>2</sup>	All items		All items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	All items		All items	Total food <sup>2</sup>	All items
1913: Average.....	42.3	39.6	70.7	1949: Average.....	101.8	100.0	170.2	1953: June.....	114.5	113.7	191.4
1914: Average.....	42.9	40.5	71.8	1950: Average.....	102.8	101.2	171.9	July.....	114.7	113.8	191.8
1915: Average.....	43.4	40.0	72.5	1951: Average.....	111.0	112.6	185.6	August.....	115.0	114.1	192.3
1916: Average.....	46.6	45.0	77.9	1952: Average.....	113.5	114.6	189.8	September.....	115.2	113.8	192.6
1917: Average.....	54.8	57.9	91.6	1953: Average.....	114.4	112.8	191.3	October.....	115.4	113.6	192.9
1918: Average.....	64.3	66.5	107.5	1954: Average.....	114.8	112.6	191.9	November.....	115.0	112.0	192.3
1919: Average.....	74.0	74.2	123.8	1955: Average.....	114.5	110.9	191.4	December.....	114.9	112.3	192.1
1920: Average.....	85.7	83.6	143.3	1951: January.....	108.6	109.9	181.5	1954: January.....	115.2	113.1	192.6
1921: Average.....	76.4	63.5	127.7	February.....	109.9	111.9	183.8	February.....	115.0	112.6	192.3
1922: Average.....	71.6	59.4	119.7	March.....	110.3	112.0	184.5	March.....	114.8	112.1	191.9
1923: Average.....	72.9	61.4	121.9	April.....	110.4	111.7	184.6	April.....	114.6	112.4	191.6
1924: Average.....	73.1	60.8	122.2	May.....	110.9	112.6	185.4	May.....	115.0	113.3	192.3
1925: Average.....	75.0	65.8	125.4	June.....	110.8	112.3	185.2	June.....	115.1	113.8	192.4
1926: Average.....	75.6	68.0	126.4	July.....	110.9	112.7	185.5	July.....	115.2	114.6	192.6
1927: Average.....	74.2	65.5	124.0	August.....	110.9	112.4	185.5	August.....	115.0	113.9	192.3
1928: Average.....	73.3	64.8	122.6	September.....	111.6	112.5	186.6	September.....	114.7	112.4	191.8
1929: Average.....	73.3	65.6	122.5	October.....	112.1	113.5	187.4	October.....	114.5	111.8	191.4
1930: Average.....	71.4	62.4	119.4	November.....	112.8	114.6	188.6	November.....	114.6	111.1	191.6
1931: Average.....	65.0	51.4	108.7	December.....	113.1	115.0	189.1	December.....	114.3	110.4	191.1
1932: Average.....	58.4	42.8	97.6	1952: January.....	113.1	115.0	189.1	1955: January.....	114.3	110.6	191.1
1933: Average.....	55.3	41.6	92.4	February.....	112.4	112.6	187.9	February.....	114.3	110.8	191.1
1934: Average.....	57.2	46.4	95.7	March.....	112.4	112.7	188.0	March.....	114.3	110.8	191.1
1935: Average.....	58.7	49.7	98.1	April.....	112.9	113.9	188.7	April.....	114.2	111.2	190.9
1936: Average.....	59.3	50.1	99.1	May.....	113.0	114.3	189.0	May.....	114.2	111.1	190.9
1937: Average.....	61.4	52.1	102.7	June.....	113.4	114.6	189.6	June.....	114.4	111.3	191.3
1938: Average.....	60.3	48.4	100.8	July.....	114.1	116.3	190.8	July.....	114.7	112.1	191.8
1939: Average.....	59.4	47.1	99.4	August.....	114.3	116.6	191.1	August.....	114.5	111.2	191.4
1940: Average.....	59.9	47.8	100.2	September.....	114.1	115.4	190.8	September.....	114.9	111.6	192.1
1941: Average.....	62.9	52.2	105.2	October.....	114.2	115.0	190.9	October.....	114.9	110.8	192.3
1942: Average.....	69.7	61.3	116.6	November.....	114.3	115.0	191.1	November.....	115.0	109.5	191.8
1943: Average.....	74.0	68.3	123.7	December.....	114.1	113.8	190.7	December.....	114.7	109.5	191.8
1944: Average.....	75.2	67.4	125.7	1953: January.....	113.9	113.1	190.4	1956: January.....	114.6	109.2	191.6
1945: Average.....	76.9	68.9	128.6	February.....	113.4	111.5	189.6	February.....	114.6	108.8	191.6
1946: Average.....	83.4	79.0	139.5	March.....	113.6	111.7	189.9	March.....	114.7	109.0	191.8
1947: Average.....	95.5	95.9	159.6	April.....	113.7	111.5	190.1				
1948: Average.....	102.8	104.1	171.9	May.....	114.0	112.1	190.6				

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

City	1947-49=100												1935-39=100		
	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	June 1950	Revised series Mar. 1956
United States average <sup>2</sup> .....	114.7	114.6	114.6	114.7	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.5	114.7	114.4	114.2	114.2	114.3	101.8	191.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	116.8	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(2)	117.2	(3)	(3)	116.0	(2)	(3)	115.3	(3)	198.1
Baltimore, Md.....	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.8	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(2)	(3)	114.9	101.6	198.0
Boston, Mass.....	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	113.8	(2)	(3)	113.4	(3)	102.8	(3)
Chicago, Ill.....	117.7	118.3	118.1	118.5	119.1	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.2	117.4	117.2	116.9	117.0	102.8	200.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.3	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	113.7	(2)	(3)	113.4	101.2	192.5
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	116.0	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Detroit, Mich.....	116.9	116.4	116.3	116.7	116.8	116.5	116.9	116.5	116.8	116.7	116.4	116.2	116.3	102.8	197.3
Houston, Tex.....	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.7	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	103.8	(3)
Kansas City, Mo.....	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	(3)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116.1	115.8	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.1	115.5	115.9	115.3	115.4	114.5	115.1	101.3	194.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	117.0	(3)	102.1	(3)
New York, N. Y.....	112.2	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.5	112.4	112.6	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	112.3	112.4	100.9	185.7
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.8	114.7	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.3	115.2	115.8	115.8	115.5	115.5	115.8	115.8	101.6	192.7
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(3)	(3)	113.6	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	114.0	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	101.1	(3)
Portland, Oreg.....	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	(3)
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.6	101.1	193.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.8	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	(3)	115.6	100.9	199.6
Scranton, Pa.....	(3)	111.1	(3)	(3)	110.9	(3)	(3)	111.5	(3)	(3)	111.4	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Seattle, Wash.....	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	117.4	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Washington, D. C.....	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> Average of 46 cities beginning January 1953. See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>3</sup> Prior to January 1953, indexes were computed monthly for 9 of these cities and once every 3 months for the remaining 11 cities on a rotating cycle. Beginning in January 1953, indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months for the 15 remaining cities on a rotating cycle.

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

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	All items		Personal care		Medical care		Transportation		Reading and recreation		Other goods and services	
	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955
United States average.....	114.7	114.3	119.2	113.5	131.4	127.0	126.7	127.3	107.7	106.6	121.2	119.8
<b>Monthly:</b>												
Chicago, Ill.....	117.7	117.0	122.5	115.3	135.4	127.5	130.6	133.0	115.3	113.1	117.5	118.1
Detroit, Mich.....	116.9	116.3	127.6	119.7	142.4	132.3	124.2	121.3	109.2	107.9	124.1	124.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116.1	115.1	119.6	117.4	126.4	122.8	125.4	127.6	95.8	97.2	116.1	114.5
New York, N. Y.....	112.2	112.4	111.2	108.3	126.6	125.0	131.0	130.1	104.3	104.6	121.1	121.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.8	115.8	127.2	117.7	137.5	135.4	136.0	137.3	114.9	112.4	125.5	123.5
<b>Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:</b>												
Atlanta, Ga.....	116.8	115.3	124.7	114.7	128.8	122.8	124.5	123.6	110.0	107.2	125.8	118.0
Baltimore, Md.....	115.2	114.9	116.4	107.6	136.5	134.4	136.8	136.8	117.1	115.7	123.5	122.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	114.3	113.4	118.1	109.0	137.2	127.4	121.1	123.8	100.7	101.0	118.4	116.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	115.7	115.6	118.7	113.5	140.4	140.3	132.2	134.8	91.6	92.7	121.9	115.0
San Francisco, Calif.....	116.8	115.6	116.4	110.9	128.2	123.5	139.3	140.8	107.6	108.7	117.5	115.2
	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955
<b>Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:</b>												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	115.7	114.9	122.8	114.5	138.3	131.0	122.3	119.5	115.4	116.4	120.0	119.1
Houston, Tex.....	116.6	115.7	128.5	119.6	127.7	120.0	125.4	123.7	112.1	109.7	122.3	118.8
Scranton, Pa.....	111.1	111.7	121.9	111.5	120.8	119.6	128.6	128.2	120.5	118.5	116.6	116.1
Seattle, Wash.....	116.2	116.3	119.3	116.0	135.0	130.6	124.8	128.5	110.4	107.4	128.1	125.9
Washington, D. C.....	113.4	113.2	117.5	111.3	122.8	118.2	130.4	129.0	106.8	104.3	129.9	129.8
	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955
<b>Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:</b>												
Boston, Mass.....	114.6	113.0	121.1	112.3	128.4	124.5	135.9	133.8	107.1	107.4	118.9	118.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	115.5	115.3	122.5	116.5	136.5	136.0	124.9	125.8	115.2	115.2	121.1	117.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	116.1	116.5	123.1	115.9	148.9	143.3	113.8	121.6	118.1	115.7	126.1	125.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	113.6	113.8	116.8	116.9	131.6	126.5	133.5	138.0	100.3	99.1	121.9	120.4
Portland, Ore.....	116.3	114.6	119.1	110.6	128.9	125.2	124.9	123.7	119.1	115.5	120.5	118.6
<b>Apparel</b>												
	Total		Men's and boys'		Women's and girls'		Footwear		Other apparel <sup>3</sup>			
	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955
United States average.....	104.8	103.2	106.6	105.6	98.3	97.4	121.9	116.7	91.1	90.4		
<b>Monthly:</b>												
Chicago, Ill.....	108.5	104.8	112.8	110.0	100.3	96.0	124.6	120.5	95.1	92.9		
Detroit, Mich.....	102.3	102.5	109.5	107.4	91.8	95.6	117.9	112.7	87.3	87.4		
Los Angeles, Calif.....	105.0	103.4	108.5	108.0	97.0	96.2	125.4	118.0	83.3	82.7		
New York, N. Y.....	103.7	102.1	106.5	106.1	96.3	94.9	120.8	115.8	93.9	93.3		
Philadelphia, Pa.....	104.1	104.6	103.9	103.8	100.1	103.0	117.2	111.0	92.0	92.2		
<b>Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:</b>												
Atlanta, Ga.....	110.7	108.4	111.5	110.9	105.0	102.2	128.7	123.2	91.5	91.0		
Baltimore, Md.....	103.7	102.7	102.6	101.2	99.5	99.5	121.1	116.7	94.9	94.4		
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	105.3	103.4	104.6	103.8	100.0	98.8	129.2	123.0	88.6	86.2		
St. Louis, Mo.....	104.0	104.1	105.8	107.6	96.4	96.7	123.0	119.0	95.6	96.0		
San Francisco, Calif.....	105.3	103.1	106.0	104.9	100.4	98.7	123.2	116.3	89.1	87.8		
	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955
<b>Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:</b>												
Cleveland, Ohio.....	105.0	103.6	108.0	107.8	97.6	95.9	121.0	117.6	93.1	92.7		
Houston, Tex.....	106.9	106.3	105.6	104.9	100.3	100.3	131.8	128.4	90.6	90.7		
Scranton, Pa.....	106.2	105.4	108.4	106.8	99.9	100.2	124.2	120.4	91.1	91.5		
Seattle, Wash.....	106.2	106.2	109.5	109.4	99.0	100.8	125.0	118.6	86.3	86.8		
Washington, D. C.....	102.6	101.2	105.6	105.2	95.7	94.8	120.1	114.7	91.0	90.1		
	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955
<b>Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:</b>												
Boston, Mass.....	101.2	101.7	101.1	103.9	95.7	95.6	114.8	112.8	102.6	103.2		
Kansas City, Mo.....	103.6	102.7	106.6	106.1	97.2	97.0	118.4	114.2	87.5	87.0		
Minneapolis, Minn.....	105.4	104.7	107.1	108.3	100.9	99.3	116.0	113.8	92.5	92.2		
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	103.0	102.1	104.5	103.2	96.1	96.0	118.9	115.5	98.2	97.8		
Portland, Ore.....	108.8	106.0	110.3	110.4	102.7	97.8	124.4	120.6	95.9	94.6		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-6: Consumer price index<sup>1</sup>—All items and commodity groups, except food,<sup>2</sup> by city—Con.

[1947-49=100]

City and cycle of pricing	Housing											
	Total housing		Rent		Gas and electricity		Solid fuels and fuel oil		Housefurnishings		Household operation	
	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955	March 1956	March 1955
United States average.....	120.7	119.6	131.6	130.0	111.7	110.3	130.6	126.2	103.1	104.6	121.6	117.9
Monthly:												
Chicago, Ill.....	129.7	128.3	153.9	149.4	113.8	110.5	134.9	126.2	101.9	106.7	126.7	121.1
Detroit, Mich.....	122.8	122.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	114.3	108.9	123.8	119.9	107.1	106.5	115.2	111.8
Los Angeles, Calif.....	126.5	122.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	116.2	113.6	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	101.9	107.0	124.8	108.3
New York, N. Y.....	116.9	116.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	110.3	108.8	135.8	130.7	102.7	105.1	120.8	119.1
Philadelphia, Pa.....	115.9	114.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	101.8	102.3	133.1	126.9	108.8	106.5	118.4	114.3
Mar., June, Sept., and Dec.:												
Atlanta, Ga.....	126.2	123.9	135.0	132.3	119.4	113.3	123.3	119.5	107.6	107.4	131.7	128.5
Baltimore, Md.....	116.4	115.9	126.8	125.0	99.9	100.1	130.3	127.2	97.5	98.5	115.2	110.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	120.1	117.3	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	118.3	118.7	135.0	127.2	97.4	100.1	129.4	122.3
St. Louis, Mo.....	120.1	119.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	103.8	103.8	143.5	139.6	102.2	101.7	125.6	119.4
San Francisco, Calif.....	119.3	115.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	136.3	132.5	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	104.3	103.9	110.9	109.3
Feb., May, Aug., and Nov.:	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955	February 1956	February 1955
Cleveland, Ohio.....	122.5	121.2	147.3	142.5	109.1	109.1	129.4	124.1	101.1	102.7	114.4	111.8
Houston, Tex.....	125.2	123.0	138.0	138.9	106.8	106.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	100.7	101.3	128.8	127.0
Scranton, Pa.....	116.4	115.9	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	119.1	119.4	134.0	133.2	97.5	100.3	109.5	109.9
Seattle, Wash.....	121.3	120.6	138.3	136.7	88.8	88.5	131.8	127.6	101.6	103.5	116.0	114.2
Washington, D. C.....	115.5	116.4	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	123.1	118.2	138.9	134.7	99.4	105.2	123.9	116.9
Jan., Apr., July, and Oct.:	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955	January 1956	January 1955
Boston, Mass.....	123.4	120.0	129.2	122.8	107.1	111.7	131.5	128.1	106.2	104.3	118.9	116.7
Kansas City, Mo.....	121.8	120.7	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	124.9	117.9	116.6	113.2	102.2	103.5	125.7	122.5
Minneapolis, Minn.....	120.5	121.3	144.1	140.0	124.8	110.9	121.0	116.5	99.8	103.6	122.2	119.2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	117.3	116.8	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	125.0	118.8	119.4	118.8	101.9	103.9	120.8	120.0
Portland, Ore.....	121.0	119.4	130.8	129.6	107.8	107.8	132.1	128.0	104.2	105.4	114.1	111.7

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> See tables D-2, D-4, D-7, and D-8, for food.<sup>3</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-3.<sup>4</sup> Not available.



TABLE D-7: Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>—Food and its subgroups, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	Total food <sup>2</sup>			Food at home								
				Total food at home			Cereals and bakery products			Meats, poultry, and fish		
	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1955	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1955	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1955	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1955
United States average <sup>3</sup> .....	109.0	108.8	110.8	107.3	107.1	109.7	124.4	124.3	123.9	92.8	93.6	102.3
Atlanta, Ga.....	107.9	107.9	110.0	105.6	105.9	108.2	118.9	118.8	117.9	94.3	96.2	105.3
Baltimore, Md.....	110.2	109.9	111.7	107.4	107.2	110.3	121.3	121.3	122.0	93.7	95.0	103.7
Boston, Mass.....	107.6	107.6	109.0	104.9	104.8	107.6	122.1	121.9	119.1	91.1	92.5	100.0
Chicago, Ill.....	106.3	106.8	108.3	104.1	104.7	106.6	119.0	118.9	119.2	86.2	87.6	95.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	109.6	109.5	111.7	108.0	107.7	110.7	124.2	123.8	125.1	93.1	93.9	102.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	106.6	106.6	108.6	104.5	104.4	107.4	119.7	119.3	120.4	89.7	91.1	99.7
Detroit, Mich.....	111.0	110.4	113.0	109.1	108.6	111.6	119.2	119.6	120.0	91.2	91.9	100.1
Houston, Tex.....	106.1	106.7	110.7	104.5	105.3	109.5	117.6	117.4	118.8	89.2	89.6	100.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	104.9	104.7	106.9	102.9	102.7	105.2	120.5	120.5	120.7	87.2	88.7	96.9
Los Angeles, Calif.....	111.5	111.4	112.0	108.2	108.2	110.2	128.5	128.2	127.8	93.8	94.7	101.6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	111.2	111.2	111.3	110.4	110.4	110.7	125.8	125.9	125.9	91.1	92.2	97.5
New York, N. Y.....	108.8	108.6	111.0	106.9	106.6	110.0	129.1	129.0	128.2	95.6	96.3	106.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	111.1	110.3	113.3	109.2	108.7	112.1	123.9	123.5	121.0	95.3	96.0	106.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	109.8	109.2	111.0	108.8	108.0	110.1	125.5	125.3	124.4	91.2	91.4	98.3
Portland, Oreg.....	110.8	110.2	109.7	109.6	108.8	109.0	125.0	125.1	124.2	92.8	93.6	101.6
St. Louis, Mo.....	110.7	109.7	111.8	108.2	107.3	109.2	119.4	119.2	118.9	91.8	91.4	101.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	112.1	111.7	113.1	110.7	110.3	112.3	130.6	130.5	130.7	100.0	100.7	106.2
Scranton, Pa.....	106.1	105.4	108.7	105.3	104.5	108.6	119.1	119.5	118.6	91.1	91.2	100.9
Seattle, Wash.....	110.9	110.2	112.4	109.8	109.0	111.9	131.5	131.5	127.5	93.1	93.5	101.7
Washington, D. C.....	110.0	109.9	110.9	107.9	107.8	109.5	121.6	121.8	122.3	90.6	93.0	100.1

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home <sup>4</sup>		
	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1955	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1955	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1955
United States average.....	106.9	107.3	105.4	114.8	113.3	112.0	110.7	109.6	111.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	109.0	108.7	108.4	114.7	113.9	110.0	102.8	102.4	103.9
Baltimore, Md.....	108.9	108.9	108.3	112.7	111.4	110.0	110.7	109.4	112.1
Boston, Mass.....	107.6	108.9	108.0	108.9	108.2	107.8	105.5	103.2	107.2
Chicago, Ill.....	107.6	107.6	105.5	110.3	112.6	108.5	117.1	116.0	117.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	110.9	110.7	106.5	110.9	110.2	109.5	116.1	114.7	117.9
Cleveland, Ohio.....	101.7	102.2	99.6	109.3	107.8	105.9	114.0	113.0	116.4
Detroit, Mich.....	104.7	104.8	102.8	127.6	124.8	124.9	112.8	111.6	114.3
Houston, Tex.....	104.3	109.7	108.8	113.9	113.4	116.6	109.3	108.9	109.6
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.3	107.5	108.0	108.6	107.3	103.0	104.8	102.8	105.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	102.9	102.8	102.9	118.6	115.8	115.6	109.9	110.7	111.2
Minneapolis, Minn.....	110.7	111.2	103.1	123.8	122.8	118.3	119.5	118.2	121.9
New York, N. Y.....	104.3	104.5	104.2	109.5	108.4	105.4	111.3	109.7	113.3
Philadelphia, Pa.....	109.7	110.1	109.2	118.7	116.0	114.3	110.1	108.5	112.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	109.9	110.0	109.7	114.1	110.1	107.5	119.6	118.7	120.9
Portland, Oreg.....	108.9	108.9	103.5	119.1	117.0	114.4	114.1	111.4	109.4
St. Louis, Mo.....	100.2	100.4	91.5	122.5	120.6	118.5	120.5	118.5	120.8
San Francisco, Calif.....	105.7	105.7	104.9	121.5	120.1	118.2	108.3	107.0	110.4
Scranton, Pa.....	107.6	107.7	107.7	111.1	107.9	108.5	108.1	106.3	111.1
Seattle, Wash.....	111.1	111.1	108.2	122.3	119.8	122.0	108.7	106.6	110.5
Washington, D. C.....	113.3	113.1	111.0	114.5	113.6	107.8	111.8	109.1	112.1

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-1.

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

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3 to table D-2.

TABLE D-8: Average retail prices of selected foods

Commodity	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1955	Commodity	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Mar. 1955
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>				<b>All fruits and vegetables—Continued</b>			
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.....	53.1	53.0	54.1	<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables—Continued</b>			
Biscuit mix <sup>1</sup> .....20 ounces.....	26.8	26.9	27.4	Peaches*.....pound.....			
Cornmeal <sup>2</sup> .....pound.....	12.5	12.5	12.6	Strawberries*.....pint.....			
Rice <sup>3</sup> .....do.....	17.2	17.2	17.8	Grapes, seedless*.....pound.....			
Rolled oats.....20 ounces.....	19.2	19.2	19.0	Watermelons*.....do.....			
Cornflakes <sup>4</sup> .....12 ounces.....	21.8	21.8	22.0	Potatoes.....10 pounds.....	57.3	54.8	54.5
Bread.....pound.....	17.7	17.6	17.7	Sweetpotatoes.....pound.....	11.9	11.8	15.1
Soda crackers.....do.....	27.6	27.5	27.0	Onions.....do.....	7.8	7.9	7.4
Vanilla cookies <sup>5</sup> .....7 ounces.....	23.8	23.8	23.8	Carrots.....do.....	13.0	14.1	13.0
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>				Lettuce.....head.....	14.7	13.7	17.4
<b>Beef and veal:</b>				Celery.....pound.....	13.2	13.1	15.5
Round steak <sup>1</sup> .....pound.....	81.3	83.0	91.0	Cabbage.....do.....	7.9	8.2	7.8
Chuck roast <sup>6</sup> .....do.....	44.2	45.0	52.1	Tomatoes.....do.....	42.2	32.6	34.2
Rib roast <sup>1</sup> .....do.....	64.6	65.9	71.5	Beans, green.....do.....	26.4	32.8	22.8
Hamburger.....do.....	37.5	37.8	39.7	<b>Canned fruits and vegetables:</b>			
Veal cutlets <sup>1</sup> .....do.....	110.1	112.4	110.5	Orange juice.....46-ounce can.....	36.0	35.5	32.7
<b>Pork:</b>				Peaches.....No. 2½ can.....	34.8	34.9	33.4
Pork chops, center cut.....do.....	67.3	69.2	74.3	Pineapple <sup>10</sup> .....No. 2 can.....	33.5	33.4	39.0
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	52.8	53.6	66.7	Fruit cocktail <sup>10</sup> .....No. 303 can.....	26.2	26.2	40.7
Ham, whole <sup>7</sup> .....do.....	57.1	55.9	59.4	Corn, cream style.....do.....	17.9	17.8	17.0
Lamb, leg <sup>8</sup> .....do.....	63.8	64.4	68.1	Peas, green.....do.....	21.6	21.6	21.4
<b>Other meats:</b>				Tomatoes <sup>1</sup> .....do.....	15.3	15.2	15.0
Frankfurters.....do.....	51.4	51.3	53.4	Baby foods.....4½-5 ounces.....	9.7	9.7	9.7
Luncheon meat, canned.....12 ounces.....	40.7	40.7	45.4	<b>Dried fruits and vegetables:</b>			
<b>Poultry:</b>				Prunes.....pound.....	35.6	35.5	32.7
Frying chickens:				Dried beans.....do.....	16.3	16.4	18.8
Ready-to-cook <sup>2</sup> .....do.....	50.0	50.3	59.4	<b>Other foods at home:</b>			
<b>Fish:</b>				<b>Partially prepared foods:</b>			
Ocean perch fillet, frozen <sup>5</sup> .....do.....	41.8	41.8	42.7	Vegetable soup.....11-ounce can.....	14.0	14.0	14.2
Haddock, fillet, frozen <sup>8</sup> .....do.....	46.0	46.3	47.5	Beans with pork.....16-ounce can.....	14.6	14.6	14.8
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can.....	59.0	58.9	54.6	<b>Condiments and sauces:</b>			
Tuna fish, chunk <sup>7</sup> .....6- to 6½-ounce can.....	34.2	34.0	37.9	Pickles, sweet.....7½ ounces.....	26.9	26.9	28.2
<b>Dairy products:</b>				Catsup, tomato.....14 ounces.....	22.9	22.7	22.3
Milk, fresh (grocery).....quart.....	22.1	22.2	21.8	<b>Beverages, nonalcoholic:</b>			
Milk, fresh (delivered).....do.....	23.5	23.6	22.9	Coffee.....1-pound can.....	99.4	96.2	94.2
Ice cream.....pint.....	28.7	28.8	29.2	Tea bags <sup>11</sup> .....package of 16.....	23.2	23.1	40.2
Butter.....pound.....	70.8	70.8	71.0	Cola drink.....carton, 36 ounces.....	32.3	32.3	32.5
Cheese, American process.....do.....	57.1	57.0	57.8	<b>Fats and oils:</b>			
Milk, evaporated.....14½-ounce can.....	13.8	13.8	13.7	Shortening, hydrogenated <sup>12</sup> .....2-pound can.....	90.6	88.6	35.2
<b>All fruits and vegetables:</b>				Margarine, colored <sup>9</sup> .....pound.....	28.2	28.0	29.2
<b>Frozen fruits and vegetables:</b>				Lard.....do.....	18.7	18.7	21.1
Strawberries.....10 ounces.....	30.2	30.2	30.8	Salad dressing.....pint.....	34.7	34.6	35.5
Orange juice concentrate.....6 ounces.....	19.8	19.4	17.7	Peanut butter.....pound.....	53.6	53.6	53.4
Peas, green.....10 ounces.....	21.1	21.0	19.5	<b>Sugar and sweets:</b>			
Beans, green.....do.....	23.4	23.4	24.2	Sugar.....5 pounds.....	52.4	52.4	52.2
<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables:</b>				Corn syrup.....24 ounces.....	23.5	23.5	23.7
Apples.....pound.....	13.9	13.7	14.3	Grape jelly.....12 ounces.....	26.2	26.1	25.9
Bananas.....do.....	16.6	17.2	17.0	Chocolate bar <sup>13</sup> .....1 ounce.....	4.5	4.5	4.6
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....	49.8	50.1	48.2	Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	59.3	59.2	60.2
Lemons.....pound.....	17.8	18.4	18.1	<b>Miscellaneous foods:</b>			
Grapefruit*.....each.....	9.5	9.6	9.5	Gelatin, flavored.....3-4 ounces.....	8.4	8.5	8.6

<sup>1</sup> 45 cities.<sup>3</sup> 42 cities.<sup>2</sup> 30 cities.<sup>6</sup> 44 cities.<sup>3</sup> 31 cities.<sup>7</sup> 43 cities.<sup>4</sup> 37 cities.<sup>8</sup> 35 cities.<sup>5</sup> Formerly solid pack tuna, 7-oz. can, change effective August 1955.<sup>6</sup> Formerly No. 2½ can, change effective April 1955.<sup>7</sup> Formerly bulk tea, ¼ pound, change effective August 1955.<sup>8</sup> Unit changed to 3-pound can, effective August 1955.<sup>9</sup> Formerly ¾-ounce bar. Change effective November 1955.

\*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 commodities <sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	Apr. 1955	Mar. 1955	June 1950
All commodities	112.8	*112.4	111.9	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	110.5	110.0	100.2
Farm products	86.6	86.0	84.1	82.9	84.1	86.8	89.3	88.1	89.5	91.8	91.2	94.2	92.1	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	106.5	98.2	105.0	95.6	102.6	92.9	102.1	99.5	98.7	104.7	118.7	120.9	104.4	89.8
Grains	84.5	82.9	81.5	82.7	79.8	82.4	81.4	78.6	86.7	90.3	92.4	91.0	92.2	89.6
Livestock and poultry	67.5	67.7	63.0	59.3	62.2	71.8	75.5	75.5	79.4	83.1	78.4	84.0	79.9	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	105.5	105.7	101.9	100.8	100.9	99.1	100.8	102.9	103.8	103.4	103.4	102.7	102.9	107.3
Fluid milk	90.7	94.0	93.9	94.4	95.0	95.1	93.6	91.8	89.0	87.0	87.4	90.3	90.5	81.6
Eggs	85.0	81.3	85.9	99.2	98.9	92.6	103.0	95.4	78.7	74.4	71.5	77.9	82.2	70.6
Hay and seeds	82.5	80.4	78.9	77.6	75.8	75.9	75.1	81.6	85.6	88.1	88.7	89.9	93.1	87.6
Other farm products	143.7	145.8	139.7	139.1	140.1	145.4	146.2	138.6	137.6	143.2	138.3	142.3	143.0	122.4
Processed foods	99.2	99.0	98.3	98.2	98.8	100.2	101.5	101.9	103.1	103.9	102.1	102.5	101.6	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	115.4	115.4	115.1	115.2	115.1	114.8	114.4	115.1	117.6	117.6	118.3	116.8	116.5	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	74.6	76.1	75.7	75.3	77.8	81.6	87.5	86.3	88.5	91.4	85.7	86.0	83.3	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	106.1	106.1	106.1	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.3	107.8	106.0	104.6	104.0	106.9	107.2	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	108.6	*108.9	108.1	107.9	107.7	107.4	106.8	105.0	104.6	104.5	104.1	104.7	104.8	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	109.6	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.7	110.0	109.6	110.1	110.7	110.4	110.3	110.8	110.8	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	192.8	183.8	176.6	176.6	176.6	183.8	176.6	173.7	171.9	171.9	179.8	180.2	180.4	136.9
Animal fats and oils	63.0	64.2	59.1	58.7	65.6	69.7	63.7	61.6	69.8	69.0	69.5	72.9	68.0	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	73.9	67.0	61.3	57.6	57.2	57.5	56.8	60.7	64.4	68.9	66.9	63.7	63.5	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	80.4	73.9	69.4	67.2	67.4	68.0	66.7	70.9	74.9	77.1	73.2	71.1	70.9	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	84.4	80.4	78.7	77.4	77.8	79.7	80.1	81.3	83.8	83.7	82.2	82.1	82.1	79.2
Other processed foods	97.4	97.7	98.1	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	99.5	100.5	101.4	101.2	100.9	100.8	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	121.0	*120.6	120.4	119.8	119.4	119.0	118.5	117.5	116.5	115.6	115.5	116.7	115.6	102.2
Textile products and apparel	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	95.0	95.3	93.3
Cotton products	94.1	*94.3	93.8	93.7	93.2	92.8	92.5	91.7	91.0	90.6	90.3	90.4	90.8	90.0
Wool products	102.1	*102.7	102.6	102.8	102.8	102.8	103.0	103.9	105.0	105.5	106.1	106.0	106.1	105.3
Synthetic textiles	84.4	*84.8	84.2	84.8	85.8	86.1	86.7	86.7	86.8	86.6	86.9	87.2	87.5	91.3
Silk products	119.5	119.5	120.5	120.6	120.8	123.7	126.8	128.7	126.8	124.0	123.2	122.8	121.1	88.8
Apparel	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.0	98.0	98.3	92.7
Other textile products	72.0	71.6	71.4	71.3	72.0	71.6	72.1	72.9	74.3	74.4	76.4	76.3	76.6	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	97.7	97.1	96.7	96.7	96.4	95.3	94.0	93.8	93.7	92.9	92.9	93.2	92.2	99.1
Hides and skins	58.3	58.2	56.6	61.1	60.2	62.3	60.9	58.9	58.2	55.7	53.3	56.9	50.7	94.3
Leather	90.9	89.9	89.5	88.4	87.7	86.1	85.1	85.0	85.1	83.8	85.0	83.6	82.1	98.2
Footwear	116.5	115.8	115.7	115.4	115.4	113.5	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.5	111.5	102.7
Other leather products	98.0	*98.1	97.7	96.7	96.2	96.0	96.3	96.3	96.5	95.0	95.0	95.9	95.7	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	110.9	*111.2	111.0	109.3	108.6	108.0	108.0	107.2	106.4	106.8	107.0	107.4	108.5	102.4
Coal	110.1	109.9	109.9	109.4	109.0	108.7	108.1	107.2	101.5	100.6	100.4	102.3	105.1	104.8
Coke	145.4	145.4	145.4	138.8	138.8	138.8	137.2	132.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	132.4	115.6
Gas	122.0	*122.0	121.1	115.5	110.8	109.3	107.8	106.8	108.9	110.4	111.0	113.1	116.6	94.8
Electricity	94.3	94.3	94.3	93.8	94.3	94.3	95.5	96.6	96.1	97.2	97.2	97.8	97.8	101.3
Petroleum and products	116.8	117.5	117.2	115.6	115.0	114.2	114.0	113.0	111.6	111.5	111.5	111.5	111.7	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	106.5	106.4	106.3	106.6	106.6	106.5	106.0	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.8	107.1	106.8	92.1
Industrial chemicals	120.0	119.9	120.0	119.4	119.3	118.9	118.2	118.1	118.2	117.7	117.8	117.8	117.0	96.3
Prepared paint	119.1	119.1	117.0	115.8	115.0	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.0	98.0
Paint materials	101.4	100.4	98.6	97.4	97.1	97.4	97.6	97.6	97.1	96.9	97.0	96.2	95.9	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	91.9	*92.0	92.6	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.4	92.4	92.8	93.0	93.2	93.2	93.1	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	55.0	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.6	58.2	55.8	54.6	55.9	53.8	53.2	55.2	55.4	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	107.9	108.2	108.2	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	108.9	108.8	108.8	108.8	108.9	101.2
Fertilizer materials	113.0	113.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.0	112.1	111.7	111.0	113.1	113.5	113.6	98.5
Other chemicals and products	102.3	102.3	102.3	104.5	104.6	104.5	104.0	104.0	103.9	107.6	107.6	107.6	107.6	91.1
Rubber and products	146.2	147.1	148.4	151.0	150.6	147.8	151.7	148.7	143.4	140.3	138.0	138.3	138.0	109.5
Crude rubber	149.4	153.5	160.0	168.3	166.8	165.0	176.4	170.3	159.2	149.6	142.4	143.8	142.8	129.0
Tires and tubes	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	147.2	147.2	147.2	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	106.1
Other rubber products	137.9	137.9	137.8	139.6	139.4	137.9	141.4	137.1	134.7	132.3	130.4	130.3	130.3	103.6
Lumber and wood products	127.9	126.7	126.3	125.1	125.0	125.4	125.7	125.1	124.1	123.7	123.5	122.4	121.4	112.4
Lumber	129.8	128.2	127.6	126.4	126.4	126.8	127.1	126.4	125.1	124.7	124.2	122.9	121.8	113.5
Millwork	128.9	129.1	129.2	128.8	127.9	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.3	129.3	129.3	128.7	110.9
Plywood	107.5	107.5	107.5	105.7	105.9	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.7	105.6	105.6	104.8	104.8	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	126.8	125.4	124.8	123.6	123.2	122.8	120.5	119.7	119.0	118.3	117.7	117.4	116.8	95.9
Woodpulp	116.8	116.8	116.8	114.2	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	110.0	90.6
Wastepaper	142.6	142.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	130.3	129.1	129.1	125.9	104.7	92.7	89.4	89.4	79.0
Paper	136.2	135.0	134.6	132.6	131.7	131.2	131.0	130.5	130.7	129.2	128.9	128.0	128.0	103.3
Paperboard	130.6	130.7	130.7	130.3	130.1	129.7	129.5	128.0	126.1	126.0	126.0	126.0	125.7	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	122.7	120.6	119.9	119.2	119.0	118.9	114.3	113.2	112.3	112.3	111.7	111.5	111.5	93.2
Building paper and board	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	132.7	132.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	106.3
Metals and metal products	146.3	*145.1	145.1	143.9	142.9	142.4	141.9	139.5	136.7	132.6	132.5	132.9	131.9	108.8
Iron and steel	149.2	*149.1	149.4	147.2	146.0	145.7	145.0	144.9	143.1	135.8	135.6	136.4	136.2	113.1
Nonferrous metals	161.5	*157.1	156.6	155.8	153.9	153.9	154.2	145.0	139.5	137.8	137.8	138.3	134.3	101.8
Metal containers	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	138.0	132.8	132.8	132.8	131.4	131.4	131.4	131.6	131.6	109.0
Hardware	152.8	151.6	151.5	151.6	151.6	151.6	147.8	146.1	144.9	144.5	144.4	144.4	144.4	111.1
Plumbing equipment	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	129.4	128.1	128.1	123.2	123.2	123.3	123.3	123.0	103.2
Heating equipment	117.1	117.1	117.3	117.1	117.4	117.3	117.2	116.0	113.6	113.5				

TABLE D-9: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>—Continued

Commodity group	[1947-49=100]													
	Mar. <sup>2</sup> 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	April 1955	Mar. 1955	June 1950
Machinery and motive products.....	134.7	*133.9	133.3	133.0	132.5	131.4	130.0	128.5	127.5	127.1	126.7	126.3	126.1	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	126.2	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.1	126.7	126.3	122.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	143.6	143.5	143.2	143.1	142.4	142.1	140.5	138.2	134.7	134.7	134.3	134.1	133.8	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	151.6	*151.2	150.7	148.5	148.0	147.2	146.9	146.7	145.5	142.7	139.5	137.1	136.9	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	142.4	141.7	141.4	141.5	140.4	138.6	136.7	134.8	132.7	131.8	131.2	131.0	130.4	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	134.0	133.7	133.6	133.3	133.5	133.1	132.0	130.2	127.4	127.0	127.1	126.8	126.8	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	133.6	*133.2	132.4	132.1	131.4	130.7	130.6	127.7	126.7	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.4	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	129.0	*127.5	126.7	126.7	126.5	124.7	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	121.9	121.5	106.7
Furniture and other household durables.....	118.2	*118.2	118.0	117.3	117.2	116.9	116.4	116.0	115.5	115.2	115.1	115.1	115.1	103.1
Household furniture.....	117.5	117.3	117.4	116.5	116.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	113.1	112.9	113.1	112.8	112.7	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	138.3	138.3	137.3	137.1	137.1	137.1	136.2	134.3	130.0	129.8	128.6	128.6	128.6	106.2
Floor covering.....	130.5	130.5	130.5	129.3	128.7	128.7	128.0	126.8	126.7	126.2	125.1	125.0	124.4	109.1
Household appliances.....	105.6	*105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.1	106.2	106.6	106.5	106.4	106.5	107.3	107.2	100.1
Television and radio receivers.....	93.3	*93.3	93.1	93.1	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.1	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.1	93.1	(?)
Other household durable goods.....	139.3	*139.2	138.6	136.7	136.0	135.5	134.1	134.1	133.1	132.4	131.9	131.9	132.0	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	127.6	*127.1	127.0	125.4	125.2	126.8	126.4	126.1	125.3	123.7	123.2	122.3	121.9	105.4
Flat glass.....	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	133.0	131.1	131.1	131.1	126.0	124.9	124.9	123.9	105.6
Concrete ingredients.....	130.0	129.9	129.7	126.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.1	105.7
Concrete products.....	121.1	121.1	121.1	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	118.6	118.3	118.3	118.2	118.2	118.2	104.5
Structural clay products.....	145.9	145.6	145.3	144.6	144.5	144.3	143.9	142.9	141.3	137.3	137.0	136.8	136.5	110.5
Gypsum products.....	127.1	127.1	127.1	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.....	104.9	99.6	99.6	101.0	101.0	114.4	114.6	114.5	110.8	106.7	105.8	98.5	98.8	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	121.4	123.0	122.1	122.1	122.0	122.8	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.4	121.0	119.2	119.2	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	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.....	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	104.2	103.9	103.9	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	100.6
Other tobacco products.....	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.5	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	121.4	103.3
Alcoholic beverages.....	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	114.7	100.9
Nonalcoholic beverages.....	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	148.1	100.8
Miscellaneous.....	88.2	*88.7	89.6	88.8	88.0	91.5	90.3	89.8	90.8	89.1	91.3	94.0	95.6	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	115.8	115.8	115.8	115.0	114.3	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.1	113.2	113.2	113.2	113.2	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds.....	67.2	68.2	69.9	68.8	67.8	74.7	72.5	71.7	73.9	70.8	75.0	80.1	83.0	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	93.8	92.5	92.5	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	92.9	92.9	92.3	92.3	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	104.8	*104.8	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.7	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.1	96.6
Other miscellaneous.....	123.1	*123.3	123.9	124.0	122.9	122.3	122.2	121.5	121.2	121.1	120.8	121.0	120.6	105.4

<sup>1</sup> 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.

Beginning with the final wholesale price index for January 1955, the index weights are based on an average of the dollar value of primary market transactions in calendar years 1952 and 1953. Previously, the weights were based on the dollar value of transactions in 1947. The weight revision does not affect the comparability of the indexes.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
<sup>3</sup> Not available.  
\* Revised.

TABLE D-10: Special wholesale price indexes<sup>1</sup>

Commodity group	1956						1955						1950	
	Mar. <sup>2</sup>	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	June
All foods.....	98.9	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.0	99.3	101.5	101.4	101.5	102.4	101.6	102.5	100.8	95.0
All fish.....	113.1	113.7	122.3	112.6	112.0	107.4	109.2	111.7	103.5	103.7	98.1	98.7	100.7	92.4
Special metals and metal products.....	141.5	*140.3	140.1	139.3	138.5	137.7	136.7	134.8	132.7	129.8	129.7	130.0	129.2	108.3
Metalworking machinery.....	158.1	*158.0	157.3	152.6	151.6	150.1	149.4	149.1	148.0	147.1	144.2	143.0	143.2	109.8
Machinery and equipment.....	137.7	*137.4	136.8	136.4	135.7	135.0	134.3	132.0	130.5	129.8	129.2	128.7	128.6	106.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	126.0	126.7	126.7	126.3	126.0	126.6	126.2	122.0	121.2	121.2	121.2	121.1	121.1	108.4
Total tractors.....	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.3	128.9	129.1	127.7	123.9	122.6	122.7	122.5	122.5	122.4	107.5
Steel mill products.....	158.2	158.2	157.0	156.0	155.8	155.7	155.2	155.2	155.0	145.9	145.9	145.9	145.8	114.9
Building materials.....	130.4	*129.6	129.4	128.3	128.1	128.7	128.5	127.4	125.7	124.1	124.1	123.4	122.8	107.5
Soaps.....	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.1	98.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.1	98.5	80.9
Synthetic detergents.....	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	82.9
Refined petroleum products.....	115.9	116.6	116.2	114.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	111.5	109.9	109.9	109.9	109.8	110.1	102.1
East Coast petroleum.....	112.2	114.1	113.8	113.0	110.9	110.1	109.2	108.3	105.7	105.7	105.7	106.1	106.1	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum.....	116.2	116.0	114.8	111.9	111.2	110.4	110.4	110.4	109.3	109.4	109.7	107.5	107.5	101.8
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	118.8	119.4	119.3	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	115.5	115.5	115.5	115.5	117.7	118.5	109.7
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	114.0	117.1	117.8	117.8	117.8	115.1	115.1	107.7	106.3	106.3	105.4	105.4	105.4	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	126.6	125.2	124.6	123.3	123.0	122.5	120.2	119.4	118.8	118.0	117.4	117.1	116.5	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	113.9	*116.6	116.7	116.3	116.0	115.7	114.6	108.7	106.3	103.6	102.8	102.7	111.8	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	127.9	126.4	126.0	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.4	124.7	123.5	121.3	122.7	121.5	120.5	112.6
All commodities except farm products.....	117.2	*116.8	116.5	116.0	115.8	115.7	115.5	114.7	114.1	113.5	113.1	113.3	113.1	101.2

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-9.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

\* Revised.

TABLE D-11: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956			1955									1950	
	Mar.†	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	June
All commodities.....	112.8	*112.4	111.9	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	110.5	110.0	100.2
Crude materials for further processing.....	93.4	*93.3	91.5	89.9	89.9	93.2	94.9	93.8	95.1	96.2	94.7	97.3	96.1	99.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	80.8	80.7	77.8	75.8	77.2	82.7	84.9	83.4	86.5	89.7	87.7	91.2	89.2	95.8
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	115.5	115.2	115.8	114.9	112.5	111.8	112.9	112.8	110.6	107.7	106.8	108.0	107.6	106.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	115.2	114.8	115.5	114.8	112.2	111.5	112.6	112.5	110.2	107.1	106.1	107.4	107.1	106.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	130.0	129.9	129.7	126.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	124.7	124.8	124.1	105.7
Crude fuel.....	112.9	*112.7	112.4	110.1	108.2	107.4	106.6	102.5	102.8	102.9	102.9	104.6	101.2	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	112.4	*112.2	111.9	109.7	107.8	107.1	106.4	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.5	104.1	101.2	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	113.7	*113.5	113.2	110.7	108.7	107.9	107.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	103.5	105.5	108.5	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies and components.....	120.9	120.3	120.0	119.4	119.1	119.1	118.6	117.6	116.8	115.7	115.7	115.7	115.4	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	122.5	*121.9	121.3	120.9	120.7	120.5	120.1	119.0	118.2	117.1	117.0	116.9	116.3	100.3
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	98.0	96.7	95.3	94.8	94.9	95.6	95.5	97.1	99.2	100.0	99.0	98.9	98.4	90.4
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.3	104.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.4	102.4	102.5	102.2	94.2
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	146.6	*145.7	145.0	144.7	144.2	144.2	143.7	141.9	140.1	137.2	137.0	137.0	135.9	110.2
Components for manufacturing.....	139.2	*138.4	137.9	137.5	137.1	135.9	135.0	131.3	129.1	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.4	104.0
Materials and components for construction.....	131.1	*130.3	129.9	129.0	128.7	128.9	128.7	127.7	125.9	124.2	124.0	123.4	122.7	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	106.0	106.2	105.8	104.6	104.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.4	102.9	102.9	102.6	103.6	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	104.8	*104.9	104.5	103.1	102.7	102.0	102.2	102.2	101.0	101.6	101.7	101.5	102.6	98.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	108.1	108.5	108.2	107.2	107.0	106.5	106.6	106.3	104.7	105.1	104.9	104.4	105.2	101.5
Containers, nonreturnable.....	126.8	125.5	125.1	124.1	124.1	122.5	119.9	119.2	118.3	118.4	118.3	118.3	118.2	99.6
Supplies.....	109.4	109.1	109.3	108.9	108.4	109.8	108.7	107.9	108.3	106.7	107.1	108.1	108.9	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing.....	132.0	131.3	131.1	131.4	131.2	130.8	131.4	129.9	129.4	126.3	124.7	123.2	123.2	105.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	99.2	*99.1	99.5	98.7	98.0	100.3	98.5	97.9	98.8	97.8	99.3	101.4	102.6	96.4
Manufactured animal feeds.....	68.2	69.3	71.2	69.7	68.4	75.1	73.1	72.2	74.3	71.8	75.8	81.5	84.5	93.4
Other supplies.....	117.3	*116.4	115.9	115.5	115.2	114.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.8	112.7	112.8	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	112.3	*112.0	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.3	111.5	110.9	110.5	110.6	110.2	110.6	110.2	99.7
Consumer finished goods.....	106.8	106.5	106.4	106.1	106.4	106.2	106.8	106.4	106.2	106.5	106.1	106.6	106.2	98.0
Consumer foods.....	98.4	98.0	98.0	98.3	99.4	99.9	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.1	101.2	102.3	100.7	95.7
Consumer crude foods.....	96.8	93.6	98.6	98.8	101.8	95.8	102.6	98.8	90.7	90.9	95.1	99.4	94.4	81.9
Consumer processed foods.....	98.9	99.0	98.1	98.4	99.2	100.8	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	102.4	103.1	102.0	98.3
Consumer other nondurable.....	109.6	*109.7	109.5	108.7	108.4	107.9	107.8	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.3	107.5	108.0	98.0
Consumer durable goods.....	119.2	*118.5	118.3	118.1	117.9	116.9	115.7	115.5	115.3	115.1	115.1	115.2	115.2	103.5
Producer finished goods.....	134.7	*134.1	133.3	132.9	132.4	131.7	130.3	128.7	127.4	127.1	126.7	126.4	126.1	108.2
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	137.9	*137.2	136.3	135.6	135.1	134.0	132.3	131.5	130.3	129.8	129.1	128.6	128.2	106.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	131.9	*131.6	130.8	130.7	130.1	129.8	128.7	126.5	125.1	124.9	124.9	124.7	124.5	106.1

† Preliminary.

\* Revised.

NOTE.—For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448)

## E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work stoppages resulting from labor-management disputes <sup>1</sup>

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		50,600,000	.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
1954 .....	3,468		1,530,000		22,600,000	.21
1955 <sup>2</sup> .....	4,320		2,650,000		28,200,000	.26
1955: January <sup>2</sup> .....	229	322	49,000	69,000	386,000	.04
February <sup>2</sup> .....	255	347	92,000	122,000	610,000	.07
March <sup>2</sup> .....	310	435	164,000	212,000	1,680,000	.18
April <sup>2</sup> .....	352	497	211,000	308,000	2,730,000	.31
May <sup>2</sup> .....	432	616	177,000	324,000	2,820,000	.32
June <sup>2</sup> .....	506	734	487,000	593,000	3,380,000	.36
July <sup>2</sup> .....	464	718	637,000	776,000	3,320,000	.39
August <sup>2</sup> .....	496	740	236,000	384,000	3,060,000	.31
September <sup>2</sup> .....	453	717	234,000	381,000	2,770,000	.30
October <sup>2</sup> .....	431	654	214,000	292,000	2,470,000	.27
November <sup>2</sup> .....	242	451	84,000	201,000	2,630,000	.29
December <sup>2</sup> .....	150	303	61,000	178,000	2,340,000	.25
1956: January <sup>3</sup> .....	250	350	85,000	190,000	2,000,000	.22
February <sup>3</sup> .....	250	350	70,000	190,000	2,200,000	.25
March <sup>3</sup> .....	250	350	50,000	175,000	2,000,000	.21

<sup>1</sup> All work stoppages known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics and its various cooperating 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.

<sup>2</sup> Final.

<sup>3</sup> Preliminary.

## F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for new construction <sup>1</sup>

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													Total
	1956				1955								1955	
	Apr. <sup>2</sup>	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May		
Total new construction <sup>1</sup> .....	\$3,250	\$2,980	\$2,703	\$2,847	\$3,177	\$3,617	\$3,953	\$4,086	\$4,101	\$4,044	\$3,881	\$3,606	\$3,283	\$42,250
Private construction.....	2,333	2,197	2,021	2,124	2,410	2,632	2,765	2,844	2,858	2,829	2,730	2,547	2,367	30,250
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,207	1,112	987	1,080	1,283	1,422	1,508	1,561	1,587	1,590	1,544	1,430	1,319	16,600
New dwelling units.....	1,065	995	885	980	1,160	1,280	1,360	1,410	1,435	1,430	1,380	1,270	1,190	14,990
Additions and alterations.....	110	87	72	70	92	110	116	119	119	127	133	133	106	1,273
Nonhousekeeping <sup>4</sup> .....	32	30	30	30	31	32	32	32	33	33	31	27	23	337
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>5</sup> .....	662	655	646	650	683	717	719	714	686	668	633	592	563	7,624
Industrial.....	236	226	225	223	226	225	218	213	205	199	190	184	184	2,403
Commercial.....	253	257	251	251	269	296	305	303	286	277	259	236	214	3,039
Office buildings and warehouses.....	98	96	100	105	107	110	105	102	99	95	90	89	85	1,131
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	155	161	151	146	162	186	200	201	187	182	169	147	129	1,908
Other nonresidential building.....	173	172	170	176	188	196	196	198	195	192	184	172	165	2,182
Religious.....	53	53	55	58	63	67	68	69	68	66	62	58	54	736
Educational.....	40	39	40	41	43	45	45	45	43	41	39	36	40	499
Social and recreational.....	19	18	17	18	20	21	21	22	23	23	22	19	17	239
Hospital and institutional <sup>6</sup> .....	24	25	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	31	30	30	28	351
Miscellaneous.....	37	37	33	33	35	34	32	31	30	31	31	29	26	357
Farm construction.....	105	94	86	83	83	94	112	137	150	148	141	131	114	1,400
Public utilities.....	351	329	295	303	351	388	415	420	421	407	396	378	357	4,465
Railroad.....	32	30	25	27	29	30	32	34	33	31	30	29	28	340
Telephone and telegraph.....	65	60	55	55	55	60	60	65	65	65	60	60	55	700
Other public utilities.....	254	239	215	221	267	298	323	321	323	311	306	289	274	3,425
All other private <sup>7</sup> .....	8	7	7	8	10	11	11	12	14	16	16	16	14	161
Public construction.....	917	783	682	723	767	985	1,188	1,242	1,243	1,215	1,151	1,059	916	12,000
Residential building <sup>8</sup> .....	18	18	20	20	20	21	22	22	22	21	23	22	22	261
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities).....	322	303	279	293	287	318	353	372	380	387	382	374	361	4,225
Industrial.....	35	33	28	33	31	35	43	43	51	64	68	71	71	720
Educational.....	205	195	187	190	186	200	212	221	223	220	217	211	202	2,442
Hospital and institutional.....	25	23	19	23	20	25	28	32	32	32	30	28	28	329
Other nonresidential.....	57	52	45	47	50	58	70	76	74	71	67	64	60	734
Military facilities <sup>9</sup> .....	97	87	79	85	106	115	134	133	129	122	120	106	98	1,300
Highways.....	280	200	160	170	200	355	485	510	500	480	430	375	270	4,100
Sewer and water.....	102	92	77	82	80	89	97	100	105	104	99	96	88	1,085
Miscellaneous public service enterprises <sup>10</sup> .....	38	30	23	25	21	25	30	35	36	31	27	20	16	279
Conservation and development.....	46	42	34	38	43	49	52	54	56	56	56	53	48	595
All other public <sup>11</sup> .....	14	11	10	10	10	13	15	16	15	14	14	13	13	155

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>3</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>4</sup> Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

<sup>5</sup> Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

<sup>6</sup> Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

<sup>7</sup> Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

<sup>8</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

<sup>9</sup> Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

<sup>10</sup> Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

<sup>11</sup> Covers public construction not elsewhere classified, such as parks, playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Contract awards: Public construction, by ownership and type of construction <sup>1</sup>

Ownership and type of construction <sup>2</sup>	Value (in millions)														1955	1954
	1956		1955										Total	Total		
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.				
All public construction.....	\$646.0	\$805.8	\$931.5	\$660.4	\$677.4	\$740.4	\$723.5	\$709.5	\$1,103.0	\$817.3	\$784.2	\$778.0	\$607.0	\$8,953.8	\$8,259.2	
Federally owned.....	117.5	112.6	180.0	107.2	98.7	129.1	60.6	47.8	327.2	120.8	125.9	141.9	78.2	1,499.9	1,371.1	
Residential building.....	12.7	3.0	33.5	2.6	.1	.1	1.3	1.2	12.7	.8	.1	0	8.3	60.7	3.9	
Nonresidential building.....	39.4	47.4	76.6	39.5	36.4	65.6	36.6	28.3	240.3	67.5	79.4	100.2	30.0	845.2	811.4	
Educational.....	0	.2	10.9	1.4	.1	4.6	.2	.8	.9	.4	1.2	.1	.3	20.9	14.9	
Hospital and Institutional.....	.3	5.5	.7	.3	1.1	3.3	4.0	1.2	44.2	3.0	6.7	5.8	.4	77.5	72.9	
Administrative and general.....	4.1	2.2	6.1	4.1	3.6	20.9	2.4	1.4	9.1	4.7	3.5	4.6	1.9	66.1	38.8	
Other nonresidential building.....	35.0	39.5	58.9	33.7	31.6	36.8	30.0	24.9	186.1	59.4	68.0	89.7	27.4	680.7	684.8	
Airfield building.....	7.2	11.9	4.9	4.3	3.4	1.8	.4	1.5	28.7	10.0	10.6	17.5	4.9	102.8	90.9	
Industrial.....	6.1	9.6	28.0	15.0	18.7	16.6	10.3	10.4	90.6	19.4	22.4	48.6	10.5	297.3	334.8	
Troop housing.....	9.0	10.9	6.3	3.5	2.8	1.5	3.1	.6	8.6	5.8	11.0	6.3	.6	53.8	68.7	
Warehouses.....	1.3	1.2	4.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	9.6	7.8	25.8	6.3	6.4	7.5	6.3	83.9	82.3	
All other.....	11.4	5.9	15.0	8.6	3.9	14.0	6.6	4.6	32.4	17.9	17.6	9.8	5.1	142.9	108.1	
Airfields.....	17.1	15.3	24.6	15.3	9.2	4.8	3.6	3.1	18.4	9.7	18.6	16.2	10.6	156.4	153.1	
Conservation and development.....	28.0	40.4	23.9	24.6	42.5	49.1	8.9	9.4	29.6	26.9	14.7	12.2	20.8	268.7	207.4	
Highway.....	7.9	1.9	3.8	2.4	4.2	6.3	4.8	4.5	10.4	4.8	5.6	6.0	2.9	58.5	62.2	
Electric power.....	5.5	2.0	8.9	3.5	2.6	.7	1.8	.5	3.3	5.6	3.2	4.3	3.1	38.8	66.8	
All other federally owned.....	6.9	2.6	8.7	19.3	3.7	2.5	3.6	.8	12.5	5.5	4.3	3.0	2.5	71.6	66.3	
State and locally owned.....	528.5	693.2	751.5	553.2	578.7	611.3	662.9	661.7	775.8	696.5	658.3	636.1	428.8	7,453.9	6,888.1	
Residential building.....	22.0	10.5	11.7	14.3	18.7	17.7	27.5	18.1	19.4	27.2	14.5	16.5	16.6	210.1	254.6	
Nonresidential building.....	186.0	254.9	286.7	192.7	230.6	208.2	219.0	284.9	262.1	251.7	246.6	260.7	183.9	2,851.4	2,870.7	
Educational.....	145.1	192.8	236.1	139.3	165.8	159.7	146.2	215.7	182.8	186.2	199.7	206.0	137.6	2,107.2	2,077.9	
Hospital and Institutional.....	9.4	35.5	13.4	10.5	19.9	16.9	14.0	15.5	19.4	26.9	15.7	10.6	12.2	195.3	246.4	
Administrative and general.....	17.4	10.3	23.2	13.8	27.3	13.2	35.5	22.5	27.7	18.2	14.0	24.5	15.1	263.0	253.5	
Other nonresidential building.....	14.1	16.3	14.0	29.1	17.6	18.4	23.3	31.2	32.2	20.4	17.2	19.6	19.0	285.9	292.9	
Highway.....	234.3	246.3	320.7	229.9	215.1	242.1	282.0	255.8	349.7	238.8	268.7	248.3	161.0	2,933.5	2,684.7	
Sewerage systems.....	30.5	114.6	53.2	24.7	35.6	65.8	43.2	38.7	49.1	37.4	46.3	44.0	28.1	501.9	472.7	
Water supply facilities.....	26.7	29.1	35.2	58.8	35.7	37.0	39.4	26.5	27.3	27.1	26.8	28.2	24.0	393.6	292.7	
Utilities.....	20.0	29.1	32.4	26.2	29.2	24.2	40.3	28.0	57.5	102.3	43.8	29.0	8.2	433.8	197.4	
Electric power.....	5.7	15.4	11.9	18.5	15.4	9.7	21.1	4.7	36.7	85.0	34.2	2.0	3.9	247.4	105.3	
Other utilities.....	14.3	13.7	20.5	7.7	13.8	14.5	19.2	23.3	20.8	17.3	9.6	27.0	4.3	186.4	92.1	
All other State and locally owned.....	9.0	8.7	11.6	6.6	13.8	16.3	11.5	9.7	10.7	12.0	11.6	9.4	7.0	129.6	115.3	

<sup>1</sup> Prepared jointly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor and the Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce. Includes major force account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments.

<sup>2</sup> Types not shown separately are included in the appropriate "other" category.



TABLE F-3: Building permit activity: Valuation, by private-public ownership, class of construction, and type of building<sup>1</sup>

Class of construction, ownership, and type of building	Valuation (in millions)									
	1956		1955						1955	1954
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. <sup>2</sup>	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
All building construction.....	\$1,297.1	\$1,179.1	\$1,087.1	\$1,322.8	\$1,543.0	\$1,633.5	\$1,793.7	\$1,653.4	\$18,918.4	\$16,485.8
Private.....	1,175.1	1,055.7	952.2	1,202.9	1,412.6	1,515.2	1,630.8	1,534.7	17,250.8	14,805.4
Public.....	122.0	123.3	134.9	119.8	130.4	118.2	162.9	118.7	1,667.6	1,680.4
New residential building.....	750.8	642.2	604.4	735.9	930.2	1,011.0	1,118.3	1,024.5	11,685.6	9,991.8
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	740.8	634.6	595.0	722.4	917.9	1,000.0	1,101.1	1,016.4	11,525.3	9,855.6
Privately owned.....	733.1	624.9	583.2	718.6	903.0	990.9	1,082.9	1,007.5	11,376.6	9,696.3
1-family.....	672.8	581.3	544.4	674.7	844.4	928.7	1,015.8	954.2	10,636.1	8,917.0
2-family.....	16.4	13.8	11.6	14.5	14.3	15.4	18.7	16.8	208.0	211.1
3- and 4-family.....	5.7	5.1	4.3	5.7	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.5	84.0	87.6
5-or-more family.....	38.2	24.7	22.9	23.6	37.5	39.9	42.3	30.1	448.6	480.7
Publicly owned.....	7.7	9.7	11.8	3.8	15.0	9.1	18.2	8.9	148.7	159.3
Nonhousekeeping buildings.....	10.1	7.6	9.5	13.5	12.3	10.9	17.1	8.1	160.4	136.2
New nonresidential building.....	430.3	423.2	387.1	468.7	462.7	477.8	526.0	478.1	5,585.1	5,024.1
Commercial buildings.....	145.4	136.4	118.5	154.8	141.2	149.4	195.4	178.5	1,854.1	1,591.4
Amusement buildings.....	5.7	6.7	4.7	6.7	6.4	6.7	7.5	9.8	99.4	97.6
Commercial garages.....	4.1	2.8	4.1	3.2	8.1	5.7	5.8	6.7	66.7	60.1
Gasoline and service stations.....	11.1	9.8	9.5	9.9	12.3	12.7	14.5	11.3	140.0	119.9
Office buildings.....	51.2	53.2	33.4	64.4	32.5	43.1	52.1	61.2	553.0	454.1
Stores and other mercantile buildings.....	73.2	64.0	66.8	70.6	82.0	81.2	112.8	90.4	994.9	859.6
Community buildings.....	153.9	150.3	131.0	159.5	159.7	171.3	172.9	153.6	1,941.1	1,875.3
Educational buildings.....	110.8	107.9	94.3	109.4	90.5	108.7	106.1	97.4	1,239.1	1,177.7
Institutional buildings.....	14.0	17.5	13.1	16.3	39.4	30.2	26.3	18.0	306.5	336.2
Religious buildings.....	29.0	24.9	23.6	33.7	29.8	32.4	40.6	38.2	395.5	361.5
Garages, private residential.....	6.5	6.0	6.2	12.6	20.0	23.7	20.9	18.9	187.6	166.4
Industrial buildings.....	77.1	79.9	59.5	93.4	80.2	77.7	68.4	66.7	833.4	662.3
Public buildings.....	10.8	19.3	26.2	19.6	19.7	13.6	29.7	23.9	304.9	318.1
Public utilities buildings.....	14.3	18.4	31.5	15.8	20.6	24.7	23.4	20.3	273.1	209.4
All other nonresidential buildings.....	22.3	12.9	14.1	13.1	21.2	17.3	15.2	16.2	190.9	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	115.9	113.6	95.6	118.1	150.2	144.7	149.4	150.8	1,647.6	1,469.9

<sup>1</sup> 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 permit-issuing 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.

<sup>2</sup> Revised.

TABLE F-4: Building permit activity: Valuation, by class of construction and geographic region<sup>1</sup>

Class of construction and geographic region	Valuation (in millions)									
	1956		1955						1955	1954
	Feb.	Jan.	Dec. <sup>2</sup>	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Total	Total
All building construction <sup>3</sup> .....	\$1,297.1	\$1,179.1	\$1,087.1	\$1,322.8	\$1,543.0	\$1,633.5	\$1,793.7	\$1,653.4	\$18,918.4	\$16,485.8
Northeast.....	266.8	214.0	236.7	316.0	333.5	356.9	337.7	377.1	4,125.6	3,663.9
North Central.....	331.5	283.8	283.2	335.8	493.8	559.8	607.2	599.4	5,707.2	4,838.1
South.....	352.8	328.8	293.6	313.4	363.5	367.6	422.2	381.5	4,660.1	4,144.7
West.....	346.0	352.4	273.6	307.6	352.2	349.2	426.5	385.4	4,426.1	3,839.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only).....	740.8	634.6	595.0	722.4	917.9	1,000.0	1,101.1	1,016.4	11,625.3	9,855.6
Northeast.....	145.2	114.8	131.6	158.5	208.6	211.0	221.5	237.2	2,496.9	2,159.1
North Central.....	191.6	157.7	145.7	214.0	281.3	349.4	376.0	315.4	3,486.6	2,905.8
South.....	197.1	174.2	160.2	173.2	203.1	212.9	239.5	214.1	2,696.1	2,339.5
West.....	206.8	187.9	157.4	176.8	224.9	226.8	264.2	249.7	2,845.7	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings.....	430.3	423.2	387.1	468.7	462.7	477.8	526.0	478.1	5,585.1	5,024.1
Northeast.....	96.3	77.4	81.2	128.2	86.3	112.3	82.6	106.7	1,232.3	1,149.6
North Central.....	108.1	97.2	112.1	138.9	168.3	164.7	186.9	145.8	1,744.4	1,493.0
South.....	121.6	116.7	103.7	103.9	116.0	114.8	132.7	124.0	1,452.6	1,374.9
West.....	104.3	131.9	90.1	97.7	92.1	86.0	123.8	101.6	1,155.7	1,006.6
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	115.9	113.6	95.6	118.1	150.2	144.7	149.4	150.8	1,647.7	1,469.9
Northeast.....	23.4	20.5	21.8	26.5	36.6	32.6	30.1	32.0	364.8	336.6
North Central.....	29.2	27.8	23.8	28.5	42.3	41.9	41.3	46.0	447.9	404.1
South.....	32.8	36.1	26.1	34.9	38.7	35.5	41.7	40.7	451.1	391.9
West.....	30.6	29.2	23.9	28.4	32.6	34.6	36.3	32.1	383.9	337.3

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1. <sup>2</sup> Revised. <sup>3</sup> Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State<sup>1</sup>

State and location	Valuation (in millions)											
	1956	1955									1955	1954
	Jan.	Dec. <sup>2</sup>	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Total	Total
All States.....	1,179.1	1,087.1	\$1,322.8	\$1,543.0	\$1,633.5	\$1,793.7	\$1,653.4	\$1,965.1	\$1,867.1	\$1,841.1	\$18,918.4	\$16,485.8
Metropolitan areas <sup>3</sup> .....	930.5	869.9	1,027.5	1,210.2	1,275.4	1,433.0	1,322.4	1,578.7	1,481.3	1,464.8	15,090.5	13,180.7
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	248.6	217.2	295.3	332.8	358.1	360.7	331.0	386.4	385.8	376.3	3,827.9	3,305.1
Alabama.....	13.8	10.0	12.1	14.1	17.8	13.6	13.4	16.2	15.1	14.3	166.2	135.8
Arizona.....	11.0	15.7	12.8	12.0	11.1	15.8	11.2	13.3	14.2	15.1	165.8	145.1
Arkansas.....	3.4	2.9	4.1	4.9	3.7	6.4	4.0	4.4	4.0	6.5	54.3	77.4
California.....	241.7	192.5	217.9	249.6	237.5	296.6	263.8	283.8	289.7	304.6	3,065.0	2,569.5
Colorado.....	19.1	15.9	20.7	26.0	22.7	24.4	27.9	24.1	25.8	26.1	280.6	245.3
Connecticut.....	16.6	22.1	29.0	23.9	34.1	30.6	31.3	36.8	38.3	39.7	359.1	320.4
Delaware.....	5.9	2.2	3.5	6.3	7.5	3.6	8.1	6.2	5.3	7.1	62.0	49.6
District of Columbia.....	2.7	1.8	1.4	6.2	7.8	3.3	4.9	15.0	5.4	2.7	87.5	76.0
Florida.....	61.9	51.6	57.0	67.6	57.4	76.8	56.8	69.5	59.5	60.9	746.9	650.9
Georgia.....	18.5	12.5	30.3	16.2	21.9	28.6	28.8	23.7	22.6	19.7	275.5	267.8
Idaho.....	1.3	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	36.5	30.5
Illinois.....	77.5	59.5	81.2	99.7	135.3	137.7	109.2	127.7	146.5	131.8	1,261.6	996.7
Indiana.....	19.9	19.0	32.8	30.2	40.9	29.7	38.2	38.9	40.4	31.4	380.4	340.6
Iowa.....	5.8	7.3	12.2	17.4	15.3	16.9	16.2	23.2	18.9	19.4	180.1	141.4
Kansas.....	9.8	7.7	10.9	30.0	12.1	13.7	12.9	34.1	14.7	17.9	195.4	163.8
Kentucky.....	6.4	24.9	10.8	13.0	17.4	22.8	17.5	17.7	17.0	15.7	189.2	170.8
Louisiana.....	23.9	16.0	19.4	21.2	24.5	25.4	19.9	28.6	25.7	25.7	292.6	218.6
Maine.....	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	29.8	30.2
Maryland.....	23.5	32.1	30.6	30.8	37.4	41.3	39.2	62.5	52.3	48.3	494.4	406.4
Massachusetts.....	24.7	24.3	29.1	43.2	40.8	35.9	46.9	47.1	45.3	42.8	445.1	393.0
Michigan.....	52.1	59.4	71.8	109.1	109.9	124.3	101.1	117.5	111.3	115.9	1,128.0	1,010.2
Minnesota.....	11.2	14.3	25.9	32.0	43.5	45.9	33.7	50.3	44.3	51.7	402.8	358.1
Mississippi.....	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.0	6.3	4.7	3.6	50.2	62.4
Missouri.....	17.4	19.9	22.6	26.5	33.9	33.7	30.5	34.9	23.4	33.0	336.4	304.6
Montana.....	1.2	2.3	2.1	3.8	5.3	4.8	4.8	3.1	6.3	4.4	41.7	39.7
Nebraska.....	3.1	7.0	5.2	8.5	8.3	7.7	7.2	10.6	11.5	19.0	100.7	78.0
Nevada.....	3.7	7.4	6.3	5.1	4.6	3.8	6.0	7.7	8.3	5.3	75.3	82.0
New Hampshire.....	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.2	6.7	6.3	3.4	3.6	5.0	41.2	27.6
New Jersey.....	48.7	48.7	63.7	76.1	77.0	64.7	85.2	82.3	79.6	83.1	832.3	687.7
New Mexico.....	7.2	5.5	4.7	5.9	7.1	7.6	5.9	9.1	8.6	10.3	85.7	72.3
New York.....	77.7	92.9	113.0	115.3	113.1	116.5	121.6	172.4	154.8	148.6	1,485.1	1,416.2
North Carolina.....	15.1	13.5	13.0	15.1	16.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	21.2	18.6	216.0	182.2
North Dakota.....	.4	.5	2.2	2.8	5.0	3.5	3.2	6.1	4.8	5.8	35.6	29.8
Ohio.....	65.6	66.5	87.9	91.1	115.1	146.0	111.1	132.6	121.6	116.0	1,210.5	985.8
Oklahoma.....	10.4	8.7	7.8	8.7	9.7	14.9	12.9	14.2	12.1	20.1	148.9	137.4
Oregon.....	10.5	6.4	8.1	10.4	14.9	17.2	16.2	15.9	18.9	14.2	157.2	150.9
Pennsylvania.....	40.4	40.2	70.3	65.3	81.9	74.3	76.6	107.5	82.7	77.1	872.1	734.8
Rhode Island.....	2.7	4.0	4.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	3.7	5.4	4.5	5.2	49.0	44.7
South Carolina.....	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.6	9.8	7.0	6.7	6.4	8.2	6.7	94.5	67.3
South Dakota.....	2.2	.9	1.9	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.2	5.2	36.9	32.7
Tennessee.....	16.8	14.2	14.6	16.0	15.5	22.6	20.5	21.9	20.3	21.7	219.5	209.9
Texas.....	87.4	62.6	65.9	83.0	76.2	87.5	88.1	89.8	97.9	91.6	1,024.6	946.4
Utah.....	32.2	4.9	9.2	9.3	8.0	15.0	9.3	16.8	12.9	11.5	118.7	105.1
Vermont.....	.4	.3	.7	.6	.5	2.0	3.2	.6	1.3	.9	11.3	9.3
Virginia.....	25.0	28.3	29.3	43.0	33.5	39.8	32.5	54.9	51.2	45.3	470.4	420.9
Washington.....	23.0	20.0	21.8	25.7	32.6	36.1	34.3	36.9	40.3	33.4	381.0	375.5
West Virginia.....	4.4	3.2	4.0	6.9	7.0	5.4	5.4	7.5	12.1	5.8	67.4	65.1
Wisconsin.....	18.8	21.3	31.3	42.3	37.0	43.9	41.5	47.5	47.3	43.8	438.8	401.5
Wyoming.....	1.3	.7	.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.9	1.8	2.2	1.6	18.6	23.2

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Revised.<sup>3</sup> Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.

TABLE F-6: Number of new permanent nonfarm dwelling units started, by ownership and location, and construction cost <sup>1</sup>

Period	Number of new dwelling units started								Estimated construction cost (in thousands) <sup>2</sup>			
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location <sup>3</sup>				Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned		
				Metro-politan places	Nonmetro-politan places	North-east	North Central				South	West
1950 <sup>4</sup>	1,396,000	1,352,200	43,800	1,021,600	374,400	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	\$11,788,595	\$11,418,371	\$370,224
1951	1,091,300	1,020,100	71,200	776,800	314,500	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	9,800,892	9,186,123	614,769
1952	1,127,000	1,068,500	58,500	794,900	332,100	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	10,208,953	9,706,276	502,707
1953	1,103,800	1,068,300	35,500	803,500	300,300	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	10,488,003	10,181,185	306,818
1954	1,220,400	1,201,700	18,700	896,900	323,500	243,100	325,800	359,700	291,800	12,478,237	12,309,200	169,037
1955 <sup>5</sup>	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,344,647	14,345,829	198,818
1953: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700					2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
January	72,100	68,200	3,900	51,300	20,800	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	641,703	610,344	31,359
February	79,200	73,800	5,400	56,300	22,900	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	720,234	674,399	45,835
March	105,800	96,100	9,700	76,800	29,000	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	988,276	898,967	89,309
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200					3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
April	111,400	107,400	4,000	80,400	31,000	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,057,899	1,022,836	35,063
May	108,300	105,600	2,700	81,100	27,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,027,221	1,001,693	25,528
June	104,600	102,000	2,600	76,600	28,000	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	998,136	975,591	22,545
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200					2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
July	96,700	96,400	300	71,500	25,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	941,943	938,871	3,072
August	93,200	92,200	1,000	67,300	25,900	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	911,681	902,501	9,180
September	95,100	92,100	3,000	69,000	26,100	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	923,983	897,896	26,087
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200					2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
October	90,100	90,100	(6)	63,800	26,300	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	883,455	882,838	617
November	81,500	79,900	1,600	59,500	22,000	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	777,479	764,774	12,705
December	65,800	64,500	1,300	49,900	15,900	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	619,993	610,475	9,518
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	603,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	21,700	13,300	16,200	26,100	19,600	701,934	690,760	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	3,454,571	3,398,898	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	1,210,200	1,174,690	35,510
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	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	115,700	113,400	2,300	82,700	33,000	22,400	31,900	36,000	25,400	1,191,036	1,169,875	21,161
Fourth quarter	304,900	303,700	1,200	225,800	79,100	55,900	76,900	91,300	80,800	3,192,852	3,182,385	10,467
October	110,700	110,500	200	80,400	30,300	21,600	30,100	31,800	27,200	1,160,300	1,158,338	1,962
November	103,600	103,300	300	75,700	27,900	19,000	26,800	31,500	26,300	1,083,449	1,080,678	2,871
December	90,600	89,900	700	69,700	20,900	15,300	20,000	28,000	27,300	949,103	943,469	5,634
1955: First quarter	291,300	288,000	3,300	221,800	69,500	53,100	63,400	95,900	78,900	3,076,198	3,043,959	32,239
January	87,600	87,300	300	68,100	19,500	16,000	15,600	30,600	25,400	892,794	890,092	2,702
February	89,900	87,900	2,000	66,900	23,000	13,500	19,700	32,400	24,300	954,570	934,585	19,985
March	113,800	112,800	1,000	86,800	27,000	23,600	28,100	32,900	29,200	1,228,834	1,219,282	9,552
Second quarter	404,400	397,000	7,400	295,400	109,000	89,700	116,600	109,600	88,500	4,416,285	4,349,159	67,126
April	132,000	130,500	1,500	96,800	35,200	28,600	37,300	35,700	30,400	1,434,395	1,421,309	13,086
May	137,600	135,100	2,500	99,700	37,900	30,300	40,000	37,400	29,900	1,502,901	1,479,773	23,128
June	134,800	131,400	3,400	98,900	35,900	30,800	39,300	36,500	28,200	1,478,989	1,448,077	30,912
Third quarter	362,200	357,800	4,400	263,300	98,900	75,300	108,000	99,400	79,500	4,025,441	3,981,182	44,259
July	122,600	121,900	700	88,300	34,300	27,000	35,600	32,700	27,300	1,372,150	1,363,092	9,058
August	124,700	122,300	2,400	91,500	33,200	24,900	38,000	34,800	27,000	1,369,948	1,346,848	23,100
September	114,900	113,600	1,300	83,500	31,400	23,400	34,400	31,900	25,200	1,263,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter <sup>6</sup>	271,200	266,700	4,500	195,800	75,400	55,500	68,000	84,000	63,700	3,026,723	2,971,529	55,194
October	105,800	104,800	1,000	76,500	29,300	23,500	29,400	28,500	24,400	1,178,809	1,168,229	10,580
November	89,200	88,400	800	64,600	24,600	17,700	23,000	27,800	20,700	993,986	985,891	8,095
December <sup>7</sup>	76,200	73,500	2,700	54,700	21,500	14,300	15,600	27,700	18,600	853,928	817,409	36,519
1956: First quarter										2,737,667	2,697,780	39,887
January <sup>7</sup>	74,000	73,000	1,000	53,400	20,600	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	806,152	795,700	10,452
February <sup>7</sup>	78,000	76,800	1,200	55,900	22,100	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	858,955	844,800	14,155
March <sup>7</sup>	96,000	94,400	1,600	68,800	27,200	(8)	(8)	(8)	(8)	1,072,560	1,057,280	15,280

<sup>1</sup> The data shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing, if permanent.

These estimates are based on (1) monthly building-permit reports (adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction), (2) continuous field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places, and (3) reports of public construction contract awards.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with January 1954 data, the estimating techniques for the privately owned segment of the housing starts series were revised to 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) a newly designed sample of counties that permits more efficient operations and a greater degree of accuracy than previously. The new series is continuous with statistics for earlier dates except that the urban and rural-nonfarm distribution shown previously is replaced by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan and regional estimates. Data on type of structure (1-family versus rental-type structures) are continued from the old to the new series, and are available on request.

<sup>3</sup> 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 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.

<sup>4</sup> Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for periods before January 1954 are available upon request. Annual metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location data not available before 1950; monthly figures not available before 1953; regional data not available before January 1954.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>7</sup> Revised.

<sup>8</sup> Less than 50 units.

<sup>9</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>10</sup> Not yet available.







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