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# Monthly Labor Review

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7

**Recent Trends in Soviet Labor Policy**

**Automation and Workers' Health**

**Characteristics of Major Union Contracts**

**Wage Dispersion in Manufacturing Industries**

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

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# Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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# The Labor Month in Review

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FEDERAL MEDIATORS early in July were holding "exploratory" meetings with representatives of the steel industry and the United Steelworkers in an attempt to revive contract negotiations that had ended in a nationwide steel strike on July 1. Mounting strike idleness—over half a million workers in steel plants and tens of thousands more in allied industries and freight-carrying operations—and a temporary Government freeze on critical steel items, were early economic effects of the walkout.

The steel companies had offered the union a 5-year, no-strike, contract package (reopenable only in the event of a national emergency) providing benefits estimated at 65 cents an hour over the contract period, including 17½ cents effective in the first year of the contract. Besides a 7.3-cent average hourly wage increase in each contract year, plus 6 cents in the first year for workers in the lowest labor grade and insurance program changes, the offer provided for a 52-week supplemental layoff pay plan and several deferred benefits including, for the first time on continuous processes, premium pay for Sunday work. Figuring the total package to be worth only 45 cents an hour (5 cents in actual take-home pay in the first year), the union rejected the proposal. With a strike deadline looming, steel industry negotiators offered a 4-year, 4-month contract term, with benefits reduced proportionately, but the revision was also unacceptable to the union.

THE STRIKE eclipsed noteworthy collective bargaining developments elsewhere. In the trucking industry, and on the Hawaiian waterfront, scene of frequent labor turmoil, long-term labor relations stability was also a key contract bargaining goal. Four Teamster locals and the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. signed a 7-year, no-strike agreement covering 1,500 drivers and plant workers in New York City. A 5-year contract between the Long-

shoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Ind.) and Hawaiian stevedoring firms assured 2,000 dockworkers of their long-sought wage parity with the mainland's West Coast by 1959.

On the mainland, several maritime settlements were reached. The Marine Engineers negotiated a 6-percent increase in wages and overtime rates, and inequity adjustments averaging 1 percent, under agreements with Atlantic and Gulf Coast operators of tankers and dry-cargo and passenger vessels. Ship radio officers accepted the same settlement from dry-cargo and passenger-ship companies on the same coasts, as did the Masters, Mates and Pilots and East and Gulf Coast tanker operators and Pacific Coast dry-cargo and passenger shipowners. Also on the West Coast, Boeing Airplane Co. and the Machinists reached a 2-year settlement providing increased wages and fringe improvements.

With the Phelps Dodge Corp. as front-runner, the Nation's major nonferrous metals companies signed 3-year contracts with the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers (Ind.). The new pacts call for improved fringe benefits, wage boosts of about 10 cents an hour this year, and increases averaging about 7 cents in 1957, and 1958, the first deferred wage benefits negotiated by the parties. Eleven nonoperating railroad unions representing about three-quarters of a million employees submitted individual proposals to major carriers for a 25-cent hourly wage increase, effective August 1. In a surprise countermove, several carriers announced that they would seek a 6½-cent wage cut. Invoking a State law banning public utility strikes, Missouri's attorney-general filed suit for an injunction and fines totaling \$35,000 against the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, on strike at St. Louis' Laclede Gas Co. since July 1, after it refused to order its members to return to work under a plant seizure order. At the Kansas City Power and Light Co., strikers returned to work following seizure of that firm under the same law.

AMONG trade union organizations there was a growing movement toward amalgamation to achieve mutual goals. The Barbers and Beauty Culturists (formerly CIO) voted to reaffiliate with its former AFL counterpart, marking the first completed consolidation of former rival unions. The long-pending merger of the Packinghouse

Workers and the Meat Cutters neared consummation with the approval of unity by separate conventions of both unions. Earlier, the Meat Cutters' convention had approved integration with the Fur and Leather Workers (Ind.), which had purged itself of Communist influences. Also, a tentative organizational and jurisdictional pact reached between the Teamsters and the Retail Clerks, made possible a tandem arrangement with the Meat Cutters, which has similar agreements with the other two unions.

A refinement in merger techniques was the "partial merger" with the Furniture Workers approved by the Upholsterers. A confederation of the two unions is contemplated with a joint board to direct common organizing, research, and other activities, but the unions' independence will be preserved pending final action on unity.

Amalgamation of the Metal Engravers (about 300 die makers) with the 800,000-member Machinists, was approved by the AFL-CIO, but the Laundry Workers' request for permission to merge with the Cleaning and Dye House Workers was postponed by the federation because of insufficient notice. Leaders of the latter union are expected to appear before the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee in connection with their prominent mention in hearings of a Senate labor subcommittee which investigated abuses of employee welfare and pension funds. (The Ethical Practices committee will have vastly expanded authority to look into corruption and racketeering in affiliated unions as a result of an Executive Council resolution adopted at its June meeting.)

The number of State labor mergers reached 13, the latest additions being Wyoming, Oregon, Iowa, and South Dakota. Accelerated mergers at the State level were likely after AFL-CIO President George Meany prevailed on the federation's Building Trades Department to withdraw its policy of opposing merger of State and local central labor bodies until jurisdictional conflicts with industrial unions are resolved. At the same time, Mr. Meany appointed a special subcommittee composed of Executive Council members to seek a general policy on the work jurisdiction of building trades and industrial unions.

ORGANIZED LABOR received significant support in its drive to repeal right-to-work laws—currently

in effect in 17 States and under consideration in more than a dozen others. Louisiana repealed its law, the first southern State to take such action. Maine, New Hampshire, and Delaware had previously voted repeal of similar statutes. After discussion and study spanning several years, the National Council of the Churches of Christ, top coordinating body for 35 million Protestant church members in the United States, issued a formal disapproval of right-to-work laws. It concluded that the union-shop issue should be resolved through the collective-bargaining process.

ECONOMIC DISTRESS in countries within the Soviet bloc led to an explosion which brought smoldering political and national discontent into the open in Poland. In the city of Poznan, the Communist regime violently suppressed a strike which had mushroomed into a general insurrection dramatizing workers' despair over living conditions and totalitarian domination. A 24-hour general strike by Algerian Nationalists marked the 126th anniversary of the French conquest of Algiers. Algerian factory workers in Paris and Lille, France, joined in the common cause of Algerian independence by walking off the jobs.

Free labor won a victory at the Geneva meeting of the 39th General Conference of the International Labor Organization. On the momentous issue of forced labor, employer, labor, and government delegates unanimously voted to approve the principles of a new convention (international agreement) which would outlaw "forced or compulsory labor, concentration camps, or the deportation of national minorities" for any of several specified objectives, including political coercion, economic development, and labor discipline. Soviet representatives voted with other delegates to place the question of forced labor on the ILO agenda next year for final discussion but will continue their efforts to stretch the meaning of "forced labor" to include such conditions as discriminatory practices, "exploitation of indebtedness," and "anti-worker and anti-trade union laws." Other conference accomplishments included adoption of recommendations to promote vocational training in agriculture and welfare facilities for workers, and resolutions on automation, reduced working hours, and abolition of wage discrimination based on sex.

# Recent Trends in Soviet Labor Policy

*"You cannot get this kind of [skilled] work out of human beings by the brutal methods that are effective . . . for making a galley slave row or a plantation slave hoe. Skilled work cannot be exacted by force; it has to be coaxed out of people by inducements."*

—Arnold J. Toynbee

JERZY G. GLIKSMAN\*

THE downgrading of Stalin and the new Soviet tactics in foreign affairs have overshadowed less spectacular but important changes on the Soviet internal scene. Of these, the reforms in labor law are among the most significant. Indeed, an analysis of recent developments in Soviet labor policies which culminated in the decree of April 25, 1956, moderating labor discipline regulations<sup>1</sup> may serve to reveal the scope and significance of the changes.

It is obvious that Soviet labor policies are geared primarily to the basic problem of the Soviet economy—the level of labor productivity. The major speeches delivered at the recent 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (February 1956) indicate clearly that the problem of obtaining higher labor productivity is a source of unceasing concern to the Soviet rulers. There is good cause for alarm. Soviet statistics show that the rate of increase in labor productivity has been declining;<sup>2</sup> in fact, the industrial production goals of the Fifth Five-Year Plan, which ended in 1955, were reached only because the industrial labor force was enlarged beyond planned figures. Despite the recent reduction in the Armed Forces, an increase in manpower at the previous rate cannot be expected in the current Sixth Five-Year Plan (1956–60) primarily because of the low birthrate during World War II, the slowdown in rural recruitment of labor which was accelerated by the urgency of agricultural production programs, and the planned longer schooling of youth. Thus, if the contemplated introduction of a 40-hour workweek is to become a reality

without causing a decrease in production, it is imperative that workers' efforts be increased in addition to anticipated gains arising from technological progress.

It is only in the context of such industrial goals that the recent decree can be understood properly. For the Soviet effort to increase labor productivity has been a continuous process of trial and error, in which the components of incentives, indoctrination, and coercion have been differently emphasized at various periods. Although no single method or device has proved sufficient, material incentives have been stressed principally. Ideological and social incentives, prestige symbols, the manipulation of "socialist emulation" drives, campaigns to humiliate "slackers," have also played a considerable role. All these methods or devices have been bolstered by the enforcement of so-called work norms; by administrative controls exercised by the Government, the Party, and trade unions; and by the labor-discipline laws.<sup>3</sup>

From the beginning of the accelerated industrialization in the late 1920's until the late 1940's, Soviet labor legislation continuously increased the degree of compulsion and pressure on the working class. Despite some evasions of these laws, on the whole they were rigidly enforced. Since 1950–51, the situation has been changing. The authori-

\*Staff member, Social Science Division, The Rand Corp.

<sup>1</sup> *Vedomosti Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR* [Law Gazette of the Supreme Soviet, USSR] (hereafter cited as *Vedomosti*), 1956, No. 10. The full title of the decree is: "On Abolishing Court Liability of Wage Earners and Salaried Workers for Leaving Employ of Enterprises and Institutions Without Permission and for Absence from Work Without Valid Reason."

<sup>2</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, May 1956 (p. 556).

<sup>3</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, August 1955 (p. 900).

ties apparently recognized that some of the most repressive features of the labor laws had become superfluous and perhaps even harmful for the purpose of increasing productivity. First, they relaxed enforcement of the labor-discipline laws, imposing court penalties for violations of these laws on a selective basis; and, finally, by the decree of April 25, 1956, they abolished court penalties entirely. With this decree, the Soviet authorities have openly expressed their awareness that the quality and quantity of a worker's output depend on much more than his training, skill, and physical exertion; they depend, in the last analysis on his willingness to work cooperatively.

The present article attempts to analyze these recent developments in labor law, which culminated in the decree of April 1956. Although not enough time has elapsed to permit evaluation of the enforcement of this decree, a brief historical review of these changes provides a background for a discussion of some of the reasons for its promulgation and some of the possible effects.

### Labor-Discipline Laws

Although the Soviet Labor Code of 1922 is still theoretically in force, a number of subsequent laws have altered its original liberal and progressive features which were an outgrowth of the spirit of the early years following the 1917 Revolution. In order to combat labor turnover and absenteeism, various restraining measures were successively applied by the Soviet authorities.<sup>4</sup> This process was climaxed by a series of decrees promulgated between 1938 and 1940, the most important of which were probably the decrees of the Council of People's Commissars dated December 20, 1938,<sup>5</sup> and of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics dated June 26, 1940.<sup>6</sup>

The 1938 decree introduced the "labor book"—a detailed document containing a worker's personal data, a record of all the worker's job changes, and the reasons for such changes. This document, together with the internal passport, must be presented by the worker before he can be hired, and it is kept by management as long as the worker is employed at the same place. New entrants into the labor force must present either a certificate from the administrator of the house in which they live or from their village Soviet, showing their

present status (e. g., collective farm member and student). Within 5 days, the employer is obliged to give the worker his first labor book.

Under the 1940 decree, a worker was forbidden to leave his job or to accept another without prior permission of the management. Such permission could be granted only in a few instances specified by law. An employee who allegedly had left his job without permission could be brought to trial by a people's court and was subject to a sentence of from 2 to 4 months' imprisonment. Managers who failed to submit the names of persons guilty of unauthorized departure, or who gave work to such "fugitives," were themselves liable to prosecution.

Another section of this decree rendered those guilty of *progul*—unexcused absence from work—liable to court action and to punishment by "corrective labor at their place of work," with reduction of not more than 25 percent of their wages, for a period not to exceed 6 months. This section was bolstered by a provision of the Standard Rules (*Tipovye pravila*) for the Internal Organization of Labor, under which an employee's late arrival at work, or late return from lunch, or early departure was considered a *progul*, if more than 20 minutes of worktime was lost for each infraction.<sup>7</sup> Such offenses, which resulted in a loss of less than 20 minutes worktime for each, were deemed a *progul* if they occurred 3 times in the course of a month or 4 times in the course of 2 months.

A counterpart of the restrictions on labor mobility was other legislation giving management and government the right in certain cases to transfer a worker without his consent. Thus, a worker could be transferred within the same enterprise to related work:<sup>8</sup> if production required it, a

<sup>4</sup> This development is analyzed in the following works: Solomon Schwarz, *Labor in the Soviet Union*, New York, 1952, Frederick A. Praeger, Inc. (p. 95 ff.); Vladimir Gsovski, *Elements of Soviet Labor Law*, *Monthly Labor Review*, March (p. 257) and April (p. 385) 1951; G. C. Guins, *Soviet Law and Soviet Society*, The Hague, N. V. Martinus Nijhoff, 1954 (pp. 150-181); W. W. Kulski, *The Soviet Regime*, Syracuse, N. Y., Syracuse University Press, 1954 (pp. 333-404).

<sup>5</sup> *Izvestia*, December 21, 1938, as quoted in *Osnovnye zakonodatel'nye akty o trude rabochikh i sluzhashchikh* [Basic Legislative Measures Concerning Labor] (hereafter cited as *Osnovnye akty*), Moscow, 1955. See also, A. M. Kaftanovskaia and V. I. Nikitinskii, *Trudovye knizhki rabochikh i sluzhashchikh* [Labor Books of Wage Earners and Salaried Workers], Moscow, 1954.

<sup>6</sup> *Vedomosti*, 1940, No. 20.

<sup>7</sup> *Sobranie postanovlenii i raspriazhenii pravitelstva SSSR* [Collection of Decisions and Decrees of the Government of the USSR] (hereafter cited as *Sobranie postanovlenii*), 1941, No. 4, text 63, cited in *Spravochnik profsoiuznogo rabotnika* [Handbook of the Trade Union Official] (hereafter cited as *Spravochnik*), Moscow, 1953 (pp. 105-109).

<sup>8</sup> N. G. Aleksandrov and A. E. Pasherstnik, *Sovetskoe trudovoe pravo* [Soviet Labor Law], Moscow, 1952 (p. 155).



worker might be transferred to another enterprise in the same locality for a period not to exceed 1 month, and in the case of work interruptions, for their duration;<sup>9</sup> for violation of the labor-discipline regulations, a worker might be transferred to a lower paid job for a period generally not over 3 months,<sup>10</sup> and if a worker was considered physically unable to do his job, he was subject to transfer to more suitable employment.<sup>11</sup> These rules concerning transfers remain in effect today.

A decree of October 19, 1940,<sup>12</sup> providing for planned allocation and compulsory transfers of skilled manpower from one locality to another at the discretion of high authorities, was abolished, however, by Article 8 of the decree of April 25, 1956.

A series of decrees were promulgated in October 1940, to extend the Government's control of labor force recruiting. These remain basically in force today. Among them, a decree of October 2, 1940, established an elaborate network of trade, railroad, and factory schools to provide vocational training for boys up to 19 years of age and girls up to 18 years.<sup>13</sup> The decree also authorizes conscription in the event that there are too few volunteers. During their training, students are not allowed to leave either the school or their work without permission. It was further decreed on December 28, 1940, that those who do leave can be sentenced by court action to detention in a penal labor colony for a period not exceeding 1

year.<sup>14</sup> Graduates of these vocational schools are obliged to work wherever directed by the authorities for 4 consecutive years at the established job rate.<sup>15</sup>

Specialists graduating from universities and schools of higher education (*vuzy*) and from vocational secondary schools (*tekhnikumy*) are treated similarly to workers graduating from the trade, railroad, and factory schools. They are obliged to work at places and at tasks assigned to them by the authorities, but only for 3 years.<sup>16</sup>

It is interesting to note the sophistry of Soviet jurists who argue that no compulsion is involved in these regulations because the orders directing the graduates to work are based on their prior consent. This consent, the jurists argue, is given tacitly by all students on entering the educational institution by the mere fact of registration; thus, a Soviet student should know what is expected of him after graduation.<sup>17</sup>

### Labor Discipline Enforcement Before 1956

Before the publication of the decree of April 25, 1956, Western experts speculated whether the restrictive stipulations of the decree of June 26, 1940, had been revoked after the war. For while all the compendia of Soviet labor law up to 1955 have reprinted the legislation restricting freedom of employment, since 1951 they have omitted the penal stipulation.<sup>18</sup> All substantive evidence indicated, however, that they were not revoked; that they were only partially amended, as if in preparation for the more radical changes of the 1956 decree.

Evidence from Soviet sources indicates that court penalties for violations of labor discipline were still imposed until the new decree was promulgated. For instance, in 1954, the jurist, E. A. Panova, explicitly mentioned voluntary abandonment of work and *progul* among the offenses with which the courts had to deal.<sup>19</sup> Similar references to court jurisdiction over labor violations were made in a report published in *Izvestia* in 1954,<sup>20</sup> as well as in an article by the Soviet Minister of Justice, K. Gorshenin, in the January 1955 issue of *Kommunist*,<sup>21</sup> the journal of Communist Party theory. The decree of April 1956 made the point completely clear by stipulating that persons sentenced under the 1940 law are to be freed and all cases pending in court are to be dropped (Arts. 2 and 3).

<sup>9</sup> See Article 37 (1), par. 1, of the Labor Code. See also par. 5 of the decree of June 3, 1931, *Sobranie zakonov i rasporiazhenii pravitel' stva SSSR* [Collection of Laws and Decrees of the Government of the USSR] (hereafter cited as *Sobranie zakonov*), 1931, No. 35, Art. 257. Both cited in *Osnovnye akty* (pp. 24-25).

<sup>10</sup> *Sobranie postanovlenii*, 1941, No. 4, text 63 (rule 20); also Aleksandrov and Pasherstnik, op. cit. (p. 154).

<sup>11</sup> *Osnovnye akty* (p. 19).

<sup>12</sup> *Vedomosti*, 1940, No. 42.

<sup>13</sup> *Vedomosti*, 1940, No. 37, cited by M. S. Rozofarov (ed.), in *Trudovye rezervy SSSR* [The Labor Reserves of the USSR], Moscow, 1950 (p. 3).

<sup>14</sup> *Vedomosti*, No. 1, 1941, cited by M. S. Rozofarov (ed.), *ibid.* (p. 82).

<sup>15</sup> *Vedomosti*, No. 37, October 9, 1940.

<sup>16</sup> *Sobranie zakonov*, 1930, No. 47, Article 488; Aleksandrov and Pasherstnik, op. cit. (pp. 147-149).

<sup>17</sup> G. K. Moskalenko, *Stalinskaiia konstitutsiia i osnovy zakonodatel' stva o trude* [The Stalin Constitution and Fundamental Legislation Concerning Labor], Moscow, 1947 (p. 7), quoted with approval by A. E. Pasherstnik, *Pravo na trud* [The Right to Work], Moscow, 1951 (p. 176, footnote).

<sup>18</sup> For example, see *Spravochnik and Osnovnye akty*; and N. G. Aleksandrov, *Sovetskoe trudovoe pravo* [Soviet Labor Law], Moscow, 1954.

<sup>19</sup> E. A. Panova, *The Importance of Soviet Law in Developing a Communist Attitude to Work*. (*In Sovetskoe gosudarstvo i pravo* [Soviet State and Law], 1954, No. 7, pp. 51-53.)

<sup>20</sup> *Acquaint Masses of Working People with Knowledge of the Law*, September 16, 1954.

<sup>21</sup> K. Gorshenin, *The Soviet Court and Its Role in Strengthening Socialist Law*. (*In Kommunist*, January 1955, No. 2, p. 70.)

On the other hand, while the courts thus retained jurisdiction in enforcing labor discipline, the method of applying court penalties changed. First, not everyone accused of progul was brought to court, but only those who were considered recidivists, i. e., "incurable" or "malicious" violators. Second, the penalties imposed were less severe than those envisaged in the restrictive decree of June 1940. Third, the managers were apparently given some discretion in their choice of sanctions. The selective imposition of court penalties for progul was implicitly confirmed by Minister of Justice Gorshenin,<sup>22</sup> by several press reports, as well as in a pamphlet devoted to problems of labor discipline by the Soviet labor expert, A. Liapin.<sup>23</sup>

Several reports in the Soviet press offered direct evidence that the penalties provided by the decree of June 26, 1940, had been relaxed. Whereas this decree prescribed imprisonment as the only penalty for leaving one's job without permission, the courts imposed more lenient sentences—e. g., 4 months' compulsory labor (at the place of work),<sup>24</sup> or even a monetary fine.<sup>25</sup>

Penalties for progul also became less severe. Whereas the decree of June 26, 1940, prescribed a maximum penalty of 6 months of "compulsory labor at the place of work," with a 25-percent reduction in pay, the Soviet press often reported that workers were simply dismissed for this offense.<sup>26</sup> As if in anticipation of the decree of April 25, 1956, N. G. Aleksandrov wrote in the February 1956 issue of the new monthly *Sotsialisticheskii trud* (Socialist Labor) that the following "juridical" measures were used against those guilty of progul: admonition, reprimand, temporary transfer to a less remunerative job, temporary deprivation of bonuses for seniority, and dismissal.<sup>27</sup>

The Soviet press reports also indicated that the managers themselves could dismiss those guilty of violating labor discipline, but that the more severe penalties had to be imposed by the people's court. The new responsibilities given the managers have created new difficulties for them. They were scolded in the press for unjustified dismissals as well as for not using their best judgment in deciding whether they should transmit a case to the court.

For example, an article in *Trud* (August 10, 1952) reproached a plant manager for having

merely reprimanded one of his foremen for having gone to a bar during working hours. The article pointed out that this man had been reprimanded before—all to no avail—and the manager was accordingly scolded for having forgotten that "incurable violators" of labor discipline can and must be held criminally responsible. Another article in *Trud*<sup>28</sup> reported the case of two young workers accused of progul, who had been sent to court because their record showed previous absences without adequate excuse. In this case, their chief was reprimanded for not having tried by educational means to correct his workers' attitude. In another instance, a cartoon in the satirical magazine *Krokodil* (July 20, 1954) showed a woman employee standing with bowed head before the desk of a director, who says to her: "You have been reprimanded six times already; if you are late again, it will be the seventh time . . ." The legend under the cartoon reads "A Severe Boss."

Until recently there was no indication of the legal basis for distinctions among different categories of violators, for introduction of new leniency of penalties compared with those prescribed by the 1940 legislation, and for discretion given to managers in the implementation of penalties. But in articles in two Soviet Central Asian newspapers in 1955, reference was made for the first time to a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR dated July 14, 1951, which clearly dealt with the enforcement of labor discipline.<sup>29</sup> This decree has never been officially published, and its exact provisions are still unknown. It is only because the new decree of April 15, 1956, explicitly revokes it, that we have learned its title: "On Substituting Disciplinary Measures and Public Influence in Place of Court

<sup>22</sup> Gorshenin, *ibid.*

<sup>23</sup> O sotsialisticheskoi organizatsii i distsipline truda [On the Socialist Organization and Discipline of Labor], Moscow, 1953 (pp. 17-23).

<sup>24</sup> *Pravda Vostoka* [Truth of the East], February 12, 1953.

<sup>25</sup> P. Stepanova, Judicial Error. (*In Izvestia*, August 21, 1955.)

<sup>26</sup> See, for example, P. Semenov, With the Connivance of the Trade Union Central Committee (*in Trud*, October 14, 1955); I. Vetrov, Concerning Defense of Citizens' Labor Rights (*in Izvestia*, September 1, 1955); Girish Chandra, Our Visit to a Soviet People's Court (*in the Soviet English language magazine, News*, February 1, 1955, No. 3, p. 20). V. Grygoren reports that 339 workers were fired for progul by the Construction Trusts of one Belorussian Ministry. See Socialist Labor Discipline (*in Kommunist Belarusi*, July 1955, No. 7, p. 66).

<sup>27</sup> No. 2 (p. 43), published by the State Committee for the Problems of Labor and Wages.

<sup>28</sup> Yu. Kornilov, Listening to the Verdict, February 21, 1954.

<sup>29</sup> N. Yatskovskii, To Maintain Firmly Socialist Legality. (*In Pravda Vostoka*, June 22, 1955); M. Arshinchikov, To Maintain Labor Discipline. (*In Kommunist Tadhikistana*, November 11, 1955.)

Liability of Wage Earners and Salaried Workers for Absence from Work [progul] Except in Cases of Repeated and Prolonged Absence." <sup>30</sup> Thus, it is apparent that the 1951 decree had amended the decree of June 26, 1940, but in the direction of more lenient penalties for progul only. The juridical basis for the modified application of penalties for those who quit jobs voluntarily, previous to the decree of April 1956, is still unknown.

There are two possible reasons why the Soviet authorities did not publish the decree of 1951. First, the Soviet leaders may have feared that a publicized modification of the labor discipline laws would adversely affect the system of control over labor, and they may have hoped that the effects could be avoided if changes were introduced gradually and inconspicuously. Second, the Soviet authorities probably considered the milder forms of enforcing labor discipline as an experiment, and hesitated to embody them in published decrees which might be awkward to revoke.

### Background of the Changes in Enforcement <sup>31</sup>

There is no single answer to explain why the most restrictive stipulations of the labor laws have been modified at this time. Soviet sources have implied in recent years that drastic penal sanctions to enforce the labor-discipline laws were no longer necessary because of the end of war conditions.<sup>32</sup> Other Soviet writers have asserted that changes in the social order, coupled with the increased influence of Communist ideology, have created a better disciplined working force. The preamble to the decree of April 25, 1956, states the reasons for the modifications in the labor-discipline rules as follows:

Labor discipline at enterprises and institutions has been strengthened as a result of the growth in the working people's consciousness and the rise in their living standard and cultural level . . .

Analysis shows, however, that these contentions must be seriously qualified. While it is true that the most repressive laws were put into effect on

the eve of World War II, the process of limiting the workers' freedom was begun in the late 1920's during the First Five-Year Plan and was accelerated in the atmosphere of terror created by the purges of the 1930's. Furthermore, while the statement about the rise in material well-being is correct to a certain extent, the improved self-discipline of the workers is due very little to their "growing consciousness." With respect to the rise in cultural standards, it stems largely from changes in the composition and character of the working class.

*Social and Cultural Changes.* These changes in the character of the Soviet working class are due to progress in its cultural and technical level and to the fact that the recent additions to the industrial labor force are vastly different from those who were drawn into industry before and immediately after World War II. The forced economic expansion upon which Soviet planners embarked with the Five-Year Plans was made possible only by an immense transfer of manpower from agricultural to industrial occupations.<sup>33</sup> Soviet authorities, facing the problem of adapting great masses of peasants to the discipline of factory life, believed that harsh and relentless measures of coercion were necessary.

But, since the late 1930's (with the exception of the immediate postwar period), the influx of peasants into the cities has declined. By the late 1940's and early 1950's, the process of assimilation of the new arrivals was well advanced; the recruits who still arrived from the country entered into a functioning industrial system run by a hard core of experienced urban workers; a large proportion of the new workers were the children of workers who had already been driven through the schools of factory routine.

The urbanization of the labor force at a higher cultural and educational level than previously and the consequent transformation of the Soviet working class into a modern proletariat, may have given the Soviet authorities the impulse to revise their policy and to shift the emphasis in the direction of less constraint and more persuasion. They undoubtedly felt that the degree of coercion exercised earlier was no longer required. Indeed, they may have feared that the new generation of workers would be less amenable to continued rigorous discipline than previous generations had been,

<sup>30</sup> *Vedomosti*, 1956, No. 10. See Article 8, par. (g).

<sup>31</sup> This section is limited to an analysis of internal reasons for the changes in Soviet labor policies. It does not discuss the probable effects on these policies of increased Soviet sensitivity to Western public opinion.

<sup>32</sup> For example, see A. Grigor'ev, *Labor Discipline in a Socialist Society*. (*In Kommunist*, September 1954, No. 13, p. 35.)

<sup>33</sup> About 25 million people moved from rural to urban areas during the period 1926-39. See Warren W. Eason, *Population and Labor Force*. (*In Soviet Economic Growth* [A. Bergson, ed.], New York, 1953, p. 114.)

and that excessive pressure would be self-defeating and might even endanger all forms of social control.

*Technological Advances.* Perhaps a more important key to the recent moderation in labor discipline can be found in the technological gains which have radically transformed Soviet industry during the past three decades, and which have been reflected in the changing methods used to improve labor efficiency—Udarnichestvo, Stakhanovism, and Novatorstvo.

Udarnichestvo, or shock work, was dominant during the period of the First Five-Year Plan (1928–33). At that time, the technical equipment of Soviet industry was still primitive, and the efficiency of the workers was at an extremely low level; thus, much could be achieved by speeding up production through sheer intensification of mass labor. By the mid-1930's, Soviet industry was receiving increasing amounts of modern machinery, and it became supremely important to ensure the most productive use of this machinery. Soviet economists realized that the production increases which could be achieved by merely intensifying the physical efforts of the workers had reached the point of diminishing returns.

In 1935, Stakhanovism was introduced, and it remained for almost two decades the chief Soviet method for improving labor efficiency. Under the Stakhanovite system, the individual worker was encouraged to exceed the work norm by using both his physical strength and his special skill. The new system quickly became one of the most loathed features of the regime. The mass of workers resented Stakhanovism for what it was—an intolerable speed-up. Yet, in the campaign for increased production, Stakhanovism was a step forward because it focused the attention of the workers on the importance of mastering technique and on improving work processes.

Soviet industry entered into a period of rapid technological progress after the reconstruction following World War II. More modern machinery and equipment were installed and automation was extended to many branches of production. It became clear that the progress made possible through improved technology, combined with better organization of the production process, was almost unlimited.<sup>34</sup> As a result, Stakhanovism underwent modifications, with the emphasis shift-

ing more and more from physical effort, individual pacemaking, and recordbreaking to the search for new working processes leading to technical progress and the mastering and widespread application of these processes. This kind of initiative became the first duty of the "leading workers," who were given the new name Novatory (The Innovators). For a year or two, the term Novatorstvo (Innovation) coexisted with Stakhanovism (which in this transitional period was often called "mass Stakhanovism") and then replaced it almost entirely. Since 1953, there have been practically no references to Stakhanovism in Soviet sources.<sup>35</sup>

The recent modifications in the enforcement of labor discipline thus seem to be the direct result of the changes in industrial technology. When it became obvious that crude compulsion could not force the workers to use their abilities and intelligence to the fullest, encourage them to show initiative in improving technological processes, or even to cooperate, administrative pressure and repressive measures became less useful. Under the new technological conditions, they had to be applied with moderation—even at the price of a certain loss of working time or an undesirable degree of labor mobility.

*Legislative Trends.* The relaxation in enforcing penalties for certain breaches of labor discipline also relates to the general trend in recent Soviet legislation toward reduced penalties for minor infractions of the law. The Amnesty Decree of March 27, 1953, professed the Government's intention to reexamine Soviet criminal laws with a view to substituting administrative and disciplinary measures for criminal responsibility in certain offenses of a minor nature (Art. 8).<sup>36</sup>

The Minister of Justice of the USSR, K. Gorshenin, stated in 1955 that "Principles of Labor Legislation," together with major codifications of criminal and civil law, would be issued "in the not too distant future." He indicated that the new legislation would, on the one hand,

<sup>34</sup> Soviet economists showed a realization of these facts as early as 1940. See, for example, O. A. Ermanski, *Stakhanovskoe dvizhenie i stakhanovskie metody* [The Stakhanovite Movement and the Stakhanovite Methods], Moscow, 1940 (pp. 299 ff.).

<sup>35</sup> The appeal to the sporting instincts of rivalry in the form of so-called socialist emulation, has remained, however, in full force.

<sup>36</sup> Pravda, March 28, 1953.

intensify the struggle against crimes that are dangerous to society (treason, espionage, murder, theft, etc.), and, on the other hand, either reduce the penalties for unimportant economic infractions or malfeasances on the job, or replace them with administrative measures and the pressure of public opinion.<sup>37</sup>

The Minister's statement does not, however, indicate that a full-fledged new labor code is imminent. Similarly, while Marshal K. E. Voroshilov announced to the 20th Party Congress in February 1956 that the protracted work on the new criminal code and the criminal procedure code had already been completed, he was more reticent in respect to labor legislation, saying merely that the question of revising it and putting it into order "should be raised."<sup>38</sup>

### The Present Situation

Despite the fact that the role of penal sanctions in the enforcement of the labor discipline laws has been reduced, the Soviet worker has not gained full freedom of employment. At first glance, the new decree seems to permit the workers great mobility. Article 5 permits workers to quit their jobs if they give 2 weeks' notice. But with certain exceptions such a worker must forfeit his seniority credits which would have entitled him to receive certain money benefits. Article 1 abolishes court penalties for *progul*. On the other hand, the decree lists the following penalties for *progul* which are to be imposed by management:

1. Disciplinary measures in accordance with rules for the internal organization of labor.<sup>39</sup> These include admonitions and reprimands as well as the right of management to transfer the worker to other lower paid work for a period up to 3 months, or to demote.

2. Deprivation of various money bonuses for seniority (*za vyslugu let*) for a period up to 3 months or, in the case of a lump-sum bonus for seniority, a cut of up to 25 percent.

3. Dismissal, with the reasons to be indicated in the worker's labor book, and with forfeiture of the worker's seniority (*stazh nepreryvnoi raboty*) which affects the amount of social security benefits relating to temporary incapacity to work.

<sup>37</sup> Gorshenin, *op. cit.* (pp. 63-64).

<sup>38</sup> *Pravda*, February 21, 1956.

<sup>39</sup> See *Sobranie postanovlenii*.

<sup>40</sup> As mentioned earlier, however, employment of vocational school graduates is directed for a 4-year period.

In lieu of applying these measures, management has the option of submitting cases of *progul* to a court of coworkers in the plant (*comrades' court*).

In addition, the Soviet authorities still have at their disposal a whole array of measures by which they can maintain their control over labor and check labor mobility and absenteeism. It is true that, in principle, employment is now terminable by the employee<sup>40</sup>—a return to the pre-1940 situation. But even before the decree of June 26, 1940, "floating" from job to job was considered condemnable, and great pressure has been exerted by the Party, the trade unions, and management to prevent it.

Control over the labor force will still be aided by the labor book, which will now revert to the role it played before the promulgation of the decree of June 26, 1940. When the labor book was first introduced, its purpose was thus explained by an editorial in *Izvestia* on December 22, 1938:

The labor book brings order into the control of the labor force and becomes a powerful lever for the reinforcement of discipline and the liquidation of mobility in manpower. . . . Thus, we shall be able to distinguish immediately the man who goes about from one factory to another disorganizing production, from the honest worker.

The fact that the labor book gives a prospective employer (as well as Government authorities) the full record of the worker's job transfers as well as the reasons for such transfers undoubtedly restrains the individual worker, who does not want to be branded a "disorganizer of production," from changing jobs.

The 1956 decree, furthermore, explicitly violates the principle of Article 10 of the 1938 decree introducing the labor books. Whereas this article clearly stipulates that penalties for violations of labor discipline are not to be recorded in the labor book, one of the penalties for *progul*, according to Article 7 of the decree of April 25, 1956, is "dismissal from work with an indication in the labor book that the worker had been dismissed for unexcused *progul*."

In addition to all the control devices discussed above, the manipulation of social insurance benefits and the organization of moral suasion are potent weapons in the hands of the regime.

Soviet social insurance laws contain provisions which are intended to aid the enforcement of labor

discipline, particularly by preventing unauthorized labor mobility. This intention is frankly stated in Soviet studies of the social insurance system,<sup>41</sup> as well as in Government, Party, and trade union resolutions.

The Soviet Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, and the All-Union Central Council of the Trade Unions, in a joint decision of December 28, 1938 (reemphasized in recent Soviet writings), pointed out that it was necessary to introduce changes in the social insurance rules "so that in the future equal consideration for conscientious workers and for idlers and floaters would not be permitted; so that only honestly working wage earners and salaried employees would be encouraged, but not those who undermine labor discipline and lightly run from one place of work to another."<sup>42</sup>

The benefits for permanent disability, when it is caused by illness or by an accident not connected with the person's employment, are contingent not only upon a cumulative work record of a certain number of years (2 to 15 years, varying according to the age, sex, and occupation of the disabled), but also upon the number of years of uninterrupted employment at the same enterprise. Up to now, workers who have had a record of between 3 to 15 years of uninterrupted employment at the same job were eligible for an increase of between 10 and 25 percent<sup>43</sup> in their pension payments. A proposed law concerning state pensions, submitted by the Council of Ministers to the Supreme Soviet for ratification and scheduled to go into effect on October 1, 1956, introduces a change in these provisions. It provides a pension supplement of 10 percent to disabled pensioners who have a record of 10 to 15 years' service on the same job, and a supplement of 15 percent to those who have a record of over 15 years.<sup>44</sup>

Similar provisions regulate benefits payable to dependents upon death of the worker. In respect to old age, Article 8 of the proposed law provides for a bonus equal to 10 percent of the pension to workers with a record of continuous service on the same job for over 15 years.

For the past two decades, the rules regulating compensation for illness and temporary disability have been based on the principle that the benefits should encourage the worker to remain at the same job and that benefit rates should depend

upon the length of continuous employment at that job. In the 1920's, all wage and salary earners were entitled, in principle at least, to sick benefits equal to the full amount of their wages. Gradual changes in the principles of social insurance took place and, by the early 1930's, sick benefits had been made contingent upon length of service on the job where disability occurred. This feature of Soviet social insurance has been given increasing weight in subsequent major revisions of sick benefit rates, the latest of which was enacted in 1955. The following tabulation, which shows the changes in rates during 1938-55, applies to trade union members; nonunion workers receive only half of these amounts, an instance of the pressure applied to induce workers to join unions.

Length of employment on one job	Sick benefit rates (as percent of salary)		
	1938 <sup>1</sup>	1948 <sup>2</sup>	1955 <sup>3</sup>
Up to 6 months.....	0	0	0
6 months to 3 years.....	50 to 60	50	50
3 to 5 years.....	80	60	60
5 to 6 years.....	80	80	70
6 to 8 years.....	100	80	70
8 to 12 years.....	100	100	80
12 years or more.....	100	100	90

<sup>1</sup> *Sobranie postanovlenii*, No. 1, 1939, quoted in Schwarz, *op. cit.* (pp. 314-315).

<sup>2</sup> *Spravochnik*, (p. 412). See also V. A. Goloshechov, *Raschet y s rabochimi i sluzhashchimi* [Accounts with Wage Earners and Salaried Workers], Moscow, 1954 (pp. 127-128) and V. V. Karavaev, *Posobia po vremennoi netrudosposobnosti* [Compensation for Temporary Incapacity], Moscow, 1952 (p. 41).

<sup>3</sup> Rates provided in Decision of the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, January 28, 1955, which is quoted in Korshunova and Krasnopol'skii, *op. cit.* (pp. 157-158, footnote). See also A. A. Gratsianov, *Spravochnik bukhgaltera po raschetam s rabochimi i sluzhashchimi* [Bookkeepers' Handbook for Accounts with Wage Earners and Salaried Workers], Moscow, 1955 (pp. 119-120).

As these data show, the latest regulations abolish full sickness benefits (i. e., 100 percent of salary) and make it necessary for employees to work substantially longer periods of time to collect lesser benefits. Also, the provision barring employees from sick benefits until they have worked 6 months on a new job applies to workers who

<sup>41</sup> See, for example, A. S. Krasnopol'skii, *Osnovnye printsipy sovetskogo gosudarstvennogo sotsial'nogo strakhovaniia* [Basic Principles of Soviet State Social Insurance], Moscow, 1951 (pp. 134 ff.); E. N. Korshunova and A. S. Krasnopol'skii, *Sovetskoe trudovoe pravo i voprosy proizvoditel'nosti truda* [Soviet Labor Law and Problems of Labor Productivity], Moscow, 1955 (p. 156).

<sup>42</sup> Korshunova and Krasnopol'skii, *ibid.* (p. 157).

<sup>43</sup> Joint Decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, and of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, December 28, 1938, par. 18, as quoted in *Spravochnik* (p. 446).

<sup>44</sup> *Pravda*, May 9, 1956.

were dismissed from former employment for violating labor-discipline laws or for other offenses, as well as to those who left at their own request.<sup>45</sup> This stipulation has been reemphasized in the decree of April 1956 (Art. 6).

To complement their manipulation of material incentives, Soviet authorities use prestige symbols, honorific distinctions (medals, titles, etc.) and the moral pressure of what can be called organized shame directed against condemnable behavior. This is done in a number of ways. For example, factory "wall newspapers" castigate and ridicule workers guilty of violating labor discipline by printing reprimands, sarcastic comments, satirical poems, caricatures, etc. There are sometimes "chairs of disgrace" in factory dining halls. In addition to "Boards of Honor," there are in many enterprises "Boards of Dishonor," which list those guilty of *progul*. These devices have been institutionalized and manipulated to an extent unknown in other societies. Indeed, this use of moral suasion has a long history in Soviet industrial relations. Twenty years ago, a leading British trade unionist, Sir Walter Citrine, visited several Soviet factories and expressed himself as "thoroughly incensed at the subtle cruelty of this system"; he told his Soviet guides that a decent trade union "would not stand to see these men insulted."<sup>46</sup>

Soviet trade unions, however, with the obvious assistance of the Party and management, have continued to manipulate the "social pressure" of fellow workers, and today this method of indirect coercion is recommended, with a new emphasis, as a method of enforcing labor discipline. The 11th All-Union Congress of Soviet Trade Unions (held in Moscow on June 7-15, 1954)<sup>47</sup> amended the constitution of the unions so that, instead of mere observance of labor discipline, every member is now also obliged to "fight against any kind of manifestation of lack of discipline in the enterprise."<sup>48</sup> N. V. Popova, who presented the amendments to the Congress, declared that:

[It is] absolutely clear that it is impossible to have a compromising attitude toward these bearers of the survivals of capitalism [the violators of labor discipline]. It is necessary for the whole mass of the members of the trade unions to arouse public opinion against them.<sup>49</sup>

This new duty of the trade union member is frequently restated in Soviet writings, as for instance, in the following passage:

. . . [a trade union member must] not only work conscientiously himself, but be implacable toward violators and disorganizers of the enterprise, [and] arouse public opinion and create an intolerable situation for the loafers and idlers.<sup>50</sup>

Although public pressure is represented to be a spontaneous expression of "social disapproval" by fellow workers, it is very obviously directed by the authorities. Soviet periodicals carry incessant exhortations to workers "to rouse public opinion against truants,"<sup>51</sup> to create "an atmosphere of intolerance toward malicious disorganizers of production,"<sup>52</sup> to issue "fighting leaflets" and "wall newspapers," and "to make known to everybody in the factory the names of the violators,"<sup>53</sup> to discuss the transgressions of individual workers at factory meetings<sup>54</sup> at which "there is usually a big crowd present and the violator [of labor discipline] is so rebuked that he is ashamed; [and] it is clear that such a man[s] . . . promises not to violate labor discipline again are not empty words."<sup>55</sup>

In summary, the new trend toward relaxation of Soviet labor policy, although important as far as it goes, is of limited scope. Soviet labor remains subject to coercion without parallel in the West. Despite the changes, the Soviet system does not seem to be drawing any nearer than before to Engels' ideal of replacing the "government of men" by an "administration of things."

<sup>45</sup> Joint Decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party, and of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, December 28, 1938, as quoted in *Spravochnik* (p. 409).

<sup>46</sup> Sir Walter Citrine, *I Search for Truth in Russia*, London, 1936, G. Routledge & Sons, Ltd. (pp. 37, 330-331).

<sup>47</sup> See *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1954 (p. 987).

<sup>48</sup> *Trud*, June 12, 1954.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>50</sup> D. Davidov, *The Members of the Trade Unions, Their Rights and Duties*. (*In Sovetskie profsoiuzy [Soviet Trade Unions]*, No. 9, September 1954, p. 62.)

<sup>51</sup> *The National Movement to Raise Labor Productivity*. (*In Kommunist*, July 1954, No. 11, pp. 6-7.)

<sup>52</sup> *Observe Labor Discipline*. (*In Izvestia*, August 6, 1952.)

<sup>53</sup> I. Goncharova, *Relying on the Collective*. (*In Partiinala Zhizn'*, April 1954, No. 1, p. 66.)

<sup>54</sup> *Incessantly Educate the Soviet People in the Spirit of Communist Morality*. (*In Kommunist*, September 1954, No. 13, p. 5.)

<sup>55</sup> M. Babikov, *Why Didn't They Answer Our Letter?* (*In Partiinala Zhizn'*, April 1955, No. 7, p. 61.)

# Apparel and Textile Union Conventions in May 1956

GWEN J. BYMERS \*

PROSPECTS of continued labor unity and recently won, or anticipated, wage increases cheered delegates to the conventions of the three largest clothing and textile unions which met in May 1956. The respective leaderships of each union were heartily endorsed. Optimism, however, was tempered by their concern over certain domestic and international affairs.

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (ILGWU) held its 29th Convention at Atlantic City, N. J., May 10-18. The Ninth Biennial Convention of the Textile Workers Union of America (TWUA) met in Washington, D. C., from May 14-18 and on May 21, the Twentieth Biennial Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America (ACWA) met in the same city for a 5-day session. Over a thousand delegates attended each convention.

These unions, representing over 1 million workers in closely related industries, share common problems. Meeting at approximately the same time, their conventions dealt with substantially similar issues. Each group pledged continued support to the unified labor movement and expressed indignation over unethical and questionable practices attributed to a small minority of unions, particularly in regard to the administration of pension and welfare funds. They resolved to renew and increase their efforts to organize the unorganized clothing and textile workers and to seek further improvements in wages and working conditions.

These meetings were marked by concern over civil rights and world problems. Endorsement of the Supreme Court ruling against segregation

practices was expressed by each convention. The interest in international problems was evidenced by the favorable reception given to convention speakers, several of whom spoke at length on world affairs.

The Honorable Hugh Gaitskell, leader of the British Labor Party, brought greetings from trade unionists across the Atlantic to the ILGWU and ACWA conventions. AFL-CIO President George Meany and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell addressed each convention. Other speakers included New York's Governor Averell Harriman, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois, and A. Philip Randolph, president of the International Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who addressed the ILGWU. Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University, addressed the ACWA convention. The TWUA delegates heard from guest speakers Senator Douglas and Mrs. Eugenia Anderson, former United States Ambassador to Denmark.

## Internal Union Affairs

Apparel and textile workers share a common industrial environment and are frequently faced with the same economic vicissitudes. For the past several years, it was noted, apparel items accounted for a declining share of total consumer expenditures (TWUA reported 6.7 percent in 1955 compared with 10.8 percent in 1945). Civilian per capita consumption of cotton, wool, and man-made fibers declined from 40.4 pounds in 1950 to 36.5 pounds in 1955.

In the face of declining demand for their products, the unions were able to report only modest gains in membership. The Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reported 445,093 members, a net gain of 17,263 in the past 3 years, although 200,000 persons had been initiated or reinstated as members in that period. Women comprise 80 percent of the ILGWU membership and, because of the comparatively high rate at which they enter and leave the labor force, intensive organizational efforts are necessary to maintain the level of membership. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers reported a membership of 400,000, of which 19,000 have been organized since its previous biennial

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convention. The Textile Workers added approximately 25,000 new members since March 1, 1954, but losses due to plant shutdowns were an offsetting factor; total membership was not included in the executive council report.

*Organizing.* Organizing the unorganized continues to be one of the basic problems facing clothing and textile unions.<sup>1</sup> "Right to work" statutes, then in effect in 18 States, and hostile firms and communities were claimed to have crippled union efforts to organize or to achieve union security in the southern cotton-garment and textile industries. It was pointed out that organizing drives there were more costly; a shop victory resulted in but a few new members; and, a lengthy and costly organizing campaign often failed because some of the workers who had signed authorization cards, failed to vote for the union. But the Textile Workers' Executive Council Report stated: "Bitter experience has taught us the need for careful preparation . . . We are no longer snowed under in elections after having a substantial majority of signed cards. We usually are able to predict the union vote within narrow limits."

Increased per capita payments, approved by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union convention, were expected to finance an organizing drive aimed at the Southeast and Southwest. Younger trade unionists, graduates of the union's own leadership training institute, will handle key roles in this drive for new members.

The Amalgamated looks to its renewed union label campaign to achieve membership gains. It expressed the hope that the label recently introduced in shirts and pajamas will help it to reach an estimated 100,000 unorganized cotton garment workers.

*Wages.* Few textile or clothing plants have granted wage increases during recent years. It was reported at the Amalgamated's convention that they had recently won a "12½ cents an hour general wage increase plus improved insurance benefits for 150,000 men's and boys' clothing workers, and comparable gains already achieved,

or in the offing, for the balance of the union membership."<sup>2</sup>

Textile workers, many of whom had received wage cuts in the past few years, were also able to report successful wage negotiations. In woolen and worsted mills, a wage increase of at least 12 cents an hour had already been established at major companies having early contract expiration dates; in northern cotton and rayon mills, a package increase of 10 cents an hour was said to be emerging; and a 20-cent increase was to be sought in the carpet and rug industry.

President David Dubinsky of the ILGWU reported some increased employer contributions to the union's health and welfare funds and improved working conditions, but no general wage increase. "Mindful of economic conditions, we have not pressed for wage increases. But whenever opportunities presented themselves . . . we obtained increases." He went on to warn that the "time is coming when we will have to demand more, . . . We have waited long enough."

Achievement of the 35-hour workweek for 97 percent of its membership was one of the outstanding accomplishments reported by the ILGWU. At the time of its previous convention (1953), only 52 percent of the membership had secured the shorter workweek. The union's General Executive Board recommended, and the convention agreed, that new agreements should provide premium overtime rates after 35 hours for both piece and time workers to prevent the erosion of the 35-hour week. It was decided to delay consideration of a further reduction in hours. In addition, the ILGWU resolved to press for plant minimum rates 15 cents above the effective Federal minimum hourly rate (now \$1) to insure to all garment workers operating under a shorter workweek earnings equal to or above those for a 40-hour workweek at the minimum rate.

*Labor Unity.* The AFL-CIO amalgamation in December 1955, was hailed as labor's outstanding achievement of the year.<sup>3</sup> Voicing their confidence and continued support, union spokesmen at each convention pointed out that the unified labor movement could not have been expected, in less than 6 months, to have solved all its jurisdictional, organizational, or personal problems. "But," affirmed President Jacob Potofsky of the ACWA, speaking for the men's clothing workers,

<sup>1</sup> The executive council of the AFL-CIO decided early in June to go ahead with a new organizing drive in the textile industry despite the lack of accord between the two main textile unions.

<sup>2</sup> For details of the settlement, see p. 831 of this issue.

<sup>3</sup> For a report on the founding convention, see *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1956 (p. 141).

"the unified labor movement is solid and here to stay."

The ILGWU proposed the creation of a special department within the AFL-CIO, comprising all of the needle trades and textile workers unions. This would bring together the ILGWU, the ACWA, the TWUA, the United Textile Workers, and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers. Such a department, it was claimed, would provide opportunity for these unions to extend the common experience shared last year when they joined forces for new minimum wage legislation.

Mutual assurances of increasing friendship and closer ties were exchanged between the Amalgamated and the ILGWU. President Potofsky, appearing as a fraternal delegate, addressed the ILGWU convention, and President Dubinsky, unable to accept the Amalgamated's invitation, sent his greetings to the ACWA convention. At the TWUA convention, continuing rivalries were cited as retarding merger discussions.

*Union Ethics.* All three conventions spoke out strongly against misuse of welfare funds, racketeering, and union leaders with competing or questionable business connections. The attitude of the three conventions was succinctly expressed by President Dubinsky of the ILGWU: ". . . When we speak of clean unionism, we mean that we should not wait for the Government to act. We say that it is primarily the job of organized labor itself to keep our movement clean. We do not look upon the unions as business ventures. Further, I say, anyone who is in business in the same industry that he represents as a union officer is immoral, unethical, unfit to serve the labor movement."

*Union Finances.* Strong financial positions were reported by the unions. However, the ILGWU, one of the wealthiest unions in the country, with combined reserves of almost \$250 million (an increase of \$70 million in the past 3 years), found it necessary to ask the membership to pay additional dues. An explanation of this poverty-amidst-plenty paradox was offered by President Dubinsky. Four-fifths of these reserves were held in trust for the 134 health and welfare funds administered by the ILGWU. Day-to-day union expenses are met from the union treasuries, national and local, which derive their basic income

from membership dues and initiation fees. Increased services rendered to a somewhat larger membership and the greatly increased cost of organizing (now \$2 million annually) have led to expenses in excess of current revenues from dues and initiation fees. The convention, therefore, unanimously approved a 50-cent per month increase, 22 cents of which will go to the general office of the ILGWU.

The executive vice president in charge of the Amalgamated's several insurance and retirement funds and its 2 insurance companies reported total assets of over \$125 million. Insurance and retirement benefits paid to Amalgamated members and their families since the previous convention amounted to approximately \$40 million. The ILGWU, operating health, welfare, vacation, and retirement funds, reported that total benefits paid out in the past 3 years were close to \$113 million. In addition, both unions financed cooperative housing developments, established recreation and educational centers, operated health clinics in the major cities, and made generous contributions to local, national, and international causes.

The Textile Workers, a less affluent union, also reported financial progress. Its net resources had increased by over a million dollars since its 1954 convention. The executive council reported more money on hand than there was 2 years ago and a substantial reserve against emergencies.

*Election of Officers.* The ILGWU delegates unanimously returned David Dubinsky to his combined office of president-general and secretary-treasurer. He first assumed presidency of the union in 1932. The ACWA delegates reelected Jacob Potofsky as president of their organization—a post he has held since the death of Sidney Hillman in 1946. Delegates to the Textile Workers' convention cheered Emil Rieve, their retiring president, and appointed him to a newly created office, executive council chairman. To succeed him as president, William Pollock, executive vice president since 1953, was elected without opposition. Mr. Rieve had been president of the TWUA since its creation in 1939.

### National Affairs

Further evidence that a common thread ran through the thinking of the conventions was ap-

parent in actions taken on national issues. In general, similarity characterized the sentiments expressed on the platform, from the floor, and in the resolutions.

*Minimum Wage.* The three conventions agreed that the most significant and noteworthy legislative event in 1955 was the amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act raising the Federal minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 an hour. Resolutions almost identical in content indicated that textile and clothing unions will again unite in a drive for a \$1.25 minimum; extended coverage of the minimum wage law; and some statutory increase in the Puerto Rican minimum wage. It was further resolved to again urge Congress to repeal the Fulbright amendment to the Walsh-Healey Act (which permits judicial review of wage determinations under that act) and to increase funds for administration and enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards and Walsh-Healey Acts.

Each convention reaffirmed its opposition to the Taft-Hartley Act, and denounced the National Labor Relations Board for an alleged antilabor bias. The conventions urged revision of section 14 (b) of the act which gives precedence to the union security provisions of the State "right to work" laws which are more restrictive than those of the Federal act.

*Civil Rights.* Strong recommendations concerning civil rights were among the several resolutions adopted by each convention. Delegates urged Congress to outlaw local legislation protecting segregation, enact and effectively enforce fair employment practices legislation, abolish the poll tax, and pass an antilynching bill. The conventions also called on the local unions to wage educational campaigns against prejudice and racism within their own ranks. An uncompromising stand against segregation evoked floor debate on the issue in only one instance; delegates representing southern textile locals pleaded with the convention to consider carefully any action it might take.

*Economic Affairs.* The conventions passed several resolutions on economic affairs which called upon the Federal Government to reduce poverty, insure full employment, and meet the broad welfare needs of the people. Congress was urged to extend social security, establish public housing for low-income families, and extend Federal aid to education.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell, cordially received by each of the three conventions, reviewed the administration's record on labor legislation and pointed to the steady advances in wages and related benefits in the past 3 years.

### **Labor in a Free World**

Representing the united trade union movement, AFL-CIO President George Meany addressed each convention. Before each group, he emphasized labor's stake in preserving the merged labor movement, in maintaining a strong and free America, and in securing an ultimate victory over the forces of aggression and dictatorship abroad.

In his message to the ACWA convention, he stated: "I, for one, think we ought to stop boasting about our high standard of living. What we should do is show the world that our standard of living will continue to rise because we have a free society, a free economy, a free labor movement. We can and we must show the world that it is through freedom and not through despotism that the worker in the factory and office, the farmer, the scientist, the artist, the intellectual can get most out of life and give most to life . . ."

"In addition to enabling all peoples devoted to peace and democracy to defend themselves against aggression, we must also help them strengthen their social and economic fabric, improve the conditions of life and labor, their health, their schools, their free trade unions and all other democratic institutions. Such expanded economic assistance to our allies and all countries determined to be free should supplement, but not supplant, the help we give them for assuring their national independence and security."

# Wage Dispersion in Manufacturing Industries, 1950-55

L. EARL LEWIS\*

INDUSTRIES VARY not only with respect to average earnings but also in the extent to which individual earnings are dispersed around the average, according to numerous wage studies conducted by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. In some industries, e. g., motor vehicle manufacturing, earnings of a substantial proportion of the production workers are approximately similar; whereas in others, e. g., the full-fashioned hosiery industry, individual earnings are spread over a wide range. Such variation in individual earnings is commonly referred to as wage dispersion, spread, scatter, or variability.

The nature of an industry's wage distribution is shaped by its own particular combination of a large number of factors that reflect differentials in pay. Some of these differentials, including those for occupational skill levels and geographical wage variations, have continued to narrow during the past decade. Because of such factors, the earnings dispersion of production workers has tended to contract in nearly all industries.

## Purpose and Method of Analysis

Information concerning the extent to which individual earnings are dispersed provides a better understanding of the average and may suggest certain limitations in its use. An average as a single measure is more representative of items in a concentrated earnings distribution than in one that is widely dispersed. When individual earnings are so widely scattered that no pronounced concentration exists, the average may approximate the actual earnings of only a few of the workers.

Conversely, if individual earnings are concentrated, the average may approximate the earnings of a larger proportion of the workers.

This study indicates the degree of dispersion in the earnings distributions of production workers in various manufacturing industries, enumerates the major factors that contribute to, or are associated with, industry differences in wage dispersion, and compares the extent of dispersion between different periods of time. The earnings data used were obtained from industry wage studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics during the past few years.<sup>1</sup>

Dispersion, for purposes of this study, is measured as the ratio of the interquartile range to the median.<sup>2</sup> Thus, the measure used is one of *relative dispersion*, i. e., the *absolute dispersion* as indicated by the value of the interquartile range is expressed as a percentage of the average (median). A measure of relative dispersion is necessary to obtain a meaningful comparison of distributions having different averages. For example, a spread of 25 cents has much greater significance for a distribution with an average of 75 cents than it does for a distribution averaging \$2.

## Industry Differences

In the distribution of the earnings of the Nation's more than 12½ million factory workers, the middle half ranged from \$1.29 to \$2 an hour in April 1954.<sup>3</sup> When this 71-cent interquartile range is divided by the median (\$1.67) and multiplied by 100, an index of dispersion of 43 is obtained. This overall index is relatively high when compared with those of the individual industries listed in table 1, since it reflects substantial differences in wage levels, as well as dis-

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<sup>1</sup> See table 1 for dates of individual industry studies. Although some date back to 1950, they are considered sufficiently recent for purposes of this analysis. The studies were conducted on a nationwide basis with two exceptions: the Southern lumber and West Coast lumber industry studies which were limited to broad regions.

Earnings data relate to straight-time average hourly earnings of production workers and exclude premium pay for overtime work and for work on weekends, holidays, and late shifts. However, shift differential pay is included in the data for the basic iron and steel industry. Incentive payments and cost-of-living bonuses are considered part of regular pay.

<sup>2</sup> The interquartile range is the central part of the array of workers excluding the upper and lower fourths; the median is the point below and above which 50 percent of the workers were found.

<sup>3</sup> See *Factory Workers' Earnings: Distribution of Straight-Time Hourly Earnings, April 1955*, BLS Bull. 1179, 1955, which was summarized in the *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1955 (p. 410).

persion, among the 469 separate industries included in the study of earnings of all production workers.

Among the 31 industries covered in this analysis, indexes of dispersion ranged from 9 in the motor vehicle industry to 62 in the full-fashioned hosiery industry. Indexes for 19 of these industries were between 20 and 35.

### Factors Related to Wage Dispersion

Differences in wage dispersion among industries are attributable to a wide variety of factors, including differences in the occupational and sex composition of the industries' total employment, extent to which incentive methods of pay are used, size of establishments, extent of labor-management agreements, and geographical location.

However, differences in wage levels do not necessarily indicate differences in earnings distributions. The indexes of dispersion in this study show no apparent correlation between the level (average) of earnings and the extent to which individual earnings are distributed in particular industries. Although the average earnings of workers in the full-fashioned hosiery industry are about the same as that for workers in woolen and worsted textile mills, individual earnings of the former are much more widely scattered, as indicated by the index of dispersion of 62 for the former compared with only 23 for the latter. It might be assumed that individual earnings would be more widely dispersed in high-wage industries than in low-wage industries, since each has the same statutory floor to hourly rates, established by the Federal minimum wage law, and since a higher level of wages would suggest a wider range within which individual earnings might be positioned. This assumption, however, is not supported by examination of earnings distributions in individual industries. Among the 31 industries studied separately, the arithmetic means for the 5 industries with the smallest relative dispersion ranged from 86 cents to \$2 an hour; averages for the 5 highest ranged from \$1.09 to \$1.55 an hour. Studies conducted in the lumber industry offer what is perhaps the most striking example of the lack of correlation between level and dispersion. Average earnings for lumber workers on the West Coast were more than twice those for such workers in the South, although indexes of relative dispersion for

TABLE 1.—Indexes of dispersion and median hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of production workers in 31 selected manufacturing industries, 1950-55

Industry	Date of study	Index of dispersion <sup>2</sup>	Interquartile range (cents-per-hour)	Median hourly earnings
Motor vehicles.....	1950	9	14	\$1.59
Lumber (Southern).....	1953	15	12	.81
Lumber (West Coast).....	1952	16	29	1.85
Distilled liquors.....	1952	18	30	1.66
Clay refractories.....	1954	20	34	1.67
Motor vehicle parts.....	1950	22	34	1.55
Cotton textiles.....	1954	23	27	1.15
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	1952	23	33	1.41
Railroad cars.....	1952	24	42	1.75
Basic iron and steel.....	1951	25	43	1.71
Steel foundries.....	1951	25	39	1.56
Pulp, paper, and paperboard.....	1952	25	37	1.46
Work pants.....	1953	26	22	.86
Cordage and twine.....	1953	27	34	1.27
Nonferrous foundries.....	1951	28	43	1.55
Synthetic textiles.....	1954	28	33	1.19
Radios and related products.....	1951	29	38	1.33
Cigars.....	1955	29	32	1.12
Leather tanning and finishing.....	1954	31	50	1.63
Candy and other confectionery products.....	1953	34	40	1.16
Overalls and industrial garments.....	1953	34	31	.91
Converted paper products.....	1953	35	46	1.33
Seamless hosiery.....	1952	35	33	.95
Fertilizer.....	1950	39	36	.93
Wood household furniture (except upholstered).....	1954	40	48	1.19
Dress shirts.....	1954	41	42	1.03
ALL MANUFACTURING.....	1954	43	71	1.67
Brick and hollow tile.....	1954	46	66	1.42
Men's dress shoes (Goodyear welt).....	1953	46	57	1.23
Women's shoes, cement process (conventional lasted).....	1953	54	68	1.26
Wood household furniture (upholstered).....	1954	57	85	1.48
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	1952	62	84	1.36

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

<sup>2</sup> Computed by dividing the interquartile range by the median and multiplying by 100.

the industry in these two regions were nearly identical.

*Occupational Composition.* Differences in occupational staffing patterns account for some of the interindustry differences in wage dispersion. Wages are generally determined on the basis of occupational duties, with skilled or experienced workers receiving higher pay than workers of lesser skills or experience. The effect of occupational staffing patterns on dispersion is best observed among industries making little or no use of incentive systems of wage payment. There are, indeed, many industries characterized by a single skill that have a comparatively wide range of individual rates induced by incentives. For example, a large proportion of workers in most of the apparel industries are employed as sewing-machine operators; their earnings, however, are widely distributed because of the incentive-pay factor.

If other factors are equal, industries that employ a large proportion of workers at the same general

TABLE 2.—Indexes of dispersion and median hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of production workers in 17 selected manufacturing industries, by sex, 1952-55

Industry	Date of study	Median hourly earnings			Women as percent of all workers	Index of dispersion <sup>2</sup>		
		All workers	Men	Women		All workers	Men	Women
Distilled liquors.....	1952	\$1.66	\$1.77	\$1.51	34	18	13	12
Cotton textiles.....	1954	1.15	1.17	1.13	40	23	29	17
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	1952	1.41	1.46	1.36	42	23	25	21
Work pants.....	1953	.86	.98	.85	38	26	38	25
Cordage and twine.....	1953	1.27	1.34	1.12	88	27	24	20
Synthetic textiles.....	1954	1.19	1.27	1.16	45	28	34	18
Cigars.....	1955	1.12	1.11	1.12	82	29	33	29
Candy and other confectionery products.....	1953	1.16	1.34	1.04	59	34	33	28
Overalls and industrial garments.....	1953	.91	1.08	.89	88	34	49	31
Converted paper products.....	1953	1.33	1.48	1.16	39	35	32	26
Seamless hosiery.....	1952	.95	1.16	.91	75	35	41	29
Wood household furniture (except upholstered).....	1954	1.19	1.21	1.09	12	40	41	39
Dress shirts.....	1954	1.03	1.21	1.02	90	41	51	39
ALL MANUFACTURING.....	1954	1.67	1.80	1.24	24	43	32	40
Men's dress shoes (Goodyear welt).....	1953	1.23	1.45	1.09	51	46	48	36
Women's shoes, cement process (conventional lasted).....	1953	1.26	1.61	1.11	58	54	50	41
Wood household furniture (upholstered).....	1954	1.48	1.54	1.28	17	57	58	45
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	1952	1.36	1.94	1.16	57	62	38	35

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

skill level will have more concentrated earnings distributions than industries in which the employment of the three main skill groups (skilled, semiskilled, and unskilled) is more nearly equal.

Among the industries studied here, 4 of the 5 having the lowest indexes of dispersion employed large proportions of workers in 1 skill classification. In the motor vehicle industry, the relatively compressed earnings distribution is at least partly due to the employment of a large segment of the work force in assembly occupations. In the distilled liquors industry, a large proportion of the workers are employed as stock handlers and material-movement laborers; and the lumber industry in both the South and West employs large proportions of unskilled workers.

The nonferrous and steel foundry industries and the basic iron and steel industry provide examples of occupational staffing patterns with substantial numbers of workers in various skill categories. Foundry operations require large numbers of unskilled laborers as well as many skilled molders. Differences in wages between these two occupational groups account in part for the wage dispersion index of 25 computed for the steel foundry industry and of 28 for nonferrous operations. In the basic iron and steel industry, the degree of dispersion (25) is due largely to the wide variation in occupational skill requirements within and among the various departments.<sup>4</sup>

Men and women, to a large extent, are employed in different occupational skill classifications in factory production jobs. Women are mainly in the unskilled or semiskilled jobs. Men,

on the other hand, are usually more evenly distributed within the occupational structure. Largely because of this factor, the average wage for men is considerably higher than that for women in most manufacturing industries; furthermore, men's earnings are usually more widely dispersed since they reflect a wider range of occupational skills and duties (table 2). For example, among the individual industries studied that employ almost equal proportions of both sexes, separate dispersion indexes for women were below those for men. The indexes for women workers were considerably below the "all workers" index for such industries, particularly when there were large differences in wage levels between the sexes.

Indexes of dispersion for men and women workers in the full-fashioned hosiery industry were 38 and 35, respectively. The overall dispersion index for men and women combined, however, was 62 because of wide divergence in hourly earnings levels (\$1.94 and \$1.16). In this industry, men are employed, for the most part, in the higher paying knitting occupations, while women generally work in such lower paying jobs as seamers, pairers, menders, and examiners. As a result, earnings are widely scattered when data for men and women are combined.

<sup>4</sup> Collective bargaining agreements between the United Steelworkers of America and the major steel producers have developed a standard rate structure by establishment of 32 labor grades. At the time of the Bureau's wage study (in 1951), 5-cent differentials generally prevailed between each labor grade. Effective July 1, 1955, this differential was increased to 6 cents. See Monthly Labor Review, February 1949 (p. 194); October 1950 (p. 473); May 1951 (p. 563); February 1953 (p. 151); October 1953 (p. 1084); and March 1956 (p. 317).

*Incentive Pay.* The extent to which industries employ incentive wage systems appears to be one of the more important factors accounting for differences in wage dispersion. Earnings based on incentive methods of wage payment are commonly distributed over a much wider range than those based on time-rate systems. Thus, industries employing the largest proportions of incentive-paid workers are generally those that have the greatest degree of wage dispersion. Among the 31 industries studied, 4 of the 6 having an index of relative dispersion in excess of 40 employed a half or more of the total work force on an incentive basis. Conversely, the industries having relatively low indexes were usually those in which incentives were negligible. The motor vehicle industry, with the smallest index of relative dispersion (9), employed only a minor proportion of workers on an incentive basis. Table 3 shows the approximate proportions of incentive-paid production workers in the industries studied.

<sup>5</sup> Such conditions may occur through design or chance. The employer may wish to reward only the exceptional worker; on the other hand, the effectiveness of a plan may have been diminished through the increase of guaranteed rates without adjustments of incentive rates.

<sup>6</sup> Separate data for dress manufacturing were not included because the BLS study from which they were derived was not conducted on a nationwide basis. Some of the other factors commonly associated with a wide range of earnings were not present in this particular study. Ninety percent of the work force were women and virtually all workers were covered by the provisions of labor-management contracts. Also, differences in occupational composition were not as significant in the dress manufacturing industries as in many other industries; more than half of the work force was employed as sewing-machine operators and the index of dispersion for this single work category was 44.

For a summary of the August 1955 dress manufacturing study, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 537).

The impact that incentive wage plans have on wage dispersion depends upon the degree to which earnings are determined by individual ability or effort. Incentive plans that provide identical earnings to workers employed as a group or team obviously do not have as great an impact on wage dispersion as those plans under which earnings are determined individually. For example, the railroad car industry employs a large proportion of incentive-paid workers (nearly two-thirds), but the earnings distribution is comparatively compact owing to the widespread use of group incentive plans. Furthermore, some incentive plans are so administered that workers must possess exceptional abilities to earn more than the minimum guaranteed rate available to all;<sup>5</sup> in others, maximum unit production is more closely tied to the capacity of machines than to human abilities. Neither type of situation is likely to provide a wide scattering of individual rates. When the large majority of the workers in the same job earn only a guaranteed rate and receive no additional incentive earnings, the effective rate becomes an hourly rate; similarly, when the speed or capacity of machines is such that most workers can attain the maximum output, individual earnings tend to cluster.

Piecework systems which allow a wide expression of individual effort and ability produce the greatest range in earnings. For example, the high index of relative dispersion (57) in the dress manufacturing industry in New York City<sup>6</sup> is

TABLE 3.—Proportions of production workers receiving incentive earnings in 31 selected manufacturing industries, 1950-55  
[Figures in parentheses indicate indexes of dispersion]

Less than 25 percent	25-50 percent	50-75 percent	75 percent or more
Motor vehicles (9) Lumber (Southern) (15) Distilled liquors (18) Lumber (West Coast) (16) Pulp, paper, and paperboard (25) Nonferrous foundries (28) Fertilizer (39) Wood household furniture (except upholstered) (40)	Clay refractories (20) Motor vehicle parts (22) Cotton textiles (23) Woolen and worsted textiles (23) Basic iron and steel (25) Steel foundries (25) Cordage and twine (27) Synthetic textiles (28) Radios and related products (29) Leather tanning and finishing (31) Candy and other confectionery products (34) Brick and hollow tile (46) Wood household furniture (upholstered) (57)	Railroad cars (24) Seamless hosiery (35) Converted paper products (35) Men's dress shoes (Good-year welt) (46) Women's shoes, cement process (conventional lasted) (54)	Work pants (26) Cigars (29) Overalls and industrial garments (34) Dress shirts (41) Full-fashioned hosiery (62)

largely the result of differences in incentive earnings.

The use of incentives is also an important factor in the spread of individual earnings recorded in full-fashioned hosiery, upholstered wood household furniture, and women's shoe manufacturing industries, all having an index of dispersion in excess of 50.

*Geographic Wage Differentials.* Regional wage differentials also help to account for the differences in wage dispersion among industries. Wage rates for similar work typically are considerably higher on the West Coast than in the South; earnings in the Northeast and Middle West usually fall between the other two regions.<sup>7</sup> Among industries that are widely scattered geographically, these regional differences in wage levels cause wider ranges of the earnings distribution. Table 4 indicates that the comparatively large indexes of dispersion recorded for the brick and hollow tile, fertilizer, and upholstered wood household furniture industries are attributable to this factor. In each instance, the industrywide figure is considerably higher than those computed for individual regions.

The earnings distributions of each of these three widely scattered industries reflect substantial variations in the wage levels prevailing in the various regions. Despite these differences, there is substantial overlapping of the distributions of individual earnings among regions. Nevertheless, differences in regional wage levels are usually of such magnitude that the overall distribution of

earnings is broader than that for any region. For each of the 3 industries, average earnings in the Pacific and Middle Atlantic regions were 60 to 75 percent above those in the South. These differences were sufficient to increase the dispersion index for each industry as a whole to a point considerably above that recorded for individual regions.

Because the extent of geographical distribution differs among industries, those which are largely concentrated in one region have less wage dispersion than others that are not. In addition, however, the influence of varying regional wage levels has been minimized in certain industries, such as basic iron and steel, by the elimination or reduction of interregional wage differentials through collective bargaining agreements.

*Other Factors.* Differences in establishment size, size of community, and the extent to which wages are subject to collective bargaining also contribute to variations in wage dispersion among industries. Numerous studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicate that, within industries, earnings are usually but not uniformly higher in the larger companies, in establishments located in the larger communities, and in establishments having collective bargaining agreements. It is very difficult, or impossible, to appraise these factors. For example, the larger establishments are most generally located in the larger communities, and in most industries the larger plants are more commonly covered by labor-management contracts than smaller establishments.<sup>8</sup>

TABLE 4.—Indexes of dispersion and median hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of production workers in 3 manufacturing industries, United States and regions

Regions	Wood household furniture (upholstered), 1954		Fertilizer, 1950		Brick and hollow tile, 1954	
	Median hourly earnings	Index of dispersion <sup>2</sup>	Median hourly earnings	Index of dispersion <sup>2</sup>	Median hourly earnings	Index of dispersion <sup>2</sup>
United States.....	\$1.48	57	\$0.93	39	\$1.42	46
Northeast.....	1.39	45	.98	27	1.39	21
Middle Atlantic.....	1.84	51	1.24	28	1.70	26
Border.....	1.17	38	1.06	18	1.20	40
Southeast.....	1.07	44	.80	13	.98	27
Great Lakes.....	1.68	38	1.22	18	1.64	26
Middle West.....	1.52	41	1.08	18	1.25	17
Southwest.....	1.03	52	.81	23	.99	24
Mountain.....					1.49	12
Pacific.....	1.89	30	1.29	28	1.70	21

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

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

## Postwar Trends of Wage Dispersion

The level of wages in most industries have risen sharply in the period since World War II. But what about the manner in which individual earnings are distributed? Are they more widely dispersed or are they more closely grouped? To answer these questions, earnings distributions for industries studied by the Bureau more than once since 1945 have been compared. Although such studies are somewhat limited in number and

<sup>7</sup> Although there are exceptions, this general wage relationship among regions is almost always confirmed by detailed studies conducted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For an analysis of regional wage differentials from 1907 to 1946, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1948 (p. 371).

<sup>8</sup> See, for example, Extent of Collective Agreements in 17 Labor Markets, 1953-54, Monthly Labor Review, January 1955 (p. 64).



frequently relate to different periods of time, they provide sufficient data to be indicative of a general trend.

Time comparisons for these selected industries (table 5) reveal two changes that have occurred in the earnings distributions during the past few years: (1) The values of the interquartile ranges have increased, and (2) the indexes of relative dispersion have decreased.

In all but one of the industries (Southern lumber) for which time comparisons were made, the interquartile range had increased during the past few years. Largest increases were noted in the upholstered wood household furniture and full-fashioned hosiery industries. There appears to be only a moderate correlation between the increase in average earnings and the increase in the interquartile range. Average hourly earnings in the steel foundry industry increased approximately 60 cents between 1945 and 1951, while the interquartile range increased 4 cents. Average earnings in the upholstered wood household furniture industry advanced by a similar amount while the increase in the interquartile range was 31 cents.

The increases in the interquartile range during the past several years for most of the industries studied were usually not proportionately as large as the increases in the level of earnings. Thus, substantial decreases in the index of relative dispersion were recorded for all but a few of these industries. The dispersion index has remained virtually constant during the past several years in the men's dress shirt, nonupholstered wood household furniture, seamless hosiery, and cotton textile industries.

Many of the wage adjustments provided during the postwar years have been made on a uniform cents-per-hour basis and have contributed to the narrowing of percentage differentials among individual earnings. When wage adjustments are made on this basis, cents-per-hour differentials are maintained and the interquartile range remains the same. However, the relative dispersion is decreased because of the fact that the divisor (median) of the interquartile range has been in-

TABLE 5.—Indexes of dispersion and median hourly earnings<sup>1</sup> of production workers in 17 selected manufacturing industries surveyed during various years, 1945-55

Industry	Date of study	Index of dispersion <sup>2</sup>	Interquartile range (cents-per-hour)	Median hourly earnings
Lumber (Southern) -----	1946	25	15	\$0.61
	1953	15	12	.81
Cotton textiles -----	1946	22	16	.72
	1954	23	27	1.15
Woolen and worsted textiles -----	1946	33	29	.88
	1952	23	33	1.41
Steel foundries -----	1945	37	35	.94
	1951	25	39	1.56
Pulp, paper, and paperboard -----	1945	31	24	.78
	1952	25	37	1.46
Nonferrous foundries -----	1945	36	36	1.00
	1951	28	43	1.55
Synthetic textiles -----	1946	32	24	.74
	1954	28	33	1.19
Radios and related products -----	1945	35	28	.81
	1951	29	38	1.33
Cigars -----	1946	39	27	.70
	1955	29	32	1.12
Leather tanning and finishing -----	1947	32	35	1.09
	1954	31	50	1.63
Candy and other confectionery products -----	1947	40	32	.80
	1953	34	40	1.16
Overalls and industrial garments -----	1945	38	23	.60
	1953	34	31	.91
Seamless hosiery -----	1946	37	22	.60
	1952	35	33	.95
Wood household furniture -----	1945	41	27	.66
(except upholstered)	1954	40	48	1.19
Dress shirts -----	1945	41	26	.63
	1954	41	42	1.03
ALL MANUFACTURING -----	1946	48	51	1.07
	1954	43	71	1.89
Wood household furniture -----	1945	61	54	.89
(upholstered)	1954	57	85	1.48
Full-fashioned hosiery -----	1946	66	58	.88
	1952	62	84	1.36

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

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

creased. Studies conducted by the Bureau<sup>9</sup> have indicated a long-term trend toward the reduction in the magnitude of percentage differentials in wages for skilled and unskilled workers.

Reduction of geographical differences in wage levels has also contributed to the narrowing range of earnings in some industries. For example, recent contract provisions in the basic iron and steel industry have eliminated previously existing regional differentials in the industry. In several of the industries studied, however, regional differentials have remained constant or have increased during the past several years.

Minimum wage legislation during the period covered has also had at least a temporary effect of reducing the earnings spread in some industries. These industries developed highly concentrated wage structures when they increased the wages of workers earning less than the legal minimum<sup>10</sup> but did not make proportionate adjustments for higher paid workers. Although subsequent wage increases were extended to the higher paid worker,

<sup>9</sup> See Occupational Wage Differentials, 1907-47, Monthly Labor Review, August 1948 (p. 127); also Occupational Wage Relationships in Manufacturing, 1952-53, Monthly Labor Review, November 1953 (p. 1171).

<sup>10</sup> The Federal minimum wage was increased from 40 to 75 cents an hour effective January 25, 1950; it was further increased to \$1 on March 1, 1956, but the data used in this study were not affected by this most recent increase.

TABLE 6.—Indexes of skewness for production workers' earnings<sup>1</sup> in 31 selected manufacturing industries, 1950-55

Industry	Date of study	Index of skewness <sup>2</sup>	Hourly earnings	
			Mean	Median
Distilled liquors.....	1952	-0.6	\$1.65	\$1.66
ALL MANUFACTURING.....	1954	0.6	1.68	1.67
Brick and hollow tile.....	1954	0.7	1.43	1.42
Cordage and twine.....	1953	0.8	1.28	1.27
Cigars.....	1955	0.9	1.13	1.12
Railroad cars.....	1952	1.1	1.77	1.75
Motor vehicle parts.....	1950	1.3	1.57	1.55
Nonferrous foundries.....	1951	1.9	1.58	1.55
Radios and related products.....	1951	2.3	1.36	1.33
Motor vehicles.....	1950	2.5	1.63	1.59
Woolen and worsted textiles.....	1952	2.8	1.45	1.41
Cotton textiles.....	1954	3.5	1.19	1.15
Leather tanning and finishing.....	1954	3.7	1.69	1.63
Converted paper products.....	1953	3.8	1.38	1.33
Pulp, paper, and paperboard.....	1952	4.1	1.52	1.46
Candy and other confectionery products.....	1953	4.3	1.21	1.16
Fertilizer.....	1950	4.3	.97	.93
Steel foundries.....	1951	4.5	1.63	1.56
Basic iron and steel.....	1951	4.7	1.79	1.71
Wood household furniture (upholstered).....	1954	4.7	1.55	1.48
Wood household furniture (except upholstered).....	1954	5.0	1.25	1.19
Dress shirts.....	1954	5.8	1.09	1.03
Synthetic textiles.....	1954	5.9	1.26	1.19
Lumber (Southern).....	1953	6.2	.86	.81
Seamless hosiery.....	1952	6.3	1.01	.95
Clay refractories.....	1954	6.6	1.78	1.67
Work pants.....	1953	7.0	.92	.86
Men's dress shoes (Goodyear welt).....	1953	7.3	1.32	1.23
Overalls and industrial garments.....	1953	7.7	.98	.91
Lumber (West Coast).....	1952	8.6	2.01	1.85
Full-fashioned hosiery.....	1952	8.8	1.48	1.36
Women's shoes, cement process (conventional lasted).....	1953	9.5	1.38	1.26

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

<sup>2</sup> Computed by subtracting the median from the mean, dividing the difference by the median, and multiplying by 100.

this process was sometimes slow and did not completely reestablish the early wage pattern. The Southern lumber industry illustrates this condition. Just prior to the January 1950 enactment of the 75-cent minimum, the largest concentration of workers in any 5-cent earnings class (60 to 65 cents) was 20 percent; in March 1950, two-thirds of the workers earned between 75 and 80 cents an hour; 3 years later (1953), 46 percent of the workers earned between 75 and 80 cents.

### Shape of Earnings Distributions

In addition to the degree of dispersion, earnings distributions can be described in terms of another characteristic—skewness. Skewness relates to the manner rather than the extent to which earnings are dispersed. Earnings distributions of some industries are arrayed quite symmetrically about the median; others are dispersed in an uneven or asymmetrical fashion. This lack of symmetry is

referred to as skewness and indicates differences in arithmetic mean and median values. For purposes of this study, skewness has been measured by subtracting the median from the mean, dividing the result by the median and multiplying by 100.<sup>11</sup> This measure of skewness varied among the industries studied, ranging from -0.6 to 9.5 (table 6).

The earnings distributions for practically all of the industries studied show a small amount of asymmetry or skewness, being slightly skewed to the right—or having a positive value. The distilled liquors industry was the only industry studied having a distribution skewed to the left (negative). Among all others, measures of skewness ranged from 0.7 in the brick and hollow tile industry to 9.5 in the women's cement process (conventional lasted) shoe industry. In each of these industries, the arithmetic mean was greater than the median value of the earnings distribution, with differences ranging from 1 to 15 cents per hour. Thus, in each industry, somewhat more than half of the workers earned less than the arithmetic mean and fewer than half earned more. This condition results from the fact that the lower end of the earnings distribution is usually limited (either by law, collective bargaining, or general practice) and earnings tend to "bunch up" in this area, whereas the upper end of the distribution is, at least theoretically, unlimited, and earnings in that area are most widely dispersed.

Skewness does not appear to be correlated with either the level of earnings or the extent to which earnings are dispersed. Industries having the highest degree of relative skewness include both low-wage (work pants and overalls) and high-wage (West Coast lumber) industries, and industries having a narrow concentration of earnings (lumber) as well as those having relatively high dispersion (full-fashioned hosiery). The extent to which earnings distributions are skewed depends upon the nature of the occupational structure and on wage-setting practices. As the proportion of workers whose earnings are at one extremity of the wage distribution increases, the index of skewness increases.

<sup>11</sup> The abstract number thus secured provides a means of comparing similar figures derived from different distributions.

# From the IRRA Spring Meeting—

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The two papers which are excerpted under this general heading were selected from among those presented at the spring meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association in Milwaukee, May 4-5, 1956. The selection of the papers, based primarily upon the broadest possible reader interest, is in no way intended to deprecate the importance of the many other papers on the program. Titles have been altered, and suspension marks to denote unused portions have been omitted in the interest of easier reading.*

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## Impact of Unions in Small Plants

IN THE typical small establishment (a firm employing 40 people or even a larger establishment) we can usually discern three loyalty groups—the management, the plant community, and the union. New employees who do not solidly “belong” to the plant community sometimes may constitute a class of unassociated or excluded individuals. The size and significance of this class depend on turnover rates, on whether the establishment is expanding, and on the size of the community in which it is located. In a small community, where all employees are neighbors, the new employee may be accepted on sight. Similar groupings are found in larger establishments, but lines of cleavage are usually sharper in the small plant.

In the small plant, management is closely identified with the owner and his family. Thus, the owner's family is not only the management, but may constitute 10 percent or more of the plant's personnel. The plant in a very real sense usually constitutes a working community, in which the owner regards himself, and is often accepted, as the leader. Ties of long acquaintance and often friendship unite him and older employees who knew him when he worked at a bench and as the business grew and developed. Even where the owner has not distinguished himself by genuine consideration for his employees, daily association

builds a relationship which is distinctive in the small plant.

Workers, especially the long-service employees, have a real sense of belonging to the plant community. Even where they exercise no authority, they know the plant, its operations, and method of doing business intimately. Because there are only a few employees in each skill group—often only one—the importance of the contribution of each to the plant's operation is obvious to management, to fellow employees and, what is of even more importance, to the individual employee. The value of this feeling of social contribution and importance to employees who may have few other opportunities for social participation can easily be underestimated. The small employer who displays a genuine appreciation of the importance to the establishment of his employees usually holds a group of loyal employees.

## Effects of Unionization

When the union enters, it cuts across the pre-existing pattern of loyalties. Consider the case where unionization is brought about by outside pressure. This happens somewhat more frequently in small than in large establishments. Examples of such pressure are organizational picketing and threat of boycott of the nonunion product. Such pressure may actually solidify preexisting loyalties and the union, even though it becomes the bargaining agent, may not gain the genuine support of employees.

When [union] organization occurs as an employee movement, the disruption of social structures is most marked. If membership is based disproportionately on newer employees, the union's failure to court older employees may divide the plant community into two groups, the new and the old. If the union has the loyalty of most employees, it tends to exclude the owner and the members of his family from the working community of which they were once an intimate part. But no matter how solid its employee support, the union usually has to come to terms with a very real employee loyalty for the plant and its owner. Even in a large establishment, loyalty to the union can coexist with a very real loyalty to the employer.<sup>1</sup>

The close relationship between employees and the management of the small plant may continue after unionization and manifest itself in usual ways. Employees often go more readily to the employer for help than to the union. An officer of a large local union, whose membership consists of employees of small establishments, [told] me that he frequently receives calls from employers soliciting the union's aid for its own members. This union publicly prides itself in the services it offers members. Nevertheless, its members frequently go first to their employers for assistance, and these employers, less able to render help than the union, go to the union.

Because workers know the small establishment intimately, no one needs to tell them when the firm is encountering difficulties. Motivated both by a concern for the management and for their own jobs, they forego retroactive pay and negotiated increases, even accepting reductions in rate to help the establishment meet the situation.

The small employer whose establishment is organized by the initiative of his own employees usually experiences surprise. No matter what his plant's working conditions, he usually thinks that he has dealt generously with his employees and that unionization manifests only base ingratitude.

The advent of the union does violence to his long-established patterns of action. The owner-manager of a small establishment has a sense of proprietorship not encountered among the hired managers of large corporations. The business is his own, and until the union came he ran it as he thought circumstances required. Now he finds that he cannot make practical decisions about his own property without the concurrence of some

outside union official or some shop steward, who often is a relatively new employee and, in the judgment of the owner, probably one of his least valuable employees. In negotiation of contracts or discussion for settlement of grievances, the disruption of old structural relationships is dramatized. The owner-manager, who last month regarded himself as leader of a unified plant community, now finds old and valued employees on the opposite side of the table, arrayed against him. His sense of disappointment, of ingratitude, his irritation and resentment—all very human and understandable—make it impossible for him to bargain with any ease, without emotion.

[However,] the ability of the small owner to make his own decisions can facilitate easy union-company relationships. Unlike the large company, he need not consult a hierarchy of officialdom or to square a settlement with home-office policy to avoid a precedent which might affect numerous establishments.

### Insufficient Bargaining Skills

The plant manager usually is the company's chief negotiator. Burdened with a multitude of duties, he is inclined to regard time spent in negotiations as an irritating, useless waste of time. Add the fact that inexperience with unions leads to exaggerated fears about what the union will demand and one can understand how irritation, bewilderment, and anxiety may lead often to hasty and ill-considered action.

On the union side, representation is often little better. The union's cost of servicing the small establishment is disproportionately high. Normally, the small plant does not need and could not pay the salary of a full-time representative. It depends upon the services of some international representative. International unions, however, reserve their better negotiators for larger establishments. Small plants get the least experienced and the least able negotiators. With inexperience on both sides, bad situations do not quickly improve.

The situation from the union point of view is even worse when the international representative carries too heavy a load to give the small plant adequate service. In such cases, the important

<sup>1</sup> Theodore Purcell, S. J., *Worker Speaks His Mind on Company and Union*, Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1953.

union representatives come from the plant personnel. Such personnel often lack sufficient experience to realize when the employer's requests of them are reasonable and their demands on the employer unreasonable.

### Day-to-Day Agreement Administration

Differences between collective bargaining in large and small plants are seen most clearly in the day-to-day administration of the agreement.

*Grievance Procedure.* The agreement with the small plant is often borrowed bodily from a standard form for large plants and modified by inserting names, dates, and applicable wage rates. It may have some 3 to 5 steps in grievance procedure. But, in the small establishment, effective procedure has 1 or at most 2 steps before arbitration. The owner-manager makes the initial decision; the next step is the discussion between him and the business agent. Because the initial decision is made by the establishment's top authority, there is not the opportunity for consultation, review, and modification that usually occurs at the large plant. Thus, many of these decisions are ill-considered and subject to reversal in arbitration.

The disciplinary grievance illustrates this point. Discharges, as contrasted to other disciplinary measures, occur with greater frequency—especially in the case of short-term employees—and are more often made in an emotional atmosphere. An arbitrator's reversal of such a decision is more likely to be regarded as a personal affront and until the process of arbitration is accepted, by slow and painful stages, [it] may tend to intensify existing stresses.

Arbitration of disciplinary cases illustrates another difference between small and large plants. The arbitration hearing is a trying ordeal for witnesses under any circumstances. Foremen and workmen who must continue to work together are opposing witnesses. Tensions are even greater in the small plant. [Employees] know the employer as intimately as they know the [disciplined] workman. Although they are aware of and sympathize with [the employer's] problems, they are reluctant to testify against him or against the employee.

*Seniority.* The seniority clause gives less job security in the [smaller] than in the larger plant.

At any rate, seniority gives rise to a different kind of problem. There are usually few people in any job classification, often only one, and not infrequently that one employee performs duties which in a large establishment are broken into two or three job classifications. Where the seniority clause, as is usually the case, makes ability to perform the available work efficiently a condition for promotion or job retention, seniority becomes very much attenuated. [Only] one or two people in the entire work force (sometimes none) can qualify for [the] more desirable jobs and these, very often, are not highest in seniority. Skills are often so diversified that a long-service man, removed from a particular job through a change in methods or products, may find it impossible to claim another job at or near the same level of compensation.

Another type of problem occurs when the seniority clause is not adapted to the [small plant]. A union had organized a plant which processed dog food and employed 5 people—2 were women packaging the finished product, the other 3 were men who performed all other operations. The union took its standard contract for large packinghouses, inserted wage rates, and offered it to the plant owner for signing. He signed.

The contract provided for departmental seniority in 15 or more departments. In this small plant, the three male employees were theoretically operating these departments. Later, the company installed a new machine for grinding meat which enabled it to drop 1 of the employees who, as matters turned out, was the senior of the 3 male employees. The company argued that inasmuch as the contract established departmental seniority and this man had operated certain departments which no longer existed, he obviously could not be retained under the agreement. The union had some equally complex theory. The arbitrator took the more realistic view that there were 2 departments in the plant, 1 for male employees and 1 for female employees, and inasmuch as the senior employee could perform the available work, he should not have been released.

*Leaves of Absence.* The long leave of absence—for example, in case of illness—can be a serious problem for the small plant. Perhaps only one person in the establishment can fill [a particular] job, and the plant cannot long operate without

him. If there is question of an absence of 2 or 3 months, the employee often must be replaced. Moreover, the person who applies for the job normally will not take it on a temporary basis.

*Identifying Foremen.* This problem arises usually in administration of the union-security clause. Every small-plant foreman, for practical purposes, is a working foreman. Ninety percent of his time may be devoted to production, yet he may have real authority in the matter of hiring and firing. If the contract excludes supervisors from the bargaining unit and makes the test of supervision [the] authority effectively to recommend hiring or firing, the employer who wants to limit the union's membership will be inclined to increase the number of people whom he classifies as foremen. The union for its part will want to set limits to the amount of production work which these foremen perform.

*Policing the Agreement.* In a small plant, policing the agreement is a disproportionately troublesome task for the union. This arises both from the peculiar nature of job classification and wage structure in the plant and from the quality of information going to full-time union officials. It arises also from dual loyalty.

The union may attempt to standardize compensation throughout an area by negotiating what appear to be uniform rates for particular job classifications or job skills. But identifying job skills by the names attached to a particular assignment is often unreliable.

The job of spotter in dry cleaning affords a good illustration of the problem. In large establishments, there is usually a highly skilled spotter. Other spotters may remove only the simplest stains from wool garments. Here, there is a basis for distinguishing between a No. 1 and a No. 2 spotter. But, in other establishments, the owner-manager, or one of the foremen may do all the difficult spotting and leave to the person classified as a spotter only simple, routine work. The union may argue that because there is only one spotter in the establishment, by necessity he must be a No. 1 spotter.

This problem arises in different guise through the whole range of occupations in a small establishment. A man's assignment may involve work in two job classifications. Is he to be remuner-

ated at the higher, the lower, or a compromise rate?

Partly because of the peculiar classification problem, the rate structure tends to become highly personalized. An incentive worker may be given a bonus or "adder" for doing some occasional work on an hourly rated job. If the arrangement lasts, the bonus tends to attach to the person rather than to the added work. Later attempts to remove it may lead to misunderstanding or to charges of wage cutting.

*Checkoff and Related Matters.* Various forms of checkoff, payment of retroactive wages, reporting of newly hired employees under union-shop arrangements are frequently occasions of considerable discord. The small employer usually has a very small office staff. Records often are barely adequate. Remittance of union dues collected under a checkoff and even welfare contributions are often unreasonably delayed. And one of the union's unending tasks is the checkup of small employers in these matters.

*Changes in Business Ownership.* In small businesses and especially in the service industries, the purchase and sale of a business or part of a business is of rather frequent occurrence. This gives rise to questions about the right to benefits associated with length of service.

Consider an agreement which states that an employee of 5 years of service is entitled to 2 weeks of vacation. A laundry, a dry cleaner, or some other service industry in a large city goes out of business and sells its assets. Part of these assets may be a delivery route or list of customers. The company that purchases the routes may also hire the driver who serviced the route. Does he begin working for the purchaser as a new employee or does he carry over his seniority?

Or consider the case where a new owner—a new corporation—purchases the business in its entirety. Legally there is a new employer. Do the employees carry over service benefits or are they new employees?

### Wage Negotiations

The personalized rates, so frequently met in small establishments, are serious obstacles to the union's attempts to introduce uniformity in an industry throughout an area. Those who had

experience in establishing wage brackets during the period of the [National] War Labor Board will recall the wide spread in rates for occupations of apparently similar skill in industries within the same area. This disparity continues to exist in many small establishments.

In wage negotiations in small establishments, the plea of inability to pay is met more frequently than in larger firms. While the small establishments guard the secrecy of their business operations as jealously as the larger firms, when confronted with a likely strike, they will submit financial statements, if not to the union, at least to an arbitrator. It may appear that the small size of the firm and the brevity of its financial statements would make such inspection both feasible and simple. But this is far from being the normal situation. The firm probably does not have a realistic accounting system. Determination of such matters as genuine net worth, true depreciation, and profits are sometimes practically impossible.

The union trying to set a pattern of increases for small firms in an area often confronts a situation where many establishments are being operated at very unsatisfactory rates of profit, and some of them at a loss. [Where] the ability to grant increases [differs] widely, the union is faced with a difficult choice. If it negotiates fairly substantial increases with the more profitable firms and grants concessions to the others, it creates dissension within its membership. If it tailors the demands to the ability to pay of the weaker firms in the industry, it equally creates dissatisfaction among its membership. If it seeks an increase which only the more profitable firms can comfortably meet, it faces a strike and, [if] some firms [are forced] out of business, may lose a substantial portion of its members. Should the union choose to tailor its demands to the ability of individual firms to pay, its problem in dealing with the more profitable firms is complicated by concessions made to weaker firms in the same industry.

Probably the situation used to illustrate this problem is somewhat exaggerated and [atypical]. But the problem with greater or less sharpness constantly recurs in dealing with small establishments. This is not the same phenomenon as whittling down a wage pattern established through negotiation with a large corporation to fit related fringe industries. Such differentiation is usually

made on the basis of an industry, and even where it is made on the basis of establishments, the disparity in rates usually exists between working groups who may be miles apart. In unionization of small establishments, the disparity would often exist among firms organized by the same local and between establishments a few hundred yards apart. The problem is more real and inescapable.

### Remedies and Advice

The newly organized small employer [is advised] to discard all feelings of disappointment and resentment and determine to do his share in building harmonious relations. At least until he has mastered his emotional reactions to unionization and acquired experience in dealing with the union, he should engage labor-relations counsel who are experienced in representing small employers and who have demonstrated ability to get along with unions.

He should avoid all appearance of trying to circumvent the union. Whatever special arrangements are needed should be made with the union rather than with individual employees. At the same time, he should capitalize on the strength of his position. His employees, even though unionized, probably have a deeper loyalty to his company than is found in larger establishments. He should regard the union as the instrument, not of hostile forces, but of employees genuinely interested in the welfare of the company. Let him create opportunities for the union to display this interest. Should a situation develop where newly acquired power leads the union to unreasonable conduct, let him seek assistance from more responsible union officials. If he has shown a disposition to adjust to unionization, they will probably straighten out the local union.

The union, for its part, should avoid propaganda which assails the company. Such propaganda is always of questionable value, but in the small plant it usually boomerangs sharply. The attack is not made on an impersonal corporation but on an individual who is the close acquaintance, if not friend, of members or prospective members.

The international should assign competent representatives to the newly organized plants who can allay unfounded fears of the employer and start the new relationship off on the best

possible basis. Because the cost of servicing probably makes it impossible for the union to keep qualified representatives in close touch with the small establishment, it must pay special attention to the training of shop stewards.

In considering contract problems, the union must pay special attention to the needs of the small establishment. Greater flexibility in job assignments and in seniority provisions is needed than prevail in larger companies.

On the problem of wage uniformity, the union has an almost insoluble problem in some areas. In some service industries—such as hotels, restaurants, taverns—establishments can be classified and wage rates differentiated by classification but, in many other industries, wage uniformity

is perhaps a hopeless quest until a higher degree of unionization can be achieved. As matters now stand, unions often have the choice of tailoring wage demands to the more profitable firms in the industry and sacrificing membership in weaker firms or adjusting to the ability of the weaker firms. Often, too, the union lacks even this choice. Wages must be adjusted to the levels of nonunion competition. But it is the unions most active in organizing small firms that are unable to conduct sustained organizing campaigns. If these campaigns are to be conducted, these unions will need assistance from stronger organizations.

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## Developments in University Labor Education Programs

UNIVERSITIES have been involved in labor education longer than most people realize. In fact, historically, their efforts for union education [date back to] 1879. However, the number of institutions<sup>1</sup> rendering labor educational services is still comparatively small and many unsolved problems remain which concern the specific role of universities in labor education; scope and content; control and financing; administrative setup; relations to other university activities; protection of academic standards; and labor participation. No uniform policy or pattern for university labor education programs has as yet developed, and only few generalizations are therefore possible.

Most of the university programs in the past have been addressed to local union officers, with rank-and-file members coming next. During the last few years, however, a shift has been noticeable in the direction of the additional development of special programs for union technicians and line and staff representatives. For instance, [the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) and the University of Illinois have been providing special training programs] for labor editors, education directors, and members of certain union committees. Rutgers is conducting a yearly workers' education workshop and is now experimenting with a 6-month internship for labor education specialists. Wisconsin has been conducting programs for union officers dealing with health and welfare problems, arbitration, time and motion study, and [editing]. Roosevelt, for years now, has been specializing in training union officers in the use of mass media, particularly films. Harvard is providing two 13-week residential training courses each year for union leadership, and Chicago is offering 9 months' nonresidential training for union officers.

### Curricula

University labor education divisions and union education departments have been working side by side for years without any clear line of demarcation as to what the one or the other should do.

Local conditions determine the scope of university education programs. For a good many years, bread-and-butter subjects dominated the curricula of both union and university programs. Within the last few years though, there has been a noticeable broadening of the scope of programs, particularly with a view [to] including programs on international affairs, community participation, and health problems.

Programs on international affairs are now included in university education programs almost as a matter of course. Chicago has experimented with the development of materials on foreign affairs; Illinois, with the integration of discussions on international affairs into regular membership meetings; [and] Wisconsin, with regional weekend conferences. Roosevelt University has well-advanced plans for the training of union officers who are engaged—or expect to be engaged—in some aspect of international work either at home or abroad. California (Berkeley), similarly has plans for a resident training program on foreign affairs.

In the field of health, UCLA has carried out a significant project which may well set an example for other universities. The project started as a combined research-education project designed to examine local needs and resources in the field of health. It ended with the establishment of a broad Health Plan Consultants Committee, which is supported by per capita payments from affiliated unions and functions as a self-governing agency of labor to protect labor's interest in the field of health. Other universities, e. g., Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Roosevelt, and Cornell, have added programs in the field of health to their regular offerings.

Another development is the increase in programs on community affairs. Cornell has done much experimental work in trying to involve

<sup>1</sup> Seventeen universities are now offering year-round workers' education services: Alabama, California at Berkeley, California at Los Angeles, Chicago, Connecticut, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan State, Minnesota, Pennsylvania State, Rhode Island, Roosevelt, Rutgers, Tennessee, and Wisconsin.

Among the institutions rendering more or less limited services to labor are: Arizona State Teachers College, and the [following] universities: Arkansas, Austin, Brown, Houston, Kansas, Michigan, Montana, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Purdue, Temple, Utah, Washington, Wayne, West Virginia, and Western Reserve. In addition, a number of Catholic colleges offer labor education programs, notably the Catholic Labor Institute (Los Angeles), Fordham University, Loyola University (Chicago), St. Joseph's (Philadelphia), St. Peter's (Jersey City), and Xavier Institute of Industrial Relations (New York).

unions in community affairs. Rutgers has been concerned with training union officers to improve their community relations. Western Reserve and Pennsylvania State have engaged in training of union counselors. Michigan State and the University of Michigan have developed programs for retired workers.

Some recent developments follow from new needs and requirements which arise constantly as a result of changes in our economic, political, or social life. Automation, the implications of atomic energy, the guaranteed annual wage, and the AFL-CIO merger are some of the "new" subject matters which have been added to the curricula of university education programs.

Intergroup contacts between labor and farmers is an area in which universities are just beginning to make a contribution. Four [schools] have done the pioneering, namely Goddard College (Vermont) and the universities of Kansas, Montana, and Wisconsin. In Vermont and Montana, the universities brought together farmer and labor representatives for annual conferences to discuss mutual problems. In Kansas, the Agricultural Extension Service functions as the promoting agency for a like purpose, and in Wisconsin, the School for Workers and the Agricultural Extension Service have joined in the promotion of contacts between farmers and workers.

Universities continue to experiment with joint labor-management programs. The results are uneven and much more experimentation is necessary to demonstrate the practicability and precise nature of [such] educational programs. Comparatively successful though have been joint seminars on technical subjects such as pensions, arbitration, runaway shops, local economic developments, and problems of older workers.

An interesting change in two directions seems to be taking place in the field of research. On the one hand, more and more universities engage in studies of union members' attitudes toward their own union, toward the work of union officers, and toward union policies. On the other hand, pure research does not quite occupy the important position it did only a few years ago. The trend now seems to be toward broader programs, i. e., educational offerings as well as research. Minnesota and California (Berkeley) are examples of universities which started with a major

emphasis on research but are now rendering year-round educational services.

### Techniques and Methods

The most frequent device for labor education used to be the extension class, meeting once a week over an extended period of time, usually 6 to 8 weeks. This has now been superseded in many places by 1- or 2-day conferences or week-long institutes.

Combined education-action projects are gaining in popularity. [They] are important media for involving union leadership in education—a condition *sine qua non* for any substantial union support for education.

The University of Illinois, with the assistance of a grant from the Inter-University Labor Education Committee, [has] experimented with [another method of worker education by employing] an "area specialist," i. e., a staff member stationed in an outlying area which, because of the distance involved, the University had been unable to serve previously. The area specialist worked with all sections of the labor movement—central labor bodies, State federations of labor, and international unions—as well as with nonlabor agencies, to promote labor education activities. He encouraged interest in education, advised on programs, provided speakers, helped in arrangements for conferences, demonstrated techniques, and generally worked in a manner similar to that of an agricultural county agent.

Rutgers and Pennsylvania State have successfully experimented with the establishment of labor education councils. These are local organizations which try to promote labor education activities on a "labor movement wide" basis. The councils are self-governing bodies, composed of representatives of the AFL-CIO, as well as unaffiliated unions, all of which contribute to the operation of the council through the payment of a per capita tax. Programs are conducted either for a specific union, all unions, or any combination of unions [in the area].

The accomplishments of these councils are many. They have, in brief, developed an effective climate for workers' education; brought about a significant expansion of labor education programs in the area of liberal education; become a commu-

nication link between labor and the community; introduced workers' education into union organizations which had no prior experience in the field; [and] provided an area of union activity in which autonomous labor groups could learn to work together. [Also, they have] involved the leaders of the labor movement in the planning and administration of programs [and] in the selection of geographical areas and subject matters; relieved nonlabor agencies of a good part of the administration and promotion of programs; given the universities an opportunity to reach "into the very heart of the union situation"; [and] set the stage for the training of teachers and labor education administrators from the ranks of labor, thus approaching the ultimate goal of all adult education, namely, that the groups concerned be in a position to meet their major education needs from their own resources and under their own auspices.

### Structure and Financing

The labor education [program in the university] functions sometimes as a completely independent unit within the [school] structure, responsible directly to the head of the institution; sometimes as a part of the department of economics, the department of education, the school of business, the extension division, or as a part of the institute of industrial relations. It is the latter type of organization, i. e., as a part of an institute of industrial relations, that seems to be gaining in popularity, with the university extension a close runner-up. As of now, the programs of California (Berkeley and Los Angeles), Connecticut, Cornell, Illinois, Michigan State, and Rutgers are all a part of some industrial relations department. Minnesota's program is located partly in the Industrial Relations Center and partly in General Extension.

Labor education activities of universities are financed either [by] (1) State appropriations, (2) university budgets, (3) fees charged to unions, or (4) any combination of these. More recently, grants from foundations have become significant as a source to finance labor education. Also, a comparatively new development is the use of State and local—nonuniversity—funds to finance labor education.

In at least six States, vocational funds are available for workers' education. Adult education

funds are [also] available for workers' education in [four] States, although there is no evidence that unions are making any extensive use of these opportunities.

As to foundations, the most significant development has been the experimental program sponsored by the Inter-University Labor Education Committee (IULEC) [in 1952–54 in 8 universities] with the assistance of a grant from the [Ford] Fund for Adult Education. The major objectives of the experiment were to: Promote cooperative educational programs between labor unions and universities; widen the extent and scope of labor education activities, primarily to include foreign affairs, economics, and community participation; develop new techniques and tools to make educational efforts in these areas more effective and lasting; and assist labor leaders in establishing and conducting educational programs within their organizations.

The experimental programs<sup>2</sup> resulted in several significant achievements:

1. They have brought about a substantial expansion of union education programs in three subject areas, namely, foreign affairs, economics, and community participation.

2. Whereas previously, the classroom seemed to constitute the main vehicle for most workers' education programs, the IULEC has experimented extensively and, to a reasonable extent, successfully, with other methods, such as combined research-action projects; factfinding; integration of education into functions of unions, including membership meetings; and establishment of labor education councils.

3. The IULEC programs have brought together different unions with different jurisdictions and different affiliations for the purpose of partaking in joint educational enterprises.

4. Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the IULEC experience has given both labor and universities an inkling of the potential benefits which both might derive from cooperative educational undertakings.

—JOSEPH MIRE

Inter-University Labor Education Committee

<sup>2</sup> For a detailed evaluation of these programs, see Jack Barbash, *Universities and Unions in Workers' Education*, New York, Harper & Brothers, 1955.

# Summaries of Studies and Reports

## New Housing Characteristics in 1955 and Earlier Years

BOTH the size and price of new 1-family houses increased between 1954 and 1955, continuing trends since 1950. The 3-bedroom house dominated homebuilding in 1955, as the 2-bedroom house had in 1950. A large share of the houses constructed in 1954-55 included such features as extra bedrooms, fireplaces, and basements, which characterized many homes built in 1936-38 but which were eliminated in the "economy" housing of the war and immediate postwar years.

The median selling prices<sup>1</sup> of new houses rose from \$12,300 in 1954 to \$13,700 in 1955, reflecting the increasing concentration of 3-bedroom houses in the \$12,000-\$19,999 price range. The typical 3-bedroom house had about 1,200 square feet of floor area and was priced at \$13,900. It was more likely to have a fireplace and exterior walls of brick or a combination of brick and wood, than were the smaller houses; basements, however, were not much more common than in other houses.

Regionally, median prices varied from less than \$12,000 in the South to more than \$14,000 in other parts of the country in 1955. Such differences reflect, among other influences, distinct regional patterns in style of architecture and in home buyers' preferences. The proportion of new houses with basements, for example, was about 20 percent in the South and 90 percent in the Northeast.

Choice of exterior wall materials in 1955 also followed regional preferences of long standing. Wood-faced frame houses were most common in the Northeast and North Central regions. Brick facing was more usual in the South and stucco predominated in the West.

Aluminum window frames, a postwar innovation, were used in about a fourth of the houses built in 1955. Double-hung windows with wooden frames and steel casement windows continued to

be the two most popular types, but aluminum was used increasingly for these types; aluminum was also the favored material for the newer horizontal slide and jalousie windows.

## 1954-55 Surveys and Earlier Data

Characteristics information for the first 3 months of 1954 and 1955<sup>2</sup> was obtained, unless otherwise noted, from field surveys<sup>3</sup> of new privately owned housing, made by the United States Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. For these surveys, samples<sup>4</sup> were selected from

<sup>1</sup> That is, the asking price, referred to in tables 1-3 as the proposed selling price. See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Throughout this article references to 1955 and 1954 are to first-quarter data for the respective years. In both years the Bureau was able to expand its field investigation of the basic characteristics of new housing, which it conducts in connection with estimating nonfarm housing starts, to include information on specific structural characteristics. This expansion was possible through the financial support of trade associations interested in particular building materials.

<sup>3</sup> Additional data for 1954-55 from these surveys will be contained in a Monthly Labor Review reprint of this article. The reprint will provide further tabulations on 1-family housing: (1) a cross tabulation of the percent of houses having specified characteristics by selling price and region; and (2) a tabulation of the percent of houses having specified characteristics, comparing aggregates for metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas and including data cross-tabulated by selling price.

Multifamily housing data will also be included in the reprint, which will contain a tabulation of the percent of such units having specified characteristics, classified by 2-4 and 5-or-more family structures. Additional data on window frame materials and window types will be presented for 2-or-more family structures and 1-family houses (totals for all such houses and by region).

<sup>4</sup> In permit-issuing places, sample projects were selected from all projects for which permits were issued during the first quarter of the year; generally, projects containing 5 or more dwelling units were given universal coverage and smaller projects were sampled. In other selected nonpermit areas regularly surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, characteristics information was obtained for all dwelling units started. Because the estimates are based on sample data, they are subject to sampling variability. Generally, the error increases as the data are presented in more detail. For example, estimates for the United States as a whole are subject to less error than estimates for a single region. The error for the United States as a whole ranges from 0.7 to 3.6, depending on the size of the estimated percentage, the error being least for 1 or 99 percent and most for 50 percent. For each region the range is as follows: 1.3 to 6.4 for the Northeast; 1.2 to 6.0 for the North Central; 1.2 to 6.2 for the South; and 1.8 to 8.9 for the West. This means that the chances are approximately 19 out of 20 that the results of a complete count would not differ from the sample results by more than these percentages (twice the standard error). These reliability figures apply to estimates based on the total number of dwelling units started in the specified areas. Estimated percentages based on smaller components, such as the dwelling units within a single price class or for a given characteristics group, will be subject to somewhat greater error because of the fewer number of dwelling units surveyed.

single-family (detached, semidetached, and row houses) and multifamily projects<sup>5</sup> for which building permits were issued or on which work was started in the first quarter of 1954 and 1955 in various sizes and types of communities in the 4 broad geographic regions of the United States.<sup>6</sup> The sample data, obtained by visits to builders of approximately 6,000 projects including more than 37,000 dwelling units in 1955 and 5,000 projects with 30,000 units in 1954, were weighted to represent all privately owned nonfarm dwelling units started in the United States in the first 3 months of the 2 years.

Related information for earlier years was obtained from a variety of sources, which differs in coverage and comparability.<sup>7</sup> Since studies of new housing characteristics prior to 1954 described homes located principally in metropolitan areas or cities, only information obtained for metropolitan areas in the 1954-55 surveys will be used in direct comparisons with previous periods.

### One-Family Houses

Numerous changes in the characteristics of privately owned housing in the United States over the past 20 or 25 years are shown by the data on 1-family houses. These changes received their

impetus from measures taken to cope with the sequence of economic depression, war, and postwar readjustment. Among the influences that affected homebuilding were the following: the substantial increase in owner-occupied homes, which developed in large part from the insured mortgage operations of the Federal Housing Administration under the National Housing Act of 1934; the home-loan guaranty program inaugurated by the Veterans Administration in 1944; adoption of building-materials controls in the early 1940's; veterans' emergency housing provisions in the immediate postwar period; residential credit restrictions imposed in the fall of 1950; and continuation of the housing demand at a high level through 1955, accompanied by a shift from a seller's to a buyer's market.

#### SIZE OF HOUSES

*Floor Area.* Homebuilding in 1955 continued the trend toward larger houses evident since 1950. The price ceilings and restrictions on floor area under the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program in 1946-47 set a pattern for predominantly small houses which continued after the program was abolished. Although some shift toward large houses was noted between 1949 and 1950,<sup>8</sup> provisions in the National Housing Act of 1948 designed to encourage home construction in the lower and middle price ranges<sup>9</sup> influenced a large share of the 1950 housing. Nearly half of the new houses surveyed in 1950 contained 4 rooms or less (more than double the proportion indicated for 1940 or 1936-38) and fewer than a fifth had as many as 6 rooms.

In terms of number of rooms, the 1955 houses appear to compare favorably with those built in 1936-38.<sup>10</sup> In these earlier years, before the fully amortized mortgage was widely used, middle-income families were relatively much less able to afford and qualify for the purchase of new housing, under the usual terms existing then, i. e., straight-loan mortgages (mortgages of short duration, possibly 3 or 5 years, without reduction in principal). The relatively small number of single-family houses built in 1936-38 (about 275,000 per year compared to 1,194,000 in 1955) suggests the limited market for new houses, a very large proportion of which were probably built and bought by relatively high-income families. Of those

<sup>5</sup> See text footnote 3, second paragraph.

<sup>6</sup> The regional groupings are those used by the Bureau of the Census. The regions are: Region I, *Northeast* (New England and Middle Atlantic Divisions)—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Region II, *North Central* (East and West North Central Divisions)—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; Region III, *South* (South Atlantic and East and West South Central Divisions)—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia; and Region IV, *West* (Mountain and Pacific Divisions)—Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

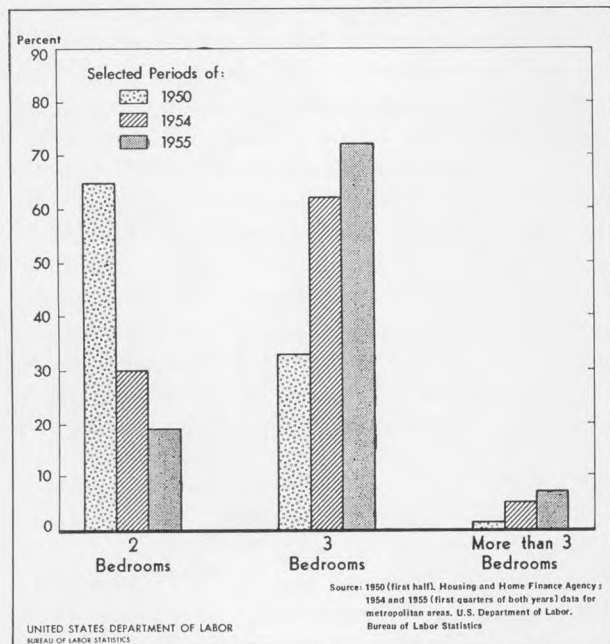
<sup>7</sup> The following studies provide the basis for most of the necessarily broad generalizations on trends in single-family houses started in specified years prior to 1954-55: (1) a Federal Works Project survey of building permits issued in cities of 25,000 population or more, summarized in Residential Construction and Demolition, 1936-38, Monthly Labor Review Reprint No. R. 1225; (2) for 1940 and 1950, The Materials Use Survey—A Study of the National and Regional Characteristics of One-Family Dwellings in the United States in the First Half of 1950, Housing and Home Finance Agency, March 1953; (3) New Housing in Metropolitan Areas, 1949-51, BLS Bull. 1115, 1952; and (4) annual reports of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. Where other sources were used, specific citations are given.

<sup>8</sup> Features and Costs of New 1-Family Houses, Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 13).

<sup>9</sup> This act provided more liberal terms for FHA mortgage insurance on lower cost homes.

<sup>10</sup> Information on number of rooms was not obtained in the 1954-55 surveys. Data collected on number of bedrooms, however, permit general conclusions regarding overall room-count. See text footnote 16.

### Number of Bedrooms in 1-Family Houses Started, Selected Periods in 1950, 1954, and 1955



built, however, the majority had 5 or 6 rooms and 1 of every 8 contained more than 6 rooms.

The average square feet of floor area<sup>11</sup> also confirms the recent trend toward larger houses. In about two-thirds of the metropolitan areas surveyed early in 1947,<sup>12</sup> more than 60 percent of the houses under construction had less than 1,000 square feet of floor area. The majority of the houses built in 1949-50 were similarly small. The increase in the proportion of new houses with 1,000 or more square feet of floor area between 1950 and 1951 (as indicated by BLS surveys in 15 metropolitan areas as well as information on homes with FHA-insured mortgages) suggests that builders in 1951 began to construct a larger number of more expensive homes with more floor space than in 1949-50, to satisfy buyers who had sufficient savings and incomes to qualify for mortgages under Regulation X.<sup>13</sup> Also, 1950 amendments to the National Housing Act, providing additional mortgage insurance incentives for FHA-approved homes with 3 or 4 bedrooms, probably encouraged the construction of more spacious homes.

The trend toward larger homes continued after Regulation X was relaxed in September 1952, mainly as a result of the increasing numbers of

families with 3 and 4 children, rising incomes, and the availability of mortgage money on generally favorable terms in 1954 and early 1955. Insufficient space was apparently the most common source of dissatisfaction with housing arrangements that was expressed by both home-owning and renter families early in 1955, with fully 30 percent of the families owning homes of 4 rooms or less wanting larger houses.<sup>14</sup> Of the home-owning families with children, who had previously owned a home, 60 percent indicated that their present homes were larger than the ones purchased earlier.

The slight increase in the average floor area of new houses between 1954 and 1955—from 1,140 to 1,170 square feet—does not fully reflect the changes that took place in the size of new houses over the year in response to the changing requirements of home buyers. For the country as a whole, the percentage of houses with 1,000 to 1,499 square feet increased from 43 to 56 percent between 1954 and 1955, with corresponding declines in houses having less than 1,000 square feet and in those with 1,500 or more square feet. (See table 1.)

*Number of Bedrooms.* Probably the most significant change in 1-family houses in recent years has been the pronounced shift from 2-bedroom<sup>15</sup> to 3-bedroom houses. (See chart.) In 1950, the 2-bedroom house predominated by a margin of 2 to 1. By 1955, more than two-thirds of the new houses in metropolitan areas had 3 bedrooms. The proportion of houses with 4 or more bedrooms was also higher in 1955 than it was in 1950, although possibly not quite as high as in 1936-38.<sup>16</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Floor area in 1-family houses (computed from the outside dimensions) includes all livable space as well as laundry rooms, halls, and closets on the first or higher floors, but excludes rumpus, storage, laundry, and utility rooms in the basement, garages, unfinished attic space, and open or screened porches. Data on floor area are not available before 1947, when BLS studies on the characteristics of new housing were initiated.

<sup>12</sup> Characteristics of One-Family Houses Started, 1947, Monthly Labor Review, January 1949 (p. 46).

<sup>13</sup> Late in 1950, as a result of Regulation X, downpayments on homes were raised substantially and the maximum length of the mortgage term reduced.

<sup>14</sup> See 1955 Survey of Consumer Finances: Housing Arrangements of Consumers. (In Federal Reserve Bulletin, August 1955, pp. 856-868.)

<sup>15</sup> Only rooms specifically designed for sleeping purposes were counted as bedrooms. Libraries, dens, dressing rooms, or alcoves were excluded even though at times they might be used for sleeping purposes.

<sup>16</sup> The 1936-38 Federal Works Project survey shows the number of rooms per dwelling unit; the 1954-55 surveys show the number of bedrooms. Number of rooms in 1936-38 has been converted into number of bedrooms on the basis of room-counts used by the FHA, as follows: 3 rooms or less, no more than 1 bedroom; 4 or 5 rooms, 2 bedrooms; and 6 rooms or more, a minimum of 3 bedrooms.

TABLE 1.—Selected characteristics of new nonfarm 1-family houses, by region, first quarter of 1954 and 1955

Characteristics	All regions		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954
Number of houses.....	256,900	202,200	44,300	36,900	58,900	49,400	87,000	69,000	66,700	46,900
Median proposed selling price <sup>1</sup> .....	\$13,700	\$12,300	\$14,400	\$13,800	\$14,700	\$13,100	\$11,800	\$10,800	\$14,100	\$12,600
Average floor area (square feet).....	1,170	1,140	1,120	1,120	1,100	1,020	1,200	1,220	1,210	1,180
Percent of houses with specified characteristics										
Proposed selling price: <sup>1</sup> All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than \$7,000.....	7	11	1	8	3	12	17	15	2	4
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	11	15	4	8	8	11	21	24	3	11
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	16	20	17	16	18	15	13	20	17	27
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	29	24	36	26	23	27	22	17	39	30
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	23	16	30	25	27	19	14	10	27	13
\$20,000 and over.....	10	10	8	13	19	11	9	8	6	6
Unknown.....	4	4	4	4	2	5	4	6	6	9
Floor area (square feet): All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 700.....	3	10	2	13	3	11	3	13	2	3
700 to 799.....	4	8	6	5	6	14	4	9	1	3
800 to 999.....	22	20	30	14	29	27	21	19	10	20
1,000 to 1,199.....	30	24	25	33	32	26	26	19	39	21
1,200 to 1,499.....	26	19	19	15	19	11	27	19	37	33
1,500 to 1,799.....	7	10	8	13	6	4	9	10	5	11
1,800 and over.....	5	7	5	6	4	5	6	9	5	5
Unknown.....	3	2	5	1	1	2	4	2	1	1
Number of bedrooms: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 bedroom <sup>2</sup> .....	1	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1	3	1	3	1	2
2 bedrooms.....	22	32	20	30	27	32	27	38	14	26
3 bedrooms.....	68	58	70	65	68	58	64	51	73	62
4 or more bedrooms.....	6	5	6	2	3	4	4	4	11	8
Unknown.....	3	3	4	3	1	3	4	4	1	2
Exterior wall construction: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Masonry.....	20	13	9	8	14	12	36	19	13	12
Solid brick.....	3	2	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	3	3	3	1	3	4
Brick facing.....	12	7	4	6	9	6	23	9	6	8
Concrete block.....	4	3	2	1	1	2	8	7	3	( <sup>3</sup> )
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	( <sup>3</sup> )
Frame.....	77	82	87	89	81	82	62	76	85	83
Brick facing.....	18	20	18	14	28	22	23	31	3	3
Brick and wood facing.....	8	5	15	6	9	6	6	4	6	3
Wood facing.....	29	31	35	34	36	44	20	26	30	24
Asbestos shingle facing.....	8	14	16	34	5	9	11	14	( <sup>3</sup> )	3
Other <sup>5</sup> .....	14	12	3	1	3	1	2	1	46	50
All other construction.....	1	3	1	2	3	4	1	2	1	3
Unknown.....	2	2	3	1	2	2	1	3	1	2
Basements: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No basement.....	55	58	9	21	39	44	79	73	71	79
On slab <sup>6</sup> .....	16	11	3	11	11	11	22	22	22	22
With crawl space <sup>6</sup> .....	39	39	6	6	28	28	57	49	49	49
Full or partial basement.....	42	41	88	78	59	55	19	25	24	20
Unknown.....	3	1	3	1	2	1	2	2	5	1
Utility room: All houses <sup>6</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Utility room.....	33	27	19	34	32	48	43	24	16	16
No basement.....	27	6	7	2	2	5	5	8	8	8
With basement.....	6	12	12	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
No utility room.....	64	78	78	64	64	50	50	71	71	71
Unknown.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	5	5	5
Fireplace: All houses <sup>6</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 fireplace.....	27	24	24	21	21	18	18	46	46	46
2 or more fireplaces.....	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	6	6	6
No fireplace.....	66	68	68	75	75	74	74	46	46	46
Unknown.....	4	6	6	2	2	7	7	2	2	2
Type of interior doors: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Panel.....	9	18	5	16	3	4	14	30	13	19
Flush.....	86	79	89	83	91	91	81	67	84	80
Unknown.....	5	3	6	1	6	5	5	3	3	1
Window frame material: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wood <sup>7</sup> .....	57	63	73	67	72	68	57	68	34	47
Steel <sup>7</sup> .....	16	18	13	17	9	20	10	10	30	29
Aluminum <sup>7</sup> .....	24	17	10	15	16	10	28	20	33	21
Unknown.....	3	2	4	1	3	2	5	2	3	3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Selected characteristics of new nonfarm 1-family houses, by region, first quarter of 1954 and 1955—Continued

Characteristics	All regions		Northeast		North Central		South		West	
	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954
	Percent of total windows, by type <sup>8</sup>									
Windows: All types-----	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Double hung <sup>9</sup> -----	54	58	60	58	55	54	68	71	27	45
Casement <sup>9</sup> -----	18	19	15	14	12	23	7	10	43	32
Horizontal slide-----	8	6	8	15	13	6	4	3	9	5
Picture-----	8	9	7	8	10	11	5	5	11	13
With flankers <sup>10</sup> -----	5	6	5	5	6	8	3	4	7	9
Without flankers-----	3	3	2	3	4	3	2	1	4	4
Awning <sup>9</sup> -----	5	4	7	3	7	4	7	4	1	2
Projected <sup>9</sup> -----	1	1	1	1	1	1	(3)	(3)	2	1
Jalousie <sup>9</sup> -----	4	2	1	(3)	1	(3)	8	6	3	1
All other-----	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1

<sup>1</sup> For operatively built units (those built for sale or rent by commercial builders), the selling price is the price at which the house was advertised at the time of the survey, or the actual selling price of units already sold. For a single unit built for owner-occupancy by a general contractor under contract from the owner, or a unit built by the owner without a prime contractor (i. e., owner built), the selling price was the price at which the house would be advertised if it were built for sale.

<sup>2</sup> Includes a few houses with no bedrooms.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Includes such outer facing materials as cut stone, field stone, structural tile, or stucco.

<sup>5</sup> Includes such outer facing materials as composition (e. g., asphalt siding and shingles), metal, or stucco.

<sup>6</sup> Information not obtained in 1954.

<sup>7</sup> Includes units in which all or the majority of window frames, not considering basement windows, were of the material specified.

<sup>8</sup> Excluding basement-type windows.

<sup>9</sup> See text footnote 29.

<sup>10</sup> Flankers are movable sashes at sides of picture windows.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

Although increasing numbers and proportions of 3-bedroom houses were reported in each geographic region in 1955, extra bedrooms were most in demand in the West and least in the South.

The popularity of 3-bedroom houses, which had an average floor area of 1,190 square feet, explains the concentration of 1955 homes in the medium floor-area range of 1,000-1,499 square feet. (See table 2.) However, the 3-bedroom house varied widely in size in different sections of the country. Spaciousness was more characteristic of such houses in the South and West than in the North.<sup>17</sup>

#### SELLING PRICE

The increasing proportions of larger houses were a major factor in the rising average prices of new homes. The median selling price <sup>18</sup> of a new 3-bedroom house in 1955 was \$13,900, compared with \$11,200 for a 2-bedroom house.<sup>19</sup>

The parallel relationship between the selling price and size of the house is illustrated in table 3. Practically two-thirds of the houses priced below \$10,000 in 1955 had fewer than 1,000 square feet of floor area. The majority of houses offered in the \$10,000-\$19,999 price range measured between 1,000 and 1,500 square feet. At prices of \$20,000 or more, over half the houses had a minimum of 1,500 square feet.

Rising construction costs were another major factor in the uptrend in prices. The Boeckh index of residential construction costs climbed almost without interruption from 40 (1947-49=100) in 1935 to 121 in 1953.<sup>20</sup> After a slight drop in 1954, the index resumed its rise to 124 in 1955. Raw land and land development costs also have risen.

The 11-percent rise in median selling prices of new 1-family houses for the entire country between 1954 and 1955 brought housing prices to new heights—continuing the uptrend since the 1930's. Median property values on new homes with FHA-insured mortgages, for example, more than doubled between 1940 and 1954.<sup>21</sup>

The 1954-55 rise in median prices for all new 1-family houses from \$12,300 to \$13,700 reflects

<sup>17</sup> It is possible that finished recreation rooms in basements, which were much more common in the North than in the South and West, supplemented the living space of many northern houses, but the areas of basements were not measured in the characteristics surveys. See text footnote 11.

<sup>18</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.

<sup>19</sup> Unquestionably, in many localities some of the increase in price associated with added bedrooms and more floor space reflected the fact that families buying houses with 3 or more bedrooms were also getting extra bathrooms, kitchens with dishwashers and other appliances, finished recreation rooms, and other "extras," but for which no data were collected in the 1954-55 surveys.

<sup>20</sup> Unweighted average of indexes of costs of frame and brick residences in 20 cities compiled by E. H. Boeckh and Associates, Washington, D. C. See Construction Volume and Costs, 1915-1954, A Statistical Supplement to Construction Review. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor and U. S. Department of Commerce, 1955 (p. 28).

<sup>21</sup> See 8th Annual Report, Housing and Home Finance Agency, 1954, Washington, 1955 (p. 186).



TABLE 2.—Selected characteristics of new nonfarm 3-bedroom, 1-family houses, by region, first quarter 1955

Characteristics	3-bedroom, 1-family houses					All other 1-family houses
	All regions	Northeast	North Central	South	West	
Number of houses.....	175, 100	30, 700	39, 900	55, 700	48, 800	81, 800
Median proposed selling price.....	\$13, 900	\$14, 400	\$14, 900	\$12, 600	\$14, 100	\$12, 750
	Percent of houses with specified characteristics					
Proposed selling price: <sup>1</sup> All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than \$7,000.....	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	16
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	8	3	4	21	1	16
\$10,000 to \$11,999.....	17	14	19	16	19	13
\$12,000 to \$14,999.....	34	41	27	26	42	20
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	26	36	28	17	30	16
\$20,000 and over.....	11	6	21	10	6	10
Unknown.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	2	2	9
Floor area (square feet): All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 700.....	1	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	6
700 to 799.....	1	4	2	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	10
800 to 999.....	19	27	28	18	6	27
1,000 to 1,199.....	37	31	38	32	47	15
1,200 to 1,499.....	29	23	22	30	37	21
1,500 to 1,799.....	7	8	6	11	4	7
1,800 and over.....	5	4	4	6	4	6
Unknown.....	1	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	8
Exterior wall construction: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Masonry.....	20	10	13	41	9	20
Solid brick.....	2	2	4	4	1	3
Brick facing.....	13	5	8	26	5	12
Concrete block.....	4	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	9	3	3
Other <sup>3</sup> .....	1	1	1	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	2
Frame.....	78	90	83	58	90	74
Brick facing.....	21	22	35	28	2	12
Brick and wood facing.....	10	17	11	8	6	6
Wood facing.....	27	32	32	13	35	33
Asbestos shingle facing.....	6	17	2	8	( <sup>2</sup> )	11
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	14	2	3	1	46	12
All other construction.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	4	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1
Unknown.....	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	5
Basements: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
No basement.....	56	8	38	80	73	55
Full or partial basement.....	42	92	62	19	22	39
Unknown.....	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	5	6
Utility room: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Utility room.....	36	20	33	56	25	28
No basement.....	29	8	31	51	17	23
With basement.....	7	12	2	5	8	5
No utility room.....	62	80	67	43	70	66
Unknown.....	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	5	6
Fireplace: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 fireplace.....	30	26	23	19	49	22
2 or more fireplaces.....	3	2	1	1	7	3
No fireplace.....	66	70	75	77	44	65
Unknown.....	1	2	1	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	10
Window frame material: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wood <sup>5</sup> .....	55	70	73	54	33	61
Steel <sup>5</sup> .....	17	18	8	10	31	13
Aluminum <sup>5</sup> .....	27	12	18	35	34	17
Unknown.....	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1	2	9

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1.<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.<sup>3</sup> Includes such outer facing materials as cut stone, field stone, structural tile, or stucco.<sup>4</sup> Includes such outer facing materials as composition (e. g., asphalt siding and shingles), metal, or stucco.<sup>5</sup> Includes units in which all or the majority of window frames, not considering basement windows, were of the material specified.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

a substantial increase in the proportion of houses priced from \$12,000 to \$19,999, with a corresponding decline in lower price houses. Selling prices

<sup>22</sup> The comparatively small number of houses with a proposed selling price of \$50,000 or more were excluded from the samples because they were primarily custom-built and are not typical of houses built for sale.

for about 10 percent of the new houses in 1954 and 1955 were \$20,000 or more.<sup>22</sup> More than 50 percent of the houses started in 1955 were in the \$12,000–\$19,999 price bracket, in contrast to 40 percent in 1954. (See table 3.) The proportions of 3-bedroom houses priced between \$12,000 and

TABLE 3.—Percent of new nonfarm 1-family houses with specified characteristics, by selling price, first quarter of 1954 and 1955

Characteristics	Proposed selling-price <sup>1</sup> class						
	All classes <sup>1</sup>	Less than \$7,000	\$7,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 and over
<b>Floor area (square feet):</b>							
1955: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 1,000.....	9	68	64	42	23	9	3
1,000 to 1,499.....	6	19	34	56	71	72	40
1,500 and over.....	12	1	1	1	6	18	56
Unknown.....	3	12	1	1	(2)	1	1
1954: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Less than 1,000.....	38	90	64	46	26	12	5
1,000 to 1,499.....	43	8	24	48	66	55	31
1,500 and over.....	17	1	11	5	8	33	64
Unknown.....	2	1	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)
<b>Number of bedrooms:</b>							
1955: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 bedroom <sup>3</sup> .....	1	9	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
2 bedrooms.....	22	53	43	24	16	15	12
3 bedrooms.....	68	28	52	74	78	78	70
4 or more bedrooms.....	6	(2)	4	2	6	7	17
Unknown.....	3	10	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	1
1954: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 bedroom <sup>3</sup> .....	2	13	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	1
2 bedrooms.....	32	62	51	39	20	19	11
3 bedrooms.....	58	18	42	54	77	74	74
4 or more bedrooms.....	5	4	4	5	2	4	13
Unknown.....	3	3	2	2	1	3	1
<b>Exterior wall construction:</b>							
1955: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Masonry.....	20	10	28	22	17	18	31
Solid brick.....	3	(2)	1	4	2	2	7
Brick facing.....	12	1	19	8	12	13	20
Concrete block.....	4	5	8	10	2	1	2
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	1	4	(2)	(2)	1	2	2
Frame.....	77	89	71	75	82	82	68
Brick facing.....	18	11	4	10	18	26	35
Brick and wood facing.....	8	1	5	7	10	13	10
Wood facing.....	29	44	38	36	29	23	14
Asbestos shingle facing.....	8	29	16	12	5	2	(2)
Other <sup>5</sup> .....	14	4	8	10	20	18	9
All other construction.....	1	1	1	3	1	(2)	1
Unknown.....	2	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
1954: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Masonry.....	13	8	15	12	8	22	22
Solid brick.....	2	(2)	3	(2)	1	5	5
Brick facing.....	7	(2)	6	8	6	14	13
Concrete block.....	3	7	4	4	1	2	2
Other <sup>4</sup> .....	1	1	2	(2)	1	1	2
Frame.....	82	80	83	85	90	75	73
Brick facing.....	20	1	8	16	30	25	29
Brick and wood facing.....	5	1	1	2	7	8	8
Wood facing.....	31	44	40	36	23	25	29
Asbestos shingle facing.....	14	33	25	14	9	8	(2)
Other <sup>5</sup> .....	12	1	9	17	21	9	7
All other construction.....	3	11	2	1	1	2	4
Unknown.....	2	1	(2)	2	1	1	1
<b>Basements:</b>							
1955: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No basement.....	56	85	80	63	56	43	36
Full or partial basement.....	41	14	20	32	43	56	63
Unknown.....	3	1	(2)	5	1	1	1
1954: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No basement.....	58	94	78	64	51	39	28
Full or partial basement.....	41	5	21	36	49	61	72
Unknown.....	1	1	1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
<b>Utility rooms:</b>							
1955: All houses <sup>6</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Utility room.....	33	23	46	40	30	30	44
No basement.....	27	23	44	39	24	20	29
With basement.....	6	(2)	2	1	6	10	15
No utility room.....	64	76	54	55	69	69	55
Unknown.....	3	1	(2)	5	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3.—Percent of new nonfarm 1-family houses with specified characteristics, by selling price, first quarter of 1954 and 1955—Continued

Characteristics	Proposed selling-price <sup>1</sup> class						
	All classes <sup>1</sup>	Less than \$7,000	\$7,000 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$11,999	\$12,000 to \$14,999	\$15,000 to \$19,999	\$20,000 and over
<b>Fireplaces:</b>							
1955: All houses <sup>6</sup> .....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No fireplace.....	66	81	95	88	73	48	11
1 or more fireplaces.....	30	5	3	10	26	50	87
Unknown.....	4	14	2	2	1	2	2
<b>Type of interior door:</b>							
1955: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Panel.....	9	35	16	16	5	2	5
Flush.....	86	52	81	80	93	97	93
Unknown.....	5	13	3	4	2	1	2
1954: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Panel.....	18	43	32	16	12	10	9
Flush.....	79	54	67	83	87	89	90
Unknown.....	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Window frame material:</b>							
1955: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wood <sup>7</sup> .....	57	62	74	54	60	53	59
Steel <sup>7</sup> .....	16	12	9	16	14	19	16
Aluminum <sup>7</sup> .....	24	15	16	28	26	27	24
Unknown.....	3	11	1	2	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	1
1954: All houses.....	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wood <sup>7</sup> .....	63	83	73	65	58	53	61
Steel <sup>7</sup> .....	18	7	13	18	23	25	16
Aluminum <sup>7</sup> .....	17	7	14	17	18	22	22
Unknown.....	2	3	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	1	( <sup>2</sup> )	1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table 1. "All classes" includes houses for which selling price was unknown.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.5 percent.

<sup>3</sup> Includes a few houses with no bedrooms.

<sup>4</sup> Includes such outer facing materials as cut stone, field stone, structural tile, or stucco.

<sup>5</sup> Includes such outer facing materials as composition (e. g., asphalt siding and shingles), metal, or stucco.

<sup>6</sup> Information not obtained in 1954.

<sup>7</sup> Includes units in which all or the majority of window frames, not considering basement windows, were of the material specified.

NOTE.—Due to rounding, sums of individual items do not necessarily equal 100.

\$20,000 ranged from about 40 percent in the South to more than 70 percent in the Northeast and Western regions (table 2).

The 1954-55 surveys confirm other evidence of the shrinking proportion of new homes in the lower price ranges. Since 1950, for example, the proportion of new VA-guaranteed homes priced below \$12,000 dropped from about 70 to 30 percent of the total number appraised by the Veterans Administration.<sup>23</sup>

Higher price housing was being built in 1955 in all parts of the country, but increases over 1954

<sup>23</sup> Trends in GI Home Loan Activity, January 1956, Veterans Administration release. Undated.

<sup>24</sup> Exterior walls were classified by type of construction, as follows:

Masonry. A "solid" wall supporting the floors and roof and consisting of moderately small units such as brick, stone, concrete block, cinder block, structural tile, etc.

Frame. A wall of vertical wooden members (studs) supporting the floors and roof, the studs usually connected by an outer sheathing of wooden boards, plywood, insulating board, or building board, which serves as bracing.

Other. Walls constructed of materials other than masonry or wooden studs as described above. These may be of steel frame panels (as in the "Lustron" house), poured concrete, a combination of metal and lumber, concrete reinforced with steel, or sheathing panels with supplementary frame members.

varied in the 4 broad geographic regions from 4 percent in the Northeast to 12 percent in the North Central and West. Median selling prices in 1955 were upwards of \$14,000 in all regions except the South where the median was below \$12,000.

#### STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS

*Exterior Walls.* Choice of exterior wall material<sup>24</sup> also affected selling price. In 1955, about 9 out of 10 houses priced below \$7,000 were frame, generally faced with asbestos shingle or wood, except in the West where stucco predominated. In the price range from \$7,000 to \$11,999, the proportion of frame houses was lower. The masonry houses in this price range included many built of concrete block, as well as large numbers of row-type houses with exposed walls faced with brick. In general, the higher the selling price, the larger was the proportion of masonry houses with brick facing or of frame houses faced entirely with brick or with brick combined with some other material.

Brick houses (including brick-veneer as well as solid brick and brick facing backed with cinder block or other masonry) more than recovered their prewar importance, in 1954-55. The proportion of brick houses—about a third of the total started in 1936-38 and less than a fifth in 1950—had risen to slightly more than a third in 1955. Although the percentage of frame houses with some type of wood facing (such as clapboard, plywood, or shingles) had decreased since 1950, they continued to predominate. Relatively few houses had asbestos shingle facing in 1940, but substantial numbers of houses were faced with these comparatively inexpensive shingles in 1950. This wall material declined appreciably in relative importance by 1955. The proportion of stucco houses remained comparatively stable in the two decades, 1936-55, accounting for roughly a fifth of the houses started in the years surveyed.

Regional preferences in exterior wall materials revealed in the 1954-55 surveys (table 1) confirmed findings of earlier studies. The results suggest that these are preferences of long standing, based largely on local custom, possibly originating in the relative price and supply of various materials and later formalized by building code requirements.<sup>25</sup>

*Basements, Utility Rooms, and Fireplaces.* The popularity of basements varies widely in different parts of the country, and in regions where basements are favored (the Northeast and North Central), the proportions of houses having basements increased between 1954 and 1955 (table 1).

The change in the function of the basement (from a strictly utilitarian to an optional "luxury" item in the minds of many home buyers) is reflected in the prices of houses with basements in all sections of the country. Even in the Northeastern States, little more than a fourth of the houses priced below \$7,000 in 1955 had basements, compared with more than 90 percent of those costing \$10,000 or more. In the South, where basements were the exception, 31 percent of the houses in the \$15,000-\$19,999 price bracket and 45 percent of those selling for \$20,000 or more had basements.

Almost half of the houses built in the South in 1955 had utility rooms<sup>26</sup> (usually instead of a basement), compared with less than a fourth of the new houses in the West, although that section had almost as high a proportion of houses without basements as the South.

Another characteristic related to the cost of houses and reflecting regional preferences was fireplaces.<sup>27</sup> Throughout the country, the proportion of new houses with fireplaces dropped from more than half of the total in 1940 to about a fifth in 1950. However, with the trend toward higher price houses since 1950, approximately 1 of every 3 houses built in 1955 contained fireplaces.

*Windows.* The growing popularity of certain types of windows between 1940 and 1955 reflects style trends in housing. Although double-hung windows continued to be the most popular single type for the country as a whole in 1955, there was a sharp downtrend in their use—from about 90 percent of all windows<sup>28</sup> in 1940 to a little more than half of the total in 1955. Practically all of the other windows in homes built in 1940 were casement. Three types which have come into general use since 1950 are the horizontal-slide, awning, and jalousie windows.<sup>29</sup>

Changing trends in window styles were accompanied by a shift from wood or steel to aluminum frames. The latter were rarely used in 1940 and accounted for only a modest share of all windows in 1950, but between 1954 and 1955 the proportion of houses with aluminum window frames increased from 17 to 24 percent. Both steel and wood frames declined in relative importance, but wooden frames continued to be used in about three-fifths of the houses in the country as a whole in 1955.

—KATHRYN R. MURPHY AND EDWARD M. GORDON  
Division of Construction Statistics

<sup>25</sup> See *Regional Differences in Characteristics of New Houses*, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 163).

<sup>26</sup> Information on utility rooms was not collected in 1954.

<sup>27</sup> Information on fireplaces was not collected in the 1954 survey. In the U. S. Department of Labor and the Housing and Home Finance Agency surveys, the determining factor in counting fireplaces was the number of chimneys: 2 fireplaces served by 1 chimney were counted as 1 fireplace; a house having more than 1 fireplace served by separate chimneys would be counted as having 2 or more fireplaces.

<sup>28</sup> Excluding basement windows. Information obtained on the number of basement windows was not shown in table 1. Because of the wide regional variation in the proportion of houses with basements, the inclusion of basement windows detracted from the significance of the interregional comparisons of other types of windows. In 1955, the percentages of all windows which were basement-type in the 4 regions were as follows: Northeast, 17; North Central, 22; South, 4; and West, 5.

<sup>29</sup> A few of the window types mentioned in this article are defined below: *basement*—usually a single sash, hinged at bottom, which swings inward; *double hung*—two sash (one or more panes each), one over the other, both movable; *casement*—single or several sash which are hinged on one side and swing out to open; *jalousie*—composed of heavy glass louvers (i. e., slats, as in venetian blinds); *awning*—one or more top-hinged sash arranged in vertical series and operated so that the bottom edges swing outward; *projected*—one or more fixed sash with usually two movable sash or ventilators.

## Characteristics of Major Union Contracts

OF MORE THAN 125,000 collective bargaining agreements in effect in early 1956, it is estimated that between 1,700 and 1,800 covered at least 1,000 workers each. These major agreements covered approximately 9 million workers—roughly half of the estimated number under all collective bargaining agreements and about one-fifth of total employment in nonagricultural establishments exclusive of government.

The collection of almost all major agreements, i. e., those covering 1,000 or more workers, known to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, provides an approximate basis for a current census of major agreements in the United States.<sup>1</sup> Of the 1,737 agreements accounted for, two-thirds applied to manufacturing establishments and one-third to nonmanufacturing establishments. About 300 agreements covered 5,000 or more workers each. Over 85 percent of the agreements were negotiated by AFL-CIO affiliates. About a third of the agreements, covering over two-fifths of the workers, were negotiated by multiemployer groups. Agreements covering establishments or plants in more than 1 geographic region accounted for almost half of the total worker coverage of all

Chart 1. Duration of Major Agreements, January 1956

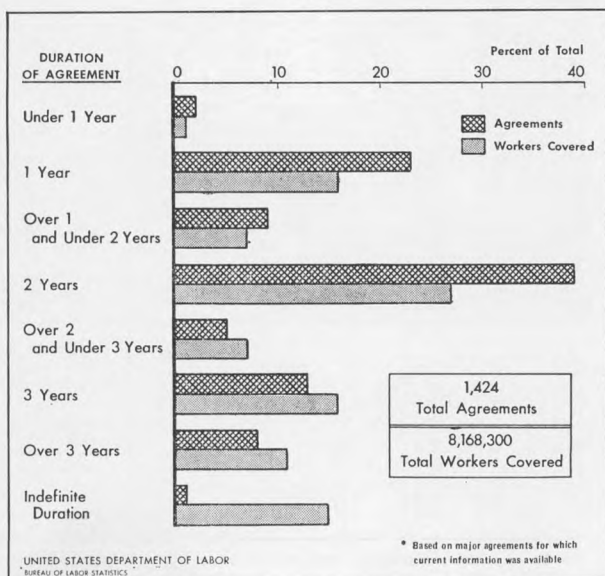


TABLE 1.—Number of major agreements and workers covered by industry group, January 1956

Industry group	Major agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries .....	1,737	8,932.8
Manufacturing .....	1,157	4,967.9
Ordnance and accessories.....	14	32.1
Food and kindred products.....	115	366.5
Tobacco manufactures.....	11	30.9
Textile-mill products.....	57	139.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	50	449.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	17	39.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	18	31.3
Paper and allied products.....	56	123.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	32	62.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	58	130.2
Products of petroleum and coal.....	29	83.1
Rubber products.....	21	132.5
Leather and leather products.....	22	77.3
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	39	118.1
Primary metal industries.....	119	675.6
Fabricated metal products.....	69	199.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	134	382.5
Electrical machinery.....	109	449.0
Transportation equipment.....	140	1,349.9
Instruments and related products.....	29	63.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	18	32.2
Nonmanufacturing .....	580	3,964.9
Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural gas production.....	19	303.0
Transportation <sup>1</sup> .....	101	570.9
Railroads.....	23	1,161.0
Communications.....	72	541.5
Utilities: electric and gas.....	74	198.3
Wholesale trade.....	14	23.9
Retail trade.....	77	219.5
Hotels and restaurants.....	30	153.2
Services.....	50	159.6
Construction.....	133	610.2
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	7	24.0

<sup>1</sup> Excludes railroads and airlines.

<sup>2</sup> See text footnote 1.

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

major agreements. The long-term agreement—2 years or more—was predominant.

### Industries and Workers Covered

Nearly 5 million manufacturing employees were covered by 1,157 major agreements (table 1). The largest concentration of major agreements and covered workers was found in the transportation

<sup>1</sup> The Bureau of Labor Statistics maintains a current file of approximately 5,000 collective bargaining agreements for public use, as required by section 211 of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. About 2 years ago, the Bureau undertook to collect all agreements covering 1,000 or more workers, to serve as the basis for its studies of agreement provisions. (See The Collection and Analysis of Collective Bargaining Agreements, Monthly Labor Review, June 1955 (p. 673). The Bureau can never be certain that all agreements of this size have been located, but it believes that, for the purpose of a general analysis of agreement characteristics, the 1,737 agreements included in this study can be fairly represented as all major agreements.

Although the Bureau does not collect railroad agreements, information for key railroad bargaining situations has been included in this study. Major changes for Class I railroad employees are usually negotiated on a national basis; the terms agreed upon are thereafter incorporated into the agreements between the individual railroads and various unions. For simplicity in preparing this report, the major bargaining situations have been classified as those covering operating, nonoperating, and Railway Express employees, and each of the three situations has been treated as a single agreement.

equipment industries—automobiles, aircraft, shipbuilding, etc. Machinery, primary metals, and food industries also ranked high in terms of number of large agreements and number of workers covered. In the apparel industries, a large number of employees were covered by relatively few agreements negotiated by multiemployer groups.

Nonmanufacturing industries accounted for 580 major agreements applying to nearly 4 million workers. In both the trucking (included in transportation) and construction industries, where small companies predominate, the prevalence of multiemployer bargaining and areawide agreements accounted for a relatively large number of major agreements in nonmanufacturing.

The incidence of major agreements in manufacturing and nonmanufacturing and among industry groups is determined by: (1) the prevalence

of collective bargaining; (2) the size of the employing unit; and (3) the scope of multiemployer bargaining. The workers covered by the 1,157 major agreements in manufacturing represented 30 percent of 1955 average factory employment, including clerical, sales, and supervisory employees, and 38 percent of production workers. In nonmanufacturing, exclusive of government (where collective bargaining is not common), the 580 major agreements accounted for 15 percent of total employment in 1955. Among industry groups, the ratio of major agreement coverage to total employment ranged from less than 1 percent in wholesale trade to over 70 percent in transportation equipment and communications and virtually complete coverage of railroads.

Of the total major agreements, 1,064, or 61 percent, covered between 1,000 and 2,499 workers

TABLE 2.—Distribution of major agreements by number of workers covered and industry group, January 1956

Industry group	Agreements covering—													
	1,000-2,499 workers		2,500-4,999 workers		5,000-9,999 workers		10,000-24,999 workers		25,000-49,999 workers		50,000-99,999 workers		100,000 workers and over	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	1,064	1,562.4	370	1,238.3	155	1,034.1	108	1,489.5	23	737.0	8	496.5	9	2,375.0
Manufacturing.....	754	1,102.3	231	779.0	84	543.2	67	915.1	11	365.4	5	323.0	5	940.0
Ordnance and accessories.....	10	16.4	3	9.9	1	5.8								
Food and kindred products.....	76	108.5	26	89.4	9	58.7	2	30.0	1	25.0	1	55.0		
Tobacco manufactures.....	7	11.5	3	11.4	1	8.0								
Textile-mill products.....	43	60.1	8	25.8	3	18.3	3	35.0						
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	20	30.7	11	40.5	10	67.6	5	53.4	2	57.0	1	50.0	1	150.0
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	12	19.0	3	9.2	2	11.5								
Furniture and fixtures.....	16	24.3	2	7.0										
Paper and allied products.....	45	65.0	9	29.1			2	29.8						
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	25	34.3	5	15.6	2	12.3								
Chemicals and allied products.....	45	68.5	9	30.6	3	20.1	1	11.0						
Products of petroleum and coal.....	19	28.3	6	22.8	3	21.0	1	11.0						
Rubber products.....	13	17.8	4	14.7			2	37.0	2	63.0				
Leather and leather products.....	10	14.3	8	28.8	2	12.2	2	22.0						
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	27	38.7	6	20.9	2	11.6	4	47.0						
Primary metal industries.....	73	108.9	22	70.8	10	67.3	10	129.1	1	29.6	2	135.0	1	135.0
Fabricated metal products.....	46	68.4	16	53.0	4	24.9	3	53.0						
Machinery (except electrical).....	99	143.3	25	83.5	4	23.7	4	52.0	2	80.0				
Electrical machinery.....	64	92.5	28	90.8	7	39.3	8	101.4	1	42.0	1	83.0		
Transportation equipment.....	65	97.5	32	109.9	19	128.3	19	290.4	2	68.8			3	655.0
Instruments and related products.....	25	36.0	2	6.9	1	7.8	1	13.0						
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	14	18.7	3	8.5	1	5.0								
Nonmanufacturing.....	310	460.1	139	459.3	71	490.9	41	574.4	12	371.6	3	173.5	4	1,435.0
Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural gas production.....	12	14.3	4	13.9	1	6.2					1	68.5	1	200.0
Transportation <sup>1</sup> .....	53	80.1	25	83.9	13	89.7	5	77.0	3	75.2	1	55.0	1	110.0
Railroads <sup>2</sup> .....									1	36.0			2	1,125.0
Communications.....	18	29.8	17	56.2	20	138.6	14	211.5	2	55.4	1	50.0		
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	51	78.7	17	56.0	3	19.1	3	44.5						
Wholesale trade.....	13	19.4	1	4.5										
Retail trade.....	46	65.8	22	71.5	7	54.7	2	27.5						
Hotels and restaurants.....	15	24.2	7	22.5	4	26.5	3	45.0						
Services.....	32	44.5	8	25.4	6	42.0	4	47.6	1	35.0				
Construction.....	65	96.8	37	122.9	17	114.1	9	106.4	5	170.0				
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	5	6.5	1	2.5			1	15.0						

<sup>1</sup> Excludes railroads and airlines.

<sup>2</sup> See text footnote 1.

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

TABLE 3.—Type of employer bargaining unit in major agreements by industry group, January 1956

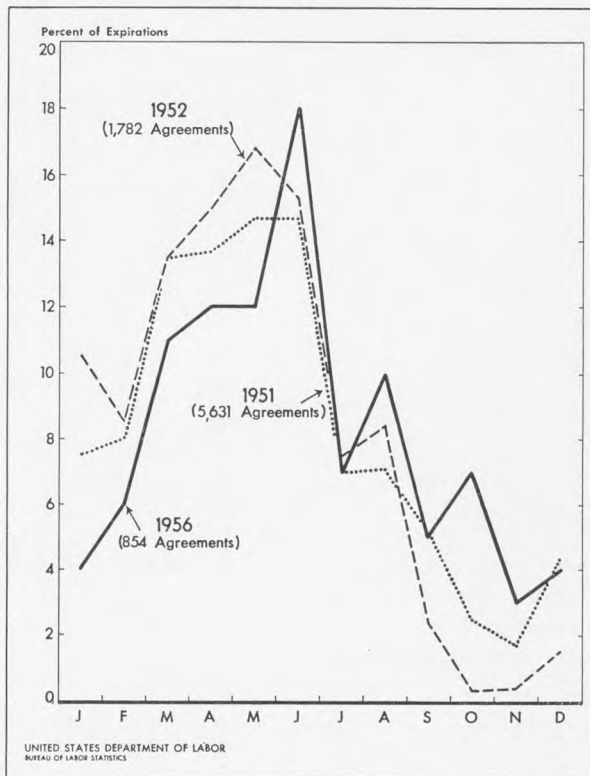
Industry group	Single employer		Multiemployer group	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	1,180	5,050.9	557	3,881.9
Manufacturing.....	944	4,020.0	213	947.9
Ordnance and accessories.....	14	32.1		
Food and kindred products.....	66	205.3	49	161.2
Tobacco manufactures.....	10	26.9	1	4.0
Textile-mill products.....	49	105.1	8	34.1
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	8	21.5	42	427.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	6	10.1	11	29.6
Furniture and fixtures.....	10	14.7	8	16.5
Paper and allied products.....	47	91.7	9	32.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	3	4.1	29	58.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	58	130.2		
Products of petroleum and coal.....	29	83.1		
Rubber products.....	21	132.5		
Leather and leather products.....	12	39.1	10	38.2
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	31	82.2	8	35.9
Primary metal industries.....	111	648.7	8	26.9
Fabricated metal products.....	54	163.7	15	35.6
Machinery (except electrical).....	133	376.5	1	6.0
Electrical machinery.....	105	441.3	4	7.7
Transportation equipment.....	137	1,331.4	3	18.5
Instruments and related products.....	29	63.7		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	11	16.3	7	15.9
Nonmanufacturing.....	236	1,030.9	344	2,934.0
Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural gas production.....	16	33.4	3	269.6
Transportation <sup>1</sup> .....	38	115.3	63	455.6
Railroads <sup>2</sup> .....	1	36.0	2	1,125.0
Communications.....	72	541.5		
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	74	198.3		
Wholesale trade.....	2	3.0	12	20.9
Retail trade.....	20	68.7	57	150.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	1	1.6	29	151.7
Services.....	11	32.1	39	127.5
Construction.....			133	610.2
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	1	1.2	6	22.8

<sup>1</sup> Excludes railroads and airlines.  
<sup>2</sup> See text footnote 1.

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

each, but accounted for only 17 percent of the nearly 9 million workers under all major agreements (table 2). In contrast, 9 bargaining situa-

Chart 2. Monthly Pattern of Agreement Expirations, 1951, 1952, and 1956



tions that affected 100,000 or more workers each, represented 27 percent of total coverage.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> These 9 bargaining situations were: the national agreements for the men's clothing industry (Amalgamated Clothing Workers) and the bituminous coal industry (United Mine Workers); the national wage agreements with operating and nonoperating railroad unions (see reference in footnote 1); the Central States local trucking agreement (Teamsters); the agreement covering the steel-producing plants of United States Steel Corp. (Steelworkers); and the multiplant agreements of General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler (Automobile Workers).

TABLE 4.—Distribution of major agreements by union affiliation and number of workers covered, January 1956

Agreement coverage	All agreements—		Agreements negotiated by AFL-CIO affiliates		Agreements negotiated by unaffiliated unions			
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	National unions		Single firm unions	
					Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All major agreements.....	1,737	8,932.8	1,506	7,613.2	104	866.3	127	453.3
Agreements covering:								
1,000 to 2,499 workers.....	1,064	1,562.4	925	1,355.2	74	107.0	65	100.3
2,500 to 4,999 workers.....	370	1,238.3	318	1,063.7	14	49.7	38	124.8
5,000 to 9,999 workers.....	155	1,034.1	134	898.5	7	45.3	14	90.3
10,000 to 24,999 workers.....	108	1,489.5	93	1,280.8	5	71.0	10	137.8
25,000 to 49,999 workers.....	23	737.0	22	712.0	1	25.0		
50,000 to 99,999 workers.....	8	496.5	7	428.0	1	68.5		
100,000 workers or more.....	9	2,375.0	7	1,875.0	2	500.0		

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

TABLE 5.—Distribution of major agreements

Industry group	All major agreements		Agreements in—									
			Interregional		New England		Middle Atlantic		East North Central		West North Central	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries	1,737	8,932.8	237	4,275.9	139	369.1	442	1,500.5	410	1,152.3	83	181.8
Manufacturing	1,157	4,967.9	145	2,234.2	104	249.7	315	841.7	315	821.5	50	130.7
Ordnance and accessories	14	32.1			2	3.7	2	2.9	5	12.2	2	8.6
Food and kindred products	115	366.5	24	124.0			26	55.4	21	46.7	10	24.5
Tobacco manufactures	11	30.9	2	4.2								
Textile-mill products	57	139.2	3	8.8	17	37.5	17	52.2	2	3.1	1	1.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	50	449.1	8	225.8	3	11.3	31	191.7	4	10.1	3	5.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	17	39.7	2	4.6			1	2.0	3	7.6	1	1.0
Furniture and fixtures	18	31.3			1	1.1	5	10.2	7	11.0		
Paper and allied products	56	123.9	6	25.1	7	12.0	13	20.3	15	25.6	2	2.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	32	62.2	2	3.0	1	1.2	14	35.6	10	16.1	1	1.1
Chemicals and allied products	58	130.2	5	16.0	1	1.8	18	29.4	11	24.3	2	6.5
Products of petroleum and coal	29	85.1	3	21.2			2	4.7	4	10.3	1	1.2
Rubber products	21	132.5	5	103.0	3	6.4	4	5.2	6	11.5		
Leather and leather products	22	77.3	4	26.0	8	29.8	4	12.5	4	6.7		1.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	39	118.1	14	72.8	1	1.4	14	27.4	6	10.4	1	2.0
Primary metal industries	119	675.6	18	422.2	6	11.1	33	80.8	36	110.1	2	5.5
Fabricated metal products	69	199.3	12	79.5	8	16.8	12	23.3	27	52.3	1	2.4
Machinery (except electrical)	134	382.5	6	99.6	21	39.4	28	51.3	66	167.9	8	13.7
Electrical machinery	109	449.0	14	215.6	9	27.2	38	83.1	37	93.3	5	7.7
Transportation equipment	140	1,349.9	16	781.6	8	38.3	28	95.2	43	189.8	6	35.1
Instruments and related products	29	63.7			5	6.4	16	38.2	4	7.0	3	10.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	18	32.2	1	1.2	3	4.2	9	20.3	4	5.6		
Nonmanufacturing	580	3,964.9	92	2,041.7	35	119.4	127	658.9	95	330.8	33	51.2
Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural gas production	19	303.0	3	207.3	1	1.1	2	69.6	2	4.3		
Transportation <sup>1</sup>	101	570.9	30	289.2	5	23.2	16	103.9	12	51.5	5	8.6
Railroads	23	1,161.0	3	1,161.0								
Communications	72	541.5	23	245.5	4	32.7	18	119.8	14	80.0	1	1.2
Utilities: electric and gas	74	198.3	5	7.1	5	7.4	17	63.3	18	42.2	3	4.0
Wholesale trade	14	23.9	1	2.0			2	2.5	2	3.3		
Retail trade	77	219.5	5	23.3	3	12.3	14	48.8	19	57.8	9	12.1
Hotels and restaurants	30	153.2	1	4.0	1	4.0	6	43.4	4	19.5	3	4.9
Services	50	159.6	8	42.7			15	56.3	8	30.1	6	7.9
Construction	133	610.2	10	42.8	15	37.4	37	151.3	16	42.1	6	12.5
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	7	24.0	3	17.0	1	1.2						

<sup>1</sup> Excludes railroads and airlines.<sup>2</sup> See text footnote 1.

### Employer Bargaining Unit<sup>3</sup>

The employer bargaining unit consisted of one or more plants or locations of a single company in approximately two-thirds of all major agreements, covering over 5 million workers (table 3). In this group were all the major agreements in 7 industry groups—ordnance, chemicals, petroleum, rubber, instruments and related products, communications, and utilities—and, with few exceptions, agreements in the tobacco, primary metals, machinery, and transportation equipment industries.

Multiemployer bargaining groups negotiated 557 agreements covering almost 4 million workers. Multiemployer arrangements occurred more fre-

quently in industries characterized by small establishments, such as apparel manufacturing, printing, trucking, retail trade, hotels and restaurants, and service industries. In building construction, the only agreements covering 1,000 or more workers each were multiemployer in scope, indicating a pattern of bargaining on a city, State, or regional basis. The majority of nonmanufacturing agreements were negotiated by multiemployer bargaining units, whereas single-employer bargaining prevailed in manufacturing industries. Five of the 9 largest agreements referred to earlier were multiemployer agreements.

<sup>3</sup> For earlier studies, see Employer Bargaining Unit, BLS Report No. 1, February 1953, and Employer Unit in Collective Bargaining, 1950, Monthly Labor Review, December 1950 (p. 695).



by region and industry group, January 1956

Agreements in—Continued										Industry group
South Atlantic		East South Central		West South Central		Mountain		Pacific		
Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	
90	252.6	38	91.6	52	138.1	31	69.8	215	901.0	All industries.
58	162.7	29	60.4	37	99.3	11	19.4	93	348.3	Manufacturing.
5	7.1			1	1.7	1	1.6	1	1.4	Ordnance and accessories.
6	21.7	3	5.0	3	3.5	1	1.3	25	104.0	Food and kindred products.
13	30.7	3	4.5	1	1.4					Tobacco manufactures.
										Textile-mill products.
								1	4.5	Apparel and other finished textile products.
						1	2.7	9	21.8	Lumber and wood products (except furniture).
				1	1.2			4	7.8	Furniture and fixtures.
3	6.2	5	7.1	4	6.5			1	18.0	Paper and allied products.
								4	5.3	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.
11	26.4	5	13.8	4	7.7			1	4.3	Chemicals and allied products.
1	1.1			9	28.5			9	16.0	Products of petroleum and coal.
2	2.9					1	3.4			Rubber products.
1	1.4							1	1.2	Leather and leather products.
4	6.0	5	9.1	2	5.8	6	8.9	2	2.7	Stone, clay, and glass products.
		3	9.5					7	16.1	Primary metal industries.
1	1.8			2	5.7			6	15.4	Fabricated metal products.
3	11.6	2	3.4					2	3.2	Machinery (except electrical).
7	44.9	2	6.5	10	37.3	1	1.5	1	7.0	Electrical machinery.
		1	1.4					19	119.7	Transportation equipment.
1	1.0									Instruments and related products.
										Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
32	89.9	9	31.2	15	38.8	20	50.4	122	552.7	Nonmanufacturing.
		1	3.8	1	2.9	6	11.0	3	3.0	Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural gas production.
8	20.6			7	24.5	1	1.0	17	48.5	Transportation. <sup>1</sup>
										Railroads.
6	26.7							6	35.6	Communications.
7	15.4	4	20.6	4	7.1	3	4.7	8	26.7	Utilities: electrical and gas.
1	1.0							8	15.1	Wholesale trade.
4	7.8					1	1.1	22	56.3	Retail trade.
2	5.6					2	3.1	11	68.8	Hotels and restaurants.
		1	1.0					12	21.6	Services.
4	12.9	3	5.8	3	4.4	7	29.6	32	271.4	Construction.
								3	5.8	Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.

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

**Other Characteristics**

*Unions Involved.* The national and international unions now affiliated with the AFL-CIO were parties to 1,506 major agreements whose terms covered over 7½ million workers<sup>4</sup> (table 4). Although these agreements were distributed among approximately 100 unions, the 3 largest affiliates—the Automobile Workers, Teamsters, and Steelworkers—negotiated one-fourth of the major AFL-CIO contracts.

Unaffiliated or independent unions accounted for 231 major agreements covering approximately 1.3 million workers. This group included the

<sup>4</sup> Coverage of agreements is not necessarily consistent with union membership. Nonmembers may be included within the scope of the bargaining unit represented by a union.

United Mine Workers and the operating railroad brotherhoods represented in this study by a single national agreement. A total of 127 major contracts covering nearly half a million workers were negotiated by independent, single-firm unions.

*Regional Distribution.* Agreements pertaining to operations in more than 1 geographic region numbered 237 and covered almost half the employees working under major agreements (table 5). These agreements included industrywide agreements, such as those for various branches of the apparel trades, and master contracts negotiated by large corporations, such as the makers of automobiles, rubber, and steel, covering employees in widely scattered plants.

TABLE 6.—Duration of major agree

Industry group	Number with information on duration		Duration in years									
			Less than 1		1		Over 1 and under 2		2		Over 2 and under 3	
	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)
All industries.....	1,424	8,168.3	24	51.7	327	1,310.8	128	534.1	560	2,198.0	69	606.5
Manufacturing.....	957	4,523.7	19	43.6	199	537.8	86	318.1	401	572.9	55	541.8
Ordnance and accessories.....	11	21.9			4	7.5	1	1.1	6	13.3		
Food and kindred products.....	94	332.4	9	16.0	20	97.5	11	36.5	42	156.5	2	4.9
Tobacco manufactures.....	11	30.9			3	7.2			7	20.7		
Textile-mill products.....	51	131.6			16	33.4	3	4.6	15	36.6	6	17.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	40	424.1			4	9.0			2	13.8	7	97.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	15	36.7	1	1.0	5	13.8	1	2.7	4	10.2	1	1.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	14	26.0			4	6.4	3	5.5	4	7.1		
Paper and allied products.....	51	113.7			27	59.2	4	6.0	15	24.2		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	27	53.9	4	4.7	1	1.0	4	10.9	16	35.1	1	1.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	49	110.0			10	16.4	3	5.8	21	43.3	7	23.9
Products of petroleum and coal.....	26	76.8			11	37.6	4	6.3	8	25.0		
Rubber products.....	20	130.9			1	1.0	4	6.2	10	97.4	3	21.2
Leather and leather products.....	16	68.7			5	10.4			8	49.0		
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	37	113.4	2	2.9	6	14.5	1	5.5	7	14.0	1	15.0
Primary metal industries.....	100	645.2			8	20.2	11	33.2	66	553.2	3	3.1
Fabricated metal products.....	53	162.1			6	8.8	2	5.0	30	111.5	1	2.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	110	337.9			21	35.7	7	14.6	52	100.7	8	55.7
Electrical machinery.....	89	378.7			15	29.1	8	17.0	44	129.3	4	49.5
Transportation equipment.....	109	1,254.0	2	17.5	17	105.7	19	157.1	32	103.7	11	249.3
Instruments and related products.....	21	49.0	1	1.4	10	15.5			8	23.0		
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	13	25.7			5	8.0			4	5.2		
Nonmanufacturing.....	467	3,644.7	5	8.1	128	773.0	42	216.0	159	625.0	14	64.6
Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural gas production.....	16	299.8	1	2.9	2	201.0	3	6.7	7	17.8		
Transportation <sup>2</sup> .....	72	505.5			11	30.5	3	19.9	19	117.2	5	31.5
Railroads.....	3	1,161.0										
Communications.....	68	524.4			41	336.9	20	127.9	6	53.5		
Utilities: Electric and gas.....	66	185.4	1	1.6	23	56.6	6	20.9	32	92.7	1	3.7
Wholesale trade.....	11	19.4	1	1.4	3	3.7			2	3.1		
Retail trade.....	53	154.4			11	48.1	1	2.8	24	73.0	3	9.9
Hotels and restaurants.....	23	134.0			2	4.1			7	18.6	1	12.0
Services.....	45	141.9			4	4.9			19	57.2	1	2.0
Construction.....	106	513.5			29	83.9	8	36.8	43	192.0	3	5.5
Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.....	4	5.5	2	2.2	2	3.3						

<sup>1</sup> Agreements which had expired prior to January 1956; current agreements were not on file in the Bureau.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes railroads and airlines.

<sup>3</sup> See text footnote 1.

Among agreements confined to a single location or to more than 1 location in the same region, the greatest concentration of major agreements and workers covered was found in 3 heavily industrialized areas—the Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and Pacific Coast.<sup>5</sup> These 3 regions, comprising 11 States, accounted for three-fifths of all major agreements and more than two-fifths of the workers covered.

*Duration.* The traditional 1-year term for collective bargaining agreements is no longer predominant, at least among major agreements. As indicated in table 6, approximately 65 percent of the 1,424 agreements for which duration data were available<sup>6</sup> were negotiated for terms of 2 years or

more.<sup>7</sup> The major concentration among the long-term agreements was at the 2-year mark, but as

<sup>5</sup> The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; *East North Central*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *West North Central*—Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *South Atlantic*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia; *East South Central*—Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; *West South Central*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; *Pacific*—California, Oregon, and Washington.

<sup>6</sup> At the time this study was made, the Bureau's file did not include current copies of 313 agreements, most of which expired late in 1955. The industry distribution of these agreements is shown in table 6.

<sup>7</sup> Agreements are sometimes negotiated for periods of slightly more or less than 1 year or multiples thereof. In classifying agreements by duration for this study, 1-month leeway was observed; e. g., agreements with terms of 23 or 25 months were grouped with agreements of 2 years' duration.

ments by industry group, January 1956

Duration in years—Continued										Current information not available <sup>1</sup>		Industry group
3		Over 3 and under 5		5		Over 5		Indefinite		Agreements	Workers (thousands)	
Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)	Agreements	Workers (thousands)			
190	1,334.9	43	316.6	48	293.9	20	261.1	15	1,260.8	313	764.4	All industries.
137	1,034.8	22	229.2	28	221.5	3	7.9	7	15.9	200	444.2	Manufacturing.
7	16.0	1	2.0	2	3.0					3	10.2	Ordnance and accessories.
1	2.9									21	34.1	Food and kindred products.
6	26.2	3	9.8	1	1.5			1	2.0	6	7.5	Tobacco manufactures.
10	39.6	13	206.7	3	56.0					10	25.0	Textile-mill products.
2	3.8							1	4.0	2	3.0	Apparel and other finished textile products.
3	7.0											Lumber and wood products (except furniture).
3	3.7			2	20.5					4	5.3	Furniture and fixtures.
										5	10.1	Paper and allied products.
5	13.8	1	1.3	2	5.5					5	8.3	Printing, publishing, and allied industries.
										9	20.2	Chemicals and allied products.
1	4.0			1	1.0					3	6.2	Products of petroleum and coal.
				3	9.3					1	1.6	Rubber products.
19	60.0			1	1.4					6	8.6	Leather and leather products.
7	26.3			2	2.1					2	4.7	Stone, clay, and glass products.
14	34.8					1	2.2			2	4.8	Primary metal industries.
18	121.0	2	5.0	2	5.3			2	4.8	19	30.4	Fabricated metal products.
11	44.1	1	1.0	6	108.7					24	44.5	Machinery (except electrical).
24	610.0	1	3.5	3	7.2					20	70.3	Electrical machinery.
2	9.1									31	95.8	Transportation equipment.
4	12.5									8	14.6	Instruments and related products.
										5	6.5	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
53	300.1	21	87.3	20	72.4	17	253.2	8	1,244.9	113	320.2	Nonmanufacturing.
1	1.9			1	1.1					1	68.5	Mining, crude-petroleum, and natural gas production.
18	95.7	7	24.0	2	4.5	7	182.1			29	65.4	Transportation. <sup>2</sup>
										3	1,161.0	Railroads.
1	2.5									1	6.1	Communications.
3	7.9			1	1.3					2	7.3	Utilities: Electric and gas.
7	11.5	3	3.8	3	4.4	1	1.0			1	2.0	Wholesale trade.
3	39.6	1	5.0	6	33.2	3	21.6			24	65.1	Retail trade.
8	21.5	7	36.1	2	6.4	3	12.8			7	19.2	Hotels and restaurants.
12	119.6	3	18.5	5	21.5	3	35.7			5	17.7	Services.
										27	96.7	Construction.
										3	18.5	Miscellaneous nonmanufacturing.

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

many as 21 percent of the agreements, covering 27 percent of the workers, were negotiated for periods of 3 years or longer (chart 1). The long-term agreements usually make provision for annual reopenings for wage negotiations or provide for automatic changes such as annual wage increases and wage escalation based on the movement of the BLS Consumer Price Index.

Major agreements of indefinite duration, with no specified termination date, were relatively uncommon. However, these "open-end" agreements covered 1¼ million workers—principally anthracite miners and railroad workers.

Available studies seem to indicate that contract expiration dates tend to follow a seasonal pattern. Chart 2 shows the pattern of major contract

expirations for 1956 (when 854 agreements were scheduled to expire)<sup>8</sup> and for 1951 and 1952, based on an earlier BLS study of agreements of all sizes.<sup>9</sup> Each of the 3 periods shows a significant concentration of expiration dates in the spring.

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Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

<sup>8</sup> A recently issued study, *Collective Bargaining Activity in 1956: A Time-table of Expiration, Reopening, and Wage Adjustment Provisions of Major Agreements* (BLS Report No. 102), provides information on the prevalence and timing of escalator clauses and deferred wage increases, as well as a calendar of 1956 expirations and reopenings (summarized in *Monthly Labor Review*, January 1956, p. 20).

<sup>9</sup> *Characteristics of 12,000 Labor-Management Contracts*, *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1951.

## Senate Investigation of Welfare and Pension Plans

AFTER a 2-year inquiry into the administration of private employee welfare and pension plans, the Senate Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds found that Federal legislation requiring disclosure of plans was necessary to protect the interests of the beneficiaries. The subcommittee emphasized again and again in its report<sup>1</sup> that most employee welfare and pension plans are administered responsibly and honestly. It was convinced, however, that the abuses, problems, and weaknesses which exist in certain areas would not be self-corrected.

### Extent of Plans

At the end of 1954, over 75 million persons—29 million workers and their 46 million dependents—were covered to some extent by private welfare and pension programs. The types of benefits provided in these programs and the number of persons covered by each type, according to the subcommittee's report, are as follows:

	Employees		Dependents (millions)	Total (millions)
	Number (millions)	Percent of all em- ployees		
Welfare:				
Life insurance and death benefits.....	29.5	55.0	1.1	30.6
Accidental death and dismemberment....	14.0	-----	-----	14.0
Temporary disability benefits.....	23.2	43.6	-----	23.2
Hospitalization.....	31.3	59.0	44.3	75.6
Surgical.....	28.3	53.0	39.0	67.3
Medical.....	17.3	32.0	21.4	38.7
Pensions.....	12.5	23.0	-----	-----

The greatest expansion in the number of employee pension and welfare plans has occurred since 1940 and more especially since 1945. Approximately 60 percent of the workers who are covered by pension plans and about 40 percent of those covered by the various welfare programs are under plans which are collectively bargained.

Employer contributions to all programs amounted to \$4.5 billion and employee contributions to \$2.3 billion in 1954. Reserves of pension funds alone may aggregate \$20 to \$25 billion.

### Scope of Investigation

The subcommittee's investigation, initiated in response to the President's message of January 11, 1954, began in May 1954 with a detailed study of 29 collectively bargained, jointly administered welfare plans.<sup>2</sup> The evidence developed at hearings held in March and April 1955 and the knowledge gained in the initial stages of the subcommittee's investigations caused the subcommittee to expand its inquiry to include pension plans and unilaterally administered welfare plans, and to make further study of industrywide and other types of employee-welfare programs.

Surveys were made of welfare and pension plan patterns and practices in the steel, automobile, coal mining, clothing, electrical, and trucking industries.

Testimony was heard from various Federal agencies as to the extent of supervision over employee welfare and pension plans exercised under existing Federal laws. Both Federal and State laws were examined to determine the extent to which they might apply to welfare programs, pension trusts, and their effects on trustee responsibility, actuarial soundness, and the protection of employees. A number of unilateral, jointly managed, and union administered plans were investigated, as well as the practices of insurance companies and banks concerned with the placement and administration of group insurance and pension fund trusts. In addition, the subcommittee staff examined a great number of individual plans and interviewed many representatives of industry, labor, insurance, and banking and related businesses.

### Conclusions

The subcommittee found that the rapid and substantial growth of private employee welfare and pension plans and the use of such large tax exempt funds<sup>3</sup> placed upon the Government a

<sup>1</sup> Final report submitted to the Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare by its Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds pursuant to S. Res. 40, as extended by S. Res. 200 and S. Res. 232 (84th Cong.), authorizing a study and investigation of private employee welfare and pension plans subject to collective bargaining. Unnumbered Senate report issued as a Committee print (84th Cong., 2d sess.), April 6, 1956 (365 pp.).

<sup>2</sup> For a summary of the subcommittee's investigation of the 29 plans, see Monthly Labor Review, April 1955 (p. 424).

<sup>3</sup> Employers may deduct from taxable income their cost and contributions to these programs. Income from investment of reserves is also exempt from taxes.

grave responsibility for their sound operation and the protection of equities of the beneficiaries and the public interest.

To the subcommittee it was not surprising that "with so much money involved and the absence of supervision, our investigation has indicated that an unscrupulous minority had preyed upon such funds; nor that there have been shocking abuses, such as embezzlement, collusion, kickbacks, exorbitant insurance charges, and various other forms of malfeasance. Mismanagement, lack of know-how, waste, extravagance, indifference, nepotism, and a lack of criteria for sound operation have contributed to the unnecessary drain on such funds with a consequent serious loss to the employee beneficiaries. That most of the programs are honestly administered is no excuse for the abuses, irregularities, and other deficiencies which have been found to exist. The fact that looting and dishonesty exist at all, points up the opportunity for abuse under the existing absence of controls." To ignore the programs outside the area of collective bargaining, where some of the same problems exist, "would be inappropriate and unjust."

Many of the plans are lacking in adequate accounting procedures. From its investigation, the subcommittee concluded that "These employer-employee plans, whether or not collectively bargained, or whether contributed to solely by management, or on a joint management-employee basis, actually, and under existing law, proceed on the basis that the contributions to them by management are in the nature of employees' compensation for employment or, stated in another way, . . . that the cost of an employee's service is greater than the amount currently paid him as wages. . . . We find it has not followed that the employees accordingly have a right to know the cost of the programs, how the money is spent, the reserves maintained, and how the programs are managed. It is startling to find an almost complete absence of any routine accounting to the beneficiaries of these programs. It appears to be accepted practice among the administrators of such programs to give little or no account of their stewardship and to treat the money more as their own than that of the beneficiaries. The attitude of secrecy usually prevails, particularly in the financing of the level-of-benefit

type of program," i. e., plans where benefits are guaranteed but no commitment is made as to the amount of contributions by the employer.

Certain insurance practices are responsible for many of the worst abuses found in welfare plan operations, the subcommittee concluded. These include high commissions, excessive administrative fees, high insurance company retentions, unequal treatment to policyholders, and activities of unscrupulous brokers and agents. The subcommittee pointed out that many State insurance authorities have been lax in cleaning up bad insurance practices and that the insurance industry itself has not yet set up a code of ethics to deter wrongdoing among its members.

Some serious instances of maladministration were found in the multiemployer-jointly (employer-union) administered welfare plans. Welfare and pension funds have been seriously dissipated through mismanagement—both intentional and unintentional. Too little attention in many instances is paid to actuarial and investment soundness which are the keystones to the successful operation of pension programs. For example, a number of pension plans had invested too large a share of its funds in the assets of the employing company.

### Recommendations

*Federal Disclosure.* The subcommittee believed that the enactment of a Federal disclosure act "would bring a great measure of order to the operation of private employee welfare and pension plans." It concluded: "The primary objective is one of assuring the immediate and long-range stability of private welfare and pension programs without impairing their voluntary or free-bargaining character."

To this end, the subcommittee considered various alternatives for the protection of the beneficiaries, such as reliance on new legislation by the separate States, the requirement of regular auditing and reporting to the beneficiaries, or complete regulation of the programs at the Federal level. On the first point, the subcommittee felt it was unrealistic to assume that the 48 States would enact uniform legislation within a reasonable time to protect the interests and equities of the beneficiaries of the programs. Registration and report-

ing to a Federal agency, was considered a mild remedy, leaving to the States a wide area for control, e. g., fixing of responsibilities of trustees and strengthening of insurance regulations.

All types of employee welfare and pension benefit plans would be covered by the subcommittee's recommendation for the enactment of a Federal registration, reporting, and disclosure act.<sup>4</sup> This act would be effective for a 3-year period. It was contemplated that the administering agency should report on its first 2 years' experience to the Congress, including "its recommendations as to the continuance, simplification, or modification of legislation," so that Congress could take appropriate action before the expiration of the act.

All plans covering 25 or more workers would be required to register within 90 days of the effective date of the act or the subsequent date of the establishment of any new plans. Such information as size and type of plan, and whether collectively bargained, would be requested of all registrants.

All plans which cover 100 or more employees; plans which are operated on some common basis with other plans (e. g., common officers or administrators) and include in the aggregate 100 or more employees; and union plans covering 100 or more members, would be required to file a detailed annual financial report, on receipts, expenses, benefits, and reserves, and contributions by the employer and employees, "based upon an audit in accordance with accepted standards of auditing, addressed to the beneficiaries and certified by a public accountant." Plans covering 25 to 100 employees would be required to file annual or less frequent reports if the administering agency thought that this would accomplish the objectives of the act.

In addition to financial information, the subcommittee concluded that the annual report should also include the names and addresses of all trustees and administrators, and their official positions as employer, employee, or union representatives; and the salaries and fees paid by the plan or fund—to whom paid, in what amount, and for what purposes.

If commercial insurance companies are involved in the plans, the report would also include the premium rate and total premium charges, total claims, dividends, and commissions and fees listed separately by name and address of broker or agent, the amount paid to each and the service rendered.

For welfare plans and the trustee type of pension plans, the following information would be filed: (1) a summary statement of reserves and investments covering each type of investment, by aggregate cost or present value (whichever is lower), and the percentage of the total fund represented by each type; (2) detail similar to that in (1) for all investments in a security or property exceeding 5 percent of the fund; and (3) the cost, present value, and the percentage of the total fund of all investments in securities or properties of all parties in interest. The funded pension plan would also report the type and approved basis of funding, total contributions by the employer and employees, current and past service liability, actuarial assumptions, and number of employees covered, both retired and nonretired. For a group annuity policy with an insurance company, data would be filed with respect to reserves accumulated under the plan, as well as information on the type and approved basis of funding, etc.

If an unfunded pension plan, the report should include the total amount paid to retired employees during the reporting period, the number of employees retired, details of any balance-sheet reserves set up, any available actuarial evaluations, liabilities imposed by contract, and a financial statement of the company or employer as of the last fiscal year.

An estimated 30,000 to 40,000 annual reports would be filed under this recommendation—a number which would include the most important segments of business and which would not, in the subcommittee's opinion, be unmanageable for an administering agency.

The subcommittee's recommendations made specific provision for disclosure to the beneficiaries of data in the annual report. In addition to the report being made available for examination in the public documents rooms of the agency and the principal offices of the plans, the beneficiaries were to receive copies of the report, in summary form, by personal delivery or mail.

<sup>4</sup> This and the following recommendations are, for the most part, included in Senate Bill 3873, dated May 17, 1956. Five other bills of a disclosure nature have been introduced during the 84th Congress. These are: S. 1717, introduced April 18, 1955, by Senator Hubert Humphrey; S. 3051, introduced January 26, 1956, by Senator Irving M. Ives and Gordon Allott, at the request of the administration; H. R. 2132, introduced January 13, 1955, by Congressman Ralph W. Gwinn; H. R. 9976, introduced March 15, 1956, by Congressman Samuel K. McConnell, Jr.; and H. R. 11581, introduced June 4, 1956, by Congressman Frank Thompson, Jr.

Also, the Federal agency would have the authority to make further distribution of the reports to any other Federal or State agency.

*Criminal Penalties.* In addition to recommendations for wise management of the funds with the minimum of detailed regulation, the subcommittee felt that there should be severe punishment for acts of dishonesty. The subcommittee therefore recommended criminal penalties for "unlawful and willful conversion of any funds of any plan or program," as well as for "willful violation or failure to comply with the act or willful false statements or misrepresentation or omission of a material fact."

*Administering Agency.* The subcommittee had no strong views as to the agency which should administer its proposed legislation but was "inclined to favor the Securities and Exchange Commission

because of its organizational setup and its established success in the administration of disclosure type statutes."<sup>5</sup> Also considered were the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Internal Revenue Service, and the establishment of a new independent agency.

*Advisory Council.* The establishment of an advisory council was recommended to assist the Federal agency in administration of the act. It would consist of 13 members—3 employee representatives, 2 representatives of management, a representative of the insurance industry, a representative of the banking industry, 3 of the general public, with the Secretaries of Labor and of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as ex officio members.

<sup>5</sup> Senate Bill 3873 does designate the Securities and Exchange Commission as the administering agency.

## Twenty Years of Benefit Programs for Railroad Workers

SINCE July 1937, railroad workers and their families have received more than \$5 billion in benefits under retirement and unemployment insurance programs, the United States Railroad Retirement Board reported, reviewing operations over the years in its annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955.<sup>1</sup> Since the start of the programs, retirement annuities totaled \$3.7 billion; survivor annuities, \$663 million; unemployment insurance benefits, \$654 million; and sickness and maternity benefits—provided for under the unemployment insurance program—\$280 million. In 1937-38, at the outset, 117,000 persons drew \$83 million in retirement benefits. In the fiscal year 1954-55, more than 1 million persons received retirement and unemployment insurance benefits aggregating \$755 million, of which retirement and survivor benefits equaled nearly \$550 million—7 percent higher than in the preceding fiscal year,<sup>2</sup> almost double the fiscal 1950 total for such benefits, and triple the fiscal 1945 total.

The board anticipates substantial increases in the retirement and survivor rolls for some time,

in part as a result of 1954 legislation liberalizing the conditions for receipt of survivor benefits. Unemployment insurance benefits, representing a record 4.3 percent of employers' taxable payrolls in 1954-55, were expected to average about 2.8 percent of taxable payrolls over a period of years, with about three-fifths of the disbursements going for unemployment insurance benefits and the balance for sickness and maternity benefits.

Twenty years had been completed on August 29, 1955, under the railroad retirement system, and 16 under the unemployment insurance system, on June 25, 1955.<sup>3</sup> The overall program, which became operative in mid-1937, provided minimum annuities for workers retired on account of age or disability, and lump-sum death benefits for their

<sup>1</sup> Annual Report for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1955, Railroad Retirement Board, 1956.

<sup>2</sup> For a summary of the annual report covering fiscal 1954, see Monthly Labor Review, May 1955 (p. 560).

<sup>3</sup> The Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 went into effect on July 1, 1937. The first Railroad Retirement Act, enacted June 27, 1934, had been declared unconstitutional and never went into operation. A second act, approved August 29, 1935, called for retirement benefits, commencing July 1, 1936, for aged employees and persons who had been retired by the carriers for disability (physical or mental), and 12-month death benefits for survivors. The 1937 law, adopted on June 24 of that year, retained the basic principles of the 1935 act, revised eligibility requirements, provided for the payment of minimum annuities, and to a small degree extended coverage. It also authorized the Railroad Retirement Board to take over, as of July 1, 1937, the payment of pensions to individuals on the private pension rolls of the railroads, altered certain administrative features, and clarified the functions of the Board.

survivors. It was expanded by approval of a separate act, effective July 1, 1939, to cover the hazard of unemployment; this act, in 1946, was extended, commencing July 1, 1947, to provide sickness payments for employees temporarily unable to work because of sickness (maternity included), or injury. Starting with benefits for the retired railroad employees themselves, the 1937 retirement program was enlarged in 1946 by enactment of a new system of monthly survivor benefits for the employees' widows, dependent children, and dependent parents. In 1951, monthly retirement annuities were provided for the wives (or dependent husbands) of retired railroad employees.

### Retirement Benefits

*Benefit Payments.* From about \$65 a month in 1937-38 for full-age retirement, average monthly annuities paid retired employees increased steadily to about \$110 in 1954-55, reflecting principally benefit liberalizations in 1946, 1948, and 1951 as well as higher average earnings. Annuities paid to disabled employees had increased from about \$68 to \$97 a month.

*Beneficiaries.* Few employees retired before June 1937, because of uncertainty over the constitutionality of the first Railroad Retirement Act, passed in 1935. However, adoption of the 1937 Railroad Retirement Act, and the employment recession which began shortly thereafter, resulted in 66,000 retirement awards in the first fiscal year, ending June 30, 1938. In addition, 48,500 pensioners were transferred to the rolls from the railroads' private pension systems.

Awards reached a 16,000 low in 1941-42 and 1942-43, as the majority of the eligibles retired and defense expenditures stimulated business activity. Many older workers were persuaded to remain on the job in the early 1940's, but awards rose as these workers felt the strain of wartime working conditions. The impact of the 1946 amendments, which liberalized benefit amounts and disability criteria, was felt principally in 1947-48, when 43,000 awards, including 21,800 for disability, were granted.

Annual awards dropped to 30,400 by 1951-52, despite the 20-percent rise in benefits effected in 1948, as the result of continued employment

opportunities at increasing wage rates, coupled with cost-of-living rises. Beginning in 1952-53, retirements accelerated rapidly, having been stimulated by approval in 1951 of substantially larger benefits for railroad workers and benefits for retired employees' wives (and husbands). Between November 1, 1951 (when wives' benefits were provided by law), and June 30, 1952, wives' benefit awards numbered 85,000; such awards totaled 21,000 in fiscal 1955. In 1954-55, the number of retired workers (and wives) receiving benefits was more than 1½ times the number 5 years earlier, and 2½ times the number 10 years earlier. Of the 48,500 pensioners originally transferred to the rolls in 1937, 3,200 were still living and were receiving monthly pensions averaging \$79.17 on June 30, 1955.

*Older Workers.* When the 1937 Railroad Retirement Act was adopted, the number of railroad workers over age 65 in active service was as high as 85,000, but this figure was reduced by almost half by mass retirements during the 2 succeeding years. The number rose rapidly after 1940 and, between 1945 and 1948, approximated 85,000, as the number reaching 65 about equaled the number of such older workers separated each previous year. It reached a peak of 102,000 in both 1953 and 1954, as the number who became 65 in 1949 and subsequent years exceeded the number of such workers whose service ended in the preceding year. The rate of retirement among these employees—44 percent in 1937—declined steadily to 15 percent in 1942 and, thereafter, varied between 16 and 22 percent.

### Survivor Benefits

Prior to 1947, survivor benefits were largely incidental to the retirement provisions for aged and disabled railroad workers. Beginning in 1947, the board has paid monthly and lump-sum survivor benefits similar to and coordinated with the corresponding social security benefits. Each successive year has brought a rise in total survivor benefits and recipients. The number of beneficiaries in 1954-55 (252,000) was four-fifths greater than in 1947-48; total survivor benefits was three times greater, as a result of 1951, 1952, and 1954 legislative amendments liberalizing survivor benefit scales.



The monthly survivor family benefit, which averaged approximately \$57 on June 30, 1955, was higher than in any preceding year, \$5 more than the June 30, 1954, average, and \$24 above the June 30, 1950, figure. The largest monthly payment to any family on June 30, 1955, was \$200, compared with \$108, 5 years earlier.

### Unemployment Benefits

Over the 16 years from 1939 to 1955, a period of wide fluctuations in labor market and industrial conditions, the number of unemployment beneficiaries on the rolls ranged from 5,000 in 1943-44 to 470,000 in 1949-50, and was second highest (over 300,000) in 1954-55.<sup>4</sup> General labor surpluses after the 1938 recession dwindled during the period of defense preparations, and acute labor shortages developed during World War II. Post-war employment conditions in the railroad industry were affected by various factors, such as diversion of both passenger and freight traffic to competing forms of transportation; declines in coal production and shipments; technological advances; and the effects of work stoppages and declines in production in heavy industry elsewhere. In general, the trend of benefits has been upward, influenced principally by legislative increases in benefits rates and also by rising wage rates, which were reflected in higher base-year earnings.

<sup>4</sup> For a summary of two reports giving data on personal and occupational characteristics of unemployment insurance beneficiaries over a 15-year period and sickness beneficiaries over 7 years, see *Sickness and Unemployment Benefits for Railroad Workers*, Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 907).

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

Average weekly benefits paid to unemployed railroad workers were over four times greater in 1954-55 than in 1939-40.

### Sickness and Maternity Benefits

The number of workers drawing sickness benefits showed little year-to-year change; the low was 130,000 in 1951-52, and the high was 151,000 in 1948-49.<sup>5</sup> The number of employees meeting the earnings and other qualifications for sickness benefits declined from 2.3 million in 1947-48 to 1.7 million in 1954-55. As a result of amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act adopted in 1951, individual retirement benefits payable frequently exceeded sickness benefits, also payable, resulting in suspension of the latter. Consequently, since many beneficiaries were entitled to both retirement and sickness benefits, the number of individuals receiving the latter decreased. In 1952 and 1954, Congress liberalized sickness benefits and the trend was reversed.

Benefits per full week of sickness rose from \$21.50 in 1947-48 to \$36.00 in 1954-55. Fewer railroad employees received sickness benefits in 1954-55 than in the preceding 2 years, but the proportion of qualified employees who became beneficiaries, the average duration of sickness, the daily benefit and exhaustion rates, and benefits per beneficiary were all higher than ever before.

Over the period 1947-55, the number of women employees receiving maternity benefits fluctuated within a relatively small range, centering around 4,000.

## President's Conference on Occupational Safety, 1956

RECOMMENDATIONS for strengthening accident-prevention activities by focusing attention on the problems at the local level were developed by the annual President's Conference on Occupational Safety, meeting in Washington, D. C., on May 14-16, 1956. The recommendations, embodied in the Conference's report to President Eisenhower, who addressed the delegates, outlined

needed improvements in four areas: State occupational safety programs, community safety programs, public employee safety, and agricultural safety.

Participating in the Conference for the first time since its inauguration in 1949 were representatives of agriculture, as well as leaders of religious organizations and women's groups. Representatives of large and small industrial establishments; labor; Federal, State, and local governments; and insurance, educational, and safety organizations brought the total number of delegates attending to about 3,000.

## Recommendations

*State Occupational Safety Service.* Because of the importance of providing leadership in accident-prevention efforts, especially for small plants that are not affiliated with trade or community groups, the Conference agreed that steps should be taken to strengthen the organization and operation of State occupational safety services. Acknowledging the great need for improvement in this field, it recommended the following:

1. The "political system of job assignment should give way to the merit system of civil service," in order to provide personnel who meet appropriate standards of experience, training, and education for the various job classifications. To this end, management and labor should join in securing legislative action.

2. The activity of State agencies should be based on service and leadership rather than on enforcement, which was emphasized in the past.

3. Management, labor, and State agencies should pool their resources for securing new technological information through research.

Application of these recommendations, according to the report, would bring to the State agency the support of industry and labor and place it in a position to perform a vital service in occupational safety.

While the main responsibility for State programs lies with the States and State agencies, the United States Department of Labor and its Bureau of Labor Standards, also have an important role dealing with the problem of occupational safety, the Conference report noted. The Constitution charges the Federal Government with promoting the general welfare, and experience proves that this function is best carried out when the National Government gives encouragement and leadership to the States in their own proper and respective fields of activity. In the matter of occupational safety, the Department of Labor has informational and technical resources which must be made available to the States.

*Public Employee Safety.* The delegates found that the prime requisite for the development of an effective safety program in government, as in industry, is support and constant pressure from top management. To be effective, this support must be exercised through a top-level safety office which will coordinate the accident-prevention activities of the various operating units. This office must

be headed by a person who has enthusiasm, initiative, and patience. Although engineering training will increase his effectiveness, that person's most essential qualification is an ability to work with people, to gain and hold their cooperation, and to stimulate their interest so that they will act on their own.

Accident prevention in government frequently can be strengthened through coordination with employee health programs. Such an approach permits the use of physical examinations for effective placement of employees in jobs suited to their physical abilities. More importantly, the health program can stimulate the employee's interest in maintaining his own well-being and thereby make him more safety conscious.

Adequate statistics are essential tools in any safety program, government or private. At the present time, comprehensive injury statistics are available for Federal Government operations, but those for State and local government activities are lacking. This deficiency should be corrected.

*Farm Safety.* Citing the high accident rate among farm workers (3,700 were killed in 1955) as evidence of the inadequacy of present programs, the Conference made the following recommendations:

1. Farm accident-prevention programs must have as their ultimate objective the active participation of every farm family and the protection of every member of the family. In addition, they require specific projects for men, women, and youth.

2. The present plan of local and county farm safety committees, working under the inspiration and leadership of State farm safety committees, which in turn are affiliated with the National Conference for Farm Safety of the National Safety Council, has proved to be an effective pattern for bringing together a complete representation of agriculture and its allied groups. By it, rural people have been enabled to conduct their own safety program voluntarily supported by themselves and cooperating groups and to speak for themselves on safety. This plan, now officially recognized, needs further development and expansion, with additional resources made available.

3. Each State is in need of a full-time State farm safety specialist, employed on a professional basis, to give inspiration and leadership in planning the programs of State committees and their component organizations. Such a specialist should be employed by the Extension Service of the State agricultural college and encouragement should be given to the employment of additional safety specialists by farm organizations and other groups. To that end, courses in safety should be taught in schools and colleges

at the primary, secondary, and college levels. Agricultural college curriculums should include required safety courses for prospective extension workers and high-school teachers of agriculture.

4. The National Conference for Farm Safety of the National Safety Council for more than 12 years has demonstrated effective leadership in the field of farm safety despite inadequate support both financially and otherwise. All agricultural groups and allied interests, including medical and health, should work together to bring about further cooperation and support.

5. Because of the understaffing and underfinancing of the Farm Safety Division of the National Safety Council, the Council's farm safety program has failed to attain the scope and development commensurate with the problem. Agriculture and its allied groups should take immediate steps to provide the expanded resources so greatly needed to meet the challenge.

6. The United States Department of Agriculture, although making great contribution to farm safety, should determine, in the very near future, ways and means in which its varied services can be more effectively used to prevent accidents. Within the Federal Extension Services, at least one full-time specialist in farm safety should be employed, and the Service should encourage the employment of similar specialists within the State extension services. Further, the Agricultural Research Service and the Department's statistical services should include in their respective yearly programs more adequate research and statistical help on safety problems and these services should be better coordinated.

7. All farm organizations are urged to adopt safety as a basic part of their programs and to give adequate support to accident prevention by their leaders at all levels.

8. To obtain the statistics that are basic to the development of safety consciousness, the building of intelligent safety programs, and the measurement of progress, surveys should be conducted cooperatively by the United States Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges, and definite and permanent systems of accident reporting on a uniform basis should be set up by State farm safety committees with the assistance of the State agricultural college, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Conference for farm safety.

*Community Safety Programs.* Occupational safety through group action in the community has many facets. Some of these have already been explored with varying degrees of success. The following are fields in which future constructive work can be done, according to the Conference:

1. The teaching in the secondary schools of various phases of safety, particularly industrial and domestic arts, will do much to create a better understanding of how to prevent accidents.

2. Although safety is management's responsibility, the labor unions must—and many have done so already—accept responsibility to their membership in relation to selling the job of safety.

3. The community, under the leadership of public officials, organized labor, and business groups, must sponsor and introduce general safety teaching not only in industrial plants but also in the home and school. The housewife must certainly be placed on the safety team if the accidents in the plant, the home, on the highway, and in the schools are to be reduced.

## Workers' Health in an Era of Automation

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The article which follows was excerpted from a paper presented by Dr. C. Richard Walmer, Managing Director of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation, at the Industrial Relations-Production Conference on "Impact of Automation" sponsored by the Industrial Relations and Production Committees of the Industrial Department of the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Philadelphia, on April 4, 1956. Suspension marks to denote unused portions of text have been omitted in the interest of easier reading. The complete paper appeared in the May 1956 issue of Industrial Medicine and Surgery.*

AUTOMATION is more than just a word to describe new techniques for mechanically accomplishing work in our plants and offices. Automation signifies a whole new way of life, involving biosocial values as well as technological ones. It will change the living and working habits of people, alter educational patterns in our schools, and raise our standard of living to new heights. This paper is concerned with the effects of these developments [in the field of industrial health].

### Industry's Stake in Health Maintenance

The state of health of an individual is determined by a complex combination of factors involved in his adjustment to his total environment. When that environment faces alteration, it is human nature to feel uneasy. In the era of automation, the anxiety of employees is one of the

human relations problems which will arise, and these are closely allied to the health and well-being of the worker. Other aspects of automation will bear more directly on the physiological status of the worker, but it is the sum total of all problems, both physical and emotional, which determines the total health picture of an individual.

Anticipation of these problems is as essential to advance planning for automation by industries as are the engineering blueprints and the management studies to determine the economic feasibility of such a move. A company's employees have always been its most valuable assets, and automation is not going to change this. In fact, more responsibility will be vested in employees than heretofore. A larger number of technical jobs, including maintenance and repair of the complex machinery and monitoring of automatic equipment, will call for greater skills and more training and education. Management personnel will be called upon to make major decisions. Errors in judgment [will] be extremely costly.

In addition, each employee will represent a much larger capital investment than heretofore. In 1954, the capital investment per worker in the chemical industry, which is highly automated, was twice that of industry as a whole, or \$26,000; and in some plants it is considerably more.<sup>1</sup> The present investment per employee in the electric power generation industry, which is almost completely automatized, is in excess of \$106,000.<sup>2</sup>

Thus, automated industry will have an even higher stake in maintaining the health of its workers. Illness not only disrupts production while workers are absent but results in a loss of efficiency during the periods when the worker is on the job but is not feeling well.

### The Preventive Medicine Approach

Regardless of the method of manufacturing, there is one approach to health maintenance which is good management policy, and that is preventive medicine. Preventive medicine is concerned with the total physical and mental well-being of the worker, both on the job and at home. Modern methods of environmental control have greatly reduced the possibility of occupational disease and injury. One of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation's member companies has reported a reduction in on-the-job injuries of 63 percent in the

past 5 years, and this is not an exceptional case. Automation will further eliminate occupational hazards; but nonoccupational injuries and diseases account for 90 percent of absenteeism.

Even the most comprehensive medical program will be less costly than worker absenteeism, [with the resultant] higher operating costs because of substitution of perhaps untrained personnel, spoiled products, higher disability [compensation], increased group hospital and surgical insurance payments, and many intangible losses. Such a program in no way infringes on the general practice of medicine. Industry and its physicians have the opportunity to discover physical conditions which might have gone unnoticed and untreated, and such cases are referred to the worker's personal physician. Also, through health counseling and education, the worker can learn to take better care of his health and to avoid injury. The source of nine-tenths of the accidents are to be found in man's constitution and behavior when confronting the machine.<sup>3</sup> Thus, protecting the overall health of the employee serves the double purpose of keeping him on the job and making him a safer, more efficient worker as well.

### Implications of Automation for Health Programs

Let us [consider] the ideal industrial health program as many leading companies have it today and see how it fits the requirements of the automated industry, what adaptations will have to be made, and how they can be accomplished. [It should be noted, however, that] we have very limited experience on which to base an evaluation of the medical needs connected with continuous processing methods of manufacturing.

*Environmental Conditions.* In the ideal plant, atmospheric contaminants are well controlled. Industrial hygienists keep a constant check at all operations where industrial dusts or toxic fumes or gases are a threat. The harmful properties of all raw materials used in the manufacturing process have been determined through biological tests. The industrial physician is also well acquainted

<sup>1</sup> Automation: Feedback to a Better Economy. (*In* Chemical and Engineering News, October 31, 1955, p. 4648.)

<sup>2</sup> Clyde Williams, Trends in Industrial Research. (*In* Battelle Technical Review, September 1955.)

<sup>3</sup> G. Friedmann, The Emergence of the Human Problems of Automation, The Free Press, 1955.

with the specific hazards encountered in his company and with the physiological effects of exposure [to them]. Engineers have employed [atmospheric] control measures in the design of machinery and in ventilation and air-conditioning systems. The same attention is given to ridding the work environment of radiant heat and of noise. Where hazards cannot be completely eliminated, protective clothing and equipment are standard requirements for each worker.

Automation will provide the solution to many such environmental health problems. Workers will no longer be exposed to air contaminants since manufacturing operations will be enclosed. In many cases, workers stationed at control panels [will be] completely isolated from the actual processing area [and] such factors as ventilation, temperature, humidity, and noise [will] no longer affect his performance. In fact, control criteria in fully automated factories are such that the standards of air cleanliness with respect to dust for successful operation of the equipment are far more critical than those for humans. Automation eliminates much of the actual contact between workers and materials, making possible [the] use of ingredients formerly too toxic to [be handled] safely.

In the rubber industry, [for example], raw materials proceed from bins through scales and into the mixer without manual handling. [The industry hopes] to devise automatic machinery to reduce all mixed stocks into pellet or [viscous] condition so [they] can be conveyed to bins over automatic mills for feeding extruders or calenders.<sup>4</sup>

[To cite another example] in one plant manufacturing large metal containers which required manual soldering of side and end seams, resulting in an exposure to lead and solvents, automatic equipment was installed which permitted better ventilation and completely eliminated exposure to the toxic materials. Not only was the workers' health protected, but a superior product was achieved.<sup>5</sup>

While automation will relieve the [dangers of] day-to-day chronic exposures to toxic materials,

there still exists the danger of catastrophic exposures due to ruptures in the lines or of acute exposures where maintenance work is involved. Workers accidentally and drastically exposed to toxic materials will require special and prompt treatment.

Nor will automation eliminate the need for investigating toxic properties of new products before introducing them on the market or, better yet, in the development stages. Where harmful properties cannot be eliminated, codes must be set up for the safe handling and use of the product by the public.

*Accident Prevention.* Automation will also materially lighten the safety department's task [with respect to the] prevention of physical injury. It will release men from dangerous jobs, and consequently will eliminate most of the traumatic injuries. With true automation the worker seldom, if ever, comes in contact with the machinery. Manual handling of heavy stock in the loading and unloading of machines and in the transfer of stocks within the plant is also eliminated so that there is no danger of physical strain, or injuries such as crushed feet. The Ford Motor Co.'s experience indicates an 85.5-percent reduction in the number of hernia cases where automatic equipment has been installed.<sup>6</sup>

Automation, while not eliminating the need for decisions by human beings, replaces some of man's sensory apparatus in connection with the operating functions of the machine and thus relieves the chance of error in human perception, which is too often affected by such factors as mental stress and physical fatigue. Man no longer needs to pace himself to the rhythm of the machine, a rhythm which may be an unnatural one and result in tension and possible accidents. He does not even need to strain to catch faulty production; for example, in textile weaving operations, safety devices on automatic looms disconnect the machine at the least accident.

### Effect on the Medical Department

What effect will [automation] have on the functions of the [industrial] medical department? How can industrial health specialists anticipate the health problems that may be caused by automation in industry? Certainly even less staff time

<sup>4</sup> Automation in Rubber Manufacturing, Report of a Symposium sponsored by the Akron Rubber Group, October 28, 1955. (*In Rubber Age*, December 1955.)

<sup>5</sup> C. Richard Walmer, *Worker Welfare in the Era of Automation*, Special Report No. 7, American Management Association, New York, 1956.

<sup>6</sup> John B. Stirling, *Automation, Safety's New Ally*, *National Safety News*, February 1955.

will be required for the treatment of injuries and for traumatic surgery in view of the reduction in safety hazards. But the modern concept of [the] industrial health [program]—prevention rather than cure—will be more important than ever. Industrial psychiatry, health counseling, selective placement through evaluation of the applicant's physical and mental condition—all become important responsibilities of the industrial medical program.

*Preplacement Physical Examination.* The keystone of a good health-maintenance program in industry is the physical examination, beginning with the preplacement examination, followed up by periodic and special studies. Not only does [the preplacement examination] uncover physical defects which often can be corrected if caught in time, but it assures that an employee will be placed on a job commensurate with his physical and mental ability. Where employee and job are ill matched, the work will not be a source of satisfaction and will create tension and stress in the employee. The preplacement examination is also important, for record purposes, in establishing the degree of injury or disease present at the time of [hiring], since 42 States have "second injury" [provisions in workmen's compensation laws] which make the employer liable only for the [proportion of a worker's disability that is attributable to] newly acquired damage and not for the total disability.

Anatomical or physiological requirements for work in automated industries can be revised. Certainly physical strength will play a lesser role in the production scheme, making possible the employment of many handicapped or aging workers. It is important that [these groups] be provided for in our economic structure.

*Periodic Examinations.* The relationship of work to the stress disorders will most concern industrial physicians henceforth. Up to now industrial physicians have looked for the greatest symptoms of stress disorders [e. g.,] heart trouble, high blood pressure, and ulcers, among the executive group. With automation the number of skilled and professional workers will greatly increase. The periodic physical examination in these early days of

increasing automation can provide industrial physicians with valuable information as to the degree of occupational stress automation is having on its workers. This type of examination is an excellent tool for keeping abreast of changing industrial health problems and makes possible the further extension of preventive medicine.

The worker will be relieved of the dirty, back-breaking jobs, [and] unpleasant working conditions; he will be taken away from the repetitive, monotonous, highly specialized tasks such as those found on the assembly line. He must, on the other hand, be prepared to fill the requirement for upgrading to semitechnical jobs, such as [machinery] maintenance and repair, and supervisory posts. The challenge may prove [to be] a strain, although for many employees, retraining will solve the problem.

The industrial physician must carefully weigh the stresses of the job against the human capacity of the individual. The periodic examination is the best means for keeping the two in balance and avoiding a breakdown in the health of the worker.

*Health Counseling and Education.* By making available to employees health educational advice and [literature] on such subjects as home safety, nutrition, and sanitation, industry serves to cut down on nonoccupational illnesses and injuries. With the shorter workday or workweek likely as automation increases, people will have more leisure time. How an individual spends this off-the-job time can affect his health picture. Such interest in the welfare of the individual need not be paternalistic and can be an instrument for good industrial relations. Good morale can be most effective in preventing frustrations and maladjustments.

This new emphasis on preventive and constructive medicine calls for increased attention by our medical schools to the health problems facing industry. Not nearly enough attention is being devoted to preparing physicians to administer health maintenance programs in industry.

*Human Engineering.* Automation will require that all physicians, both those in industry and those in private practice, know much more about

the tolerance of the human organism to the stresses of occupation. Despite the fact that man will be required less and less to work jointly with a machine in the production of goods, the need for attention to [human] stress-strain problems in planning the work facilities and the working environment is not eliminated. Instrument dials and other control panel components at which the employee in the automated industry will work must be designed with the physiological capacities of man in mind.

### Summary

Automation will make possible a greater humanization of industry. The working environment will undoubtedly be safer [and] healthier, and many of the hazards will be completely eliminated. Any new medical problems which arise can be coped with by adhering to the principles of preventive medicine, utilizing the knowledge and techniques of industrial health specialists in all the professional fields.

## Union Conventions Scheduled From August 16 to September 15, 1956

<i>August</i>	<i>National and international unions</i>	<i>Place</i>
20	International Alliance of Bill Posters, Billers and Distributors.	Milwaukee, Wis.
20	National Association of Letter Carriers.....	Minneapolis, Minn.
20	Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union.	St. Louis, Mo.
20	International Photo-Engravers' Union of North America.	Montreal, Que.
20	Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America....	Washington, D. C.
20	American Federation of Teachers.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
20	International Mailers Union (Ind.).....	Houston, Tex.
20	United National Association of Post Office Clerks (Ind.).	Philadelphia, Pa.
20	National Association of Post Office and General Services Maintenance Employees (Ind.).	Kansas City, Mo.
20	National Federation of Post Office Motor Vehicle Employees (Ind.).	Akron, Ohio.
27	National Federation of Post Office Clerks.....	Chicago, Ill.
27	American Federation of Government Employees...	Washington, D. C.
<i>September</i>		
4	International Association of Machinists.....	San Francisco, Calif.
8	International Typographical Union.....	Colorado Springs, Colo.
8	Friendly Society of Engravers and Sketchmakers (Ind.).	New York, N. Y.
10	National Federation of Federal Employees (Ind.)..	Louisville, Ky.
10	International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America.	Seattle, Wash.
10	International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers.	St. Louis, Mo.
<i>August</i>		
<i>State labor organizations</i>		
<i>Place</i>		
20	Utah State Federation of Labor.....	Salt Lake City.
20	Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.....	Superior.
21	Montana State Federation of Labor.....	Great Falls.
<i>September</i>		
1	North Dakota State Federation of Labor.....	Jamestown.

# Significant Decisions in Labor Cases\*

## Labor Relations

*Noncompliance With Filing Requirements.* The Supreme Court of the United States held<sup>1</sup> that a State court may not enjoin peaceful picketing by a union which had not complied with the filing requirements of the National Labor Relations Act.

The union in this case held applications for membership from 174 of the employer's 225 eligible workers. The applicants had elected officers and stewards and had authorized the union organizer to request the company to recognize the union as their collective bargaining representative. The company refused to recognize the union, which had not complied with the requirements of sections 9 (f), (g), and (h) of the Act regarding the filing of financial or organizational data and non-Communist affidavits.

The employees struck for recognition and set up a peaceful picket line. The Supreme Court of Louisiana<sup>2</sup> sustained a lower court's injunction against the picketing, holding that the union, by failing to comply with the filing requirements of the Federal act, had lost all right to "compel" the employer to bargain. Therefore, it held, a State court could enjoin the noncomplying union from picketing in violation of State laws.

The Supreme Court, in reversing the State court, held that the noncompliance of the union precluded any right of the union to seek certification by the National Labor Relations Board. But, the Court continued, noncertification does not "eliminate the applicability of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, and did not settle the issue as to the right of the State court to enjoin the employees and their union from peacefully picketing the employer's plant for the purpose of securing recognition."

The Court said: "The company can, if it so wishes, lawfully recognize the union as the employees' representative. That being so, there is

no reason why the employees, and their union under their authorization, may not . . . peacefully picket the premises of their employer to induce it thus to recognize their chosen representative." Therefore, the Court said, "the State court is governed by the Federal law which has been applied to industrial relations, like these affecting interstate commerce, and the State court erred in enjoining the peaceful picketing."

One Justice stated his dissent as follows: ". . . Congress designed to hamper nonconforming unions and to discriminate against them by denying them rights deemed of the utmost importance to trade unions. This being so, I find it rather difficult to conclude that, while visiting such consequences upon a nonconforming union in the Federal domain of law enforcement, the Congress has impliedly withdrawn from the States the power to regulate such a union."

*Duty to Furnish Financial Data.* The Supreme Court of the United States held<sup>3</sup> that an employer's failure to supply a union with financial information in support of its inability to pay wage increases in itself does not constitute a refusal to bargain in good faith.

In this case, the company asserted its economic inability to pay a wage increase of 10 cents per hour demanded by the union. The union thereupon requested some evidence of inability and asked permission to have a certified public accountant examine the company's financial data. Contending that the union had no legal right to the information requested, the company refused.

The National Labor Relations Board found<sup>4</sup> that the company had "failed to bargain in good faith with respect to wages," in violation of section 8 (a) (5) of the act. It ordered the company to supply the union with information that would substantiate its position of economic inability to pay. In refusing to enforce the NLRB order, an

\*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>1</sup> *United Mine Workers of America, et al. v. Arkansas Oak Flooring Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Apr. 23, 1956).

<sup>2</sup> *Arkansas Oak Flooring Co. v. United Mine Workers of America* (La. Sup. Ct., Apr. 25, 1955).

<sup>3</sup> *NLRB v. Truitt Manufacturing Co.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., May 7, 1956).

<sup>4</sup> *Truitt Manufacturing Co.*, 110 NLRB 856 (1954).



appellate court stated<sup>5</sup> that “. . . we do not think that merely because the company has objected to a proposed wage rate on the ground that it cannot afford to pay it, good faith bargaining requires it to open its books . . . to sustain the ground that it has taken.”

The Supreme Court reversed the appellate decision but pointed out that it does not automatically follow that in every case in which economic inability is claimed the employees are entitled to substantiating evidence. “Each case must turn upon its particular facts. The inquiry must always be whether or not under the circumstances of the particular case the statutory obligation to bargain in good faith has been met. Since we conclude that there is support in the record for the conclusion of the Board here that respondent did not bargain in good faith, it was error for the Court of Appeals to set aside the Board’s order and deny enforcement.”

A separate opinion, in which three Justices joined, stated that the case should be remanded to the Board for further proceedings. It said, in part: “An examination of the Board’s opinion and the position taken by its counsel here disclose that . . . one fact alone disposed of the case. ‘It is settled law [the Board concluded], that when an employer seeks to justify the refusal of a wage increase upon an economic basis, as did the respondent herein, good-faith bargaining . . . requires that upon request the employer attempt to substantiate its economic position by reasonable proof.’ This is to make a rule of law out of one item—even if a weighty item—of the evidence. There is no warrant for this. . . .

“Since the Board applied the wrong standard here, by ruling that . . . failure to supply financial information to the union constituted per se a refusal to bargain in good faith, the case should be returned to the Board.” To do otherwise, the separate opinion stated, “implies that the Board would have reached the same conclusion in applying the right rule of law that it did in applying a wrong one.”

<sup>5</sup> *NLRB v. Truitt Manufacturing Co.*, 224 F. 2d 869 (C. A. 4, 1955).

<sup>6</sup> *Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America v. Greyhound Corp.* (C. A. 5, Apr. 18, 1956).

<sup>7</sup> *Greyhound Corp. v. Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America* (U. S. D. C., Fla., July 27, 1955).

<sup>8</sup> *Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. v. NLRB* (C. A. 4, Apr. 19, 1956).

*Inherent Job Rights Under a Union Contract.* The United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit upheld<sup>6</sup> a Federal district court in ruling that a collective bargaining agreement did not give employees inherent rights to retain their jobs unless a specific provision so stated.

The company and the union in this case entered into a collective bargaining agreement covering bus drivers and nonmanagerial terminal employees. The agreement expressly recognized the union as the sole collective bargaining representative for both drivers and terminal employees, and further classified the latter as ticket agents, starters, information clerks, baggage and express clerks, and porters and maids.

Subsequently, the company engaged an independent contractor to perform janitorial and maid services at one of the company’s terminals covered by the agreement. The porters and maids at the terminal were notified that they would be laid off. Thereupon, the union notified the company that if the porters and maids were laid off, it would treat the layoff as a breach of the collective bargaining agreement and would strike. The company brought an action for declaratory judgment as to its right under the collective bargaining agreement to contract out work. The United States District Court, District of Florida, held<sup>7</sup> that the company had this right.

In upholding the district court, the appellate court rejected the union’s contention that, in bargaining as to certain jobs, the company impliedly agreed not to destroy these jobs and that permitting the employer to contract out jobs covered by the collective bargaining agreement would destroy the subject matter of the agreement.

The appellate court said: “So to hold would be to find an implied term in every collective bargaining agreement that employees have inherent rights to retain their jobs, except where the contrary is expressly provided for. We cannot accept this theory . . . What is within the terms of the contract is governed by it. What is without the terms of the contract is unaffected by it. Both the employer and the employee have complete freedom of action in this unaffected field.”

*Discrimination Against Returned Strikers.* The United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit upheld<sup>8</sup> an NLRB ruling that an employer

had violated the NLRA by instituting a super-seniority layoff policy which discriminated against employees who had engaged in an economic strike.

After a company notification that they would be replaced on a specific date, the striking employees returned to work. Subsequently, the company informed the union that it intended to lay off a number of employees and that a super-seniority policy would be used in selecting employees for layoff. Unfair labor practice charges were filed with the NLRB, alleging that the policy discriminated against the striking employees. The Board found that the super-seniority policy instituted by the company was discriminatory and ordered reinstatement and back pay to the employees laid off by reason of the super-seniority policy.<sup>9</sup>

In appealing the Board's decision, the company argued that, as it could have replaced the strikers,<sup>10</sup> it was permissible to take the less drastic action of discriminating against them by instituting a super-seniority policy for layoff. The court held that since the strikers had already returned to work and there was no necessity for instituting the super-seniority program to keep the plant in operation, the company was "clearly penalizing the strikers for exercising their right to strike and was thereby clearly discouraging any exercise of this right in the future."

A dissenting judge based his opinion entirely on the following passage from the Potlatch case:<sup>11</sup>

In the instant case, therefore, the "discrimination" between replacements and strikers is not an unfair labor practice despite a tendency to discourage union activities, because the benefit conferred upon the replacements is a benefit reasonably appropriate for the employer to confer in attempting "to protect and continue his business by supplying places left vacant by strikers." Hence, we think the specific question posed here has been answered by the Supreme Court by recognizing that an employer attempting to fill a number of positions must be able to offer a substantial degree of security (as well as attractive wages), and that an employer may properly assure the replacements that "their places might be permanent." If there are not enough jobs to go around at the time the strike is settled, the rights of replacements prevail over strikers.

While the Mackay Radio case can be formally distinguished on the ground that the Supreme Court in that case was considering a shortage of jobs at the time the strike was settled, rather than a shortage caused by a later curtailment of activities, the assurance of permanent employment in the latter event is equally justifiable.

*Ratification of Strike Violence.* The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia held<sup>12</sup> that the failure of strikers to abandon picketing or actively disassociate themselves from misconduct which they did not initiate is not per se a ratification of such misconduct. Therefore, the court said, the NLRB could not deny the strikers reinstatement for such failure.

A number of acts of violence and other misconduct were committed during a strike caused by the discriminatory discharge of a group of employees. None of the strikers participated in the misconduct attending the strike. Nevertheless, the Board granted reinstatement and back pay to only six of the strikers, whom the Board found did not participate in or ratify the violence that took place during the strike. Relief was denied to the rest because of their failure to take affirmative action to disassociate themselves from the misconduct.

The Board said:<sup>13</sup> "Strikers have no right to protection when they, at the very least, welcomed the aid of criminal elements who took over their strike and desecrated it with violence and terrorism. . . . those strikers who continued to picket not only approved and ratified the violence but actually invited it. . . . there is no evidence in the record that the strikers took any action at all—by admonishment, denunciation, or public pronouncement—to discourage the commission of violence or to disassociate themselves from it. We do not suggest . . . that the strikers could have purged themselves only by abandoning their picketing. There were other avenues open to them by which they could have disavowed the misconduct. They chose none of them."

The court of appeals held that the Board has no authority to deny reinstatement to employees who do not directly or indirectly participate in, authorize or ratify, misconduct. Ratification, the court held, cannot be found from the failure of the strikers to abandon picketing or actively disassociate themselves from misconduct which they did not initiate. The court said: "A conclusion of ratification drawn from mere failure to abandon

<sup>9</sup> *Mathieson Chemical Corp.*, 114 NLRB No. 85 (Oct. 18, 1955).

<sup>10</sup> *NLRB v. Mackay Radio & Telegraph Co.* (304 U. S. 333).

<sup>11</sup> *NLRB v. Potlatch Forests, Inc.* (189 F. 2d 82).

<sup>12</sup> *International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union v. NLRB* (C. A., D. C., May 3, 1956).

<sup>13</sup> *B. V. D. Co.*, 110 NLRB 1412 (1954). See *Monthly Labor Review*, March 1955 (p. 327).

picketing would curtail an important statutory and constitutional right. Curtailment of this right is justified only when violence has 'given to the picketing a coercive effect whereby it would operate destructively as force and intimidation.'<sup>14</sup> . . . [Strikers] were under no obligation to disavow misconduct which they did not initiate and with which they are not shown to have been connected, directly or indirectly."

### Unemployment Compensation

*Leaving Because of Injury.* While working in his regular employment, claimant suffered a back injury which temporarily disabled him. He was advised by his physician to seek lighter duties on his return to work. When his employer was unable to furnish lighter work, claimant secured other employment. Subsequently, the Iowa Employment Security Commission refused his claim for unemployment compensation on the ground that he quit the job without good cause attributable to the employer. The Supreme Court of Iowa, affirming a lower court's reversal of the commission's decision, held<sup>15</sup> that termination of employment is involuntary and for "good cause attributable to the employer," when the "factors or circumstances" are directly connected with the employment which, if continued, would endanger the employee's health. The termination was deemed to be involuntary "even though the employer be free from all negligence or wrongdoing in connection therewith."

*Availability.* Claimant was transferred to the first shift after he notified his supervisor of his physician's advice that third-shift working hours were detrimental to his health. Several months later, work on the first shift terminated and claimant was offered a transfer back to the third shift. Claimant's physician advised against the change. Since there was no other work available, claim-

ant was separated. The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals reversed<sup>16</sup> a lower court's decision which held claimant was not available for suitable work and was therefore ineligible for unemployment compensation. On the question of claimant's availability for work, the Supreme Court of Appeals stated that the words "able to work," as used in the State unemployment compensation statute, should mean no more than that an applicant possess physical and mental ability to perform some substantial, salable service. It further stated that the availability requirement of the statute is satisfied where a claimant "is willing, able and ready to accept suitable work which he does not have good cause to refuse."

*Availability of Retiree.* Claimant had been retired at the age of 65 years by her last employer in accordance with company policy. Upon her retirement, claimant began drawing a social-security retirement pension. The Oregon Unemployment Compensation Commission concluded that claimant had retired from the labor market and had not shown sufficient availability for work to entitle her to unemployment benefits. The Oregon Circuit Court reversed,<sup>17</sup> holding that there was no substantial evidence to support the commission's conclusions. "The question of retiring from the labor market," stated the court, "depends upon the physical and mental condition of the claimant coupled with activity or inactivity in attempting to secure employment." The record showed that claimant had made reasonably diligent efforts to obtain suitable work.

*Inability to Work Due to Strike.* The work on which claimant, a hoist engineer, was employed was canceled as a result of a labor dispute between a carpenters' union and an association of employers. Claimant's employer, who was not a member of the employers association and did not employ any carpenters, was not involved in the controversy. Claimant was disqualified from receiving unemployment benefits because his unemployment was found to be due to the labor dispute. This decision was reversed<sup>18</sup> by a State circuit court, which held that it was against the weight of the evidence. In a similar case arising out of the same labor dispute, the court

<sup>14</sup> *Milk Wagon Drivers v. Meadowmoor Dairies, Inc.*, 312 U. S. 287, 298 (1941).

<sup>15</sup> *Raffety v. Iowa Employment Security Commission* (Sup. Ct., Iowa, May 9, 1956).

<sup>16</sup> *Unemployment Compensation Commission of Virginia v. Dan River Mills, Inc.* (Va. Sup. Ct. of App., Mar. 5, 1956).

<sup>17</sup> *Barkost v. State Unemployment Compensation Commission* (Oreg. Cir. Ct., Nov. 17, 1955).

<sup>18</sup> *Olson v. The Appeal Board of the Michigan Employment Security Commission* (Mich. Cir. Ct., Apr. 26, 1956).

also reversed<sup>19</sup> a decision denying unemployment benefits to another claimant who was unable to work because of the dispute. Although the claimant in the latter case apparently was a member of the carpenter's union, he had no dispute with his employer, who was not a member of the employer's association.

### Veterans' Reemployment

*Undue Delay in Filing Claim.* The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit affirmed<sup>20</sup> a lower court's decision denying a veteran the same wage as was paid to another worker in a similar position, after the veteran's return from the Armed Forces. The veteran had been reinstated in his preservice position—foreman in the pad department of a quilt and pad factory—at a higher “weekly wage” than he had earned formerly but with a different form of bonus. His total pay was affected unfavorably by reduced activity in his department because of a decrease in Government orders. The veteran had argued his right to the same pay treatment as was given the foreman who headed the more flourishing commercial comforter department. This foreman was related to the employer and had been employed longer than the veteran.

A verdict in favor of the veteran had been returned by a jury<sup>21</sup> but was set aside for reasons of law and judgment entered for the employer. The veteran then appealed.

The court of appeals, in discussing the claim for pay, said that the veteran received more money per week than before military service and, in connection with his bonus, more compensation than would have resulted from applying the formula of his preservice bonus. It also held that the two positions were not the same and concluded that the veteran was properly reinstated.

The veteran had not filed suit, the court noted, until more than 3 years after his reemployment and not until he had begun work for a competitor. The court called the claim a “patent afterthought” and held that the lower court properly considered the unexplained failure to file for over 3 years as laches (undue delay), “especially as the statute specifically provides a cut-off period of one year.” Emphasis was also placed on the congressional intention to create a “speedy and expeditious remedy” for the veteran.

<sup>19</sup> *Hatcher v. The Appeal Board of the Michigan Employment Security Commission* (Mich. Cir. Ct., Apr. 26, 1956).

<sup>20</sup> *Donner v. Levine* (C. A. 2, Apr. 6, 1956).

<sup>21</sup> *Donner v. Levine* (U. S. D. C., Conn., Mar 19, 1954, not officially reported).

# Chronology of Recent Labor Events

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## May 2, 1956

IN THE State of Rhode Island a law was approved setting 90 cents an hour as the minimum wage, effective October 1, 1956, for workers employed in intrastate commerce by employers having more than 3 employees. Certain groups, such as farmworkers and domestic servants, were exempted from coverage.

THE FIRST pay raise in 3 years for 150,000 men's and boys' workers was negotiated between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of the U. S. A. (See also p. 831 of this issue.)

THE Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers reached an agreement with the Penn-Dixie Cement Corp., a leading cement producer, providing for an 18-cent hourly wage increase, a 7th paid holiday, and improved group insurance.

## May 3

THE Federal court of appeals in Washington, D. C., reversing an NLRB decision (see Chron. item Dec. 14, 1954, MLR, Feb. 1955), ruled that the Board could not deny reinstatement to unfair labor practice strikers because they had failed (1) to disavow acts of violence which they had not initiated or participated in and (2) to stop picketing thereafter. The case was *International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) v. NLRB*. (See also p. 826 of this issue.)

## May 7

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in *NLRB v. Truitt Manufacturing Co.*, reversing an appellate court decision (see Chron. item for July 30, 1955, MLR, Sept. 1955), upheld a Board order that the employer give the union financial information that would support his claim of inability to pay higher wages. However, the court said, a union is not automatically entitled to substantiating evidence in such cases, each case turning on its particular facts.

## May 10

THE International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union opened its 29th Convention at Atlantic City, N. J.

On May 14 and 21, respectively, the Textile Workers Union opened its 9th Convention and the Amalgamated

Clothing Workers, its 20th Convention, at Washington, D. C. (See also p. 834 of this issue.)

## May 11

THE Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (formerly AFL) announced cancellation of a joint convention with the United Packinghouse Workers (formerly CIO), scheduled for June 11, 1956, to consummate merger of the two unions (see Chron. item for Mar. 20, 1956, MLR, May 1956). (See also p. 834 of this issue.)

COUNCIL MEMBERS of District 4 of the United Electrical Workers (Ind.), located in the New York City metropolitan area, voted to dissolve, disaffiliate from the parent organization, and join the International Union of Electrical Workers. Later in the month, District 3 of upstate New York urged its members to affiliate with the Machinists. (See also p. 834 of this issue.)

## May 12

A Federal district court in New York City issued an order temporarily restoring Martin T. Lacey to the presidency of the city's Teamsters Joint Council and forbidding the recently elected slate of Council officers (see Chron. item for Mar. 21, 1956, MLR, May 1956) from assuming their duties, pending determination of the controversy by a court trial. A week earlier, the court had ruled that the election was "tainted with illegality."

## May 14

THE President's Conference on Occupational Safety, attended by about 3,000 representatives of government, labor, and industry, met in Washington, D. C., for a 3-day session. (See p. 817 of this issue.)

On May 17, the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped opened its annual 2-day meeting in Washington, D. C.

## May 15

THE Secretary of Labor issued an order, under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act, establishing a minimum wage rate of \$1.10 an hour for the office machines (including electronic computing equipment) industry, effective June 18, 1956.

HIGHER minimum wage rates for most industries of the Virgin Islands subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act, were made effective on June 4, 1956, through an order signed by the Federal Wage and Hour Administrator. The hourly increases range from 3-10 cents for fruit and vegetable packing, farm products assembling, and meat packing, to 30-45 cents for the shipping, transportation, and ship and boat building industry. The new minimums range from 15 to 80 cents.

THE NLRB found an employer in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act because, when his truckdrivers voted to be

represented by a union, he carried into effect his pre-election threat to reduce the drivers' working hours and earnings. The Board held that even though the changes were economically justified, as the employer claimed, the motivation for them must be evaluated in the light of his threats. The case was *D'Arcy Co., Inc.*, Dover, N. H., and *Chauffeurs, Teamsters & Helpers Local Union 633*, . . .

THE Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation ruled against simultaneous payment of State unemployment compensation and supplemental unemployment benefits under the Ford and General Motors type of SUB plan. The ruling will prevent implementation of the SUB agreement between the General Motors Corp. and the Electrical Workers (IUE), because the plan requires favorable rulings in States where two-thirds of the affected workers are employed.

On May 29, the Internal Revenue Service ruled that payments to workers under supplemental unemployment benefit plans do not constitute wages, but employees must report benefits received as nonwage income on their Federal income tax returns. (See also p. 835 of this issue.)

### May 16

THE City of Baltimore adopted a fair employment practice ordinance—the first south of the Mason-Dixon line—prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry. The ordinance covers employers of 5 or more workers and creates a 9-member Equal Opportunity Commission with powers to issue cease-and-desist orders, but contains no explicit provisions for enforcement.

### May 21

THE Supreme Court of the United States, reversing the Nebraska Supreme Court, ruled in *Railway Employees Department of AFL, et al. v. Hanson, et al.*, that the Railway Labor Act's provision permitting union-shop agreements is constitutional and that State "right to work" laws cannot invalidate such agreements because the Federal Act "expressly allows [them] notwithstanding any law 'of any State.'" Moreover, the Court said, "the requirement for financial support of the collective bargaining agency by all who receive the benefits of its work . . . does not violate either the First or Fifth Amendments." (See Chron. item for Jan. 15, 1954, MLR, Mar. 1954.)

THE 90-year-old Winchester Arms Division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., New Haven, Conn., signed its first union contract—with the International Association of Machinists. The agreement, featuring a union shop provision, covers 4,500 employees. (See also p. 825 of this issue.)

### May 25

THE New York State Supreme Court found the International Longshoremen's Association (Ind.) and its president, William V. Bradley, and an international organizer, Thomas Gleason, guilty of disobeying a court order to stop a strike in September 1955 (see Chron. item for Sept. 14, 1955, MLR, Nov. 1955). Penalties totaling about \$18,000, and jail sentences (one suspended) for both officials, were ordered.

THE New York State Superintendent of Insurance asked the Attorney General to approve a new ruling that jointly administered workers' welfare and pension funds may legally be self-insured. Union-operated funds may be self-insured under a specific provision of the State's insurance law; heretofore, interpretation of that provision excluded jointly administered funds.

### May 28

THE Supreme Court of the United States denied review in two cases involving similar issues, thereby leaving in effect a lower court's ruling that the discharge of employees for refusing, on religious grounds, to pay union dues and assessments under union-shop contracts permitted by the Railway Labor Act did not violate their Constitutional rights. The cases were *Wicks v. Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Southern Pacific Co.*; *Jensen v. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks . . . and Union Pacific Railroad Co.*

### May 31

THE National Maritime Union and representatives of Atlantic and Gulf Coast steamship operators negotiated a 6-percent increase in wages and overtime pay, effective June 16, under reopening provisions of the existing contract, for unlicensed seamen on passenger and dry cargo ships. (See also p. 833 of this issue.)

# Developments in Industrial Relations\*

THE year's most publicized contract bargaining sessions began late in May when the basic steel industry's Big Three met with the Steelworkers. The conferences marked the first time—other than when the Government had intervened—that the 3 companies had met jointly with the union to work out contracts. As the steel negotiations began, United States Steel's Tennessee Coal and Iron mills remained closed by a strike of railroad workers. Significant settlements occurred during the month in other important industries, including textiles, apparel, paper, and utilities. Movements toward union mergers and changes in union affiliation continued to make news. The United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision upheld the union shop provisions of the amended Railway Labor Act.

## Collective Bargaining

*Apparel and Textiles.* The first general pay rise in 3 years for 150,000 men's and boys' clothing workers was negotiated by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the Clothing Manufacturers Association of the U. S. A., under a wage re-opening provision of a contract that expires May 31, 1957. In addition to a 12½-cent hourly wage increase (13.9 cents for those on a 36-hour week), effective June 4, the agreement proposed extension of health insurance protection for union members and dependents, subject to approval by the insurance fund advisory committee. The new benefits, to be financed by increased company contributions, would include \$11 instead of \$9 a day for hospitalization, \$250 rather than the existing \$200 maximum for surgery, and 60 rather than 31 days of hospital coverage. Industry spokesmen believed the wage rise would require a general price increase averaging from 4 to 5 percent.

A new contract between the United Textile Workers and Dan River Mills continued existing rates of pay for the 10,000 employees in Danville,

Va., but improved the preferential rehiring clause to give laid-off employees a "better opportunity to return to their jobs." The company, one of the country's largest textile manufacturers, had increased hourly pay by 3.75 percent (an average of 5 cents) in August 1955, when many other southern textile firms were raising wages.<sup>1</sup> The new contract was retroactive to April 30, 1956; it can be reopened after 6 months.

*Paper and Pulp.* A 6-percent general wage increase for 19,000 pulp and paper millworkers in 41 mills of Oregon, Washington, and California was agreed upon in late May. The mills were represented by the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers and the workers by the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. The settlement also called for an added 5-cent-an-hour upward adjustment in wages of journeymen mechanics effective June 1; a fourth week's vacation after 25 years' employment; and increased coverage in hospital-surgical-medical benefits and in nonoccupational accident and sickness insurance.

In the South, these two unions and the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers concluded a 2-year agreement covering approximately 12,000 workers in 9 plants of the Southern Kraft Division of International Paper Co. The contract provided for a 13-cent hourly wage increase (apparently averaging about 7 percent) effective June 1, and an additional 5 percent, with a 9-cent minimum, to be paid a year later. Supplementary benefits were also liberalized.

*Electrical Equipment.* Agreements were concluded by the International Union of Electrical Workers with the Radio Corporation of America, affecting about 9,000 employees in 3 plants, and with the Philco Corp. for about 5,000 workers, both groups in the Philadelphia area. RCA production workers in the lowest 13 wage brackets, and salaried and research employees earning less than \$75 a week, received immediate pay raises of 6 cents an hour, with another 5 cents next May; for the next 13 brackets and for salaried employees paid up to \$95 weekly, 8 cents was provided this year and 6

\*Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations on the basis of currently available published materials.

<sup>1</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1955 (p. 1287).

cents next May; the remaining workers will get 10- and 7-cent raises in the corresponding periods. In addition, the 2-year agreement provided for liberalized hospital and surgical care, a fourth week's vacation after 25 years' service, and Good Friday as an eighth paid holiday. The contract covered an additional 5,000 workers in plants in Cincinnati and Los Angeles.

Terms of the 1-year Philco contract included a 3-percent wage increase, with a minimum of 5 cents an hour; payments into an inequity fund to preserve rate differentials for skilled workers; and a 2-cent a man-hour increase in company payments (to 9 cents) into a severance pay fund. The total package, which also revised life insurance policies and improved vacation schedules, was valued by the union at 9 cents.

*Metalworking.* Negotiations that will determine the wages and working conditions of about 600,000 workers in the basic steel industry and presumably influence settlements for a like number in aluminum manufacture, steel fabrication, and related industries, were started in Pittsburgh on May 28. The Steelworkers first met separately with the country's 3 largest steel producers—United States Steel Corp., Bethlehem Steel Co., and Republic Steel Corp.—and on the next day similar meetings were held with smaller producers. At the beginning of the month, both the basic steel companies and the union had served formal 60-day notices terminating their contracts on June 30. In the leadoff meeting with United States Steel, the union presented a list of over 20 proposed contract changes that had been formulated by its Wage Policy Committee. The detailed proposals reportedly included demands for a "substantial" wage increase; improved incentive rates for some labor grades; increases in reporting pay and shift premiums; premium pay for weekend work (time and a half for Saturdays and double time for Sunday work); a layoff pay plan costing the employers 5 cents an hour; a full union shop; and liberalization of the social-insurance program, to be financed entirely by management rather than by existing joint contributions. The layoff benefit plan called for combined company and State unemployment compensation of 65 percent of normal take-home pay for a maximum of 52 weeks for laid-off employees with at least 1 year's service. Bargaining sessions recessed at the end of the

month to permit the employers to study the union proposals.

Meantime, steel operations remained at a standstill in the Birmingham, Ala., area as a result of the strike by 250 railroad men that had idled 25,000 employees at the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of the United States Steel Corp. The strike began in late April over higher wages, although disagreement also existed over fringe benefits. The Firemen and Enginemen were seeking an 18-cent-an-hour increase; the company offered 10 cents. A strike over wages by the same group of railroad workers had idled about 21,000 workers at the plant for about 14 days in the summer of 1955.

The Molders and Foundry Workers Union negotiated 3-year contracts providing pay raises and liberalized supplementary benefits for 5,000 workers in the Chicago area and 3,000 in northern California. The contract with the Chicago Foundrymen's Association and with 36 independent companies provided wage increases ranging from 7 cents an hour for laborers to 17 cents for journeymen, effective May 1, and an additional 5 to 10 cents an hour next year. A third week's vacation was provided for 15 years' service and 2 half-holidays were added, bringing the total number of holidays to 7. A wage reopening was provided in 1958. The contract with the California Metal Trades Association provided wage increases of 21 cents an hour for journeymen and 12½ cents for other classifications, effective July 7. Health and welfare benefits were to be extended to members' dependents beginning in September; a third week's vacation after 15 years' service was to be added in 1957; and annual wage reopenings were to be permitted.

The Burroughs Corp. of Detroit put into effect hourly wage increases of 6 cents for 9,500 production workers and 8 cents for almost 700 skilled tool and die employees in its Detroit and Plymouth plants; comparable raises applied to salaried personnel. The company stated that the increases were granted to conform to rising area rates.

Also continuing throughout May was the strike by the Machinists that began on February 20 at several Republic Aviation Corp. plants on Long Island.<sup>2</sup> A company offer of a 7-cent wage increase and 2 cents additional in supplementary

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



benefits in 1956, and 6 cents in wages and 1 cent in supplementary benefits in 1957, was rejected May 2 by the strikers. On May 15, the company rejected a union proposal that included a 9-cent wage increase in 1956 and 6 cents in 1957, and presumably changes in supplementary benefits.

*Construction.* As the seasonal tempo of building construction increased, so also did contract negotiations over new wage rates. Approximately 30,000 construction workers in northeastern Ohio were idled for about 3 weeks by a strike of a group of building trades unions; 2 of them—representing about 3,000 masons and sheetmetal workers—remained on strike a week longer. The unions which settled on May 16 with the Home Builders Association and the Building Trades Employers Association agreed on 2-year contracts providing for a 17½-cent-an-hour increase in 1956 and an additional 16½ cents in 1957.

A new 1-year contract providing a 15-cent-an-hour wage increase averted a threatened strike by 30,000 laborers against the Associated General Contractors in northern California on May 1. The laborers' union also obtained a \$3 daily subsistence allowance for jobs in remote areas and other contract adjustments. Jackhammer operators and pavement breakers received an additional 15-cent hourly raise.

In the Detroit area, a new 2-year contract covering 14,000 carpenters was negotiated by 11 locals of the Carpenters Union and 3 metropolitan builders associations. The agreement called for a 10-cent hourly wage increase in the first year and changes in vacation provisions. During the second year, it provided for another 5-cent hourly wage rise and establishment of a pension fund into which employers will contribute 3 percent of gross wages.

*Maritime.* At the end of the month, a 6-percent increase in wages and overtime pay, effective June 16, for unlicensed seamen was negotiated by the National Maritime Union and the Committee for Companies and Agents, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, under a wage reopening provision in their 3-year contract which terminates June 15, 1958. In addition, 16 special ratings received \$10 or \$20 a month added to base pay before percentage in-

crease is applied. The Committee, bargaining for the American Merchant Marine Institute which represents 40 steamship lines operating passenger and dry cargo ships along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, usually sets the pattern for other companies in similar operations as well as for other branches of the industry under NMU contract. The passenger and dry cargo settlement was expected to affect approximately 17,000 seamen.<sup>3</sup>

*Utilities.* The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the Communications Workers concluded a new 1-year contract calling for wage increases up to \$5 a week. About 51,000 nonsupervisory employees in the company's 9-State operation were affected. Pay rates remained unchanged for a few traffic employees of smaller exchanges where raises had been put into effect on March 1, 1956, as a result of the increase to \$1 in the Federal minimum wage under the Fair Labor Standards Act. Last year, the 2 parties reached agreement after a 72-day work stoppage.<sup>4</sup>

In mid-May, a 2-year agreement was signed by Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. and 12 upstate New York locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, representing 7,400 workers. It provided for a 5-percent increase in basic wage rates, effective June 1, 1956, and a wage reopening a year later.

*Anthracite Mining.* A strike that had idled 4,800 miners employed by the Glen Alden Corp. (reportedly the world's largest producer of anthracite) was ended by an agreement concluded late in May. The miners, members of the United Mine Workers, walked off their jobs on May 9 in protest over the company's withholding of the 50-cent-a-ton royalty from the anthracite health and welfare fund on the ground that some of its competitors were failing to make their contributions. Terms of the agreement were not revealed but UMW President John L. Lewis stated, "There was no compromise of the issue affecting payment of the royalties . . . substantially all of it has been paid." The company's president stated, "The settlement puts us on a more equitable basis with other companies."

*Canneries.* In late April, a new 3-year contract covering 45,000 cannery workers at the peak season was agreed to by the Teamsters and the

<sup>3</sup> For a description of the supplementary unemployment plan provided under these contracts, see p. 836 of this issue.

<sup>4</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, July 1955 (p. 813).

California Processors and Growers Association. The agreement called for a 10-cent across-the-board hourly pay raise retroactive to March 1, and 5 cents more in 1957 and again in 1958. It also provided for a pension fund beginning January 1, 1957, to be financed by employer contributions of 10 cents for each hour worked by regular employees (those working 1,600 or more hours annually).

*Hospital Nurses.* In May, the American Nurses' Association, at its 40th convention in Chicago, declared that some nonprofit hospitals had been using the Taft-Hartley Act as a reason for not bargaining collectively with their employees because the act specifically excludes these institutions from its coverage. The delegates, representing 177,000 professional nurses, called for revision of the legislation.

### Other Events

*Union Developments.* Events in the union movement were highlighted by a number of international union conventions, further developments in union merger efforts, and continued internal difficulties within the Teamsters and the Longshoremen's Union in the New York area.

During the month, the Textile Workers Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers held conventions in Washington, D. C., and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in Atlantic City.<sup>5</sup> The joint convention scheduled for June 11 to effect a merger<sup>6</sup> of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters (formerly AFL) and the United Packinghouse Workers (formerly CIO) was canceled, reportedly, because of the Meat Cutters' demands for greater representation on the Executive Board and their insistence that elected officials and others on the union payrolls sign non-Communist affidavits.

Two districts of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (UE-Ind.), which had been expelled from the CIO in 1949 as being communist dominated and had since experienced a substantial reduction in membership, moved to join AFL-CIO unions. Leaders of UE District 4, which represents about 18,000 workers in the New York City metropolitan area, voted to seek membership for their group in the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (IUE). The UE's national director of organization an-

nounced that his organization would fight "contract by contract" to hold employers to the 200 agreements. He also directed that District 4 funds, properties, and records be turned over to UE headquarters. Meanwhile, the IUE endorsed acceptance of the defecting locals but cautioned against measures that the UE might adopt to block the move. Membership of several of the UE locals subsequently approved the disaffiliation plan, while others reportedly voted to remain with the union.

Toward the end of the month, officers of UE District 3 in upstate New York issued a resolution recommending that the approximately 10,000 members vote to merge with the Machinists. Under the proposal, each of the locals would retain the right to elect its own officers and present leaders would continue in office until their terms expired. The locals would also retain their assets and properties and would continue to have jurisdiction over the plants currently represented.

Agreement on a merger between the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (formerly AFL) and the Government and Civic Employees Organizing Committee (formerly CIO) was announced at the close of the month, subject to ratification by the Organizing Committee's locals at a conference to be held in July or August. The development was expected to clear the way for a major organizing drive among public workers. The two government employee unions had already put into effect a premerger understanding enabling them to obtain organizing assistance from the AFL-CIO in areas where only one of the unions is active; in other areas, conflicts prevent such assistance. Under the unification formula, the Organizing Committee would be represented in the merged organization by an administrative vice president and 2 general vice presidents, and the Federation, by its existing 13-member Executive Board. The Federation reportedly had over 96,000 members and the Organizing Committee, an estimated 30,000.

The chief officers of the AFL-CIO's 3 largest unions, in the glass, ceramics, and allied products industry held a 2-day conference in Pittsburgh to discuss basic objectives and methods for resolving common problems. The group—representing 125,000 members of the Glass Bottle Blowers

<sup>5</sup> For a discussion of these conventions, see p. 776 of this issue.

<sup>6</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 584).

Association, the United Glass and Ceramic Workers of North America, and the American Flint Glass Workers Union of North America—agreed to act as a permanent committee and serve as a clearinghouse for information and views on collective bargaining in the industry.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers during its convention announced it was not prepared to discuss any alliance with other apparel unions because its problems would not be solved through organizational consolidation. Earlier, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' convention<sup>7</sup> had authorized its officers to explore the possibility of the establishment of a new needle trades department in the AFL-CIO. Such a department would bring together more than 1 million workers engaged in the manufacture of men's and women's clothing, hats, and textiles.

At a special session held on May 1 to consider the then discarded mutual aid pact between the Teamsters and the unaffiliated International Longshoremen's Association,<sup>8</sup> the AFL-CIO Executive Council also reviewed the jurisdictional issue raised between former AFL building trades unions and the new Industrial Union Department composed predominantly of former CIO affiliates. The council criticized the Building and Construction Trades Department for having instructed its member unions to delay mergers at the State and local level, terming the order<sup>9</sup> a violation of the AFL-CIO constitution and requesting that the resolution be withdrawn. With regard to the Teamsters' dealings with the Longshoremen, it was decided to examine the "principle" involved in such alliances at the council's next regular meeting (beginning June 5) and then to formulate a policy to cover similar situations in the future. The "principle" was phrased by AFL-CIO President George Meany as: "Can a union which is a member of the AFL-CIO have an organizing alliance with a union outside the AFL-CIO that would work to the detriment of a third union inside the AFL-CIO."<sup>10</sup> The third union in this case is the International Brotherhood of Longshoremen.

Also during May, President Dave Beck of the Teamsters expressed the hope that some way

would be found to bring the ILA into the new federation. Mr. Meany, however, disavowed reports that the federation might be receptive to readmission of the pier union, which was expelled in 1953 on charges of gangster domination.

After nearly 3 months of charges and counter-charges concerning the validity of a February election<sup>11</sup> in the Teamsters' New York Joint Council, a temporary court order restored Martin T. Lacey to the presidency. John J. O'Rourke, who earlier had been declared the victor, was deposed from the disputed post pending a full trial for a permanent injunction. A Federal district court ruled that the election was "tainted with illegality" and enjoined seating delegates of the seven recently chartered locals.

*Union-Management Cooperation.* In another situation affecting the apparel industry, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers pledged \$100,000 to a promotional drive by the American Institute of Men's and Boys' Wear, Inc. The union hoped the campaign would lead to a reversal of lagging consumer interest in men's clothing.

A new cooperative effort between labor and management was launched in New York City with the formation of the Fur Label Authority by the Fur and Leather Division of the Meat Cutters and the Associated Fur Manufacturers. To obtain the label, a manufacturer must attest that the garment was produced under fair labor conditions and that it meets certain price and quality standards.

Two novel educational programs for present and prospective union members were instituted, 1 by management and 1 by labor. B. F. Goodrich Co. announced an employee tuition-sharing plan as part of its expenditures for higher education in 1956. Under the plan, the company will refund to the employee half the cost of courses (up to 6 credit hours each term) that are related to the job. The company will also make a grant to the institution of the remaining 50 percent of the tuition. In another action, courses in the humanities dealing with the steelworker as an individual and as a citizen were being financed and sponsored by the Steelworkers for union members in 28 universities.

*Supplemental Unemployment Compensation.* Later in the month, the Internal Revenue Service

<sup>7</sup> See p. 776 of this issue.

<sup>8</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, June 1956 (p. 696).

<sup>9</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, June 1956 (p. 697).

<sup>10</sup> AFL-CIO News, May 15, 1956.

<sup>11</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, May 1956 (p. 584).

ruled that supplementary unemployment payments are "income" and not "wages." The decision meant that idle employees would be liable for year-end income taxes on their company benefits but not withholding or social security. The Treasury's announcement was the third Federal ruling on the legal status of the supplementary unemployment benefit plans. Previously, the Labor Department had ruled that employers' contributions to jobless pay trust funds need not be considered "wages" in computing overtime pay and the Internal Revenue Service had ruled that such amounts could be deducted as ordinary business expenses.<sup>12</sup> The automobile contracts had stipulated that the operation of the plans were contingent upon favorable rulings on all three points.

Preparations were completed for putting into effect the first program of nongovernmental layoff compensation in the maritime industry on June 16, as scheduled. The principle of an employment security plan was agreed upon a year earlier by the National Maritime Union and Atlantic and Gulf Coast ship operators as part of their new 3-year contracts.<sup>13</sup> Under the arrangement worked out to implement this agreement, eligible idle seamen who are not entitled to State unemployment benefits will be paid \$30 a week, while those who qualify for State benefits will get \$15 from the industry fund. Reflecting the unemployment problems unique to shipping, the maximum periods of payment cover 3 weeks for layoffs caused by ship sale, transfer, loss, or drydock; 4 weeks while waiting to reship after a vacation; 5 weeks while waiting to rejoin a vessel after any

disability, and 3 weeks after leave for care of disabled spouse or involvement in legal proceedings. Seamen, in addition to receiving pay while waiting to rejoin their vessels, are eligible for an extra 2 weeks of benefits during the period of leave for the latter two emergencies and for an additional 13 weeks of benefits during leave for nonoccupational disabilities. The fund is financed by employer contributions of 25 cents a day for each of about 22,000 crew members.

*Union Shop Decision.* The Supreme Court ruled on the applicability of the Nebraska "right to work" law to the union shop agreement between the Union Pacific Railroad and 15 nonoperating unions that required employees to join the labor organizations representing their crafts within 60 days as a condition of continued employment. The Court ruled that, since the 1951 amendment to the Federal Railway Labor Act expressly allows union shop agreements "notwithstanding any law of any State," the Federal law takes precedence over the 18 States' right-to-work laws which forbid making union membership a condition of employment. The Court's decision related to railroad and air transport carriers covered by the act; it did not affect the applicability of State right-to-work laws to other industries. Most railroad crafts and many airline workers are covered by union shop clauses negotiated in the last several years.

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<sup>12</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, November 1955 (p. 1285) and February 1956 (p. 209).

<sup>13</sup> See Monthly Labor Review, August 1955 (p. 932).

# Book Reviews and Notes

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## Special Reviews

### *Labor's Wage Policies in the Twentieth Century.*

By James S. Youtsler. New York, Twayne Publishers, 1956. 344 pp., bibliographical footnotes. \$5.

Professor Youtsler has provided a book that is almost purely descriptive, bringing together a variety of material but not presenting much in the way of data or analysis that can be called original. He gives a brief survey of wage theories; a chronology of federation-level wage pronouncements from 1900 to 1953, interwoven with some earnings data and with references to the political context of the pronouncements; and a chronology of the important wage settlements and union wage policies in a "sampling" of cases in various industries—garment, paper, steel, automobile, textile, and electrical. No traditional craft union is included in the samples. A "Summation" includes a chapter on implications of the guaranteed annual wage.

The virtue of this book is that it draws together material available elsewhere but in scattered form. Such a job, aside from being useful in an encyclopedic sense, can have the advantage of raising questions about the relationships among the organizations and policies discussed. Under what circumstances, for example, are federation-level wage pronouncements likely to be of importance to the constituent unions as these unions engage in collective bargaining? What accounts for the variations and similarities in policies and results attained by unions operating in different economic, technological, historical, and social environments? To what degree have the personal qualities and ideologies of individual union leaders shaped the policies of their unions? Unfortunately, from this reviewer's standpoint, Professor Youtsler does not spend much time or go very far with such questions. We are presented with a series of

seemingly separated compartments, with very little spillage from one into the other.

—GEORGE P. SHULTZ  
Council of Economic Advisers

*Experience Under Railway Labor Legislation.* By Leonard A. Lecht. New York, Columbia University Press, 1955. 254 pp., bibliography. (Columbia Studies in the Social Sciences, 587.) \$4.25.

Here is a concise monograph on the history and consequences of those aspects of Federal railroad labor legislation that have been most closely tied to problems of collective bargaining. The author's major concern is with the Railway Labor Act and its predecessors, and with Federal railroad social security legislation. There are also chapters on attempts to provide job protection when railroad facilities are consolidated and on union efforts to secure Federal legislation dealing with the composition of crews, train limits, and the 6-hour day. Fields of railroad labor legislation that have been less closely associated with collective bargaining, such as workmen's compensation and safety legislation, are not discussed, nor is there more than passing reference to general laws like the Fair Labor Standards Act which have included railroad labor within their scope. The several chapters in the book dealing with labor relations and collective bargaining history represent the author's emphasis on experience under labor law.

The book is crammed with facts and therein lies its greatest value. It is less satisfactory with respect to analysis of the significance of events described. In the body of the book itself, the author has tended to avoid appraisals in favor of description. In the introduction, he does present recommendations for modification of the Railway Labor Act. These recommendations represent partial abandonment of the voluntarism on which the Railway Labor Act is based, as they call for injunctions, seizures, and, under certain circumstances, mandatory emergency board awards. In the absence of a more considered analysis of the causes of the disillusion existing in many quarters about the Railway Labor Act, such recommendations should be viewed with both caution and skepticism. There can be no quarrel with the author's view that steps should be taken to in-

crease the amount of genuine collective bargaining in the railroad industry. It is difficult to conclude, however, that such heavy emphasis on the police role of the Federal Government represents the most effective way to accomplish this desirable objective.

—EDWIN M. FITCH  
The Alaska Railroad

*Strategy and Tactics in Labor Negotiations.* By Edward Peters. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, 1955. 223 pp. \$4.50.

In Edward Peters' latest chronicle on the industrial relations scene, he recounts many collective bargaining negotiations, their past, present, and probable future; the center ring attraction of the last-minute settlement; the sideline activity of the participants that brings the main issues into play; the usual and the unusual tactics used by both factions in conflict when the stakes are high. He lets the reader sit at the bargaining table and witness, firsthand, the maneuverings of labor-management representatives in their efforts to achieve peaceful relationships when turmoil is rampant.

The book tells, with dramatic flair, a story of human relations and reactions. Instead of the formal setting so often employed in works concerning labor-management relations and bargaining techniques, Mr. Peters uses the approach of a storyteller. However, while he presents a refreshingly new approach to a subject that has too often suffered from overpedantic, ponderous treatment, and offers as pleasant and interesting reading as a popular novel, he fails to shed any new light on "strategy and tactics." Nevertheless, it would be hard to visualize anyone interested in labor relations who would not find the book interesting. The most blasé and sophisticated professional bargainer will feel at home in the situations described, and will perhaps note bargaining frailties he has unconsciously allowed to develop. The student may not be impressed because of the absence of complicated predicates and theses, but he will find at the end there has been a unique coverage of fundamentals and overtones.

In chapter after chapter, the author discusses particular situations arising during contract negotiations and demonstrates how each was handled seemingly by intuition. Perhaps he oversimpli-

fies the roles of the various parties and eliminates the theoretical and academic approach of many negotiators, but he seems to get down to a fundamental concept that is often overlooked in written material on this subject—the human elements at play.

At the outset, the introductory remarks state that the author is attempting "to analyze the essential nature of industrial conflict." This objective is never met; or, if it is, it is buried so deep in the unfolding story that it never quite reaches the surface. Rather, Mr. Peters has demonstrated for his audience a few of the techniques employed in the bargaining process, at times giving a blow-by-blow and word-for-word account of the exchange by the parties in dispute. As for the "nature of industrial conflict," it appears we shall have to await further evidence.

—ROBERT H. MOORE  
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service

*Vocational Interest Measurement—Theory and Practice.* By John G. Darley and Theda Hagenah. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1955. xvii, 279 pp., bibliographical footnotes. \$5.

This monograph has been written to help counselors understand the meaning of test scores obtained through the use of the revised Strong Vocational Interest Blank. To promote such understanding, the authors have presented a comprehensive review of the empirical findings in this field of measurement, with particular emphasis on their own clinical experience at the University of Minnesota. They discuss values of and attitudes toward work in our American society, the structure of vocational interests as related to occupational group membership, theories of the origin and development of interests, the analysis of interest patterns, and the relationship of personality factors to measured interest patterns. Case histories from the University of Minnesota illustrate the place of interest measurement in counseling.

The book integrates and documents a number of familiar concepts in this field, namely, that interest patterns develop relatively early—by 15 or 16 years of age—and remain relatively stable; claimed interests may not accurately reflect measured interests and are not as permanent; the

Strong scores do not correlate to any significant degree with school grades, but do provide some minimum prediction of success which is valuable enough to warrant their use in counseling; scores can be faked—whether they will be faked depends upon motivation. Questions related to important but inconclusive theories are also discussed: What role does learning play in the formation of interests? How does interest measurement relate to theories of personality and motivation? Are interests a factor in the occupational satisfaction of only the higher socioeconomic levels?

The authors hypothesize a continuum of interest factors: At one end, essentially intrinsic and creative satisfactions—satisfactions in the job itself; then jobs which combine both intrinsic and extrinsic satisfactions; and finally, a large block of jobs which involve primarily extrinsic satisfactions—or satisfactions derived from sources outside the work situation. At this latter end of the continuum, they further suggest that there may be a lower limit below which it may be difficult to differentiate interests from those of “men-in-general.” This difficulty, however, may be a result of the design and content of the Strong Vocational Interest Blank. As they point out, further research is needed in this area.

—RUTH POTTER

Bureau of Employment Security

### Arbitration and Mediation

*Compulsory Arbitration of Labor-Management Disputes in Public Utilities: A Summary of State Laws; Operation and Effect of State Laws.* Little Rock, Arkansas Legislative Council, Research Department, 1955 and 1956. 21 and 8 pp. (Research Memorandums 1 and 2 on Proposal 3.)

*Labor-Management Arbitration Manual.* By Marion Beatty. New York, E. E. Eppler and Son, 1956. 167 pp.

*Twenty Years Under the Railway Labor Act, Amended, and the National Mediation Board, 1934-54.* Washington, U. S. National Mediation Board, 1955. 109 pp. 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

### Automation

*Applied Automation: A Group of Significant Articles From the Pages of Automotive Industries Showing the Application of Modern Automation Techniques.* Philadelphia, Chilton Co. (for Automotive Industries), 1956. 236 pp.

*Automation—Today's Challenge to Management [A Symposium].* (In *Advanced Management, Society for the Advancement of Management*, New York, May 1956, pp. 5-28. \$1 (75 cents to Society members).)

*Electronic Computers and Management Control.* By George Kozmetsky and Paul Kircher. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1956. 296 pp. \$5.

*Electronics in Management.* Edited by Lowell H. Hattery and George P. Bush. Washington, University Press of Washington, D. C., 1956. 207 pp., bibliography. \$6.

*Look Ahead! A Discussion of the Implications of Technological Change for Education.* By Irving H. Siegel. (In *Maryland Teacher, Maryland State Teachers' Association, Inc.*, Baltimore, March 1956, pp. 12-14, 35.)

*Medical Aspects of Automation—Influence on Industrial Medical Programs.* By C. Richard Walmer, M.D. (In *Industrial Medicine and Surgery*, Chicago, May 1956, pp. 216-220, bibliography. 75 cents.)

### Employment

*White-Collar Employment and Income.* By Jean A. Flexner and Anna-Stina Ericson. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956. 9 pp. (Reprint 2186; from *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1956.) Free.

*Fourth Annual Report on the Expanded Employment Services to Reservation Indians in Arizona, Calendar Year 1955.* Phoenix, Employment Security Commission of Arizona, Employment Service, 1956. 46 pp.

*The Organization of Employment Services in Economically Underdeveloped Countries.* (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, April 1956, pp. 315-333. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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*Industry and Employment in Scotland, 1955.* Edinburgh, Scottish Home Department, 1956. 76 pp. (Cmd. 9737.) 3s., H. M. Stationery Office, Edinburgh.

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*Characteristics of New Housing, 1954-55.* By Kathryn R. Murphy and Edward M. Gordon. (In *Construction Review*, U. S. Department of Labor and U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, February 1956, pp. 4-16. 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, and field offices of Department of Commerce and of Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

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*Trends in Labor-Management Relations: [Partial Proceedings of University of Wisconsin Industrial Relations Institute, July 19-21, 1955].* Madison, University of Wisconsin, Extension Division, 1956. 174 pp.

*Union Strike Votes—Current Practice and Proposed Controls.* By Herbert S. Parnes. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Department of Economics and Sociology, Industrial Relations Section, 1956. 141 pp. (Research Report Series, 92.) \$3.

*Collective Agreements in the Chemical Industries, [Various Countries].* (In International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1956, pp. 377-402. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Problèmes de Relations Humaines dans l'Industrie.* By Arthur Doucy and René Delanois. Brussels, Université Libre de Bruxelles, Institut de Sociologie Solvay, 1955. 123 pp. (Travaux du Centre de Sociologie du Travail, Fascicule II.)

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*Report of 1st Constitutional Convention Proceedings, New York, December 5-8, 1955, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.* [Washington, AFL-CIO, 1956.] 180 pp. \$1.

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*Directory of Labor Organizations in New York State, 1955.* New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1956. 153 pp. (Special Bull. 231.) \$1.

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*The Finnish Labor Force.* By Elisabeth Elfvengren. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, April 1956, pp. 358-376. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

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*L'Assicurazione de Malattia in Italia.* By Giuseppe Petrilli. (In *Rassegna del Lavoro*, Ministero del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, Rome, February 1956, pp. 161-200. 300 lire.)

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*Vocational Interests 18 Years After College.* By Edward K. Strong, Jr. Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1955. 207 pp., bibliographical footnotes. \$3.75.

### Older Worker and the Aged

*Publications on Aging—Selected Reports of Federal Agencies.* Washington, Federal Council on Aging, 1956. 19 pp. 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*The States and Their Programs in Aging: A Descriptive Survey of the Organization and Activities of the Official State Groups on Aging.* Washington, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Committee on Aging, June 1956. 133 pp.

*Money Income Position of the Aged, 1948 to 1955.* By Lenore A. Epstein. (In *Social Security Bulletin*, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Security Administration, Washington, April 1956, pp. 7-14; also reprinted.)

*Employment Policies With Respect to Older Workers in South Dakota.* By W. H. Franke. Vermillion, University of South Dakota, School of Business Administration, Business Research Bureau, 1956. 37 pp. (Bull. 43.)

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*Career Development Through Group Appraisal.* Philadelphia, [U. S. Department of the Army], Signal Corps Supply Agency, 1955. 42 pp. Free.

*Communication in Industry.* Edited by Cecil Chisholm. London, Business Publications Ltd. (in association with B. T. Batsford, Ltd.), 1955. 284 pp., bibliography. 35s.

*Motion and Time Study.* By Gerald Nadler. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1955. 612 pp., bibliographies (publications and films). \$7.50.

*Fifth Annual Personnel Institute for Savings Bank Association of New York State, August 2-5, 1955, at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.* Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, [1956?]. 69 pp.

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*Foundations of Productivity Analysis—Guides to Economic Theory and Managerial Control.* By Bela Gold. Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1955. 303 pp. \$5.

*Productivity Measurement: II, Plant Level Measurements, Methods, and Results.* By Jean Carrié. Paris, Organization for European Economic Cooperation, European Productivity Agency, 1956. 194 pp. (Project 235.) \$1.50.

### Wages, Salaries, and Hours of Labor

*Earnings in the Dress Manufacturing Industry, August 1955.* Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956. 7 pp. Free.

*Union Wages and Hours: Local-Transit Operating Employees, July 1, 1955.* By Annette Y. Sherier. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956. 10 pp. (Bull. 1193.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

*Changes in Teachers' Salaries in City Public Schools, 1953-55.* By Ruth W. Benny. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1956. 4 pp. (Reprint 2189; from *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1956.) Free.

*Changing Wage Structures: An International Review.* (In *International Labor Review*, Geneva, March 1956, pp. 275-283. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Enquête sur les Salaires [in Belgium, Luxembourg, Netherlands]: Gain Horaire Moyen Brut Majoré des Charges Sociales Patronales Obligatoires, Octobre 1954.* Brussels, Union Douanière Néerlandaise-Belgo-Luxembourgeoise, Secrétariat Général, [1956?]. 23 pp.

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*Cotton Industrial Wages in Japan.* Osaka, Toyo Spinning Co., Ltd., Institute for Economic Research, 1955. 36 pp. (Toyobo Economic Series, 2.)

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*A Study of Saving in the United States: Volume III, Special Studies.* By Raymond W. Goldsmith, Dorothy S. Brady, Horst Merdershausen. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University Press, 1956. 476 pp., bibliography. \$8.50.

*The 1955 Professional and Economic Survey [of Employment, Salaries, Fringe Benefits, etc.] of the Membership*

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*Problems of Labor Administration in Latin America.* By John S. Fox. (In International Labor Review, Geneva, March 1956, pp. 225-240. 60 cents. Distributed in United States by Washington Branch of ILO.)

*Salaried Employees and the Industrial Transformation [in Sweden].* By Erik Höök. Stockholm, Industrial Institute for Economic and Social Research, 1955. 15 pp. In English.

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*Forced Labor.* Report by Secretary General of United Nations and Director General of International Labor Office. [New York?], United Nations, Economic and Social Council, 1955. 356 pp. (E/2815.)

*Forced Labor and Slavery.* By William T. Stone. Washington (1011 20th Street NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1956. 18 pp. (Vol. 1, 1956, No. 11.) \$1.

## Conferences and Institutes Scheduled From August 16 to September 15, 1956

EDITOR'S NOTE.—As a service to its readers, the *Monthly Labor Review* publishes a list of forthcoming conferences and institutes devoted to the broad field of industrial relations. Institutes and organizations are invited to submit schedules of such meetings for listing. To be timely enough for publication, announcements must be received 90 days prior to the date of a conference.

Date	Conference and sponsor	Place
Aug. 20-25-----	4th Annual Labor Institute. Sponsors: Minnesota State Federation of Labor and CIO Council, and Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota.	Excelsior, Minn.
Aug. 26-31-----	Ohio Labor School. Sponsor: Ohio Industrial Union Council.	Athens, Ohio.
Aug. 26-Sept. 1..	Labor School. Sponsor: Arizona State Federation of Labor.	Flagstaff, Ariz.
Aug. 28-30-----	Seminar on Interviewing and Counseling. Sponsor: Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Sept. 7-15-----	First Pan American Gerontological Congress. (Information from Dr. Cowdry, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.)	Mexico City, Mexico.
Sept. 10-12-----	2d Annual Institute on Consumer Problems. Sponsors: Labor, consumer, farm, and cooperative organizations, and University of Minnesota.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Sept. 10-14-----	Seminar on Human Relations for Supervisors—People. Sponsor: Management Center, Marquette University.	Milwaukee, Wis.

# Current Labor Statistics

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<sup>1</sup> Beginning with the July 1956 issue, data shown in tables A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, and C-5 have been revised because of adjustment to more recent (First quarter 1955) benchmark levels. These data cannot be used with those appearing in previous issues of the Monthly Labor Review. Comparable data for earlier years are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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# A: Employment and Payrolls

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

[In thousands]

Labor-force status	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over <sup>1</sup>												
	1956					1955							
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov. <sup>2</sup>	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May
	Total, both sexes												
Total labor force .....	70,711	69,434	68,806	68,396	68,691	69,538	70,164	70,250	69,853	70,695	70,429	69,692	68,256
Civilian labor force.....	67,846	66,555	65,913	65,490	65,775	66,592	67,206	67,292	66,882	67,726	67,465	66,696	65,192
Unemployment.....	2,608	2,564	2,834	2,914	2,885	2,427	2,398	2,131	2,149	2,237	2,471	2,679	2,459
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	1,181	1,063	1,100	1,130	1,405	1,123	1,282	1,079	1,128	1,060	1,160	1,433	996
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	615	639	680	865	691	604	541	471	390	528	609	464	453
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	210	214	371	278	238	203	152	130	172	189	116	135	161
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	380	417	401	359	281	223	195	238	242	195	280	337	470
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	222	231	281	283	270	275	228	213	216	265	306	311	409
Employment.....	65,238	63,990	63,078	62,576	62,891	64,165	64,807	65,161	64,733	65,488	64,994	64,016	62,703
Nonagricultural.....	58,092	57,603	57,400	57,107	57,256	58,281	57,887	57,256	56,858	57,952	57,291	56,335	55,740
Worked 35 hours or more.....	46,587	46,615	46,015	45,092	46,576	47,798	47,798	45,984	46,636	44,910	43,955	45,830	45,831
Worked 15-34 hours.....	6,557	6,264	6,441	7,131	5,794	6,104	11,583	6,811	5,357	5,173	5,201	5,580	5,617
Worked 1-14 hours.....	2,980	2,784	2,855	2,760	2,727	2,544	2,703	2,289	2,087	1,924	1,913	2,194	2,440
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	1,969	1,941	2,089	2,124	2,159	1,834	1,794	2,173	2,777	5,945	6,221	2,731	1,852
Agricultural.....	7,146	6,387	5,678	5,469	5,635	5,884	6,920	7,905	7,875	7,536	7,704	7,681	6,963
Worked 35 hours or more.....	5,185	4,281	3,645	3,528	3,579	3,906	5,034	5,937	6,093	5,572	5,625	5,637	5,175
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,475	1,540	1,356	1,213	1,269	1,348	1,358	1,547	1,343	1,347	1,505	1,579	1,372
Worked 1-14 hours.....	360	416	437	477	509	447	356	297	309	328	330	334	263
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	125	149	239	253	278	183	173	124	129	290	244	132	153
	Males												
Total labor force.....	48,663	48,206	47,930	47,690	47,820	47,922	48,308	48,265	48,216	49,180	49,323	48,848	47,801
Civilian labor force.....	45,832	45,361	45,071	44,818	44,938	45,010	45,384	45,341	45,279	46,245	46,393	45,888	44,773
Unemployment.....	1,599	1,643	1,887	2,049	1,951	1,574	1,421	1,254	1,201	1,387	1,603	1,753	1,624
Employment.....	44,233	43,718	43,183	42,769	42,987	43,437	43,963	44,087	44,078	44,858	44,790	44,135	43,149
Nonagricultural.....	38,671	38,370	38,316	38,003	38,095	38,437	38,378	38,145	38,107	38,878	38,715	38,153	37,527
Worked 35 hours or more.....	32,922	32,782	32,236	31,552	32,572	33,114	29,523	32,415	32,918	32,054	31,636	32,805	32,626
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,257	3,191	3,322	3,794	2,890	2,955	6,498	3,340	2,574	2,633	2,620	2,848	2,674
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,253	1,226	1,335	1,217	1,222	1,074	1,143	937	837	764	825	978	1,072
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	1,239	1,172	1,423	1,440	1,411	1,294	1,213	1,453	1,778	3,427	3,635	1,522	1,156
Agricultural.....	5,562	5,348	4,867	4,766	4,892	5,000	5,585	5,942	5,971	5,980	6,075	5,982	5,622
Worked 35 hours or more.....	4,496	3,952	3,340	3,254	3,316	3,589	4,374	4,863	4,977	4,803	4,912	4,800	4,492
Worked 15-34 hours.....	722	942	936	868	893	897	799	765	681	704	726	845	810
Worked 1-14 hours.....	243	322	373	405	420	337	251	205	195	228	228	222	185
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	100	131	218	239	264	176	159	110	118	244	209	115	135
	Females												
Total labor force.....	22,048	21,228	20,876	20,706	20,871	21,616	21,856	21,985	21,637	21,515	21,106	20,844	20,456
Civilian labor force.....	22,014	21,194	20,842	20,672	20,837	21,582	21,822	21,951	21,603	21,481	21,072	20,808	20,420
Unemployment.....	1,009	921	947	865	933	854	977	877	948	850	868	926	865
Employment.....	21,005	20,272	19,895	19,807	19,904	20,728	20,846	21,073	20,654	20,631	20,204	19,882	19,555
Nonagricultural.....	19,422	19,233	19,084	19,104	19,161	19,845	19,510	19,111	18,751	19,075	18,575	18,182	18,213
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,665	13,833	13,779	13,540	14,004	14,685	12,285	13,568	13,716	12,856	12,320	13,025	13,205
Worked 15-34 hours.....	3,300	3,073	3,119	3,336	2,903	3,149	5,083	3,471	2,784	2,541	2,581	2,731	2,943
Worked 1-14 hours.....	1,727	1,588	1,520	1,544	1,505	1,470	1,561	1,352	1,250	1,160	1,088	1,216	1,368
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	730	769	666	684	748	541	580	719	1,001	2,518	2,587	1,209	696
Agricultural.....	1,584	1,039	811	703	743	884	1,336	1,962	1,904	1,556	1,629	1,700	1,342
Worked 35 hours or more.....	689	329	305	274	263	317	659	1,074	1,116	766	714	837	683
Worked 15-34 hours.....	753	598	402	345	377	451	557	782	661	643	779	734	563
Worked 1-14 hours.....	116	94	64	72	89	110	105	92	115	100	102	112	78
With a job but not at work <sup>3</sup> .....	25	18	21	13	14	6	15	14	11	46	34	17	18

<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		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1955	1954
Total employees.....	50,999	50,863	50,499	50,246	50,284	51,996	51,262	51,125	50,992	50,484	50,074	50,165	49,494	49,950	48,431
<b>Mining.....</b>	<b>794</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>777</b>
Metal.....	108.8	108.8	107.3	106.9	105.7	105.6	105.2	105.0	105.1	97.2	93.9	103.1	101.3	101.0	99.3
Iron.....		35.7	34.1	34.0	33.7	34.3	35.0	35.5	36.3	36.2	35.8	34.5	33.8	33.7	35.2
Copper.....		34.0	33.8	33.6	33.4	32.9	32.3	31.9	31.5	22.2	19.3	29.9	29.3	29.2	27.9
Lead and zinc.....		17.3	17.3	17.0	16.2	16.2	15.9	15.9	15.9	17.2	16.9	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.4
Anthracite.....		31.4	32.1	34.0	33.3	33.3	33.0	32.4	31.8	33.2	32.3	34.7	31.5	33.5	40.1
Bituminous-coal.....	224.0	222.4	223.1	224.5	222.9	222.2	220.8	218.8	217.6	215.9	216.3	218.4	214.9	215.7	228.5
Crude petroleum and natural-gas production.....		315.4	313.5	309.9	310.4	316.1	314.7	312.2	317.8	321.9	320.4	318.0	308.3	312.1	303.8
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	113.9	111.4	107.3	104.5	104.8	106.1	108.8	110.0	111.8	110.7	109.1	108.7	107.5	107.0	105.1
<b>Contract construction.....</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>2,847</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>2,756</b>	<b>2,921</b>	<b>3,031</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>3,088</b>	<b>3,032</b>	<b>2,928</b>	<b>2,790</b>	<b>2,780</b>	<b>2,593</b>
Nonbuilding construction.....	479	425	399	403	450	523	573	593	586	578	560	516	501	501	503
Highway and street.....	202.9	168.0	153.2	156.5	187.3	235.7	266.2	279.5	277.9	272.3	262.3	234.7	222.9	221.7	217.4
Other nonbuilding construction.....	276.2	256.8	245.6	246.3	262.4	287.5	306.9	313.1	308.1	305.8	297.4	280.9	278.2	278.2	285.6
Building construction.....	2,368	2,244	2,189	2,185	2,306	2,398	2,458	2,501	2,502	2,454	2,368	2,274	2,279	2,279	2,090
General contractors.....	979.2	914.2	878.4	880.0	941.6	988.4	1,009.3	1,031.7	1,047.4	1,027.5	980.1	931.9	937.7	937.7	885.7
Special-trade contractors.....	1,389.1	1,330.1	1,310.7	1,304.8	1,364.1	1,409.8	1,448.3	1,469.2	1,454.7	1,426.3	1,388.2	1,342.1	1,341.6	1,204.0	1,204.0
Plumbing and heating.....	318.3	313.5	310.2	311.9	322.0	331.1	340.7	344.1	338.9	328.4	319.7	312.4	318.3	295.7	295.7
Painting and decorating.....	164.5	147.3	144.3	142.5	161.1	176.9	183.8	188.8	192.9	190.4	171.6	168.1	165.6	143.8	143.8
Electrical work.....	172.4	170.7	170.6	172.2	175.0	177.8	177.8	176.1	172.9	171.6	168.8	168.4	169.1	164.4	164.4
Other special-trade contractors.....	733.9	698.6	685.6	678.2	706.0	724.8	746.0	760.2	750.0	735.9	718.1	697.1	688.6	600.1	600.1
<b>Manufacturing.....</b>	<b>16,641</b>	<b>16,759</b>	<b>16,764</b>	<b>16,824</b>	<b>16,842</b>	<b>17,027</b>	<b>17,052</b>	<b>17,006</b>	<b>16,919</b>	<b>16,820</b>	<b>16,477</b>	<b>16,577</b>	<b>16,337</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>15,995</b>
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	9,706	9,783	9,730	9,776	9,811	9,886	9,864	9,761	9,640	9,582	9,507	9,619	9,496	9,536	9,122
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	6,935	6,976	7,034	7,048	7,031	7,141	7,188	7,245	7,279	7,238	6,970	6,958	6,841	7,021	6,873
Ordnance and accessories.....	129.3	129.5	129.7	130.2	131.1	130.6	133.4	134.0	137.6	138.7	139.6	139.6	140.5	139.2	163.3
Food and kindred products.....	1,491.0	1,473.2	1,468.1	1,459.7	1,466.6	1,524.5	1,584.4	1,649.1	1,706.6	1,717.1	1,613.4	1,539.3	1,477.9	1,544.7	1,532.8
Meat products.....	328.5	334.6	332.2	336.7	341.7	339.5	335.7	334.6	334.2	328.1	324.3	320.3	327.6	327.6	321.8
Dairy products.....	112.3	108.4	105.5	104.4	106.3	108.3	112.0	118.3	123.7	125.5	123.5	117.0	113.9	116.6	116.6
Canning and preserving.....	178.2	172.0	171.7	173.1	193.4	237.2	297.4	363.5	365.8	268.6	216.2	181.1	231.5	225.0	225.0
Bakery products.....	117.4	117.9	117.7	117.9	119.1	120.2	123.2	122.1	125.3	125.9	124.1	121.6	121.7	122.1	122.1
Sugar.....	287.8	286.7	287.2	286.9	290.6	290.3	289.0	289.0	289.0	289.0	288.0	284.0	285.9	283.7	283.7
Confectionery and related products.....	26.4	26.8	27.5	31.3	43.1	49.1	44.0	31.0	29.4	27.4	26.0	26.5	32.4	33.9	33.9
Beverages.....	74.5	78.2	80.7	81.5	86.4	89.5	88.7	84.8	78.4	71.2	73.7	73.6	79.8	80.9	80.9
Miscellaneous food products.....	209.6	205.9	200.1	200.3	207.2	210.0	216.0	220.1	229.2	230.7	218.8	212.7	211.5	210.3	210.3
Tobacco manufactures.....	87.4	87.9	90.1	98.5	103.6	109.3	113.2	126.9	127.3	117.3	87.9	90.5	89.0	103.5	103.3
Cigarettes.....	33.6	33.7	33.8	34.1	34.0	34.1	33.8	33.9	33.5	33.0	33.0	32.3	33.0	32.1	32.1
Cigars.....	35.2	35.7	37.3	37.0	38.7	39.4	39.3	38.9	38.4	36.5	38.6	37.9	38.3	39.9	39.9
Tobacco and snuff.....	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.8	7.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	12.0	13.5	20.2	25.3	29.4	32.3	46.5	47.0	38.0	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.4	23.5	23.5
Textile-mill products.....	1,051.8	1,061.3	1,071.5	1,081.4	1,082.7	1,092.1	1,091.6	1,084.7	1,081.6	1,079.2	1,046.0	1,067.3	1,058.5	1,075.4	1,069.6
Scouring and combing plants.....	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Yarn and thread mills.....	125.0	126.4	128.0	128.1	129.2	128.8	128.7	128.8	129.8	130.7	127.2	130.4	130.7	129.9	127.6
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	462.5	465.1	467.2	469.4	470.5	469.1	466.5	466.2	468.2	456.5	460.9	458.0	467.4	472.1	472.1
Narrow fabric and small wares.....	30.2	30.4	30.7	30.8	31.1	31.0	30.8	30.4	30.0	29.6	30.2	30.2	30.5	29.9	29.9
Knitting mills.....	219.9	222.6	225.2	224.0	229.4	232.8	231.6	228.8	226.9	214.4	222.4	217.6	222.4	218.0	218.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	87.9	89.5	90.3	90.5	91.2	90.9	89.5	89.2	88.8	86.4	88.6	88.0	89.2	87.9	87.9
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	53.1	53.7	54.3	53.8	53.8	53.2	53.1	52.7	51.9	50.7	51.4	51.4	52.4	52.2	52.2
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....	12.4	13.0	13.8	13.7	13.8	13.6	12.8	13.5	13.1	12.6	13.7	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.5
Miscellaneous textile goods.....	64.0	64.3	65.4	66.0	66.7	66.0	65.5	64.6	63.0	62.2	63.2	62.7	63.9	62.6	62.6
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,175.4	1,200.6	1,248.4	1,262.6	1,234.8	1,253.1	1,251.6	1,239.0	1,230.6	1,215.3	1,139.5	1,176.2	1,157.7	1,206.6	1,170.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	120.6	122.0	122.8	122.2	122.8	122.8	122.1	121.5	122.4	121.1	109.1	118.3	115.2	119.0	120.9
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	316.1	317.3	319.4	313.6	317.2	319.3	318.6	317.6	314.9	300.3	309.2	306.7	309.7	293.6	293.6
Women's outerwear.....	356.6	385.3	392.0	376.8	378.4	370.7	361.1	361.5	360.9	333.3	339.5	332.4	360.4	354.1	354.1
Women's, children's undergarments.....	126.0	128.1	127.8	124.3	126.1	127.9	127.4	126.9	119.7	114.4	119.0	118.6	120.9	112.7	112.7
Millinery.....	17.1	22.7	24.0	21.6	19.8	17.7	20.4	21.0	20.5	17.5	14.7	15.2	20.0	20.6	20.6
Children's outerwear.....	66.0	69.6	73.0	72.1	72.0	72.7	72.7	72.5	72.5	71.1	72.7	68.9	71.7	70.1	70.1
Fur goods.....	8.4	9.6	10.2	10.9	13.6	14.4	13.6	13.3	13.0	13.3	13.9	12.5	12.3	11.9	11.9
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....	60.9	62.1	61.7	59.7	63.6	64.5	64.5	63.6	62.5	54.6	61.2	58.8	60.9	60.7	60.7
Other fabricated textile products.....	128.9	131.7	131.7	133.6	139.6	142.3	139.2	134.8	130.2	125.9	127.7	129.4	131.7	125.4	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		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1955	1954
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Lumber and wood products except furniture.....	721.8	704.3	686.1	703.6	703.6	724.1	753.7	773.4	783.5	788.0	776.6	784.0	740.5	742.8	703.0
Logging camps and contractors.....	78.9	69.6	83.2	83.0	91.8	108.1	114.6	119.3	120.7	120.8	121.5	98.1	100.9	89.2	89.2
Sawmills and planing mills.....	377.8	372.2	376.3	375.3	383.4	392.8	401.4	407.2	412.0	406.2	408.5	392.0	392.0	376.0	376.0
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	133.7	131.3	131.4	133.6	136.8	140.6	145.4	146.3	146.6	141.6	142.6	139.4	139.6	126.6	126.6
Wooden containers.....	56.3	55.9	55.5	55.3	56.0	56.0	56.0	55.2	55.5	53.5	54.4	56.1	55.5	55.3	56.5
Miscellaneous wood products.....	57.6	57.1	57.2	56.4	56.1	56.2	56.0	55.5	55.2	53.6	55.3	55.5	55.0	55.0	54.7
Furniture and fixtures.....	369.1	373.8	377.5	380.1	380.3	383.0	384.5	384.2	380.7	373.2	356.8	359.7	356.5	366.3	345.9
Household furniture.....	258.6	262.7	266.5	266.6	268.8	270.1	269.1	266.1	260.4	248.9	251.8	249.4	249.4	257.2	243.7
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....	47.4	47.5	47.1	46.8	46.2	45.9	46.2	45.8	45.2	43.6	42.8	43.1	44.1	41.2	41.2
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....	38.7	38.9	38.6	39.3	39.6	39.9	40.4	40.6	40.4	38.3	38.4	37.5	38.3	34.4	34.4
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....	29.1	28.4	27.9	27.6	28.4	28.6	28.5	28.2	27.2	26.0	26.7	26.5	26.7	26.6	26.6
Paper and allied products.....	563.6	563.3	559.6	556.7	558.7	564.6	565.9	564.4	561.7	558.3	548.5	549.0	541.8	549.6	531.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	280.3	278.7	277.3	277.9	279.8	278.6	277.1	276.7	277.3	274.5	272.3	269.5	272.9	262.9	262.9
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	148.6	148.4	148.2	148.8	152.7	153.9	154.3	152.7	149.3	144.3	146.2	143.0	146.7	144.0	144.0
Other paper and allied products.....	134.4	132.5	131.2	132.0	132.1	133.4	133.0	132.3	131.7	129.7	130.5	129.3	130.0	124.4	124.4
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	845.5	847.0	844.1	839.6	836.4	844.9	847.1	841.1	833.2	822.2	818.8	818.9	812.7	823.0	802.8
Newspapers.....	312.7	310.5	309.1	304.5	307.5	308.9	307.3	306.2	302.8	302.6	302.6	302.3	299.8	302.1	293.5
Periodicals.....	65.2	65.8	66.4	66.6	67.5	67.7	66.4	64.9	63.3	62.7	62.7	62.7	64.4	63.1	63.1
Books.....	53.9	53.7	52.9	52.1	52.3	52.5	52.7	52.3	51.6	51.6	51.0	50.6	51.3	49.6	49.6
Commercial printing.....	219.5	219.8	218.3	219.9	222.5	220.3	218.3	215.9	213.4	213.5	213.2	211.0	214.2	208.0	208.0
Lithography.....	63.0	63.1	62.5	62.3	64.0	64.6	64.1	63.2	61.9	60.7	61.3	60.9	62.0	60.5	60.5
Greeting cards.....	18.1	17.9	17.8	18.0	19.6	21.4	20.6	19.7	19.5	18.8	19.0	18.0	18.9	18.8	18.8
Bookbinding and related industries.....	46.4	45.6	45.2	44.7	44.8	44.8	44.8	44.2	42.9	42.3	42.7	42.2	42.9	42.6	42.6
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services.....	68.2	67.7	67.4	68.3	66.7	66.9	66.9	66.8	66.8	66.6	66.7	67.5	67.2	66.7	66.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	829.1	839.4	836.0	827.4	824.3	825.4	824.2	822.3	818.8	808.7	806.6	806.7	809.8	810.5	790.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	109.0	108.8	108.3	108.0	108.0	107.6	106.6	106.2	105.4	105.1	106.5	105.5	105.0	100.6	100.6
Industrial organic chemicals.....	315.8	315.6	315.0	314.3	314.4	313.2	311.3	313.3	313.0	312.6	309.8	306.7	308.6	299.1	299.1
Drugs and medicines.....	93.3	93.0	92.7	92.6	92.8	92.1	91.8	91.9	92.3	93.0	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.0	92.0
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations.....	49.6	49.7	49.6	49.9	50.0	50.2	50.6	50.4	50.1	49.3	49.0	49.1	49.8	50.3	50.3
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	74.5	74.2	74.2	74.0	73.8	74.0	74.1	74.3	75.3	75.3	74.4	73.1	73.4	70.9	70.9
Gum and wood chemicals.....	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.7
Fertilizers.....	48.5	45.5	37.8	35.9	34.7	34.3	35.2	34.5	34.5	29.6	29.7	33.5	42.7	36.9	36.8
Vegetable and animal oils and fats.....	40.3	41.2	42.5	43.6	45.3	47.0	46.5	42.7	38.5	37.9	38.0	38.1	41.5	42.4	42.4
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	100.1	99.6	98.9	97.6	98.2	97.6	98.0	97.3	96.3	95.5	95.1	94.1	94.8	91.0	91.0
Products of petroleum and coal.....	251.5	252.3	251.5	248.9	249.1	250.6	252.2	253.2	255.6	257.5	257.3	255.0	252.6	252.6	253.4
Petroleum refining.....	200.6	199.7	198.7	199.2	199.9	200.3	200.4	202.1	204.2	204.1	202.6	200.5	201.3	203.6	203.6
Coke, other petroleum and coal products.....	51.7	51.8	50.2	49.9	50.7	51.9	52.8	53.5	53.3	53.2	52.4	51.6	51.3	49.8	49.8
Rubber products.....	274.3	278.7	280.1	283.3	288.9	289.9	286.9	282.0	278.8	272.2	271.2	273.9	271.0	274.0	248.7
Tires and inner tubes.....	120.1	120.4	121.0	121.0	121.8	122.1	121.1	119.5	119.0	117.7	118.4	117.8	116.8	117.5	106.0
Rubber footwear.....	24.7	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.0	24.7	23.9	23.2	21.6	21.8	21.5	21.3	22.5	21.7	21.7
Other rubber products.....	133.9	134.8	137.3	142.1	142.8	141.1	138.6	136.6	132.9	131.0	134.6	132.9	134.0	121.0	121.0
Leather and leather products.....	365.1	371.8	384.7	390.2	385.8	386.5	371.0	382.3	384.7	390.3	380.9	381.6	370.3	381.1	370.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished.....	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.3	45.6	45.8	45.4	45.2	45.3	44.6	45.6	44.8	44.8	45.0	43.8
Industrial leather belting and packing.....	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	17.1	18.2	19.1	18.8	18.5	17.1	17.1	16.7	17.6	17.3	17.6	16.8	17.5	16.2	16.2
Footwear (except rubber).....	243.0	251.4	254.7	253.5	250.7	234.3	244.8	248.1	253.0	249.0	249.1	242.1	247.6	243.4	243.4
Luggage.....	15.7	15.7	15.6	15.1	16.0	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.9	17.2	17.0	16.7	16.6	15.8	15.8
Handbags and small leather goods.....	28.6	32.0	33.5	31.6	32.5	33.2	33.8	33.3	33.0	30.2	30.1	28.7	32.4	30.2	30.2
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods.....	17.8	17.5	17.1	16.3	18.1	18.6	18.6	18.8	18.5	17.7	17.3	16.4	17.1	15.9	15.9
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	571.4	570.4	563.8	556.2	556.7	563.5	569.0	570.8	570.7	564.4	551.2	556.7	546.4	550.0	515.1
Flat glass.....	34.4	33.7	34.0	35.0	34.9	34.6	34.2	34.0	33.5	33.1	33.8	32.6	33.5	29.6	29.6
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown.....	98.2	96.9	96.3	95.2	96.2	97.3	98.0	98.8	95.5	91.3	96.1	94.4	94.2	90.1	90.1
Glass products made of purchased glass.....	18.7	18.5	18.6	18.9	19.2	19.1	17.9	17.8	17.3	16.4	17.1	17.1	17.5	16.1	16.1
Cement, hydraulic.....	42.9	42.3	42.2	42.9	43.0	43.1	43.1	43.4	43.4	43.4	42.9	42.2	42.6	41.4	41.4
Structural clay products.....	85.5	86.0	84.0	83.1	84.8	85.6	86.3	86.7	86.2	84.4	83.3	81.0	82.2	76.6	76.6
Pottery and related products.....	56.2	55.4	53.5	54.2	55.7	55.2	55.7	54.6	53.3	51.3	53.5	53.8	53.9	51.9	51.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	118.1	114.1	111.3	110.8	111.8	115.5	117.2	117.7	118.0	115.6	115.1	112.8	112.0	103.6	103.6
Cut-stone and stone products.....	20.7	20.5	20.1	20.1	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.7	20.2	20.2	19.7	20.2	19.7	19.7
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.....	95.7	96.4	96.2	96.5	97.3	8.0	7.8	97.1	96.5	95.5	94.7	92.8	93.9	86.1	86.1

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	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1955	1954
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Primary metal industries.....	1,331.5	1,349.1	1,342.5	1,345.9	1,345.6	1,344.1	1,336.9	1,323.3	1,322.7	1,301.4	1,287.2	1,300.1	1,279.1	1,283.1	1,181.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	665.4	661.7	661.7	659.3	658.8	656.7	653.6	661.7	657.0	652.5	647.2	632.4	635.3	580.8	
Iron and steel foundries.....	242.3	242.1	245.3	245.8	245.9	243.0	240.6	237.3	233.2	229.8	230.1	229.6	230.0	210.7	
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	68.0	67.4	66.4	66.4	66.7	66.4	66.3	66.0	62.7	55.1	65.3	64.0	63.8	62.3	
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals.....	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.2	12.8	11.7	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.4	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals.....	122.1	119.2	118.5	119.4	118.6	119.0	115.4	113.9	110.8	113.2	116.5	114.6	114.0	103.0	
Nonferrous foundries.....	76.9	77.5	79.1	80.7	80.9	80.4	78.9	77.5	74.8	74.9	77.2	77.0	77.1	75.4	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries.....	160.6	161.0	161.2	160.5	159.8	158.0	155.2	153.1	150.1	150.0	151.2	148.9	150.2	136.6	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	1,102.8	1,121.0	1,117.0	1,122.2	1,134.5	1,148.3	1,152.1	1,140.9	1,130.1	1,111.1	1,095.9	1,114.7	1,105.7	1,108.1	1,049.8
Tin cans and other tinware.....	58.2	56.2	55.0	54.0	54.2	56.4	61.0	62.7	64.2	62.3	61.0	58.6	58.3	58.5	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	154.0	155.0	156.2	158.6	161.8	161.1	157.0	152.9	150.0	149.7	153.9	154.8	154.1	144.6	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	124.2	124.0	125.2	125.2	127.8	129.0	131.0	126.8	121.2	121.2	127.2	125.0	125.7	122.6	
Fabricated structural metal products.....	297.3	293.5	290.1	288.3	287.7	288.7	287.5	290.0	287.5	283.8	281.4	274.7	278.2	274.8	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	241.1	240.8	244.8	252.2	257.6	257.3	248.8	243.4	238.6	236.7	244.6	246.3	243.8	218.3	
Lighting fixtures.....	47.8	48.1	48.7	51.5	53.4	54.2	52.6	51.0	49.4	48.2	50.6	51.0	51.0	44.6	
Fabricated wire products.....	60.4	60.6	61.5	63.2	63.9	62.7	61.9	59.7	58.9	58.7	60.3	60.3	60.6	57.4	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products.....	138.0	138.8	140.7	141.5	141.9	142.7	141.1	139.3	135.7	135.3	135.7	135.0	136.4	129.0	
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,722.7	1,734.0	1,720.1	1,708.4	1,689.1	1,676.9	1,646.7	1,627.7	1,580.8	1,587.4	1,588.5	1,608.6	1,595.3	1,592.3	1,555.9
Engines and turbines.....	78.1	77.6	77.3	76.4	76.0	74.5	78.6	74.2	74.5	75.2	75.5	75.1	74.5	74.5	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	153.2	154.8	156.3	159.3	158.5	155.5	153.0	124.8	150.5	157.9	159.0	159.1	153.0	144.4	
Construction and mining machinery.....	154.1	152.2	150.5	147.4	145.3	142.6	140.8	138.8	136.9	134.1	133.0	129.9	133.3	124.5	
Metalworking machinery.....	289.2	287.6	284.7	281.5	280.6	275.9	267.3	269.7	266.5	264.6	265.1	262.2	264.7	272.5	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	192.1	191.9	190.3	188.4	187.2	184.5	183.6	182.8	180.7	179.3	180.6	179.2	180.0	178.5	
General industrial machinery.....	262.1	258.5	255.4	251.6	250.6	248.5	246.2	246.2	239.8	238.6	237.5	235.7	238.6	234.5	
Office and store machines and devices.....	125.1	122.5	120.9	118.4	116.8	114.2	112.4	110.9	108.7	109.0	109.5	108.4	110.1	105.5	
Service-industry and household machines.....	204.9	200.8	198.4	193.2	190.3	183.5	182.7	175.0	176.8	180.8	195.2	195.9	184.9	181.0	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	275.2	274.2	274.6	272.9	271.6	267.5	263.0	258.4	253.0	249.0	253.2	249.8	253.2	240.4	
Electrical machinery.....	1,193.9	1,194.5	1,162.2	1,162.9	1,162.5	1,172.4	1,167.4	1,190.6	1,155.4	1,130.3	1,104.3	1,113.7	1,103.0	1,125.2	1,086.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	415.5	391.0	387.1	381.8	377.8	372.5	396.2	388.2	386.7	381.7	388.9	386.9	382.9	371.8	
Electrical appliances.....	53.1	51.3	50.3	49.4	50.0	49.8	50.2	47.7	46.1	44.6	44.5	44.2	46.2	58.0	
Insulated wire and cable.....	23.8	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.2	23.0	22.3	21.0	21.3	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.9	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	75.6	76.1	78.0	83.4	85.7	84.5	81.4	80.1	76.8	77.8	79.8	80.4	80.3	71.2	
Electric lamps.....	31.4	26.5	26.2	25.9	25.3	25.1	29.1	28.3	28.3	28.4	28.4	28.1	27.6	26.0	
Communication equipment.....	543.4	542.5	546.8	546.5	557.6	558.6	537.9	520.6	501.4	501.0	493.5	516.7	490.1		
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	51.7	51.1	51.8	51.8	52.3	53.7	53.1	50.9	50.8	49.1	49.2	48.0	49.3	46.3	
Transportation equipment.....	1,739.6	1,783.2	1,805.6	1,841.4	1,891.3	1,911.1	1,880.3	1,775.8	1,749.8	1,774.6	1,814.3	1,836.6	1,841.5	1,822.0	1,735.0
Automobiles.....	811.8	840.6	875.1	933.8	958.0	943.3	846.6	825.1	857.9	895.9	917.8	924.2	896.5	775.6	
Aircraft and parts.....	772.8	766.0	771.5	764.1	759.8	750.8	741.4	736.5	728.8	729.6	726.0	728.3	738.4	764.1	
Aircraft.....	490.4	485.5	493.5	489.5	486.3	481.4	476.9	474.2	470.9	470.7	465.2	465.7	471.2	470.0	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	161.0	159.0	156.8	154.3	152.9	149.9	146.1	144.7	142.0	142.2	143.6	144.6	147.1	159.4	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	14.9	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.4	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.6	15.8	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	106.5	106.8	106.6	106.0	106.5	105.7	104.9	104.2	102.8	103.6	104.0	104.7	106.5	118.9	
Ship and boatbuilding and repairing.....	127.4	128.1	124.4	123.8	123.0	117.7	119.5	120.7	122.9	125.6	130.5	126.4	123.2	129.4	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	101.7	102.2	98.8	98.9	98.7	94.9	97.7	99.3	101.0	102.5	105.9	101.4	99.9	108.5	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	25.7	25.9	25.6	24.9	24.3	22.8	21.8	21.4	21.9	23.1	24.6	25.0	23.3	20.9	
Railroad equipment.....	62.4	61.8	61.2	61.1	60.8	58.4	58.2	57.6	55.2	54.2	53.3	54.0	54.9	66.7	
Other transportation equipment.....	8.8	9.1	9.2	8.5	9.5	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.0	9.0	8.6	9.0	9.2	
Instruments and related products.....	336.1	335.2	334.2	332.6	330.8	330.8	329.1	328.2	325.7	322.7	322.0	322.3	311.3	321.8	319.0
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	64.4	63.6	61.8	60.0	59.5	58.8	60.2	59.3	57.9	58.0	57.6	48.5	57.4	55.2	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	84.7	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.6	84.1	83.0	82.3	82.1	81.9	82.9	82.5	82.4	81.0	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.8	14.0	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	42.6	42.3	42.2	41.8	41.6	41.4	41.4	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.2	40.1	40.3	40.1	
Ophthalmic goods.....	28.6	28.5	28.2	28.0	28.0	27.5	27.0	26.3	25.8	25.6	25.8	25.4	25.9	24.4	
Photographic apparatus.....	65.4	65.3	65.1	65.0	65.3	65.1	64.8	65.7	66.3	66.5	65.7	64.8	65.4	66.5	
Watches and clocks.....	35.6	35.6	36.5	37.1	37.8	38.2	37.9	37.3	36.1	35.5	36.3	36.2	36.6	37.8	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	487.5	488.2	491.0	492.5	485.8	501.0	510.6	511.8	503.0	490.1	470.6	483.0	475.9	484.7	467.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	51.9	52.7	53.7	53.4	54.1	54.8	54.9	54.0	52.3	48.7	51.7	50.8	52.7	53.7	
Musical instruments and parts.....	18.7	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.3	17.8	17.5	17.8	17.6	17.9	16.8	
Toys and sporting goods.....	90.3	86.7	85.2	81.2	88.3	95.7	96.3	94.7	92.2	88.5	90.1	87.4	86.9	82.8	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	31.4	31.3	31.0	30.6	31.0	31.6	31.4	31.4	31.2	30.4	30.9	30.9	30.7	29.8	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	59.9	63.3	65.8	64.8	65.4	66.2	67.6	66.5	65.4	61.7	63.4	61.2	64.5	63.4	
Fabricated plastics products.....	84.6	85.6	85.5	85.5	87.7	87.5	86.7	84.0	80.6	80.6	81.3	80.6	81.5	72.4	
Other manufacturing industries.....	151.4	152.5	152.5	151.8	155.9	156.2	156.4	154.2	150.6	145.9	147.8	147.4	150.5	148.1	

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	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1955	1954
<b>Transportation and public utilities</b> .....	<b>4,140</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>4,106</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>4,161</b>	<b>4,139</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>4,136</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>4,083</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>4,056</b>	<b>4,009</b>
Transportation.....	2,754	2,737	2,729	2,712	2,719	2,794	2,776	2,776	2,786	2,764	2,745	2,735	2,699	2,717	2,688
Interstate railroads.....	1,196.2	1,189.1	1,188.3	1,188.3	1,192.6	1,228.9	1,226.3	1,234.6	1,241.7	1,246.1	1,240.6	1,228.7	1,199.3	1,205.3	1,215.3
Class I railroads*.....	1,048.1	1,041.2	1,040.8	1,045.8	1,070.8	1,070.8	1,078.0	1,086.9	1,092.4	1,096.7	1,091.4	1,080.1	1,052.9	1,057.2	1,064.6
Local railroads and bus lines.....	110.6	111.2	109.6	112.2	112.8	113.1	113.6	114.6	114.6	111.6	110.9	116.8	118.1	115.7	126.4
Trucking and warehousing.....	783.5	784.9	777.1	780.2	807.0	801.7	793.8	785.4	767.1	756.9	755.6	749.7	762.6	718.7	718.7
Other transportation and services.....	646.8	643.4	636.9	633.7	645.7	634.9	633.6	644.1	639.3	637.0	633.7	631.8	633.7	627.1	627.1
Bus lines, except local.....	43.3	43.2	42.9	43.7	43.8	43.9	44.4	45.1	45.5	45.8	43.9	43.1	44.1	45.8	45.8
Air transportation (common carrier).....	124.7	123.6	120.6	119.3	120.1	118.8	117.6	117.4	117.3	116.2	114.7	112.6	113.9	105.2	105.2
Communication.....	797	796	791	787	782	778	759	771	774	777	774	758	717	753	741
Telephone.....	752.9	748.0	743.4	737.4	737.8	734.6	714.9	727.5	731.0	727.4	715.2	712.6	673.6	709.8	698.8
Telegraph.....	42.6	42.6	42.4	43.1	43.0	42.3	43.4	42.6	42.8	42.8	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	41.4
Other public utilities.....	589	587	586	584	583	585	585	586	591	598	597	590	582	586	580
Gas and electric utilities.....	564.5	563.2	561.3	560.5	562.7	562.5	563.0	568.5	574.1	573.1	566.9	558.5	550.9	562.9	557.1
Electric light and power utilities.....	250.1	249.4	249.0	248.5	249.7	249.8	249.9	253.0	254.8	254.5	252.0	249.1	250.4	249.0	249.0
Gas utilities.....	143.3	143.0	142.2	142.0	142.4	142.0	142.1	143.2	145.2	144.4	142.5	140.1	141.3	139.1	139.1
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....	171.1	170.8	170.1	170.0	170.6	170.7	171.0	172.3	174.1	174.2	172.4	170.3	171.2	169.0	169.0
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....	22.8	22.4	22.3	22.4	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.9	23.4	23.4	23.0	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.4
<b>Wholesale and retail trade</b> .....	<b>10,951</b>	<b>10,922</b>	<b>10,931</b>	<b>10,819</b>	<b>10,920</b>	<b>11,849</b>	<b>11,213</b>	<b>10,990</b>	<b>10,902</b>	<b>10,713</b>	<b>10,707</b>	<b>10,715</b>	<b>10,604</b>	<b>10,803</b>	<b>10,520</b>
Wholesale trade.....	2,919	2,921	2,926	2,924	2,925	2,964	2,946	2,912	2,880	2,864	2,859	2,827	2,802	2,858	2,796
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function.....	1,706.8	1,710.3	1,711.3	1,714.8	1,744.5	1,725.8	1,705.4	1,693.1	1,678.7	1,668.9	1,650.8	1,634.3	1,671.1	1,625.4	1,625.4
Automotive.....	114.3	113.8	114.1	113.7	114.9	114.6	114.3	113.3	113.9	113.6	112.6	111.6	112.4	110.1	110.1
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors.....	299.2	300.8	301.9	301.2	305.0	304.5	300.2	298.1	295.6	298.1	292.4	288.9	296.7	297.3	297.3
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment.....	451.4	449.4	446.5	444.5	445.3	443.3	441.3	438.9	438.0	436.3	431.8	426.9	432.2	415.6	415.6
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers.....	841.9	846.3	848.8	855.4	879.3	863.4	849.6	842.8	831.2	820.9	814.0	806.9	829.8	802.4	802.4
Wholesale distributors, other.....	1,214.5	1,215.3	1,212.6	1,209.9	1,219.2	1,220.1	1,206.1	1,187.3	1,185.0	1,189.9	1,176.2	1,167.4	1,187.0	1,187.0	1,178.8
Retail trade.....	8,032	8,005	8,005	7,995	7,995	8,885	8,267	8,078	8,022	7,849	7,848	7,888	7,802	7,945	7,724
General merchandise stores.....	1,392.4	1,368.3	1,384.1	1,333.4	1,397.0	1,984.0	1,594.8	1,465.3	1,414.6	1,333.0	1,330.5	1,365.4	1,357.5	1,430.9	1,400.7
Department stores and general mail-order houses.....	882.5	889.7	858.5	848.8	902.6	1,258.3	1,035.5	942.4	901.5	855.0	852.7	869.1	861.9	912.7	890.5
Other general merchandise stores.....	485.8	494.4	474.9	494.4	485.7	725.7	559.3	522.9	513.1	478.9	477.8	496.3	496.5	512.0	510.2
Food and liquor stores.....	1,562.6	1,553.9	1,552.6	1,551.0	1,545.8	1,570.2	1,538.6	1,512.1	1,501.3	1,485.4	1,492.6	1,490.1	1,474.7	1,492.0	1,442.9
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets.....	1,092.9	1,090.0	1,089.4	1,090.5	1,107.0	1,085.7	1,061.5	1,048.7	1,030.1	1,035.2	1,033.2	1,023.2	1,039.8	994.6	994.6
Dairy-product stores and dealers.....	227.7	225.8	224.0	223.5	223.3	223.6	224.5	230.3	235.7	234.1	227.7	226.6	226.6	223.4	223.4
Other food and liquor stores.....	233.3	236.8	237.6	231.5	239.9	229.3	226.1	222.3	219.6	220.7	222.8	223.8	225.6	224.9	224.9
Automotive and accessories dealers.....	799.5	803.9	806.2	810.9	815.5	836.2	821.5	815.2	814.6	818.7	812.1	802.6	792.3	805.0	771.9
Apparel and accessories stores.....	574.7	575.1	589.5	552.9	571.8	722.2	615.3	594.2	582.9	538.0	545.3	588.4	586.5	589.2	590.5
Other retail trade.....	3,699.9	3,672.7	3,647.1	3,664.5	3,722.7	3,696.5	3,691.1	3,708.1	3,681.1	3,667.6	3,641.5	3,591.0	3,631.7	3,517.8	3,517.8
Furniture and appliance stores.....	384.9	387.1	386.0	388.1	412.0	398.8	389.1	383.3	380.4	378.9	377.2	375.4	382.3	372.0	372.0
Drug stores.....	334.4	330.5	330.2	332.2	351.5	334.2	331.1	331.2	327.9	328.0	325.0	320.5	320.5	327.3	323.5
<b>Finance, insurance, and real estate</b> .....	<b>2,295</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>2,243</b>	<b>2,238</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>2,263</b>	<b>2,231</b>	<b>2,195</b>	<b>2,215</b>	<b>2,122</b>
Banks and trust companies.....	571.1	569.7	566.2	561.1	561.9	560.3	556.3	555.6	561.2	560.7	549.0	540.8	549.3	529.3	529.3
Security dealers and exchanges.....	81.6	81.0	80.6	80.1	80.0	79.5	79.2	78.9	80.2	79.4	77.9	76.9	77.6	67.3	67.3
Insurance carriers and agents.....	814.4	814.9	810.8	805.9	806.2	803.6	802.2	802.2	807.2	803.6	793.2	786.3	795.4	772.5	772.5
Other finance agencies and real estate.....	811.8	799.1	792.7	792.7	794.5	793.7	802.6	810.5	817.4	819.2	810.7	790.9	792.8	752.3	752.3
<b>Service and miscellaneous</b> .....	<b>6,037</b>	<b>5,978</b>	<b>5,859</b>	<b>5,818</b>	<b>5,803</b>	<b>5,853</b>	<b>5,883</b>	<b>5,915</b>	<b>5,971</b>	<b>5,996</b>	<b>5,988</b>	<b>5,937</b>	<b>5,888</b>	<b>5,854</b>	<b>5,664</b>
Hotels and lodging places.....	485.0	467.7	466.7	457.7	466.3	470.8	479.4	514.3	582.5	581.4	519.3	492.9	498.8	494.2	494.2
Personal services:															
Laundries.....	331.0	330.2	328.9	330.7	331.4	332.6	334.4	335.6	337.7	339.0	337.7	333.1	332.1	331.4	331.4
Cleaning and dyeing plants.....	165.4	163.4	160.8	161.8	162.7	165.5	167.1	164.1	159.7	164.1	169.1	168.3	163.4	162.9	162.9
Motion pictures.....	230.5	218.3	214.7	216.9	219.9	225.8	233.4	239.2	239.1	239.1	238.3	237.0	230.7	230.7	230.7
<b>Government</b> .....	<b>7,111</b>	<b>7,109</b>	<b>7,122</b>	<b>7,084</b>	<b>7,032</b>	<b>7,324</b>	<b>7,033</b>	<b>7,043</b>	<b>6,926</b>	<b>6,687</b>	<b>6,722</b>	<b>6,911</b>	<b>6,918</b>	<b>6,915</b>	<b>6,751</b>
Federal.....	2,175	2,168	2,162	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,188	2,188
State and local <sup>4</sup> .....	4,936	4,941	4,960	4,924	4,877	4,888	4,865	4,871	4,753	4,497	4,535	4,728	4,759	4,727	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 1955 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.

<sup>2</sup> Durable goods include: ordinance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordinance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

<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.

<sup>5</sup> 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. 843.

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>

[In thousands]

Industry	1956					1955							Annual average		
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1955	1954
<b>Mining:</b>															
Metal.....		93.3	91.8	91.2	90.7	90.3	90.3	89.9	90.0	81.5	78.6	88.0	86.5	86.1	85.0
Iron.....		31.2	29.5	29.3	29.3	29.8	30.2	31.0	31.6	31.6	31.3	29.9	29.4	29.2	30.5
Copper.....		29.1	28.9	28.6	28.7	28.1	27.5	27.2	26.9	17.2	14.5	25.3	24.8	24.6	23.8
Lead and zinc.....		14.8	14.8	14.5	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.6	14.7	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.2	13.8
Anthracite.....		28.6	29.1	30.8	29.9	20.2	29.8	29.1	28.7	30.2	29.1	31.5	28.5	30.3	35.8
Bituminous coal.....		203.1	203.5	205.6	204.8	203.8	203.1	200.9	199.8	197.3	198.0	200.2	197.3	198.7	209.0
Crude-petroleum and natural-gas production:															
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services).....		128.7	127.6	128.3	128.4	128.2	126.8	127.6	131.4	135.9	134.7	132.7	127.0	129.4	131.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....		95.6	91.4	89.1	89.5	91.1	93.6	94.8	95.9	94.9	93.2	92.9	92.2	91.7	89.9
<b>Manufacturing:</b>	<b>12,985</b>	<b>13,113</b>	<b>13,125</b>	<b>13,212</b>	<b>13,260</b>	<b>13,451</b>	<b>13,487</b>	<b>13,440</b>	<b>13,365</b>	<b>13,264</b>	<b>12,942</b>	<b>13,078</b>	<b>12,873</b>	<b>13,053</b>	<b>12,589</b>
Durable goods <sup>2</sup> .....	7,586	7,671	7,621	7,692	7,751	7,838	7,829	7,721	7,612	7,554	7,491	7,622	7,520	7,538	7,184
Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup> .....	5,399	5,442	5,504	5,520	5,509	5,613	5,658	5,719	5,753	5,710	5,451	5,456	5,353	5,515	5,405
Ordnance and accessories.....	84.4	84.3	83.7	85.7	87.1	87.1	88.7	88.6	91.3	92.7	93.5	94.2	95.4	93.8	117.3
Food and kindred products.....	1,035.6	1,021.5	1,020.7	1,013.0	1,021.8	1,078.7	1,138.5	1,200.3	1,254.6	1,258.7	1,157.8	1,094.9	1,040.2	1,103.3	1,102.3
Meat products.....		255.4	262.4	259.4	264.4	269.9	268.7	264.8	262.9	258.8	257.4	254.8	251.0	257.4	251.9
Dairy products.....		73.2	70.5	68.1	67.1	68.7	70.5	73.2	78.3	83.2	84.9	84.1	78.2	75.3	77.6
Canning and preserving.....		146.2	140.1	140.0	141.1	161.2	204.3	263.5	329.5	331.3	235.4	185.0	150.5	199.7	195.1
Grain-mill products.....		83.6	83.8	83.4	84.0	85.1	86.0	89.2	87.8	91.0	91.3	89.6	88.2	87.8	89.2
Bakery products.....		169.0	169.3	169.4	170.3	175.2	175.0	175.2	173.2	172.4	174.2	173.5	171.2	172.1	173.9
Sugar.....		21.0	21.4	22.0	25.5	37.6	43.0	37.8	25.6	23.9	22.0	20.7	21.1	27.0	28.4
Confectionery and related products.....		60.5	63.7	66.3	67.0	71.5	74.9	74.0	70.5	64.4	57.7	59.7	59.3	65.5	66.6
Beverages.....		116.9	114.5	110.3	110.2	115.7	119.6	123.7	126.0	130.9	132.3	125.2	121.3	119.9	120.9
Miscellaneous food products.....		95.7	95.0	94.1	92.2	93.8	96.5	98.9	100.8	102.8	102.6	102.3	99.4	98.6	98.8
Tobacco manufactures.....	78.9	79.3	81.6	89.7	94.9	100.6	104.3	118.1	118.3	109.0	80.0	82.4	80.7	95.0	94.7
Cigarettes.....		30.2	30.4	30.4	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.1	30.1	29.2	30.0	29.1
Cigars.....		33.6	34.0	35.5	35.2	37.0	37.7	37.6	37.1	36.7	34.8	36.7	36.1	36.5	37.9
Tobacco and snuff.....		6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.7
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....		9.5	11.1	17.7	22.7	26.7	29.5	43.5	44.1	35.4	9.1	9.2	9.0	22.2	21.0
Textile-mill products.....	962.6	971.6	980.5	989.0	990.9	999.7	998.4	991.8	988.9	986.1	954.0	975.1	966.1	982.3	975.9
Scouring and combing plants.....		5.7	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.6	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Yarn and thread mills.....		115.7	117.1	118.6	118.8	119.9	119.5	119.5	120.3	120.9	117.7	120.9	121.0	120.4	118.0
Broad-woven fabric mills.....		436.6	438.0	440.0	442.5	443.4	441.2	438.7	438.4	440.4	429.2	433.4	430.7	439.6	443.6
Narrow fabrics and smallwares.....		26.6	26.9	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.3	27.0	26.7	26.1	25.6	26.2	26.5	26.6	26.1
Knitting mills.....		200.2	202.8	205.0	203.4	208.4	212.0	211.0	208.1	206.2	194.0	202.1	196.8	201.7	197.0
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....		76.8	78.1	78.8	79.0	80.1	79.7	78.2	77.9	77.5	75.2	77.4	76.7	78.0	77.2
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....		45.3	45.7	46.0	45.9	45.6	45.2	44.9	44.5	43.9	42.6	43.3	43.3	44.2	43.3
Hats (except cloth and millinery).....		10.8	11.5	12.0	12.2	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.9	11.7	11.2	12.2	11.7	11.7	12.0
Miscellaneous textile goods.....		53.9	54.4	55.4	56.0	56.8	56.0	55.6	55.2	53.4	52.7	53.7	53.5	54.2	53.2
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,045.0	1,069.6	1,116.1	1,130.9	1,104.8	1,121.6	1,119.9	1,108.0	1,100.0	1,087.0	1,013.4	1,046.5	1,031.1	1,077.3	1,044.0
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....		108.3	109.7	111.0	109.7	110.5	110.1	109.8	110.4	109.4	97.8	106.2	103.3	107.1	108.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....		292.4	292.8	295.4	289.3	292.2	294.6	293.8	293.2	290.8	276.5	285.1	282.7	285.6	271.0
Women's outerwear.....		315.5	343.3	350.0	336.1	337.4	328.9	319.9	320.2	320.4	293.1	298.8	293.2	319.5	314.6
Women's, children's undergarments.....		111.9	114.4	114.4	111.3	113.0	115.2	114.4	110.9	107.0	101.9	106.1	105.7	107.9	99.9
Millinery.....		14.9	20.2	21.2	19.3	17.5	15.6	18.0	18.7	18.2	15.2	12.5	13.0	17.7	18.4
Children's outerwear.....		58.4	62.4	65.5	64.6	64.6	65.3	65.6	65.5	65.8	64.5	65.9	62.3	64.8	63.8
Fur goods.....		5.3	6.7	7.0	7.9	10.4	11.2	10.4	10.2	10.0	10.5	10.9	9.6	9.3	8.9
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories.....		54.8	55.8	55.3	53.2	56.8	57.9	58.1	57.3	56.3	48.5	54.8	52.7	54.5	54.0
Other fabricated textile products.....		168.1	110.8	111.1	113.4	119.2	121.1	118.0	113.6	109.1	105.4	106.2	108.6	110.9	105.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	653.8	635.8	618.5	635.3	634.7	654.0	684.9	704.7	715.0	719.9	709.5	716.5	674.0	675.2	636.7
Logging camps and contractors.....		72.9	63.4	76.0	76.1	84.6	101.6	108.1	112.5	114.0	114.7	114.4	92.0	94.3	82.9
Sawmills and planing mills.....		348.4	343.7	347.9	346.1	353.3	363.8	372.7	378.4	383.6	377.9	380.5	364.0	363.4	347.5
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....		111.3	109.1	109.4	111.1	114.5	117.9	122.4	123.7	123.9	119.3	120.6	117.6	117.7	106.0
Wooden containers.....		52.1	51.7	51.2	51.2	51.7	51.7	51.6	51.0	49.3	50.1	51.9	51.1	51.0	52.1
Miscellaneous wood products.....		51.1	50.6	50.8	50.2	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.4	49.1	47.5	49.1	49.3	48.8	48.2
Furniture and fixtures.....	310.1	314.6	318.3	321.9	321.7	325.3	327.0	326.5	323.0	315.7	300.5	302.9	300.0	309.3	291.1
Household furniture.....		224.3	228.2	232.6	232.3	235.1	236.5	235.4	232.4	227.1	215.8	218.6	216.2	223.7	211.0
Office, public-building, and professional furniture.....		38.3	38.5	38.2	38.0	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.1	36.4	35.3	34.4	34.7	35.6	33.2
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures.....		29.5	29.7	29.6	30.4	30.7	31.0	31.3	31.4	31.3	29.5	29.5	28.8	29.5	26.2
Screen, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures.....		22.5	21.9	21.5	21.0	22.0	22.2	22.3	22.1	20.9	19.9	20.4	20.3	20.5	20.7

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			
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1955	1954
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Paper and allied products	459.6	459.6	457.1	455.5	457.6	464.5	466.3	465.2	463.0	459.8	449.7	451.8	445.2	452.2	439.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	232.0	231.3	230.4	231.5	234.2	234.3	232.2	231.6	232.1	229.5	228.5	226.1	228.9	222.2	
Paperboard containers and boxes	121.1	121.0	121.0	121.4	125.2	126.5	127.1	125.8	123.1	117.8	120.0	116.7	120.2	118.5	
Other paper and allied products	106.5	104.8	104.1	104.7	105.1	105.5	105.9	105.6	104.6	102.4	103.3	102.4	103.1	99.1	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	546.4	546.8	544.8	540.3	538.2	544.6	546.5	542.4	537.4	526.5	523.9	526.8	521.6	528.6	515.5
Newspapers	154.8	153.7	153.0	150.7	154.1	154.5	153.4	152.8	149.3	149.2	151.2	149.9	149.9	150.4	145.9
Periodicals	28.9	28.8	28.3	28.3	28.0	28.0	28.0	27.5	26.2	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.9	25.9	
Books	33.7	33.4	32.6	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.0	32.0	31.1	31.3	31.1	30.4	31.1	29.9	
Commercial printing	178.4	179.5	178.3	179.7	181.1	179.3	177.3	175.6	173.3	173.1	172.9	170.7	173.8	168.7	
Lithography	47.3	47.5	47.1	46.4	48.4	48.4	49.1	48.8	48.1	46.8	45.7	46.5	45.9	46.9	46.4
Greeting cards	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.9	14.1	15.0	15.3	14.6	14.6	14.1	14.1	13.2	13.9	13.9	
Bookbinding and related industries	37.6	36.8	36.3	35.6	35.9	36.0	36.3	35.7	34.4	34.1	34.3	33.7	34.3	33.6	
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	53.2	52.4	52.1	52.4	50.8	51.3	51.3	51.1	50.8	50.5	50.7	51.7	51.3	51.2	
Chemicals and allied products	558.8	569.6	566.1	557.5	556.2	555.9	554.5	554.6	550.9	541.3	540.8	543.2	549.0	546.1	531.8
Industrial inorganic chemicals	75.8	76.0	75.8	76.0	76.0	76.2	76.1	75.4	75.1	74.1	74.3	75.8	74.9	74.1	71.4
Industrial organic chemicals	221.6	221.1	220.6	219.7	219.4	217.5	216.8	217.8	217.8	218.5	216.5	214.5	215.0	203.8	
Drugs and medicines	55.6	55.6	55.6	56.0	55.7	55.4	54.9	54.8	55.2	56.1	56.4	56.6	56.1	57.0	
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	29.9	29.9	29.6	30.1	30.1	30.3	30.9	30.7	30.3	29.6	29.4	29.8	30.1	30.9	
Paints, pigments, and fillers	47.0	46.9	46.9	46.9	47.1	46.9	47.1	47.3	48.2	47.9	47.4	46.2	46.5	44.7	
Gum and wood chemicals	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.5	
Fertilizers	39.7	36.6	28.9	27.1	25.9	25.6	26.3	25.6	20.7	20.7	24.6	33.7	28.0	28.3	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	28.2	28.9	30.0	30.9	32.0	33.2	33.0	30.0	26.0	25.3	25.5	25.9	28.7	30.3	
Miscellaneous chemicals	64.7	64.0	63.0	62.4	62.5	62.5	63.2	62.6	61.9	61.4	60.9	60.6	60.8	58.8	
Products of petroleum and coal	171.8	172.7	171.8	169.7	170.5	171.2	171.6	172.8	175.2	177.5	178.2	177.1	175.4	173.7	177.3
Petroleum refining	131.2	130.0	129.3	130.1	130.1	129.6	129.9	131.6	134.1	135.1	134.7	133.6	132.2	137.3	
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	41.5	41.8	40.4	40.4	41.1	42.0	42.9	43.6	43.4	43.1	42.4	41.8	41.5	40.0	
Rubber products	215.1	219.1	220.8	224.5	229.5	230.9	228.3	223.8	220.6	214.7	213.5	217.0	213.8	216.3	193.4
Tires and inner tubes	92.3	92.6	93.2	93.7	94.3	93.8	92.0	91.6	90.8	91.3	90.8	89.7	90.2	79.7	
Rubber footwear	20.3	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.0	20.9	19.6	18.8	17.2	17.4	17.3	17.1	18.2	17.3	
Other rubber products	106.5	107.5	110.4	114.8	115.6	114.1	112.2	110.2	106.7	104.8	108.9	107.0	107.9	96.4	
Leather and leather products	325.4	331.9	344.1	349.5	345.0	345.6	329.5	341.5	343.8	349.4	340.1	341.0	330.0	340.4	330.6
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	40.2	40.3	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	40.8	40.6	40.7	40.1	41.0	40.3	40.5	39.3	
Industrial leather belting and packing	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.4	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	15.3	16.4	17.3	17.0	16.7	15.3	15.3	14.9	15.8	15.5	15.8	14.9	15.7	14.4	
Footwear (except rubber)	218.7	226.5	229.8	228.4	225.6	209.0	220.0	223.0	228.2	224.1	224.4	217.6	222.8	219.0	
Luggage	13.4	13.5	13.3	12.8	13.6	14.9	15.1	15.2	15.5	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.2	13.5	
Handbags and small leather goods	24.9	28.3	29.7	28.0	28.8	29.5	30.2	29.8	29.5	26.5	26.5	25.1	28.8	27.1	
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	15.5	15.2	14.8	14.1	15.7	16.1	16.1	16.4	16.1	15.4	15.0	14.1	14.7	13.7	
Stone, clay, and glass products	477.9	477.7	472.2	465.8	467.5	473.9	479.8	481.4	481.9	475.4	462.9	468.7	450.1	462.1	431.7
Flat glass	30.5	29.9	30.3	31.3	31.5	31.1	30.8	30.6	30.2	29.6	30.2	29.3	30.1	26.3	
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	82.9	82.0	81.2	80.2	81.5	82.6	83.3	84.4	81.3	77.1	81.8	80.2	80.0	76.9	
Glass products made of purchased glass	15.8	15.7	15.8	16.2	16.5	16.5	15.3	15.2	14.7	13.9	14.7	14.7	15.0	13.9	
Cement, hydraulic	36.2	35.5	35.3	36.0	36.1	36.3	36.3	36.6	36.5	36.4	36.1	35.4	35.8	34.7	
Structural clay products	76.0	76.6	74.6	74.2	75.6	76.6	77.4	77.7	77.4	75.5	74.8	72.6	73.5	68.0	
Pottery and related products	49.7	49.0	47.2	48.0	49.6	48.9	49.3	48.3	47.1	45.4	47.3	47.7	47.7	45.8	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	96.3	92.6	90.9	90.5	91.4	95.2	96.8	97.5	97.0	95.1	94.3	92.1	91.7	84.6	
Cut-stone and stone products	18.2	18.0	17.5	17.6	18.0	18.0	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.7	17.8	17.1	17.6	17.3	
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	72.1	72.9	73.0	73.5	73.7	74.6	74.1	73.5	73.1	72.2	71.7	70.0	70.7	64.1	
Primary metal industries	1,121.4	1,139.3	1,130.3	1,138.4	1,141.0	1,141.1	1,132.5	1,118.0	1,118.0	1,097.4	1,084.4	1,101.2	1,082.5	1,084.0	987.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	569.7	563.3	566.5	566.5	567.3	563.7	559.1	567.2	563.9	559.2	556.1	543.3	544.6	492.5	
Iron and steel foundries	212.4	211.9	215.5	216.6	216.7	213.6	211.3	208.7	204.6	201.3	202.2	201.7	201.9	183.0	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	54.9	54.6	53.5	53.6	53.7	53.5	53.4	52.9	49.8	42.9	53.3	52.1	51.5	50.9	
Secondary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.1	9.7	8.6	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.1	
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals	97.8	95.4	95.2	95.6	95.0	95.5	92.2	90.8	87.6	90.0	93.6	91.9	91.2	81.7	
Nonferrous foundries	63.7	64.1	66.0	67.8	67.9	67.6	66.0	64.6	61.5	61.9	64.2	64.0	64.1	60.8	
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	130.4	130.7	131.2	130.6	130.2	128.4	125.8	123.7	120.3	120.5	122.3	120.1	121.1	09.2	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	876.3	894.8	893.0	899.2	912.5	928.1	931.9	921.9	911.6	893.4	878.7	899.4	891.8	892.9	841.4
Tin cans and other tinware	51.0	49.0	47.8	46.7	47.0	49.0	53.5	55.3	56.8	54.9	53.7	51.3	51.0	51.3	
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware	124.8	126.1	127.4	130.0	133.2	132.6	128.7	125.3	122.6	121.9	126.5	127.3	126.5	117.4	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	96.8	96.7	97.6	97.4	100.5	101.8	104.0	104.2	99.4	94.4	100.5	98.2	98.9	95.6	
Fabricated structural metal products	223.6	220.7	218.0	216.8	217.0	218.5	217.0	219.3	216.9	213.5	219.7	205.9	209.0	208.5	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	198.2	199.1	203.5	211.3	216.7	216.2	208.6	203.0	199.1	197.2	205.0	207.5	204.5	181.5	
Lighting fixtures	38.6	38.7	39.5	41.8	43.6	44.3	43.0	41.1	39.6	38.4	40.7	41.1	41.2	35.5	
Fabricated wire products	50.2	50.3	51.1	52.9	53.6	52.3	51.5	49.5	48.6	48.6	50.3	50.5	50.5	47.3	
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	111.6	112.4	114.3	115.6	116.5	117.2	115.6	113.9	110.4	109.8	110.8	110.2	111.3	104.2	

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	
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	1955	1954
<b>Manufacturing—Continued</b>															
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,279.7	1,293.8	1,281.0	1,274.3	1,261.3	1,249.5	1,225.3	1,206.0	1,162.3	1,166.4	1,170.7	1,192.8	1,185.0	1,178.3	1,151.5
Engines and turbines.....	57.2	57.1	57.0	56.3	56.0	54.6	57.2	53.1	53.2	53.9	54.2	53.9	53.6	52.7	
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	113.1	114.3	115.7	119.2	118.4	115.6	113.3	86.5	109.7	117.4	118.6	119.3	113.3	104.8	
Construction and mining machinery.....	113.3	112.1	110.7	108.0	106.2	104.1	103.0	101.4	99.3	97.1	96.9	94.0	96.6	89.9	
Metalworking machinery.....	223.1	221.4	219.3	217.7	216.2	211.9	203.8	206.2	203.4	201.8	202.8	200.4	202.3	209.8	
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	137.0	137.5	136.7	134.3	133.6	131.6	130.5	130.0	127.5	126.8	128.3	127.6	127.9	127.8	
General industrial machinery.....	178.3	176.0	174.1	171.8	170.3	169.2	166.6	166.1	159.9	159.4	159.6	159.2	160.7	159.4	
Office and store machines and devices.....	94.9	92.9	91.7	90.0	89.4	87.9	86.6	85.7	83.8	84.3	85.4	84.5	85.6	83.4	
Service-industry and household machines.....	160.0	153.9	152.4	147.9	144.4	139.5	137.4	130.4	131.8	136.5	149.8	151.0	140.3	136.5	
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	216.9	215.8	216.7	216.1	215.0	210.9	207.6	202.9	197.8	193.5	197.2	195.1	198.0	187.1	
Electrical machinery.....	873.3	875.8	841.5	848.6	853.7	868.3	865.6	880.3	845.4	821.6	797.5	810.6	803.0	823.2	792.5
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	302.1	275.8	274.7	271.2	268.7	264.2	279.7	271.9	270.2	265.5	273.8	273.1	269.3	259.9	
Electrical appliances.....	43.1	41.1	40.6	39.8	40.9	41.0	41.4	38.8	37.0	35.6	35.3	35.5	37.2	47.0	
Insulated wire and cable.....	19.0	19.0	18.8	18.9	19.0	18.5	18.4	17.7	16.5	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.7	18.5	
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....	60.3	60.8	63.0	68.5	70.6	69.6	66.4	65.1	61.9	63.0	65.2	65.8	65.6	56.9	
Electric lamps.....	28.1	23.2	23.2	22.9	22.3	22.0	25.4	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.7	24.5	24.0	22.6	
Communication equipment.....	384.5	383.5	389.4	393.5	407.2	409.4	408.6	389.2	373.2	355.2	357.4	350.7	372.5	353.1	
Miscellaneous electrical products.....	38.7	38.1	38.9	38.9	39.6	40.9	40.4	38.1	38.2	36.7	36.8	35.8	36.9	34.5	
Transportation equipment.....	1,285.1	1,329.0	1,353.7	1,392.4	1,448.7	1,471.4	1,445.7	1,344.4	1,324.4	1,347.7	1,388.2	1,415.8	1,425.7	1,399.4	1,327.5
Automobiles.....	652.0	678.1	713.2	772.4	796.2	783.8	687.8	668.1	700.6	739.5	761.8	769.1	740.4	624.4	
Aircraft and parts.....	513.1	511.5	519.1	517.3	516.0	509.6	503.2	501.1	492.5	492.8	493.7	500.0	504.9	541.4	
Aircraft.....	324.1	323.8	332.1	331.9	332.1	328.3	324.8	324.3	319.7	318.6	315.9	320.4	322.4	331.4	
Aircraft engines and parts.....	101.4	100.9	99.6	98.3	97.2	95.6	93.0	92.3	89.7	90.0	93.1	94.1	95.3	109.1	
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.3	11.2	
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	77.6	76.9	77.5	77.3	77.1	76.4	76.3	75.5	74.4	75.4	75.7	76.4	77.9	89.7	
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	109.3	109.9	106.3	105.9	105.3	99.6	101.1	103.2	105.4	108.4	113.5	109.5	105.9	112.5	
Shipbuilding and repairing.....	86.5	87.1	83.8	84.1	84.1	79.9	82.4	84.9	86.6	88.3	92.0	87.6	85.7	94.2	
Boatbuilding and repairing.....	22.8	22.8	22.5	21.8	21.2	19.7	18.7	18.3	18.8	20.1	21.5	21.9	20.2	18.3	
Railroad equipment.....	47.4	46.8	46.3	46.2	46.0	44.2	43.7	43.7	41.1	40.1	39.6	40.2	40.9	41.7	
Other transportation equipment.....	7.2	7.4	7.5	6.9	7.9	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.1	7.4	7.2	6.9	7.3	7.5	
Instruments and related products.....	231.3	231.6	230.9	230.5	230.4	230.9	229.7	229.5	227.4	224.5	223.2	224.7	214.8	224.5	225.2
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments.....	37.5	37.3	36.1	35.5	35.3	34.4	36.1	35.4	33.8	34.0	34.0	25.1	33.9	33.1	
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.....	59.5	59.7	59.5	59.8	59.8	59.7	59.1	58.5	58.3	57.6	58.8	58.8	58.5	57.1	
Optical instruments and lenses.....	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.9	
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments.....	29.7	29.3	29.4	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.2	28.0	27.6	27.6	27.9	27.9	
Ophthalmic goods.....	22.7	22.5	22.4	22.4	22.4	22.0	21.4	20.8	20.6	20.3	20.6	20.2	20.5	19.3	
Photographic apparatus.....	42.3	42.3	42.5	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.3	42.8	43.6	43.7	43.6	42.9	43.1	45.4	
Watches and clocks.....	29.1	29.0	29.8	30.4	30.8	31.4	31.1	30.6	29.5	28.9	29.5	29.7	30.0	31.5	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	392.6	394.2	397.7	399.7	392.4	408.1	418.1	419.6	412.1	399.3	382.2	395.3	388.9	395.5	381.9
Jewelry, silverware, and platedware.....	41.5	42.3	43.7	42.9	43.7	44.6	44.1	43.7	42.1	38.7	41.3	40.4	42.3	43.6	
Musical instruments and parts.....	15.9	16.1	16.0	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	15.2	15.0	15.3	14.4	
Toys and sporting goods.....	75.3	72.0	70.3	66.5	73.6	81.2	82.0	80.5	78.2	74.6	76.4	74.0	73.0	69.2	
Pens, pencils, other office supplies.....	23.3	23.5	23.3	22.7	23.2	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.2	22.4	23.1	23.1	22.8	22.4	
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....	48.6	51.7	54.1	53.1	53.9	54.6	55.8	55.3	53.8	50.8	53.0	50.7	53.6	52.9	
Fabricated plastics products.....	68.0	69.0	69.3	69.6	71.6	71.5	70.8	68.3	65.1	62.8	66.5	65.6	66.4	59.2	
Other manufacturing industries.....	121.6	123.1	123.0	121.9	126.3	126.7	127.6	125.5	121.7	118.1	119.8	120.1	122.1	120.4	

<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. 843.

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	1952: Average.....	106.3	136.6	1955: November.....	109.0	163.8
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1953: Average.....	111.8	151.4	December.....	108.7	163.7
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1954: Average.....	101.8	137.7	1956: January.....	107.2	159.1
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1955: Average.....	105.5	152.5	February.....	106.8	157.7
1943: Average.....	121.4	99.0				March.....	106.1	157.9
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1955: May.....	104.1	150.0	April.....	106.0	158.2
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	June.....	105.7	152.0	May.....	105.0	
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	July.....	104.6	150.9			
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	August.....	107.2	154.6			
1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	September.....	108.1	158.6			
1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	October.....	108.7	161.1			
1950: Average.....	99.6	111.7						
1951: Average.....	106.4	129.8						

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

SEE footnote 1, p. 843.

TABLE A-5: Government civilian employment and Federal military personnel

[In thousands]

Unit of Government	1956				1955								Annual average		
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1955	1954
Total civilian employment <sup>1</sup> .....	7,109	7,122	7,084	7,033	7,324	7,033	7,043	6,926	6,687	6,722	6,911	6,918	6,881	6,915	6,751
Federal employment <sup>2</sup> .....	2,168	2,162	2,160	2,156	2,436	2,168	2,172	2,173	2,190	2,187	2,183	2,159	2,153	2,188	2,188
Executive.....	2,142.1	2,135.8	2,134.0	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	2,161.7	2,161.6
Department of Defense.....	1,025.8	1,022.9	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	1,027.9	1,027.3
Post Office Department.....	509.4	509.4	510.6	508.7	790.5	508.4	506.3	506.1	510.2	510.6	509.3	503.8	504.6	530.0	529.2
Other agencies.....	606.8	603.6	600.5	598.6	595.7	600.0	603.6	605.7	614.2	614.3	614.9	605.3	602.0	603.8	605.1
Legislative.....	21.9	21.9	21.7	21.6	21.4	21.5	21.5	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.7	21.6	21.9
Judicial.....	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.0
District of Columbia <sup>3</sup> .....	228.6	228.7	228.6	228.1	234.9	230.0	230.0	229.6	232.0	232.4	231.9	228.2	227.9	230.0	227.5
Executive.....	207.8	207.9	207.9	207.6	214.6	209.6	209.6	209.2	211.5	211.9	211.3	207.7	207.3	209.4	206.7
Department of Defense.....	88.1	88.3	88.4	88.5	88.4	90.3	90.3	90.0	90.9	91.1	90.6	88.3	88.0	89.3	87.1
Post Office Department.....	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	16.1	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	9.3	9.3
Other agencies.....	111.1	111.0	110.8	110.7	110.1	110.7	110.7	110.7	112.2	112.3	112.2	110.7	110.6	111.0	110.4
Legislative.....	20.1	20.1	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	19.8	19.9	19.8	20.1
Judicial.....	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
State and local employment.....	4,941	4,960	4,924	4,877	4,888	4,865	4,871	4,753	4,497	4,535	4,728	4,759	4,728	4,727	4,563
State.....	1,269.5	1,269.2	1,260.0	1,242.0	1,245.6	1,254.8	1,250.4	1,218.4	1,172.0	1,174.1	1,215.0	1,224.0	1,213.5	1,215.4	-----
Local.....	3,671.4	3,690.9	3,664.1	3,635.2	3,642.5	3,610.4	3,620.3	3,534.5	3,325.0	3,360.7	3,512.7	3,534.9	3,514.9	3,511.2	-----
Education.....	2,239.3	2,250.1	2,241.1	2,210.4	2,200.6	2,198.1	2,168.5	2,034.7	1,741.8	1,779.7	2,040.6	2,122.4	2,121.0	2,060.8	-----
Other.....	2,701.6	2,710.0	2,683.0	2,666.8	2,687.5	2,667.1	2,702.2	2,718.2	2,755.2	2,755.1	2,687.1	2,636.5	2,607.4	2,665.8	-----
Total military personnel <sup>4</sup> .....	2,865	2,879	2,893	2,908	2,916	2,945	2,952	2,960	2,974	2,969	2,964	2,997	3,065	3,025	3,326
Army.....	1,054.7	1,064.4	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	1,165.8	1,402.0
Air Force.....	910.5	911.5	934.2	938.7	936.7	951.5	955.2	959.5	959.8	956.1	959.9	959.9	959.6	955.3	946.0
Navy.....	671.8	674.5	669.4	669.8	666.7	668.5	661.0	660.3	659.1	659.9	660.7	659.7	667.1	668.8	725.1
Marine Corps.....	198.7	199.4	199.7	199.5	200.0	201.0	201.8	201.6	202.0	203.7	205.2	205.7	208.0	205.9	223.8
Coast Guard.....	28.9	29.1	29.2	29.3	29.3	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.0	28.7	28.6	28.1	28.0	28.6	29.5

<sup>1</sup> Data refer to Continental United States only.<sup>2</sup> Data are prepared by the Civil Service Commission.<sup>3</sup> Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard

Metropolitan 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. 843.

TABLE A-8: Insured unemployment under State programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees,<sup>1</sup> by geographic division and State

[In thousands]

Geographic division and State	1956					1955							
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.
Continental United States	1,358.5	1,472.4	1,535.0	1,490.9	1,143.6	881.2	800.5	875.3	980.5	1,112.6	1,143.6	1,288.9	1,500.4
New England	103.1	99.1	98.2	105.0	79.6	64.0	65.4	75.1	87.2	100.8	93.8	106.3	124.3
Maine	13.1	10.1	10.2	10.7	9.3	7.9	6.5	7.7	8.2	9.0	10.2	13.4	16.8
New Hampshire	9.5	7.2	6.2	6.7	5.6	5.1	5.0	5.3	4.7	5.4	5.8	7.6	8.7
Vermont	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	3.5
Massachusetts	46.4	46.9	47.4	51.4	39.4	29.9	29.6	31.9	35.9	46.1	43.3	49.0	57.1
Rhode Island	15.3	15.4	14.4	14.8	9.4	7.1	7.7	8.6	10.4	14.3	13.6	14.8	15.5
Connecticut	16.7	17.1	17.4	18.9	14.0	12.6	15.1	19.8	26.2	23.7	18.4	18.7	22.7
Middle Atlantic	425.5	448.3	446.0	469.9	370.2	289.0	268.2	276.6	313.5	381.3	396.5	431.8	472.2
New York	201.1	199.3	203.7	219.4	176.0	130.8	118.6	118.7	135.4	179.3	196.0	208.5	222.5
New Jersey	78.6	78.9	83.7	88.0	66.9	52.4	48.8	48.5	52.6	59.5	60.9	69.9	77.1
Pennsylvania	145.8	170.2	158.6	162.4	127.3	105.8	100.8	109.4	125.6	142.5	139.7	153.4	172.7
East North Central	274.9	283.7	283.5	237.8	176.4	137.1	147.2	193.8	192.6	184.5	188.4	205.0	247.0
Ohio	51.0	58.3	63.3	54.8	39.5	31.0	26.5	28.3	32.3	36.6	37.9	43.4	56.1
Indiana	33.4	34.8	35.6	30.5	20.5	16.3	17.9	18.3	19.0	20.0	18.4	20.8	24.5
Illinois	69.0	67.0	62.9	66.4	55.7	45.4	45.7	53.2	61.3	75.2	86.0	95.1	104.0
Michigan	101.3	110.9	97.2	61.5	40.9	31.0	43.9	80.1	68.2	41.1	34.1	33.1	44.1
Wisconsin	20.2	22.6	24.5	24.6	19.9	13.5	13.1	13.9	11.8	11.6	12.0	12.6	18.3
West North Central	82.5	102.4	117.9	110.3	76.1	52.7	41.8	41.4	45.3	50.3	56.7	68.6	94.2
Minnesota	28.6	33.7	36.0	33.5	22.3	12.8	8.0	8.9	11.4	12.5	14.3	20.1	34.0
Iowa	7.9	11.9	13.4	11.6	7.4	4.1	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.5	4.6	5.3	7.4
Missouri	28.6	30.3	34.8	35.0	24.8	23.1	21.6	21.2	20.7	23.2	26.7	30.4	32.9
North Dakota	3.2	4.9	5.4	5.1	3.6	1.7	.4	.3	.4	.6	.9	1.6	4.0
South Dakota	1.7	3.4	4.1	3.7	2.4	.9	.4	.3	.4	.4	.5	.7	1.7
Nebraska	5.3	8.0	9.6	8.9	6.3	3.3	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.3	4.4
Kansas	7.2	10.2	14.5	12.6	9.3	6.8	5.9	5.8	6.9	7.2	7.6	8.1	9.7
South Atlantic	130.0	128.1	134.6	136.3	103.4	84.6	85.0	97.1	113.5	136.4	138.0	146.5	154.6
Delaware	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.9
Maryland	14.0	11.6	15.3	17.2	12.0	8.5	8.2	9.2	12.4	15.4	17.7	21.0	21.3
District of Columbia	4.5	5.4	6.2	5.8	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.9
Virginia	10.6	13.6	14.2	13.1	9.3	7.2	6.4	7.6	10.4	14.4	17.6	15.4	13.8
West Virginia	10.9	12.4	13.9	14.3	10.3	8.5	8.4	9.7	11.6	14.5	15.6	18.2	22.1
North Carolina	40.0	36.0	34.8	33.2	25.3	18.7	16.6	19.5	21.8	30.7	32.8	36.8	39.8
South Carolina	13.6	12.4	12.3	13.1	10.1	8.6	8.4	9.3	9.7	11.6	11.4	11.8	11.9
Georgia	22.7	21.4	21.2	21.8	17.8	15.3	14.6	15.1	18.1	21.9	21.5	23.1	24.6
Florida	11.7	12.9	14.0	15.2	12.7	13.3	17.9	22.3	24.1	22.5	15.8	13.6	12.3
East South Central	104.5	106.7	108.7	99.1	75.7	65.5	60.9	66.7	81.6	90.1	91.7	106.8	123.9
Kentucky	34.2	34.4	33.7	27.9	21.8	19.7	19.0	21.5	24.6	28.0	30.9	38.2	46.0
Tennessee	38.9	39.9	42.4	41.1	30.2	26.4	24.3	25.9	28.4	34.9	34.3	38.1	43.3
Alabama	19.0	19.2	18.4	17.7	14.0	12.3	11.4	12.5	19.9	17.3	16.7	18.1	20.5
Mississippi	12.4	13.2	14.3	12.3	9.8	7.1	6.2	6.8	8.7	9.9	9.8	12.4	14.0
West South Central	65.1	71.1	81.2	70.8	54.1	42.2	37.3	38.8	47.7	53.9	56.0	64.9	79.0
Arkansas	12.7	14.5	18.4	16.1	11.3	8.5	6.5	6.4	8.0	9.0	8.8	10.5	14.7
Louisiana	15.4	17.0	18.4	15.1	11.3	8.7	8.4	9.5	12.5	14.4	15.1	17.7	21.4
Oklahoma	11.1	12.8	15.4	14.1	10.8	8.1	7.1	7.4	8.4	9.3	9.6	11.0	13.1
Texas	25.9	26.7	28.9	25.5	20.7	16.9	15.4	15.6	18.7	21.2	22.4	25.7	29.9
Mountain	31.2	45.0	52.4	45.0	32.9	20.4	12.4	11.7	16.0	18.5	17.3	23.2	35.7
Montana	5.2	8.3	9.1	7.6	5.3	2.5	1.0	.7	.9	1.3	1.9	3.5	6.7
Idaho	4.2	6.9	8.6	8.2	6.8	3.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.0	3.6	6.2
Wyoming	1.9	3.0	3.4	2.6	1.6	.7	.4	.4	.5	.6	.9	1.3	2.5
Colorado	3.5	5.3	6.4	5.2	3.8	2.5	1.7	1.5	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.8	4.2
New Mexico	3.2	4.2	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.9	4.2
Arizona	6.0	7.0	6.9	6.1	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.3	4.4	5.1	3.4	3.8	4.6
Utah	4.1	6.2	8.0	6.7	4.6	3.0	1.7	1.7	3.3	4.3	3.1	3.6	5.0
Nevada	3.2	4.2	5.0	4.6	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	2.2
Pacific	141.6	188.0	212.6	216.7	175.2	125.7	82.3	74.2	83.1	96.7	105.2	135.7	169.5
Washington	28.6	42.6	51.2	51.8	46.2	33.9	19.7	16.5	15.5	14.5	14.2	21.7	33.2
Oregon	15.9	27.5	30.3	30.3	24.5	17.6	8.7	6.6	7.2	8.5	8.2	12.9	21.5
California	97.1	118.0	131.1	134.6	104.5	74.2	53.8	51.1	60.4	73.7	82.8	101.1	114.8

<sup>1</sup> Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

NOTE.—Data for months prior to April 1956 differ from figures previously published because of the inclusion of data for the UCFE program.

TABLE A-9: Unemployment insurance and employment service programs, selected operations <sup>1</sup>

[All items except weekly benefit amounts are in thousands.]

Item	1956				1955									1954
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Apr.
Employment service:														
New applications for work-----	675	660	733	811	602	656	601	579	626	608	794	663	622	754
Nonfarm placements-----	504	450	402	432	431	504	587	622	603	514	548	542	480	428
State unemployment insurance programs: <sup>2</sup>														
Initial claims <sup>3</sup> -----	984	936	1,049	1,349	1,193	937	794	725	877	969	898	910	1,009	1,442
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> (average weekly volume)-----	1,359	1,472	1,535	1,491	1,144	881	800	875	980	1,113	1,144	1,289	1,500	2,181
Rate of insured unemployment <sup>5</sup> -----	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.4	4.0	6.0
Weeks of unemployment compensated-----	5,122	5,775	5,499	5,287	3,787	3,015	2,824	3,358	3,858	3,880	4,650	4,998	5,650	8,333
Average weekly benefit amount for total unemployment-----	\$27.02	\$27.12	\$26.95	\$26.61	\$26.10	\$25.85	\$26.01	\$26.11	\$25.06	\$24.46	\$24.36	\$24.40	\$24.85	\$24.78
Total benefits paid-----	\$133,926	\$152,000	\$143,923	\$135,722	\$95,153	\$74,674	\$70,091	\$83,169	\$92,834	\$91,602	\$108,861	\$117,402	\$135,781	\$200,837
Unemployment compensation for veterans: <sup>6</sup>														
Initial claims <sup>3</sup> -----	20	26	30	37	32	27	21	24	37	33	40	26	26	31
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> (average weekly volume)-----	44	57	61	58	47	37	35	47	60	59	56	55	69	82
Weeks of unemployment compensated-----	214	270	262	252	197	156	161	247	289	255	248	252	315	374
Total benefits paid <sup>7</sup> -----	\$5,722	\$7,275	\$7,050	\$6,726	\$5,230	\$4,132	\$4,243	\$6,528	\$7,681	\$6,764	\$6,606	\$6,739	\$8,423	\$10,127
All programs: <sup>8</sup>														
Insured unemployment <sup>4</sup> -----	1,439	1,578	1,651	1,606	1,238	956	864	951	1,068	1,202	1,226	1,392	1,651	2,382

<sup>1</sup> Average weekly insured unemployment excludes territories; other items include them.

<sup>2</sup> Data include activities under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), which became effective on January 1, 1955.

<sup>3</sup> An initial claim is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment which establishes the starting date for any insured unemployment which may result if he is unemployed for 1 week or longer.

<sup>4</sup> Number of workers reporting the completion of at least 1 week of unemployment.

<sup>5</sup> The rate of insured unemployment is the number of insured unemployed

expressed as a percent of the average covered employment in a 12-month period.

<sup>6</sup> Based on claims filed under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Excludes claims filed by veterans to supplement State, UCFE, or railroad unemployment insurance benefits.

<sup>7</sup> Federal portion only of benefits paid jointly with other programs. Weekly benefit amount for total unemployment is set by law at \$26.

<sup>8</sup> Represents an unduplicated count of insured unemployment under the State, UCFE, and veterans programs, and that covered by the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

## 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	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	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	3.1	3.1	3.3									
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	4.0	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	3.6	3.5	3.4									
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	1.4	1.5									
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	.3	.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	.3	.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	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
1956	.3	.3	.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	1.5	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	1.8	1.6	1.4									
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	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.2
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.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	.2	.1	.2
1955	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
1956	.2	.2	.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	
	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956
<i>Manufacturing</i>												
All manufacturing	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.5	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.2
Durable goods	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.8	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	1.5	1.8	.2	.2
Nondurable goods	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.1	1.5	1.5	.2	.2	1.1	1.2	.1	.2
Ordnance and accessories	3.3	3.5	5.2	4.2	1.4	1.2	.4	.2	3.1	2.6	.2	.2
Food and kindred products	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.7	1.3	1.3	.2	.3	1.5	2.0	.1	.2
Meat products	3.4	3.2	4.0	4.5	1.0	.9	.2	.3	2.6	3.0	.2	.3
Grain-mill products	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.2	1.0	.2	.3	1.3	.8	.1	.2
Bakery products	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.1	1.9	2.0	.3	.3	.6	.6	.1	.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	(1)	4.2	(1)	2.3	(1)	.4	(1)	.1	(1)	1.7	(1)	.1
Tobacco manufactures	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.6	.1	.2	.5	.2	.1	.1
Cigarettes	1.4	.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	.9	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2
Cigars	3.4	2.4	3.0	3.1	1.8	2.3	.2	.2	.9	.4	.1	.2
Tobacco and snuff	.2	.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	.6	.1	.1	(2)	1.0	.4	.2
Textile-mill products	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.8	1.7	1.6	.3	.3	1.5	1.7	.2	.2
Yarn and thread mills	2.9	2.8	3.6	3.9	1.8	1.8	.3	.3	1.4	1.7	.2	.2
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.2	1.8	1.7	.3	.3	.9	1.1	.2	.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.7	2.5	3.1	3.1	1.7	1.7	.3	.3	.9	1.0	.2	.2
Woolen and worsted	4.6	4.9	3.5	3.9	2.2	1.9	.2	.3	.9	1.5	.2	.2
Knitting mills	3.2	3.3	4.4	5.5	1.8	1.8	.3	.2	2.2	3.4	.1	.2
Full-fashioned hosiery	1.6	2.1	4.0	2.6	1.6	1.6	.3	.1	2.1	.7	.1	.1
Seamless hosiery	1.4	1.8	5.9	9.2	1.6	1.5	.2	.2	4.0	7.2	.1	.3
Knit underwear	4.1	4.4	3.0	4.2	1.9	2.0	.2	.3	.9	1.9	(2)	.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1.4	1.8	3.7	2.6	1.0	.9	.2	.2	2.2	1.4	.2	.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(1)	2.7	(1)	3.0	(1)	1.3	(1)	.4	(1)	1.2	(1)	.1
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.1	3.1	4.0	3.8	2.3	2.4	.2	.3	1.4	1.0	.1	.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.0	2.8	4.6	3.4	1.6	1.7	.1	.3	2.7	1.2	.1	.2
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.6	3.1	3.4	3.8	2.5	2.5	.2	.3	.6	.9	(2)	.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	5.3	4.0	4.1	5.3	2.3	2.0	.3	.3	1.3	2.8	.2	.2
Logging camps and contractors	(1)	8.4	(1)	14.7	(1)	3.3	(1)	.3	(1)	11.0	(1)	.2
Sawmills and planing mills	5.0	3.1	3.7	4.1	2.3	1.7	.3	.3	.9	1.9	.2	.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.9	3.4	4.0	3.4	2.3	1.7	.3	.4	1.3	1.2	.2	.1
Furniture and fixtures	2.9	3.0	3.6	4.4	1.8	1.9	.3	.4	1.2	1.9	.1	.1
Household furniture	3.1	2.9	3.2	4.9	1.8	2.1	.4	.5	.9	2.3	.1	.1
Other furniture and fixtures	2.5	3.1	4.4	3.0	1.9	1.5	.3	.3	2.0	1.1	.2	.2
Paper and allied products	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.4	.2	.2	.5	.6	.1	.1
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	.8	.7	.2	.1	.3	.3	.1	.2
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	1.9	1.9	.3	.3	.8	.9	.1	.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	.8	.2	.1	.4	.5	.1	.2
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	.9	.8	.2	.2	.1	.4	.1	.2
Industrial organic chemicals	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	.6	.5	.1	.1	.4	.6	.1	.1
Synthetic fibers	1.5	.9	1.1	1.3	.4	.4	.1	.1	.5	.8	.2	.1
Drugs and medicines	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.0	.9	.1	.1	.2	.3	(2)	.1
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.1	.8	.1	.2	.6	.3	.1	.1
Products of petroleum and coal	1.4	.9	1.2	.7	.4	.4	.1	.1	.5	.1	.1	.2
Petroleum refining	1.2	.6	.7	.5	.2	.2	(2)	(2)	.3	.1	.2	.2
Rubber products	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	.8	1.6	.2	.2
Tires and inner tubes	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.8	.5	.7	.1	.1	.3	.7	.1	.3
Rubber footwear	2.9	2.6	3.4	3.8	2.8	2.8	.2	.3	.3	.5	.1	.2
Other rubber products	3.0	2.6	3.3	4.4	1.5	1.3	.3	.2	1.3	2.6	.2	.2
Leather and leather products	2.5	2.9	3.4	3.5	1.9	1.8	.2	.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.1
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	1.0	.9	.2	.3	1.4	1.8	.3	.2
Footwear (except rubber)	2.5	3.0	3.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	.2	.3	1.1	1.2	.2	.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.1	.2	.2	.8	.8	.2	.2
Glass and glass products	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.1	.8	.2	.2	1.4	1.6	.2	.2
Cement, hydraulic	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.4	.7	.9	.1	.3	(2)	.1	.3	.1
Structural clay products	3.0	3.3	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.1	.2
Pottery and related products	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.4	1.7	1.6	.3	.2	.4	.4	.1	.1
Primary metal industries	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.0	.3	.3	.6	.9	.2	.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	.8	.7	.1	.1	.1	.3	.2	.2
Iron and steel foundries	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.8	.5	.5	1.2	1.4	.2	.2
Gray-iron foundries	3.3	3.2	4.6	3.7	1.8	1.7	.5	.5	2.1	1.3	.2	.1
Malleable-iron foundries	2.3	3.2	3.6	6.5	1.8	2.0	.5	.6	1.1	3.7	.2	.3
Steel foundries	4.0	3.5	2.9	2.9	2.1	1.7	.5	.5	.1	.5	.1	.2
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	.3	.2
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.8	.9	.7	.2	.3	.8	.6	.2	.2
Nonferrous foundries	3.8	3.8	5.0	5.1	1.8	1.6	.4	.5	2.5	2.6	.3	.3
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	2.5	2.4	2.8	5.8	1.0	1.2	.2	.6	1.4	3.8	.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	
	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956
<i>Manufacturing—Continued</i>												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.4	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.3	0.2	0.2
Cutlery, handtools, and hardware.....	2.7	2.6	3.8	3.5	1.9	1.6	.4	.3	1.4	1.4	.2	.2
Cutlery and edge tools.....	1.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.7	1.4	.2	.2	.8	1.0	.1	.1
Handtools.....	2.6	2.3	3.5	3.1	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	1.5	1.2	.2	.1
Hardware.....	3.0	2.7	4.3	4.0	2.1	1.9	.5	.4	1.5	1.5	.2	.2
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.2	1.5	1.7	.3	.4	1.6	1.1	.2	.1
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies.....	2.2	2.5	2.6	3.1	1.3	1.5	.3	.4	.8	1.1	.2	.1
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified.....	3.6	3.1	4.3	3.3	1.6	1.8	.4	.4	2.1	1.1	.2	.1
Fabricated structural metal products.....	4.8	3.5	2.9	3.4	1.6	1.5	.4	.4	.9	1.3	.1	.2
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	5.3	4.7	7.8	8.0	1.8	1.6	.6	.4	5.1	5.7	.3	.3
Machinery (except electrical).....	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.3	.3	.3	.8	.8	.2	.2
Engines and turbines.....	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.5	.4	.3	.2	.4	.1	.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	(1)	2.9	(1)	3.5	(1)	1.2	(1)	.4	(1)	1.5	(1)	.4
Construction and mining machinery.....	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.5	.4	.4	.3	.5	.1	.2
Metalworking machinery.....	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2
Machine tools.....	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.1	.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools).....	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	.3	.1	.2	.2
Machine-tool accessories.....	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.9	1.4	1.4	.4	.4	.5	.9	.2	.2
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.3	.3	.3	.6	.5	.2	.1
General industrial machinery.....	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.7	1.4	1.4	.3	.3	.4	.7	.2	.4
Office and store machines and devices.....	4.4	2.9	2.5	1.7	1.8	1.0	.3	.1	.3	.3	.1	.3
Service-industry and household machines.....	4.5	3.9	4.9	3.4	1.8	1.3	.4	.3	2.5	1.4	.2	.3
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.3	1.2	.3	.3	.7	1.1	.2	.2
Electrical machinery.....	3.4	3.3	3.7	3.5	1.8	1.8	.3	.2	1.4	1.2	.2	.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.8	1.6	.3	.2	.7	.5	.1	.2
Communication equipment.....	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.8	2.0	1.9	.2	.2	.9	1.4	.2	.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment.....	(1)	3.9	(1)	4.7	(1)	1.8	(1)	.2	(1)	2.4	(1)	.3
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment.....	2.1	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.7	.2	.2	.1	(2)	.1	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....	3.1	3.6	6.6	3.8	1.7	1.7	.3	.3	4.3	1.5	.2	.3
Transportation equipment.....	4.0	4.2	4.7	5.3	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	2.8	3.4	.4	.4
Automobiles.....	4.2	4.6	6.2	7.0	1.1	1.0	.2	.1	4.2	5.2	.7	.6
Aircraft and parts.....	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.5	.1	.2	.5	.4	.1	.1
Aircraft.....	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.3	1.5	.1	.1	.5	.4	.1	.2
Aircraft engines and parts.....	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.2	.2	.3	.5	.2	.2	.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....	3.2	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	.1	.3	.1	(2)	.1	.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....	3.6	4.0	3.3	4.6	1.6	2.1	.4	.5	1.2	1.8	.1	.1
Ship and boat building and repairing.....	(1)	10.6	(1)	12.5	(1)	2.1	(1)	.4	(1)	9.9	(1)	.2
Railroad equipment.....	(1)	4.3	(1)	4.4	(1)	.7	(1)	.1	(1)	3.1	(1)	.5
Locomotives and parts.....	(1)	3.8	(1)	3.9	(1)	.4	(1)	.1	(1)	2.4	(1)	1.0
Railroad and street cars.....	(1)	4.7	(1)	4.8	(1)	.9	(1)	.2	(1)	3.6	(1)	.2
Other transportation equipment.....	9.8	3.4	4.5	5.9	1.5	1.6	.2	.5	2.8	3.7	(2)	(2)
Instruments and related products.....	(1)	2.0	(1)	2.0	(1)	1.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.5	(1)	.1
Photographic apparatus.....	(1)	1.2	(1)	1.1	(1)	.7	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	.1
Watches and clocks.....	2.7	2.4	2.6	3.7	1.2	1.1	.1	.2	1.1	2.2	.2	.2
Professional and scientific instruments.....	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.0	1.5	1.2	.3	.3	.9	.4	.1	.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	4.5	4.4	4.2	5.5	1.9	2.1	.3	.4	1.7	2.7	.2	.3
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.5	1.5	1.3	.3	.3	.8	1.7	.2	.2
<i>Nonmanufacturing</i>												
Metal mining.....	(1)	2.9	(1)	3.1	(1)	2.2	(1)	.3	(1)	.3	(1)	.3
Iron mining.....	(1)	1.9	(1)	1.6	(1)	.3	(1)	(2)	(1)	.9	(1)	.4
Copper mining.....	4.0	3.9	4.5	3.8	3.8	3.2	.3	.3	(2)	(2)	.4	.3
Lead and zinc mining.....	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	.3	.1	(2)	.1	.1	.2
Anthracite mining.....	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	.7	.6	(2)	(2)	.4	.2	.4	.4
Bituminous-coal mining.....	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	.7	.4	(2)	(2)	.5	.5	.1	.1
Communication:												
Telephone.....	(1)	2.1	(1)	1.5	(1)	1.2	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.1
Telegraph.....	(1)	2.1	(1)	1.9	(1)	1.4	(1)	.1	(1)	.3	(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. 856. 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	\$87.13	42.5	\$2.05	\$76.92	40.7	\$1.89	\$75.05	29.9	\$2.51	\$80.85	32.6	\$2.48
1955: Average	92.42	42.2	2.19	92.46	40.2	2.30	95.70	44.1	2.17	83.82	41.7	2.01	84.50	33.4	2.53	86.26	37.6	2.56
April	86.52	41.2	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	90.95	42.3	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	94.95	42.2	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	2.28	101.94	42.3	2.41	98.10	43.6	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	86.73	42.1	2.06	85.77	33.9	2.53	96.73	36.5	2.65
November	96.25	42.4	2.27	100.56	41.9	2.40	99.68	44.3	2.25	87.78	42.2	2.08	93.53	35.7	2.62	99.86	37.4	2.67
December	98.04	43.0	2.28	99.36	41.4	2.40	98.99	43.8	2.26	86.11	41.8	2.06	83.90	32.9	2.55	96.03	36.1	2.66
1956: January	98.93	43.2	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	95.91	40.3	2.38	99.67	44.1	2.26	86.74	41.7	2.08	85.58	33.3	2.57	103.18	38.5	2.68
March	95.11	41.9	2.27	92.84	38.8	2.38	99.21	43.9	2.26	88.62	42.0	2.11	71.32	28.3	2.62	102.38	38.2	2.68
April	96.67	42.4	2.28	95.28	39.7	2.40	101.02	44.5	2.27	89.25	42.3	2.11	80.34	30.9	2.60	105.46	37.8	2.79
	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				
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	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	\$91.94	40.5	\$2.27	\$77.44	44.0	\$1.76	\$93.98	37.0	\$2.64	\$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	98.50	39.4	2.50
April	93.67	40.2	2.33	78.58	43.9	1.79	92.26	35.9	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	95.86	37.3	2.57	94.30	40.3	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	96.63	37.6	2.57	96.17	41.1	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	98.68	38.1	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	98.14	37.6	2.61	99.01	41.6	2.38	96.75	43.0	2.25	101.15	40.8	2.48
September	95.88	40.8	2.35	85.83	45.9	1.87	100.61	38.4	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	98.10	37.3	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	93.81	35.4	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	97.99	36.7	2.62	94.95	39.4	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	95.41	35.6	2.68	93.17	38.5	2.42	85.19	38.9	2.19	98.43	38.3	2.57
February	97.93	40.3	2.43	81.35	43.5	1.87	96.84	36.0	2.69	94.43	38.7	2.44	86.14	38.8	2.22	99.85	38.7	2.58
March	99.38	40.4	2.46	81.27	43.0	1.89	94.50	35.0	2.70	91.88	37.5	2.45	84.90	37.4	2.27	96.38	37.5	2.57
April	103.00	41.2	2.50	83.73	44.3	1.89	98.09	36.6	2.68	94.38	39.0	2.42	88.03	39.3	2.24	99.33	38.8	2.56
	Building construction																	
	Total: Building construction			General contractors			Total: Special-trade contractors			Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1954: Average	\$94.12	36.2	\$2.60	\$89.41	36.2	\$2.47	\$97.38	36.2	\$2.69	\$102.71	37.9	\$2.71	\$90.39	34.5	\$2.62	\$112.71	38.6	\$2.92
1955: Average	96.03	36.1	2.66	90.22	35.8	2.52	100.83	36.4	2.77	106.68	38.1	2.80	94.38	34.7	2.72	116.82	39.2	2.98
April	93.10	35.4	2.63	87.40	35.1	2.49	97.46	35.7	2.73	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	100.23	37.4	2.68	93.61	37.0	2.53	105.28	37.6	2.80	109.80	38.8	2.83	99.25	35.7	2.78	120.90	39.9	3.03
October	98.01	36.3	2.70	91.55	35.9	2.55	102.76	36.7	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	98.19	36.1	2.72	92.11	35.7	2.58	102.93	36.5	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	101.10	35.6	2.84	109.16	38.3	2.85	94.24	33.9	2.78	120.26	39.3	3.06
February	97.27	35.5	2.74	90.30	35.0	2.58	102.03	35.8	2.85	107.82	37.7	2.86	94.92	33.9	2.80	122.36	39.6	3.09
March	95.15	34.6	2.75	87.98	34.1	2.58	99.81	34.9	2.86	108.58	37.7	2.88	95.26	33.9	2.81	120.12	39.0	3.08
April	98.91	36.1	2.74	91.85	35.6	2.58	104.03	36.5	2.85	108.49	37.8	2.87	97.51	34.7	2.81	120.04	39.1	3.07
	Special-trade contractors—Continued			Manufacturing														
	Other special-trade contractors			Total: Manufacturing			Durable goods <sup>2</sup>			Nondurable goods <sup>3</sup>			Total: Ordnance and accessories			Food and kindred products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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	\$68.47	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
April	92.92	34.8	2.67	74.96	40.3	1.86	81.58	41.2	1.98	66.30	39.0	1.70	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	81.58	41.2	1.98	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	82.21	40.9	2.01	68.06	39.8	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	84.66	41.5										



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	\$83.30	42.5	\$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	66.28	45.4	1.46	51.60	38.8	1.33	67.30	40.3	1.67	44.27	37.2	1.19
April	65.19	41.0	1.59	79.71	41.3	1.93	64.64	45.2	1.43	50.23	36.4	1.38	63.08	38.0	1.66	41.42	35.4	1.17
May	66.30	41.7	1.59	80.93	41.5	1.95	66.50	46.5	1.43	54.32	38.8	1.40	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	68.35	45.0	1.43	55.16	39.4	1.40	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	53.62	38.3	1.40	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	49.91	39.3	1.27	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	50.34	40.6	1.24	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	51.09	41.2	1.24	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	50.81	38.2	1.33	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	53.70	39.2	1.37	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	52.96	38.1	1.39	70.45	41.2	1.71	44.65	36.9	1.21
February	70.97	41.5	1.71	83.02	41.1	2.02	67.35	45.2	1.49	50.87	36.6	1.39	61.66	36.7	1.68	46.00	37.4	1.23
March	71.45	41.3	1.73	83.01	41.3	2.01	68.98	44.5	1.55	55.57	37.8	1.47	67.03	39.2	1.71	46.61	36.7	1.27
April	70.18	40.8	1.72	83.02	41.1	2.01	68.36	44.1	1.55	56.32	37.8	1.49	68.34	39.5	1.73	46.98	36.7	1.28
	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	\$38.96	37.1	\$1.05	\$52.09	38.3	\$1.36	\$60.53	38.8	\$1.56	\$46.00	36.8	\$1.25	\$45.75	36.6	\$1.25
1955: Average	54.17	37.1	1.46	42.19	39.8	1.06	55.74	40.1	1.39	63.55	41.0	1.55	50.04	39.4	1.27	50.04	39.4	1.27
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	49.19	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	53.32	40.7	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	53.87	36.4	1.48	40.72	35.1	1.16	57.51	40.5	1.42	66.57	42.4	1.57	52.66	40.2	1.31	53.46	40.5	1.32
March	56.42	36.4	1.55	50.27	37.8	1.33	57.06	39.9	1.43	64.58	41.4	1.56	52.01	39.4	1.32	52.67	39.6	1.33
April	55.80	36.0	1.55	50.63	37.5	1.35	56.20	39.3	1.43	63.27	40.3	1.57	51.47	38.7	1.33	51.74	38.9	1.33
	Thread mills			Broad-woven fabric mills <sup>4</sup>			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber									Woolen and worsted		
							United States			North			South					
1954: Average	\$47.37	37.3	\$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	51.74	39.8	1.30	54.27	40.5	1.34	52.79	40.3	1.31	57.63	40.3	1.43	51.99	40.3	1.29	63.38	41.7	1.52
April	50.83	39.1	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	52.80	40.0	1.32	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	52.27	39.9	1.31	56.17	41.0	1.37	55.08	40.8	1.35	58.75	40.8	1.44	54.26	40.8	1.33	64.72	42.3	1.53
March	52.54	39.8	1.32	56.17	40.7	1.38	54.94	40.4	1.36	57.46	39.9	1.44	54.27	40.5	1.34	65.18	42.6	1.53
April	52.40	39.7	1.32	55.07	40.2	1.37	53.87	39.9	1.35	56.59	39.3	1.44	53.20	40.0	1.33	64.26	42.0	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	\$55.50	37.0	\$1.50	\$55.80	37.7	\$1.48	\$40.77	36.4	\$1.12
1955: Average	56.28	40.2	1.40	50.81	38.2	1.33	56.39	38.1	1.48	54.90	37.6	1.46	56.68	38.3	1.48	42.80	36.9	1.16
April	54.79	39.7	1.38	47.55	36.3	1.31	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	54.98	37.4	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	42.55	37.0	1.15
July	54.77	39.4	1.39	49.01	37.7	1.30	52.78	36.4	1.45	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	54.24	36.9	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	53.46	39.6	1.35	59.70	39.8	1.50	59.45	39.9	1.49	60.10	39.8	1.51	46.17	38.8	1.19
December	58.63	41.0	1.43	52.52	38.9	1.35	58.95	39.3	1.50	58.31	39.4	1.48	59.19	39.2	1.51	45.58	38.3	1.19
1956: January	57.77	40.4	1.43	51.79	37.8	1.37	59.98	39.2	1.53	59.89								

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
1954: Average	\$43.81	36.7	\$1.18	\$40.52	36.5	\$1.11	\$51.85	37.3	\$1.39	\$44.17	36.5	\$1.21	\$61.61	40.8	\$1.51	\$61.50	41.0	\$1.50
1955: Average	46.34	38.3	1.21	42.57	36.7	1.16	53.76	38.4	1.40	48.46	39.4	1.23	65.14	42.3	1.54	64.87	42.4	1.53
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	1.50
May	43.55	36.6	1.19	39.44	34.6	1.14	54.47	38.9	1.39	47.95	39.3	1.22	63.23	41.6	1.52	62.82	41.6	1.51
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	1.53
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	67.67	43.1	1.57	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	47.88	38.0	1.26	44.89	37.1	1.21	53.91	37.7	1.43	50.04	39.4	1.27	66.25	42.2	1.57	66.25	42.2	1.57
March	47.82	36.4	1.30	44.67	34.9	1.28	55.42	37.7	1.47	51.74	39.2	1.32	64.43	41.3	1.56	64.27	41.2	1.56
April	48.88	37.6	1.30	42.90	33.0	1.30	54.60	37.4	1.46	50.82	38.5	1.32	62.62	40.4	1.55	62.47	40.3	1.55
	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) <sup>†</sup>			Lace goods		
1954: Average	\$69.95	40.2	\$1.74	\$67.12	38.8	\$1.73	\$54.66	36.2	\$1.51	\$62.56	40.1	\$1.56	\$69.25	39.8	\$1.74	\$60.80	37.3	\$1.63
1955: Average	73.74	41.9	1.76	71.23	40.7	1.75	57.88	37.1	1.56	67.14	41.7	1.61	74.46	41.6	1.79	63.69	38.6	1.65
April	71.69	41.2	1.74	68.78	39.3	1.75	51.19	33.9	1.51	65.03	40.9	1.59	72.80	40.9	1.78	62.54	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	71.81	40.8	1.76	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	66.56	41.6	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	1.56	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	1.57	67.88	41.9	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	70.30	41.6	1.69	64.90	38.4	1.69
February	74.76	42.0	1.78	73.69	41.4	1.78	62.37	38.5	1.62	66.02	40.5	1.63	68.00	40.0	1.70	65.28	38.4	1.70
March	75.00	41.9	1.79	73.16	41.1	1.78	55.17	34.7	1.59	65.69	40.3	1.63	66.02	39.3	1.68	65.84	38.5	1.71
April	73.57	41.1	1.79	71.15	40.2	1.77	51.04	33.8	1.51	65.36	40.1	1.63	70.67	39.7	1.78	65.60	37.7	1.74
	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	\$67.73	40.8	\$1.66	\$51.05	41.5	\$1.23	\$79.24	43.3	\$1.83	\$52.90	38.9	\$1.36	\$48.06	35.6	\$1.35	\$55.71	34.6	\$1.61
1955: Average	73.27	43.1	1.70	51.91	42.2	1.23	88.78	46.0	1.93	55.72	39.8	1.40	49.41	36.6	1.35	59.86	36.5	1.64
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	48.28	36.3	1.33	58.91	35.7	1.65
June	66.73	40.2	1.66	53.80	42.7	1.26	83.62	46.4	1.91	55.44	39.6	1.40	48.68	36.6	1.34	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	48.24	36.0	1.34	58.48	36.1	1.62
August	73.27	43.1	1.71	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	82.12	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	50.37	36.5	1.38	61.22	37.1	1.65
February	64.30	38.5	1.67	52.45	42.3	1.24	86.68	44.0	1.97	57.31	39.8	1.44	51.61	37.4	1.38	62.32	38.0	1.64
March	66.36	39.5	1.68	53.54	41.5	1.29	83.61	43.1	1.94	57.86	39.9	1.45	52.48	36.7	1.43	62.29	37.3	1.67
April	66.63	39.9	1.67	53.54	41.5	1.29	80.54	41.3	1.95	58.00	40.0	1.45	51.55	36.3	1.42	61.25	36.9	1.66
	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	\$43.20	36.0	\$1.20	\$33.63	35.4	\$0.95	\$51.70	34.7	\$1.49	\$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	36.29	37.8	.96	52.90	35.5	1.49	53.40	35.6	1.50
April	40.23	35.6	1.13	41.06	35.7	1.15	42.72	36.2	1.18	34.58	36.4	.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	.95	51.98	36.1	1.44	55.18	36.3	1.52
June	41.55	37.1	1.12	41.61	36.5	1.14	43.15	37.2	1.16	36.10	38.0	.95	51.48	35.5	1.45	51.54	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	.94	51.80	35.0	1.48	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	.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	.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	.98	53.00	35.1	1.51	54.25	35.0	1.55
November	43.21	37.9	1.14	44.31	38.2	1.16	43.38	37.4	1.16	38.51	39.3	.98	52.30	35.1	1.49	52.70	34.9	1.51
December	42.86	37.6	1.14	43.50	37.5	1.16	44.58	38.1	1.17	36.96	38.1	.97	53.91	35.7	1.51	53.66	35.3	1.52
1956: January	42.67	37.1	1.15	42.82	36.6	1.17	44.37	37.6	1.18	38.12	38.9	.98	54.62	35.7	1.53	53.81	35.4	1.52
February	43.36	37.7																

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

Year and month		Manufacturing—Continued																	
		Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued																	
		Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments <sup>4</sup>			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Corsets and allied garments			Millinery		
		Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
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	\$58.00	35.8	\$1.62	
1955: Average	40.52	36.5	1.11	64.27	33.3	1.93	44.77	36.7	1.22	42.32	36.8	1.15	48.78	36.4	1.34	57.15	36.4	1.67	
April	40.48	36.8	1.10	62.69	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	1.60	
May	41.66	37.2	1.12	62.87	29.7	1.78	43.92	36.0	1.22	41.17	35.8	1.15	48.51	36.2	1.34	45.60	30.4	1.60	
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	
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	1.66	
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	
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	49.44	36.6	1.35	61.06	38.4	1.59	
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	
November	41.70	36.9	1.13	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	37.7	1.56	
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	
February	42.26	37.4	1.13	70.35	35.0	2.01	46.37	36.8	1.26	43.41	37.1	1.17	51.04	36.2	1.41	70.64	40.6	1.74	
March	45.88	36.7	1.25	65.14	32.9	1.98	48.18	36.5	1.32	45.75	36.6	1.25	51.55	36.3	1.42	64.21	36.9	1.74	
April	46.63	37.3	1.25	68.48	30.3	1.93	47.35	36.6	1.33	44.48	35.3	1.26	51.84	36.0	1.44	58.55	35.7	1.64	
		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	45.14	37.0	1.22	50.94	38.3	1.33	45.60	38.0	1.20	53.79	38.7	1.39	53.72	39.5	1.36	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
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	
October	45.51	36.7	1.24	47.24	38.1	1.24	55.48	39.2	1.38	49.17	40.3	1.22	56.14	40.1	1.40	53.41	38.7	1.38	
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	
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	
February	47.12	37.4	1.26	47.75	37.9	1.26	51.41	37.8	1.36	46.38	37.4	1.24	55.70	39.5	1.41	53.65	38.6	1.39	
March	47.21	36.6	1.29	49.37	37.4	1.32	52.50	37.5	1.40	47.60	36.9	1.29	56.77	39.7	1.43	54.74	39.1	1.40	
April	46.93	36.1	1.30	49.18	36.7	1.34	52.08	37.2	1.40	45.80	35.5	1.29	56.34	39.4	1.43	58.18	40.4	1.44	
		Lumber and wood products (except furniture)																	
		Total: Lumber and wood products (except furniture)			Logging camps and contractors			Sawmills and planing mills <sup>4</sup>			Sawmills and planing mills, general								
											United States			South			West		
1954: Average	\$66.18	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	69.29	41.0	1.69	75.04	37.9	1.98	69.97	41.4	1.69	70.38	41.4	1.70	46.76	43.7	1.07	88.43	39.3	2.25	
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	
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	
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	
July	69.86	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	
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	2.27	
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	
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	
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	
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	
February	66.80	40.0	1.67	69.56	37.2	1.87	67.37	40.1	1.68	67.60	40.0	1.69	45.76	41.6	1.10	87.10	38.2	2.28	
March	67.72	39.6	1.71	64.83	34.3	1.89	69.25	39.8	1.74	69.65	39.8	1.75	48.08	40.4	1.19	87.32	38.3	2.28	
April	69.48	39.7	1.75	74.55	35.5	2.10	70.40	40.0	1.76	70.80	40.0	1.77	48.55	40.8	1.19	89.55	38.6	2.32	
		Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products <sup>4</sup>			Millwork			Plywood			Wooden containers <sup>4</sup>			Wooden boxes, other than cigars			Miscellaneous wood products		
1954: Average	\$70.97	41.5	\$1.71	\$70.98	42.0	\$1.69	\$72.91	41.9	\$1.74	\$50.00	40.0	\$1.25	\$49.48	39.9	\$1.24	\$54.95	40.7	\$1.35	
1955: Average	73.81	41.7	1.77	72.56	41.7	1.74	78.19	43.2	1.81	52.48	41.0	1.28	53.12	41.5	1.28	57.82	41.6	1.39	
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	1.37	
May	73.74	41.9	1.76	72.31	41.8	1.73	77.40	43.0	1.80	52.71	41.5	1.27	54.10	42.6	1.27	57.41	41.6	1.38	
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	
July	73.99	41.8	1.77	73.43	42.2	1.74	73.63	41.6	1.77	51.35	39.5	1.30	53.46	40.5	1.32	58.38	41.7	1.40	
August	74.40	41.8	1.78	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	
September	75.00	41.9	1.79	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	
October	74.23	41.7	1.78	74.16	41.9	1.77	77.76	43.2	1.80	54.63	41.7	1.31	55.15	42.1	1.31	58.38	41.7	1.40	
November	72.62	40.8	1.78	71.81	40.8	1.76	77.04	42.8	1.80	53.28	41.3	1.29	53.92	41.8	1.29	57.68	41.2	1.40	
December	74.23	41.7	1.78	72.86	41.4	1.76	80.18	44.3	1.81	54.31	42.1	1.29	54.95	42.6	1.29	58.52	41.8	1.40	
1956: January	72.85	40.7	1.79	71.28	40.5	1.76	77.35	42.5	1.82	52.63	40.8	1.29							

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-build- ing, and profes- sional 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	\$64.45	39.3	\$1.64	\$66.70	39.7	\$1.68	\$71.10	41.1	\$1.73		
1955: Average	67.23	41.5	1.62	63.76	41.4	1.54	58.10	42.1	1.38	69.36	40.8	1.70	70.99	40.8	1.74	75.96	42.2	1.80		
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	72.75	41.1	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	73.39	41.0	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	77.58	43.1	1.80		
September	69.80	42.3	1.65	66.14	42.4	1.56	59.08	42.5	1.39	72.41	42.1	1.72	77.70	43.9	1.77	77.53	42.6	1.82		
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	69.30	42.0	1.65	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	67.32	40.8	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	79.10	42.3	1.87		
February	67.82	41.1	1.65	64.78	41.0	1.58	58.24	41.9	1.39	71.73	40.3	1.78	70.95	39.2	1.81	79.85	42.7	1.87		
March	68.47	41.0	1.67	65.44	40.9	1.60	59.63	41.7	1.43	72.32	40.4	1.79	70.02	38.9	1.80	80.09	42.6	1.88		
April	66.90	40.3	1.66	63.44	39.9	1.59	58.22	41.0	1.42	69.95	39.3	1.78	65.84	37.2	1.77	78.73	42.1	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 mill		
1954: Average	\$59.00	39.6	\$1.49	\$77.93	40.8	\$1.91	\$74.82	39.8	\$1.88	\$64.58	41.4	\$1.56	\$74.03	42.3	\$1.75	\$80.04	43.5	\$1.84		
1955: Average	65.68	42.1	1.56	84.18	42.3	1.99	80.78	40.8	1.98	65.83	41.4	1.59	78.87	43.1	1.83	85.94	44.3	1.94		
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	77.03	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	75.69	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	79.74	43.1	1.85	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	81.97	43.6	1.88	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	74.48	44.6	1.67	87.96	42.7	2.06	80.40	40.0	2.01	66.91	41.3	1.62	79.85	42.7	1.87	87.32	44.1	1.98		
March	74.59	44.4	1.68	86.92	42.4	2.05	79.20	39.6	2.00	67.16	41.2	1.63	81.27	43.0	1.89	88.80	44.4	2.00		
April	73.31	43.9	1.67	84.86	41.6	2.04	81.41	40.5	2.01	64.96	40.1	1.62	80.70	42.7	1.89	88.40	44.2	2.00		
Paper and allied products—Continued																				
Paperboard contain- ers and boxes <sup>4</sup>				Paperboard boxes			Fiber cans, tubes, and drums			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, pub- lishing, and allied industries			Newspapers				
1954: Average	\$68.97	41.3	\$1.67	\$68.31	41.4	\$1.65	\$72.65	39.7	\$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	77.68	41.1	1.89	69.80	41.3	1.69	91.42	38.9	2.35	96.65	36.2	2.67		
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	97.46	36.5	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	91.18	38.8	2.35	97.19	36.4	2.67		
July	73.57	41.8	1.76	73.33	41.9	1.75	78.31	41.0	1.91	69.97	41.4	1.69	90.95	38.7	2.35	95.76	36.0	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	91.42	38.9	2.35	95.49	35.9	2.66		
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	93.14	39.3	2.37	98.28	36.4	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	92.67	39.1	2.37	98.82	36.6	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	92.28	39.1	2.36	99.36	36.8	2.70		
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	94.25	39.6	2.38	100.81	37.2	2.71		
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	91.72	38.7	2.37	94.52	35.4	2.67		
February	72.75	41.1	1.77	72.34	41.1	1.76	78.12	40.9	1.91	71.45	41.3	1.73	91.87	38.6	2.38	96.30	35.8	2.69		
March	74.70	41.5	1.80	74.46	41.6	1.79	78.74	40.8	1.93	72.56	41.7	1.74	93.60	39.0	2.40	98.74	36.3	2.72		
April	74.75	41.3	1.81	74.34	41.3	1.80	77.93	40.8	1.91	71.69	41.2	1.74	93.12	38.8	2.40	99.10	36.3	2.73		
Printing, publishing, and allied industries																				
Periodicals				Books			Commercial printing			Lithographing			Greeting cards			Bookbinding and re- lated industries				
1954: Average	\$88.70	39.6	\$2.24	\$76.44	39.4	\$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	80.40	40.0	2.01	90.23	40.1	2.25	91.66	40.2	2.28	56.68	38.3	1.48	70.09	39.6	1.77		
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	81.00	40.3	2.01	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	\$83.60	41.8	\$2.00
1955: Average	108.78	39.7	2.74	82.39	41.4	1.99	89.98	40.9	2.20	87.67	40.4	2.17	87.33	41.0	2.13	88.41	42.3	2.09
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	81.36	41.3	1.97	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	2.24	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	2.16
December	109.53	39.4	2.78	84.85	41.8	2.03	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	110.64	39.8	2.78	84.67	41.3	2.05	93.71	41.1	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	89.57	40.9	2.19	89.24	41.7	2.14
March	111.44	39.8	2.80	84.46	41.2	2.05	93.48	41.0	2.28	90.76	40.7	2.23	89.54	40.7	2.20	90.50	41.9	2.16
April	109.02	39.5	2.76	85.49	41.3	2.07	93.25	40.9	2.28	91.62	40.9	2.24	91.21	40.9	2.23	90.49	41.7	2.17
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Explosives			Drugs and medicines			Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations <sup>4</sup>			Soap and glycerin			
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	\$81.59	41.0	\$1.99	\$88.97	41.0	\$2.17
1955: Average	97.81	41.8	2.34	75.36	40.3	1.87	81.40	40.1	2.03	75.07	40.8	1.84	85.07	40.9	2.08	91.88	40.3	2.28
April	99.53	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	1.90	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	2.05	75.89	40.8	1.86	88.83	41.9	2.12	96.23	41.3	2.33
October	98.93	41.7	2.37	74.84	39.6	1.89	83.42	40.3	2.07	76.67	41.0	1.87	87.57	41.5	2.11	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	86.85	40.6	2.14	93.83	40.1	2.34
February	101.57	41.8	2.43	77.01	39.9	1.93	82.76	39.6	2.09	77.90	41.0	1.90	88.17	41.2	2.14	94.89	40.9	2.32
March	102.51	41.5	2.47	76.03	39.6	1.92	84.00	40.0	2.17	77.71	40.9	1.90	89.64	41.5	2.16	97.17	41.0	2.37
April	103.42	41.7	2.48	76.43	39.6	1.93	85.63	40.2	2.13	77.74	40.7	1.91	89.60	41.1	2.18	97.85	40.6	2.41
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
Paints, pigments, and fillers <sup>4</sup>			Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels			Gum and wood chemicals			Fertilizers			Vegetable and animal oils and fats <sup>4</sup>			Vegetable oils			
1954: Average	\$77.68	41.1	\$1.89	\$76.07	40.9	\$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	71.98	43.1	1.67	63.75	42.5	1.50	71.14	45.6	1.56	65.07	45.5	1.43
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	85.17	42.8	1.99	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	1.54
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	1.58
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	1.53
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	85.69	41.8	2.05	82.40	41.2	2.00	73.01	43.2	1.69	65.52	42.0	1.56	71.57	45.3	1.58	64.75	45.6	1.42
March	85.07	41.7	2.04	82.20	41.1	2.00	72.93	42.9	1.70	64.45	42.4	1.52	73.37	44.2	1.66	66.58	43.8	1.52
April	84.87	41.4	2.05	82.40	41.2	2.00	75.69	43.5	1.74	67.58	43.6	1.55	73.52	43.5	1.69	66.50	42.9	1.55
Chemicals and allied products—Continued																		
Animal oils and fats			Miscellaneous chemicals <sup>4</sup>			Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics			Compressed and liquefied gases			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			
1954: Average	\$77.46	45.3	\$1.71	\$71.51	40.4	\$1.77	\$60.37	38.7	\$1.56	\$81.73	41.7	\$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	63.18	39.0	1.62	87.52	42.9	2.04	96.76	41.0	2.36	100.37	40.8	2.46
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	99.53	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	90.29	43.2	2.09	98.81	41.0	2.41	102.91	41.0	2.51
December	83.62	46.2	1.81	77.64	41.3	1.88	66.00	40.0	1.65	88.99	43.2	2.08	98.40	41.0	2.40	102.09	41.0	2.49
1956: January	84.73	46.3	1.83	77.90	41.0	1.90	65.35	38.9	1.68	88.82	42.							

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			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	\$80.93	41.5	\$1.95	\$78.21	39.7	\$1.97	\$87.85	38.7	\$2.27	\$67.26	39.8	\$1.69	\$71.91	40.4	\$1.78	\$50.92	36.9	\$1.38
1955: Average	86.31	41.9	2.06	87.57	41.7	2.10	101.09	41.6	2.43	70.70	40.4	1.75	78.35	41.9	1.87	53.44	37.9	1.41
April	83.18	41.8	1.99	87.15	41.9	2.08	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	87.99	42.1	2.09	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	2.12	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	87.15	41.5	2.10	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	87.56	41.3	2.12	85.81	40.1	2.14	97.71	39.4	2.48	74.74	40.4	1.85	77.95	40.6	1.92	57.67	39.5	1.46
March	92.66	42.9	2.16	84.93	39.5	2.15	97.25	38.9	2.50	71.84	39.2	1.82	76.99	40.1	1.92	56.92	38.2	1.49
April	86.90	40.8	2.13	86.22	40.1	2.15	98.50	39.4	2.50	72.25	39.7	1.82	78.14	40.7	1.92	54.90	36.6	1.50
	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	\$56.78	37.6	\$1.51	\$48.00	38.4	\$1.25
1955: Average	72.40	40.0	1.81	72.45	41.4	1.75	61.82	38.1	1.36	49.98	37.3	1.34	60.28	39.4	1.53	48.39	38.1	1.27
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	61.82	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	61.99	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	61.14	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	61.99	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	41.9	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	40.6	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	74.19	40.1	1.85	74.26	40.8	1.82	54.74	39.1	1.40	55.98	39.7	1.41	60.83	38.5	1.58	50.70	38.7	1.31
March	74.00	40.0	1.85	69.60	39.1	1.78	52.40	36.9	1.42	55.39	38.2	1.45	60.20	38.1	1.58	50.63	37.5	1.35
April	73.47	39.5	1.86	68.53	38.5	1.78	50.62	35.4	1.45	52.20	36.0	1.45	61.54	39.2	1.57	49.37	36.3	1.36
	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	\$100.86	41.0	\$2.46	\$70.38	39.1	\$1.80	\$72.47	39.6	\$1.83	\$67.97	38.4	\$1.77
1955: Average	46.38	37.1	1.25	76.78	41.5	1.85	114.38	43.0	2.66	74.82	39.8	1.88	76.00	40.0	1.90	73.08	39.5	1.85
April	42.68	34.7	1.23	75.17	41.3	1.82	110.08	43.0	2.56	74.05	39.6	1.87	76.61	39.9	1.92	70.38	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	78.12	40.9	1.91	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	46.75	37.1	1.26	77.90	41.0	1.90	112.48	41.2	2.73	76.80	40.0	1.92	76.61	39.9	1.92	77.20	40.0	1.94
March	48.47	37.0	1.31	78.31	41.0	1.91	110.02	40.3	2.73	78.99	40.3	1.96	80.39	40.6	1.98	77.41	39.9	1.94
April	47.95	36.6	1.31	79.32	41.1	1.93	109.89	40.7	2.70	78.61	39.5	1.99	80.78	39.6	2.04	76.04	39.4	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	\$66.10	40.8	\$1.62	\$64.63	42.8	\$1.51	\$68.34	40.2	\$1.70	\$66.90	40.3	\$1.66
1955: Average	65.35	41.1	1.59	78.85	41.5	1.90	69.80	41.3	1.69	67.94	43.0	1.58	69.43	39.9	1.74	70.00	40.7	1.72
April	62.22	40.4	1.54	76.78	41.5	1.85	67.73	40.8	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	70.06	41.7	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	71.55	41.6	1.72	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	68.69	42.4	1.62	70.88	39.6	1.79	70.82	40.7	1.74
December	70.72	42.6	1.66	78.69	41.2	1.91	71.80	41.5	1.73	68.64	42.9	1.60	72.18	40.1	1.80	70.07	40.5	1.73
1956: January	68.06	41.5	1.64	79.07	41.4	1.91	70.99	40.8	1.74	66.88	41.8	1.60	72.58	40.1	1.81	68.		

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 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	\$67.34	37.0	\$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	\$73.84	39.7	\$1.86			
1955: Average	75.08	38.7	1.94	66.00	37.5	1.76	78.40	44.8	1.75	75.15	45.0	1.67	67.94	42.2	1.61	81.12	41.6	1.95			
1956: Average	81.00	39.9	2.03	71.42	38.4	1.86	80.81	44.4	1.82	77.88	44.5	1.75	69.29	41.0	1.69	82.01	40.8	2.01			
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries											
	Abrasive products			Asbestos products			Nonclay refractories			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills <sup>4</sup>			Blast furnaces, steelworks, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products					
1954: Average	\$76.44	38.8	\$1.97	\$77.83	41.4	\$1.88	\$68.06	34.2	\$1.99	\$80.88	38.7	\$2.09	\$83.38	37.9	\$2.20	\$83.16	37.8	\$2.20			
1955: Average	87.15	41.5	2.10	84.67	43.2	1.96	82.35	38.3	2.15	92.29	41.2	2.24	95.99	40.5	2.37	96.39	40.5	2.38			
1956: Average	87.23	40.2	2.17	83.20	41.6	2.00	90.68	40.3	2.25	96.00	41.2	2.33	100.04	40.5	2.47	100.44	40.5	2.48			
	Electrometallurgical products						Iron and steel foundries <sup>4</sup>			Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals <sup>4</sup>		
1954: Average	\$80.20	40.3	\$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	84.02	41.8	2.01	87.99	41.7	2.11	84.45	40.6	2.08			
1956: Average	87.26	40.4	2.16	86.32	41.5	2.08	83.23	41.0	2.03	83.85	40.9	2.05	95.44	42.8	2.23	89.21	41.3	2.16			
	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	\$76.80	40.0	\$1.92	\$84.84	40.4	\$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	88.88	40.4	2.20	82.03	42.5	1.93	89.89	42.2	2.13	93.31	43.4	2.15	86.09	40.8	2.11			
1956: Average	87.36	41.8	2.09	93.32	40.4	2.31	85.83	42.7	2.01	94.78	42.5	2.23	98.55	43.8	2.25	90.17	40.8	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																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued															Machinery (except electrical)		
	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
1954: Average	\$75.70	40.7	\$1.86	\$83.23	40.8	\$2.04	\$77.81	39.1	\$1.99	\$76.17	40.3	\$1.89	\$75.44	41.0	\$1.84	\$81.61	40.6	\$2.01
1955: Average	\$84.28	43.0	1.96	90.74	42.4	2.14	89.25	41.9	2.13	88.48	43.8	2.02	82.51	43.2	1.91	87.36	41.8	2.09
1956: Average	\$86.83	43.2	2.01	90.91	41.7	2.21	88.88	40.4	2.20	90.67	43.8	2.07	86.88	44.1	1.97	92.66	42.7	2.17
1954: Average	\$85.65	42.4	2.02	97.44	43.5	2.24	87.72	40.8	2.15	87.98	42.5	2.07	84.51	42.0	1.97	92.01	42.4	2.17
1955: Average	\$91.08	41.4	2.20	92.20	39.4	2.34	90.72	42.0	2.16	83.84	40.5	2.07	87.53	40.9	2.14	79.80	40.1	1.99
1956: Average	\$93.86	41.9	2.25	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
1954: Average	\$79.17	40.6	\$1.95	\$77.99	40.2	\$1.94	\$81.76	41.5	\$1.97	\$92.87	42.6	\$2.18	\$89.03	42.6	\$2.09	\$85.08	41.1	\$2.07
1955: Average	\$86.92	42.4	2.05	\$7.14	42.3	2.06	\$6.90	42.6	2.04	\$8.10	43.6	2.25	\$5.27	43.7	2.18	\$2.02	42.6	2.16
1956: Average	\$92.45	43.2	2.14	\$9.53	43.5	2.14	\$9.10	42.5	2.12	\$7.62	45.6	2.36	\$5.79	46.4	2.28	\$9.90	44.4	2.25
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	\$3.38	41.9	1.99	\$4.66	41.5	2.04	\$74.29	41.5	1.79	\$9.00	44.5	2.00	\$2.60	41.9	2.21
1956: Average	\$113.13	45.8	2.47	\$8.36	43.1	2.05	\$9.74	42.8	2.12	\$5.66	41.8	1.81	\$2.62	45.4	2.04	\$1.87	44.1	2.31

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)—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	\$79.18	40.4	\$1.96	\$81.20	40.6	\$2.00	\$74.77	40.2	\$1.86	\$77.03	39.3	\$1.96	\$80.80	40.4	\$2.00			
1955: Average.....	86.73	41.9	2.07	84.45	41.6	2.03	87.56	41.3	2.12	80.15	41.1	1.95	86.92	42.4	2.05	90.31	42.8	2.11			
April.....	83.84	41.3	2.03	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	42.1	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	43.1	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	2.08			
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.....	88.41	42.3	2.09	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.....	93.09	43.5	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	93.94	42.7	2.20	84.45	41.6	2.03	90.09	42.1	2.14	94.61	43.2	2.19			
March.....	91.59	42.6	2.15	90.94	43.1	2.11	95.24	42.9	2.22	84.85	41.8	2.03	88.18	41.4	2.13	93.09	42.7	2.18			
April.....	92.02	42.6	2.16	90.31	42.8	2.11	95.24	42.9	2.22	85.68	42.0	2.04	89.87	41.8	2.15	93.09	42.7	2.18			
	<i>Mechanical stokers, and industrial furnaces and ovens</i>			<i>Office and store machines and devices <sup>4</sup></i>			<i>Computing machines and cash registers</i>			<i>Typewriters</i>			<i>Service—industry and household machines <sup>4</sup></i>			<i>Domestic laundry equipment</i>					
1954: Average.....	\$80.60	40.3	\$2.00	\$79.20	39.8	\$1.99	\$85.17	39.8	\$2.14	\$73.60	40.0	\$1.84	\$77.82	39.5	\$1.97	\$79.60	39.8	\$2.00			
1955: Average.....	85.70	41.6	2.06	82.41	40.2	2.05	88.84	40.2	2.21	76.19	40.1	1.90	83.64	40.8	2.05	85.07	40.9	2.08			
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	79.80	39.7	2.01	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	80.29	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	81.59	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	85.48	40.9	2.09	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.....	92.02	42.6	2.16	85.88	40.7	2.11	92.21	40.8	2.26	79.79	40.5	1.97	87.77	41.4	2.12	92.84	42.2	2.20			
March.....	89.45	41.8	2.14	85.46	40.5	2.11	91.98	40.7	2.26	79.19	40.2	1.97	85.47	40.7	2.10	87.53	40.9	2.14			
April.....	90.74	42.4	2.14	86.92	41.0	2.12	93.30	41.1	2.27	79.37	40.7	1.95	86.90	40.8	2.13	87.23	40.2	2.17			
	<i>Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines</i>			<i>Sewing machines</i>			<i>Refrigerators and air-conditioning units</i>			<i>Miscellaneous machinery parts <sup>4</sup></i>			<i>Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves</i>			<i>Ball and roller bearings</i>					
1954: Average.....	\$74.00	40.0	\$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.....	79.19	41.9	1.89	82.81	40.2	2.06	84.46	40.8	2.07	85.88	42.1	2.04	83.03	40.9	2.03	90.92	43.5	2.09			
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	91.54	43.8	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	81.51	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.....	80.70	41.6	1.94	88.81	41.5	2.14	87.34	41.2	2.12	88.41	41.9	2.11	86.31	41.1	2.10	92.02	42.8	2.15			
March.....	82.10	42.1	1.95	89.02	41.6	2.14	84.84	40.4	2.10	87.57	41.5	2.11	87.34	41.2	2.12	87.15	41.5	2.10			
April.....	81.34	41.5	1.96	90.06	41.5	2.17	87.94	40.9	2.15	89.03	41.8	2.13	88.81	41.5	2.14	88.82	41.7	2.13			
	<i>Machinery (except electrical)—Con.</i>			<i>Electrical machinery</i>																	
	<i>Machine shops (job and repair)</i>			<i>Total: Electrical machinery</i>			<i>Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus <sup>4</sup></i>			<i>Wiring devices and supplies</i>			<i>Carbon and graphite products (electrical)</i>			<i>Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments</i>					
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	\$74.61	39.9	\$1.87	\$72.62	39.9	\$1.82			
1955: Average.....	85.45	42.3	2.02	76.52	40.7	1.88	80.98	40.9	1.98	71.15	40.2	1.77	79.13	41.0	1.93	74.56	40.3	1.85			
April.....	83.78	42.1	1.99	75.52	40.6	1.86	79.76	40.9	1.95	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	74.52	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	76.14	40.5	1.88	79.59	40.4	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	76.55	40.5	1.89	79.80	39.7	2.01	71.38	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	40.9	1.88			
December.....	91.35	43.5	2.10	79.68	41.5	1.92	84.85	41.8	2.03	74.98	41.2	1.82	85.80	42.9	2.00	77.68	41.1	1.89			
1956: January.....	90.94	43.1	2.11	78																	

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	\$82.62	40.3	\$2.05	\$78.39	40.2	\$1.95	\$75.95	40.4	\$1.88	\$83.62	41.6	\$2.01	\$75.65	39.4	\$1.92	\$70.30	40.4	\$1.74
1955: Average	85.90	41.1	2.09	84.23	41.7	2.02	79.98	40.6	1.97	92.42	43.8	2.11	79.17	40.6	1.95	77.04	42.1	1.83
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	78.54	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	1.96	93.29	43.8	2.13	77.62	39.6	1.96	73.85	40.8	1.81
August	84.65	40.5	2.09	82.81	41.2	2.01	77.62	39.6	1.96	95.82	45.2	2.12	78.57	40.5	1.94	74.75	41.3	1.81
September	84.93	39.5	2.15	87.56	42.3	2.07	75.06	38.1	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	93.31	43.0	2.17	81.56	41.4	1.97	83.10	44.2	1.89
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	85.48	41.9	2.04	101.02	44.7	2.26	78.41	39.8	1.97	80.70	42.7	1.89
March	87.95	41.1	2.14	86.94	41.8	2.08	84.86	41.6	2.04	101.24	44.6	2.27	78.01	39.6	1.97	81.18	42.5	1.91
April	89.64	41.5	2.16	92.44	42.6	2.17	91.16	42.4	2.15	102.82	44.9	2.29	80.60	40.1	2.01	83.81	43.2	1.94
	Electric equipment for vehicles			Electric lamps			Communication equipment <sup>4</sup>			Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Radio tubes			Telephone, telegraph and related equipment		
1954: Average	\$75.84	39.5	\$1.92	\$65.07	39.2	\$1.66	\$68.68	39.7	\$1.73	\$67.49	39.7	\$1.70	\$63.60	39.5	\$1.61	\$80.20	40.3	\$1.99
1955: Average	83.64	41.2	2.03	69.37	40.1	1.73	72.50	40.5	1.79	69.77	40.1	1.74	66.40	40.0	1.66	90.94	43.1	2.11
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	2.08
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	2.09
June	78.01	39.6	1.97	69.26	40.5	1.71	71.56	40.2	1.78	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	60.19	35.2	1.71	74.34	41.3	1.80	70.30	40.4	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	40.6	1.84	70.80	40.0	1.77	66.76	39.5	1.69	97.02	43.9	2.21
February	77.93	38.2	2.04	75.06	41.7	1.80	74.93	40.5	1.85	70.84	39.8	1.78	65.91	39.0	1.69	97.90	44.3	2.21
March	83.01	40.1	2.07	75.42	41.9	1.80	74.96	40.3	1.86	71.82	39.9	1.80	65.52	39.0	1.68	95.04	43.2	2.20
April	80.58	39.5	2.04	78.86	42.4	1.86	75.70	40.7	1.86	72.18	40.1	1.80	68.06	39.8	1.71	95.92	43.6	2.20
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Miscellaneous electrical products <sup>4</sup>			Storage batteries			Primary batteries (dry and wet)			X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles <sup>4</sup>		
1954: Average	\$68.95	39.4	\$1.75	\$76.82	39.6	\$1.94	\$58.89	39.0	\$1.51	\$78.96	40.7	\$1.94	\$86.27	40.5	\$2.13	\$88.91	40.6	\$2.19
1955: Average	74.48	40.7	1.83	85.07	41.7	2.04	61.07	39.4	1.55	82.62	40.9	2.02	93.44	41.9	2.23	97.78	42.7	2.29
April	72.72	40.4	1.80	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	94.57	42.6	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	88.80	40.0	2.22
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	77.61	41.5	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	78.54	42.0	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	98.05	41.9	2.34
November	79.48	42.5	1.87	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	2.35
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	77.55	40.6	1.91	82.58	39.7	2.08	65.77	40.6	1.62	88.18	41.4	2.13	89.38	39.9	2.24	87.55	38.4	2.28
March	76.92	40.7	1.89	83.82	40.3	2.08	64.32	40.2	1.60	88.61	41.6	2.13	90.90	40.4	2.25	89.67	39.5	2.27
April	77.49	41.0	1.89	83.82	40.3	2.08	64.88	40.3	1.61	87.78	41.6	2.11	91.53	40.5	2.26	90.12	39.7	2.27
	Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories			Truck and bus bodies			Trailers (truck and automobile)			Aircraft and parts <sup>4</sup>			Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts		
1954: Average	\$89.73	40.6	\$2.21	\$75.98	40.2	\$1.89	\$75.81	39.9	\$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	81.77	41.3	1.98	84.44	41.8	2.02	89.62	41.3	2.17	89.62	41.3	2.17	88.97	41.0	2.17
April	98.31	43.5	2.26	85.70	43.5	1.97	83.30	42.5	1.96	87.16	40.7	2.14	87.72	40.8	2.15	85.65	40.4	2.12
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	2.14
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	83.01	41.3	2.01	88.97	41.0	2.17	89.19	41.1	2.17	86.37	39.8	2.17
September	97.06	41.3	2.35	79.00	39.7	1.99	86.73	41.9	2.07	90.67	41.4	2.19	90.03	41.3	2.18	89.98	40.9	2.20
October	99.54	42.0	2.37	79.39	40.3	1.97	86.31	41.9	2.06	91.30	41.5	2.20	90.23	41.2	2.19	91.69	41.3	2.22
November	105.88	44.3	2.39	79.40	40.1	1.98	89.25	42.5	2.10	91.52	41.6	2.20	90.45	41.3	2.19	92.57	41.7	2.22
December	99.17	42.2	2.35	76.24	38.9	1.96	86.74	41.5	2.09	93.26	42.2	2.21	91.54	41.8	2.19	96.73	42.8	2.26
1956: January	91.77	39.9	2.30	79.00	40.1	1.97	81.39	39.7	2.05	92.82	42.0	2.21	91.32	41.7	2.19	96.08	42.7	2.25
February	88.09	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	\$82.76	39.6	\$2.09	\$85.70	41.2	\$2.08	\$80.50	38.7	\$2.08	\$82.39	38.5	\$2.14	\$71.15	40.2	\$1.77	\$82.26	38.8	\$2.12		
1955: Average	90.25	41.4	2.18	90.49	41.7	2.17	83.53	39.4	2.12	86.41	39.1	2.21	70.12	40.3	1.74	90.68	40.3	2.25		
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	84.88	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	89.95	40.7	2.21		
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	39.3	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	91.54	39.8	2.30		
November	101.47	45.5	2.23	95.00	42.6	2.23	82.73	38.3	2.16	85.65	37.9	2.26	70.09	39.6	1.77	93.67	40.2	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	92.58	41.8	2.21	95.20	42.5	2.24	85.28	39.3	2.17	89.31	39.0	2.29	71.10	40.4	1.76	94.13	40.4	2.33		
March	91.91	41.4	2.22	94.33	42.3	2.23	86.68	39.4	2.20	90.09	39.0	2.31	73.21	40.9	1.79	95.53	41.0	2.33		
April	93.44	41.9	2.23	95.18	42.3	2.25	86.72	39.6	2.19	90.00	39.3	2.29	74.07	40.7	1.82	96.35	41.0	2.35		
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	\$71.94	39.1	\$1.84	\$73.20	40.0	\$1.83	\$83.20	40.0	\$2.08	\$74.40	40.0	\$1.86		
1955: Average	94.60	41.9	2.26	87.81	39.2	2.24	77.83	41.4	1.88	77.93	40.8	1.91	88.99	41.2	2.16	79.15	40.8	1.94		
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	2.18	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	80.51	41.5	1.94	90.25	41.4	2.18	81.99	41.2	1.99		
December	98.18	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	99.10	42.9	2.31	90.48	38.5	2.35	77.38	40.3	1.92	80.36	41.0	1.96	91.74	41.7	2.20	82.60	41.3	2.00		
March	100.28	43.6	2.30	92.28	39.1	2.36	78.53	40.9	1.92	80.38	40.8	1.97	92.50	41.8	2.22	82.82	41.0	2.02		
April	100.19	43.0	2.33	93.85	39.6	2.37	78.74	40.8	1.93	81.58	41.2	1.98	93.91	42.3	2.22	84.65	41.7	2.03		
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	\$75.55	40.4	\$1.87	\$66.80	40.0	\$1.67	\$58.95	39.3	\$1.50	\$80.59	40.7	\$1.98	\$64.52	39.1	\$1.65	\$64.24	39.9	\$1.61		
1955: Average	78.36	40.6	1.93	69.02	40.6	1.70	62.52	40.6	1.54	85.49	41.1	2.08	69.20	40.0	1.73	67.40	40.6	1.66		
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	66.33	40.5	1.65		
June	78.36	40.6	1.93	70.04	41.2	1.70	61.10	40.2	1.52	83.01	41.1	2.10	68.85	39.8	1.73	66.33	40.5	1.65		
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	2.14	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	69.66	40.5	1.72		
February	81.20	40.4	2.01	70.99	40.8	1.74	64.53	41.1	1.57	89.40	41.2	2.17	70.13	39.4	1.78	69.43	40.6	1.71		
March	80.80	40.2	2.01	70.47	40.5	1.74	65.35	41.1	1.59	88.54	40.8	2.17	69.03	39.0	1.77	69.89	40.4	1.73		
April	81.81	40.5	2.02	70.99	40.8	1.74	65.35	41.1	1.59	89.82	41.2	2.18	69.74	39.4	1.77	70.47	40.5	1.74		
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	60.52	39.3	1.54	60.28	39.4	1.53		
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	59.65	39.5	1.51	59.40	39.6	1.50		
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	1.53		
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	62.09	39.8	1.56		
December	74.91	43.3	1.73	71.01	43.3	1.64	84.20	43.4	1.94	79.19	41.9	1.89	61.15	39.2	1.56	59.52	38.4	1.55		
1956: January	71.99	42.1	1.71	68.10	42.3	1.61	80.06	41.7	1.92	77.27	41.1	1.88	61.78	39.1	1.58	60				



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

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued															Transportation and public utilities				
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued																			
	Sporting and athletic goods			Pens, pencils, other office supplies			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions			Fabricated plastic products			Other manufacturing industries			Class I railroads <sup>5</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
1954: Average	\$59.04	39.1	\$1.51	\$61.05	40.7	\$1.50	\$57.23	39.2	\$1.46	\$67.87	40.4	\$1.68	\$66.47	39.8	\$1.67	\$78.74	40.8	\$1.93		
1955: Average	60.92	39.3	1.55	62.88	41.1	1.53	60.15	40.1	1.50	72.80	41.6	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	81.71	41.9	1.95		
April	59.67	39.0	1.53	62.78	41.3	1.52	59.30	39.8	1.49	71.51	41.1	1.74	67.72	39.6	1.71	79.93	41.2	1.94		
May	59.58	39.2	1.52	61.71	40.6	1.52	60.40	40.0	1.51	72.14	41.7	1.73	70.24	40.6	1.73	80.12	41.3	1.94		
June	60.52	39.3	1.54	62.78	41.3	1.52	60.05	40.3	1.49	72.21	41.5	1.74	70.58	40.8	1.73	82.64	42.6	1.94		
July	60.14	38.8	1.55	61.41	40.4	1.52	56.60	38.5	1.47	72.04	41.4	1.74	69.48	39.7	1.75	81.14	41.4	1.96		
August	60.52	39.3	1.54	61.56	40.5	1.52	58.56	39.3	1.49	71.75	41.0	1.75	70.30	40.4	1.74	83.61	43.1	1.94		
September	61.54	39.2	1.57	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.16	40.5	1.51	74.34	42.0	1.77	70.93	40.3	1.76	83.07	42.6	1.95		
October	60.21	39.1	1.54	64.06	40.8	1.57	61.81	40.4	1.53	75.23	42.5	1.77	71.05	40.6	1.75	81.58	41.2	1.98		
November	62.57	39.6	1.58	65.10	41.2	1.58	63.18	40.5	1.56	74.16	41.9	1.77	72.16	41.0	1.76	84.35	42.6	1.98		
December	63.83	40.4	1.58	65.16	41.5	1.57	63.86	41.2	1.55	73.81	41.7	1.77	73.98	41.1	1.80	82.12	41.9	1.96		
1956: January	63.04	39.9	1.58	62.31	40.2	1.57	63.02	40.4	1.56	72.62	40.8	1.78	73.93	40.4	1.83	86.73	41.3	2.10		
February	63.44	39.9	1.59	64.68	41.2	1.57	62.71	40.2	1.56	72.39	40.9	1.77	73.89	40.6	1.82	89.89	42.4	2.12		
March	64.08	39.8	1.61	65.67	41.3	1.59	62.25	39.5	1.58	73.87	41.5	1.78	73.33	40.1	1.83	87.78	41.8	2.10		
April	62.40	39.0	1.60	65.85	40.9	1.61	63.99	39.5	1.62	74.46	41.6	1.79	75.11	40.6	1.85					
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																				
Communication																				
Local railways and bus lines			Telephone <sup>4</sup>			Switchboard operating employees <sup>6</sup>			Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees <sup>7</sup>			Telegraph			Other public utilities					
															Total: Gas and electric utilities					
1954: Average	\$78.19	43.2	\$1.81	\$68.46	38.9	\$1.76	\$56.61	37.0	\$1.53	\$97.61	43.0	\$2.27	\$76.13	41.6	\$1.83	\$83.43	41.3	\$2.02		
1955: Average	80.60	43.1	1.87	72.07	39.6	1.82	59.72	37.8	1.58	101.85	43.9	2.32	78.54	42.0	1.87	86.52	41.2	2.10		
April	79.98	43.0	1.86	71.71	39.4	1.82	59.03	37.6	1.57	100.46	43.3	2.32	78.54	42.3	1.88	85.28	41.0	2.08		
May	80.54	43.3	1.86	72.83	39.8	1.83	61.12	38.2	1.60	101.15	43.6	2.32	79.52	42.3	1.88	85.49	41.1	2.08		
June	82.09	43.9	1.87	70.92	39.4	1.80	59.28	38.0	1.56	99.36	43.2	2.30	79.52	42.2	1.88	86.94	41.4	2.10		
July	81.22	43.2	1.88	72.00	40.0	1.80	60.06	38.5	1.56	101.87	44.1	2.31	79.34	42.4	1.88	87.78	41.6	2.11		
August	81.40	43.3	1.88	72.76	40.2	1.81	59.52	38.4	1.55	105.08	45.1	2.33	79.71	42.4	1.88	89.02	41.4	2.12		
September	81.70	43.0	1.90	72.58	40.1	1.81	60.29	38.4	1.57	102.80	44.5	2.31	79.71	42.4	1.88	87.77	41.4	2.12		
October	80.56	42.4	1.90	73.42	39.9	1.84	60.86	37.8	1.61	103.92	44.6	2.33	79.34	42.2	1.88	89.02	41.6	2.14		
November	81.51	42.9	1.90	75.58	40.2	1.88	65.18	38.8	1.68	105.23	44.4	2.37	78.35	41.9	1.87	89.23	41.5	2.15		
December	83.03	43.7	1.90	73.84	39.7	1.86	59.68	37.3	1.60	105.28	44.8	2.35	78.96	42.0	1.88	89.42	41.4	2.16		
1956: January	81.60	42.5	1.92	73.28	39.4	1.86	59.41	36.9	1.61	102.93	43.8	2.35	78.40	41.7	1.88	89.42	41.4	2.16		
February	82.60	42.8	1.93	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.20	37.0	1.60	99.33	43.0	2.31	78.21	41.6	1.88	88.37	41.1	2.15		
March	83.23	42.9	1.94	71.94	39.1	1.84	59.15	37.2	1.59	98.87	42.8	2.31	78.81	41.7	1.89	89.19	41.1	2.17		
April	83.66	42.9	1.95	72.52	39.2	1.85	59.36	37.1	1.60	100.25	43.4	2.31	79.38	42.0	1.89	90.67	41.4	2.19		
Transportation and public utilities—Continued																				
Wholesale and retail trade																				
Other public utilities—Continued																				
Electric light and power utilities						Gas utilities			Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores		
1954: Average	\$84.67	41.3	\$2.05	\$79.13	41.0	\$1.93	\$84.25	41.5	\$2.03	\$73.93	40.4	\$1.83	\$56.70	39.1	\$1.45	\$40.71	35.4	\$1.15		
1955: Average	88.17	41.2	2.14	82.62	40.9	2.02	87.57	41.5	2.11	77.55	40.6	1.91	58.50	39.0	1.50	41.65	35.3	1.18		
April	86.51	41.0	2.11	80.40	40.4	1.99	85.70	41.2	2.08	76.17	40.3	1.89	57.51	38.6	1.49	40.60	34.7	1.17		
May	86.72	41.1	2.11	80.40	40.2	2.00	86.53	41.4	2.09	77.14	40.6	1.90	58.20	38.8	1.50	40.83	34.6	1.18		
June	87.77	41.4	2.12	80.80	40.4	2.00	86.32	41.3	2.09	77.55	40.6	1.91	59.04	39.1	1.51	42.13	35.4	1.19		
July	89.66	41.7	2.15	81.81	40.7	2.01	87.78	41.6	2.11	78.12	40.9	1.91	60.34	39.7	1.52	43.08	35.9	1.20		
August	89.45	41.8	2.14	80.80	40.4	2.00	90.31	42.2	2.14	77.55	40.6	1.91	60.19	39.6	1.52	42.48	35.7	1.19		
September	89.42	41.4	2.16	83.43	41.1	2.03	89.66	41.7	2.15	78.55	40.7	1.93	59.82	39.1	1.53	42.12	35.1	1.20		
October	90.06	41.5	2.17	85.49	41.5	2.06	90.49	41.7	2.17	78.96	40.7	1.94	58.98	38.8	1.52	41.76	34.8	1.20		
November	90.47	41.5	2.18	85.70	41.6	2.06	89.62	41.3	2.17	78.96	40.7	1.94	58.67	38.6	1.52	40.71	34.5	1.18		
December	90.67	41.4	2.19	85.28	41.4	2.06	89.84	41.4	2.17	79.56	40.8	1.95	58.71	39.4	1.49	43.04	37.1	1.16		
1956: January	91.08	41.4	2.20	84.05	41.0	2.05	90.69	41.6	2.18	79.58	40.6	1.96	59.44	38.6	1.54	43.05	35.0	1.23		
February	90.64	41.2	2.20	83.03	40.7	2.04	90.03	41.3	2.18	78.99	40.3	1.96	59.20	38.5	1.54	42.58	34.9	1.22		
March	91.72	41.5	2.21	83.22	40.4	2.06	90.61	41.0	2.21	80.00	40.2	1.99	59.14	38.4	1.54	42.11	34.8	1.21		
April	92.80	41.8	2.22	83.63	40.4	2.07	93.18	41.6	2.24	80.60	40.3	2.00	59.83	38.6	1.55	43.28	34.9	1.24		
Wholesale and retail trade—Continued																				
Retail trade—Continued																				
Department stores and general mail-order houses						Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Other retail trade					
															Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware supply stores		
1954: Average	\$46.46	36.3	\$1.28	\$60.83	38.5	\$1.58	\$74.42	44.3	\$1.68	\$46.51	35.5	\$1.31	\$63.72	42.2	\$1.51	\$67.24	43.1	\$1.56		
1955: Average	47.52	36.0	1.32	61.72	38.1	1.62	79.64	44.0	1.81	46.82	35.2	1.33	66.94	42.1	1.59	69.82	43.1	1.62		
April	46.60	35.3	1.32	60.54	37.6	1.61	79.82	44.1	1.81	46.10	34.4	1.34	64.53	41.9	1.54	68.64	42.9	1.60		
May	46.60	35.3	1.32	61.07	37.7	1.62	80.70	44.1	1.83	46.42	34.9	1.33	65.94	42.0	1.57	69.87	43.4	1.61		
June	47.88	36.0	1.33	62.43	38.3	1.63	81.14	44.1	1.84	46.73	35.4	1.32	67.10	42.2	1.59	69.87	43.4	1.61		
July	48.28	36.3	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	81.14	44.1	1.84	47.61	35.8	1.33	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.39	43.8	1.63		
August	47.88	36.0	1.33	63.73	39.1	1.63	80.50	43.8	1.84	46.77	35.7	1.31	67.46	41.9	1.61	71.50	43.6	1.64		
September	48.11	35.9	1.34	62.98	38.4	1.64	80.96	44.0	1.84	46.77	34.9	1.34	67.72	41.8	1.62	72.38	43.6	1.66		
October	47.70	35.6	1.34	62.48	38.1	1.64	79.10	43.7	1.81	46.50	34.7	1.34	68.72	41.9	1.64	71.71	43.2	1.66		
November	46.24	35.3	1.31	62.37	37.8	1.65	79.53	43.7	1.82	46.50	34.7	1.34	68.72	41.9	1.64	70.29	42.6	1.65		
December	50.44	38.5	1.32	62.16	37.9	1.64	79.64	44.0	1.81	48.87	36.2	1.35	71.38	43.0	1.66	70.46	42.7	1.65		
1956: January	48.42	35.4	1.36	61.92	37.3	1.66	79.10	43.7	1.81	47.06	34.6	1.36	67.39	41.6	1.62	69.72	42.0	1.66		
February	48.06	35.6	1.35	61.92	37.3	1.66	78.92	43.6	1.81	46.15	34.7	1.33	66.56	41.6	1.60	69.55	41.9	1.66		
March	47.57	35.5	1.34	61.92	37.3	1.66	80.15	43.8	1.83	45.09	33.9	1.33	67.62	42.0	1.61	70.56	42.0	1.68		
April	48.77	35.6	1.37	62.66	37.3	1.68	80.78	43.9	1.84	46.78	34.4	1.36	67.78	42.1	1.61	71.83	42.5	1.69		

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	Finance, insurance, and real estate <sup>8</sup>			Service and miscellaneous									
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round <sup>9</sup>			Personal services						Motion picture production and distribution <sup>8</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	\$88.99
1955: Average.....	59.28	102.13	73.29	41.09	41.5	.99	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.40	39.5	1.20	94.89
April.....	59.00	106.08	72.36	40.35	41.6	.97	40.70	40.3	1.01	47.24	39.7	1.19	92.63
May.....	58.69	102.04	72.89	40.79	41.2	.99	41.62	40.8	1.02	49.61	41.0	1.21	94.23
June.....	58.50	100.97	73.13	40.47	41.3	.98	40.80	40.4	1.01	48.12	40.1	1.20	93.10
July.....	58.77	101.69	74.13	40.89	41.3	.99	41.01	40.6	1.01	47.04	39.2	1.20	95.95
August.....	58.67	97.16	74.22	40.77	41.6	.98	40.40	40.0	1.01	45.82	38.5	1.19	108.90
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	94.85
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	93.98
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	95.18
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	94.61
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	93.21
February.....	61.61	97.51	75.62	41.41	41.0	1.01	40.90	40.1	1.02	47.21	38.7	1.22	86.55
March.....	61.75	98.83	76.20	41.20	41.2	1.00	41.70	40.1	1.04	47.97	39.0	1.23	87.49
April.....	61.55	101.59	76.34	41.20	41.2	1.00	42.22	40.6	1.04	49.48	39.9	1.24	92.72

<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 (IOC 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.

<sup>†</sup> New series; beginning with January 1956, data are not comparable with those for earlier years.

SEE footnote 1, p. 843.

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: April	\$74.96	\$65.64	\$93.00	\$81.44	\$40.70	\$35.64
1940: Average	25.20	42.07	24.71	41.25	17.93	29.93	May	76.30	66.81	93.87	82.20	41.62	36.44
1941: Average	29.58	47.03	30.86	49.06	18.69	29.71	June	76.11	66.53	98.28	85.91	40.80	35.66
1942: Average	36.65	52.58	35.02	50.24	20.34	29.18	July	76.36	66.57	95.50	83.26	41.01	35.75
1943: Average	43.14	58.30	41.62	56.24	23.08	31.19	August	76.33	66.66	94.50	82.53	40.40	35.28
1944: Average	46.08	61.28	51.27	68.18	25.95	34.51	September	77.71	67.63	96.73	84.19	40.70	35.42
1945: Average	44.39	57.72	52.25	67.95	27.73	36.06	October	78.50	68.32	99.86	86.91	41.01	35.69
1946: Average	43.82	52.54	58.03	69.58	30.20	36.21	November	79.52	69.15	96.03	83.50	41.11	35.75
1947: Average	49.97	52.32	66.50	69.73	32.71	34.25	December	79.71	69.49	105.73	92.18	41.31	36.02
1948: Average	54.14	52.67	72.12	70.16	34.23	33.30	1956: January	78.55	68.54	104.22	90.94	41.51	36.22
1949: Average	54.92	53.95	63.28	62.16	34.98	34.36	February	78.17	68.21	103.18	90.03	40.90	35.69
1950: Average	59.33	57.71	70.35	68.43	35.47	34.50	March	78.78	68.68	102.38	89.26	41.70	36.36
1951: Average	64.71	58.30	77.79	70.08	37.81	34.06	April <sup>2</sup>	78.99	68.75	105.46	91.78	42.22	36.74
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. 843.

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	
	Amount	Index (1947-49=100)	Current	1947-49	Current	1947-49		Amount	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: April	\$74.96	141.6	\$61.93	\$54.23	\$69.20	\$60.60
1940: Average	25.20	47.6	24.69	41.22	24.95	41.65	May	76.30	144.1	62.98	55.15	70.27	61.53
1941: Average	29.58	55.9	28.05	44.59	29.28	46.55	June	76.11	143.7	62.83	54.92	70.12	61.29
1942: Average	36.65	69.2	31.77	45.58	36.28	52.05	July	76.36	144.2	63.02	54.94	70.32	61.31
1943: Average	43.14	81.5	36.01	48.66	41.39	55.93	August	76.33	144.2	63.00	55.02	70.29	61.39
1944: Average	46.08	87.0	38.29	50.92	44.06	58.59	September	77.71	146.8	64.08	55.77	71.40	62.14
1945: Average	44.39	83.8	36.97	48.08	42.74	55.58	October	78.50	148.3	65.40	56.31	72.03	62.69
1946: Average	43.82	82.8	37.72	45.23	43.20	51.80	November	79.52	150.2	65.49	56.95	72.85	63.35
1947: Average	49.97	94.4	42.76	44.77	48.24	50.51	December	79.71	150.5	65.64	57.23	73.00	63.64
1948: Average	54.14	102.2	47.43	46.14	53.17	51.72	1956: January	78.55	148.3	64.74	56.49	72.07	62.89
1949: Average	54.92	103.7	48.09	47.24	53.83	52.88	February	78.17	147.6	64.44	56.23	71.77	62.63
1950: Average	59.33	112.0	51.09	49.70	57.21	55.65	March	78.78	148.8	64.92	56.60	72.25	62.99
1951: Average	64.71	122.2	54.04	48.68	61.28	55.21	April <sup>2</sup>	78.99	149.2	65.08	56.64	72.42	63.03
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. 843.

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: April	\$1.86	\$1.80	139.8	\$1.98	\$1.90	\$1.70	\$1.65		
1942: Average	.853	.805	62.5	.947	.881	.723	.698	May	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.99	1.91	1.70	1.65		
1943: Average	.961	.894	69.4	1.059	.976	.803	.763	June	1.87	1.80	139.8	1.98	1.91	1.70	1.65		
1944: Average	1.019	.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	July	1.89	1.83	142.1	2.01	1.94	1.71	1.66		
1945: Average	1.023	<sup>2</sup> 963	<sup>2</sup> 74.8	1.111	<sup>2</sup> 1.042	.904	<sup>2</sup> 858	August	1.88	1.82	141.3	2.01	1.94	1.70	1.65		
1946: Average	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	September	1.90	1.83	142.1	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67		
1947: Average	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	October	1.91	1.84	142.9	2.04	1.96	1.72	1.67		
1948: Average	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	November	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.05	1.97	1.74	1.68		
1949: Average	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	December	1.93	1.85	143.6	2.06	1.97	1.74	1.68		
1950: Average	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	1956: January	1.93	1.87	145.2	2.06	1.98	1.75	1.70		
1951: Average	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43	February	1.93	1.86	144.4	2.05	1.98	1.75	1.70		
1952: Average	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.64	1.49	March	1.95	1.88	146.0	2.06	1.99	1.78	1.73		
1953: Average	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56	April <sup>3</sup>	1.96	1.90	147.5	2.08	2.00	1.79	1.74		
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	1.66										

<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. 843.

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	
	Apr. <sup>2</sup>	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	1955	1954	
Total <sup>3</sup>	108.1	106.6	107.4	108.1	112.3	112.6	113.7	113.6	111.8	109.1	109.8	107.6	104.3	108.4	101.9	
Mining division	81.8	80.4	80.9	82.0	82.9	80.3	81.6	81.5	81.3	81.1	82.8	80.0	77.8	80.3	77.4	
Contract construction division	127.9	114.0	113.0	112.0	124.3	128.2	140.8	148.5	145.1	144.1	136.5	129.3	115.5	126.7	118.9	
Manufacturing division	107.0	107.3	108.4	109.3	112.6	112.5	111.9	110.7	109.1	105.9	107.7	106.3	104.4	107.7	101.1	
Durable goods	117.3	116.2	117.4	119.0	122.5	122.0	120.0	117.6	115.7	114.1	117.1	116.6	114.2	116.2	107.5	
Ordnance and accessories	380.4	374.1	385.8	389.3	389.3	396.4	393.2	405.1	405.3	407.8	417.0	421.2	422.7	413.2	509.7	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	82.7	80.1	83.3	83.6	87.9	90.7	94.9	96.0	97.8	94.2	98.1	90.5	85.1	90.5	84.7	
Furniture and fixtures	104.8	108.0	109.5	108.8	113.8	113.7	114.7	113.0	109.7	101.0	104.2	100.9	99.8	106.2	96.7	
Stone, clay, and glass products	111.2	109.6	108.1	108.2	112.4	112.9	114.3	114.2	112.8	108.2	111.2	108.6	105.6	108.6	99.2	
Primary metal industries	115.6	114.3	115.4	117.8	117.9	116.0	114.5	115.1	109.4	108.3	112.5	111.0	107.8	110.0	94.2	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	116.9	116.3	117.4	118.8	123.7	124.1	123.6	121.0	118.2	115.3	118.2	118.1	115.5	118.0	108.8	
Machinery (except electrical)	118.5	117.3	117.2	116.3	116.4	112.0	110.0	105.6	104.7	104.7	108.3	107.6	105.3	106.4	100.9	
Electrical machinery	140.2	133.4	134.5	136.3	140.6	140.3	142.7	133.6	129.7	123.6	128.3	127.7	126.3	130.8	123.1	
Transportation equipment	134.4	136.6	138.7	146.9	154.0	154.3	139.3	136.3	138.3	144.5	142.7	151.9	150.5	146.3	134.3	
Instruments and related products	122.9	121.2	121.6	121.2	123.1	122.7	122.3	120.8	117.3	115.5	118.0	112.3	115.8	117.9	115.9	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	103.5	104.2	105.3	103.0	109.0	111.5	112.5	109.2	104.4	98.4	103.9	102.1	100.4	104.1	98.8	
Nondurable goods	94.7	96.7	97.6	97.6	100.8	101.2	102.3	102.5	101.2	96.2	96.6	94.0	92.8	97.5	93.5	
Food and kindred products	82.1	82.9	82.6	84.9	90.3	94.6	99.9	104.6	103.5	97.0	90.9	85.5	82.0	91.0	90.5	
Tobacco manufactures	74.4	76.5	81.6	89.9	97.8	99.0	120.7	119.2	106.3	76.1	80.6	77.8	72.7	91.5	88.5	
Textile-mill products	80.3	82.5	84.3	84.3	86.8	86.7	85.2	84.3	83.6	79.6	81.7	80.4	80.2	83.0	78.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products	103.2	109.1	112.4	107.4	110.6	110.3	109.8	107.7	106.7	97.0	101.8	99.5	99.1	104.9	98.8	
Paper and allied products	115.3	115.5	114.1	115.8	119.0	119.2	118.9	118.5	116.7	113.8	114.1	112.0	110.5	114.4	109.3	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	112.0	112.2	110.3	109.9	114.0	113.0	112.2	111.7	108.1	107.2	108.2	106.6	106.2	108.6	104.7	
Chemicals and allied products	111.3	110.4	109.0	109.1	110.1	109.4	108.9	108.2	105.6	105.4	106.6	107.3	107.5	107.0	103.5	
Products of petroleum and coal	94.2	93.7	91.5	93.3	93.0	93.1	95.2	96.0	96.4	97.6	96.7	96.2	94.1	94.5		
Rubber products	110.3	109.6	113.1	117.5	119.9	121.7	118.2	115.1	111.5	110.9	115.4	113.0	110.0	113.3	96.4	
Leather and leather products	89.5	97.0	101.7	99.1	99.5	92.0	94.6	94.3	98.6	94.4	95.2	89.3	90.8	95.0	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. 843.

## D: Consumer and Wholesale Prices

TABLE D-1: Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—United States city average: All items and major groups of items

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All items	Food	Apparel	Housing	Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading and recreation	Other goods and services
1947: Average	95.5	95.9	97.1	95.0	90.6	94.9	97.6	95.5	96.1
1948: Average	102.8	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949: Average	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	108.5	104.1	101.1	104.1	103.4
1950: Average	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	105.2
1951: Average	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952: Average	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953: Average	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954: Average	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955: Average	114.5	110.9	103.7	120.0	126.4	128.0	115.3	106.6	120.2
1953: January	113.9	113.1	104.6	116.4	129.3	119.4	112.4	107.8	115.9
February	113.4	111.5	104.6	116.6	129.1	119.3	112.5	107.5	115.8
March	113.6	111.7	104.7	116.8	129.3	119.5	112.4	107.7	117.5
April	113.7	111.5	104.6	117.0	129.4	120.2	112.5	107.9	117.9
May	114.0	112.1	104.7	117.1	129.4	120.7	112.8	108.0	118.0
June	114.5	113.7	104.6	117.4	129.4	121.1	112.6	107.8	118.2
July	114.7	113.8	104.4	117.8	129.7	121.5	112.6	107.4	118.3
August	115.0	114.1	104.3	118.0	130.6	121.8	112.7	107.6	118.4
September	115.2	113.8	105.3	118.4	130.7	122.6	112.9	107.8	118.5
October	115.4	113.6	105.5	118.7	130.7	122.8	113.2	108.6	119.7
November	115.0	112.0	105.5	118.9	130.1	123.3	113.4	108.9	120.2
December	114.9	112.3	105.3	118.9	128.9	123.6	113.6	108.9	120.3
1954: January	115.2	113.1	104.9	118.8	130.5	123.7	113.7	108.7	120.3
February	115.0	112.6	104.7	118.9	129.4	124.1	113.9	108.0	120.2
March	114.8	112.1	104.3	119.0	129.0	124.4	114.1	108.2	120.1
April	144.6	112.4	104.1	118.5	129.1	124.9	112.9	106.5	120.2
May	115.0	113.3	104.2	118.9	129.1	125.1	113.0	106.4	120.1
June	115.1	113.8	104.2	118.9	128.9	125.1	112.7	106.4	120.1
July	115.2	114.6	104.0	119.0	126.7	125.2	113.3	107.0	120.1
August	115.0	113.9	103.7	119.2	126.6	125.5	113.4	106.6	120.2
September	114.7	112.4	104.3	119.5	126.4	125.7	113.5	106.5	120.1
October	114.5	111.8	104.6	119.5	125.0	125.9	113.4	106.9	120.1
November	114.6	111.1	104.6	119.5	127.6	126.1	113.8	106.8	120.0
December	114.3	110.4	104.3	119.7	127.3	126.3	113.6	106.6	119.9
1955: January	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
February	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
March	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
April	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.4	111.3	103.2	119.7	125.8	127.6	114.7	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
August	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4
September	114.9	111.6	104.6	120.4	125.3	128.2	116.6	106.7	120.6
October	114.9	110.8	104.6	120.8	126.6	128.7	117.0	106.7	120.6
November	115.0	109.8	104.7	120.9	128.5	129.8	117.5	106.8	120.6
December	114.7	109.5	104.7	120.8	127.3	130.2	117.9	106.8	120.6
1956: January	114.6	109.2	104.1	120.6	126.8	130.7	118.5	107.3	120.8
February	114.6	108.8	104.6	120.7	126.9	130.9	118.9	107.5	120.9
March	114.7	109.0	104.8	120.7	126.7	131.4	119.2	107.7	121.2
April	114.9	109.6	104.8	120.8	126.4	131.6	119.5	108.2	121.4
May	115.4	111.0	104.8	120.9	126.9	131.9	119.6	108.2	121.5

<sup>1</sup> The 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-size, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For a description of the index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Ch. 9.

Historical tabulations of indexes for the city average and for 20 individual large cities are available upon request.

TABLE D-2: Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—United States city average: Food, apparel, housing, and their subgroups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	Food							Apparel					Housing					
	Food at home							Total	Men's and boys'	Women's and girls'	Footwear	Other apparel <sup>4</sup>	Total <sup>5</sup>	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels and fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation
	Total food <sup>2</sup>	Total food at home	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry and fish	Dairy products	Fruits and vegetables	Other foods at home <sup>3</sup>											
1947: Average	95.9	95.9	94.0	93.5	96.7	97.6	100.1	97.1	97.3	98.0	94.5	( <sup>5</sup> )	95.0	94.4	97.6	88.8	97.2	97.2
1948: Average	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5	103.5	102.7	103.8	103.2	108.6	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6
1949: Average	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5	99.4	100.0	98.1	102.4	93.2	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.8	99.6	100.1
1950: Average	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	95.9	97.6	101.2	98.1	99.5	94.8	104.0	92.0	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2
1951: Average	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	114.6	106.9	107.7	102.2	117.7	101.6	112.4	113.1	103.1	116.4	111.2	109.0
1952: Average	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.3	105.8	108.2	100.9	115.3	92.1	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8
1953: Average	112.8	112.5	119.1	109.9	109.6	113.5	112.2	104.8	107.4	99.7	115.2	92.1	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3
1954: Average	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	114.8	104.3	106.8	98.9	116.4	90.7	119.1	128.5	107.9	139.5	106.1	117.4
1955: Average	110.9	109.7	123.9	101.6	105.9	113.5	111.5	103.7	105.7	98.0	117.7	90.6	120.0	130.3	110.7	125.2	104.1	119.1
1953: January	113.1	112.9	117.7	110.9	111.6	116.7	109.7	104.6	107.1	99.7	114.3	92.0	116.4	121.1	105.9	123.3	107.7	113.4
February	111.5	111.1	117.6	107.7	110.7	115.9	107.3	104.6	107.3	99.3	114.6	92.3	116.6	121.5	106.1	123.3	108.0	113.5
March	111.7	111.3	117.7	107.4	110.3	115.5	109.1	104.7	107.3	99.6	114.5	92.4	116.8	121.7	106.5	124.4	108.0	114.0
April	111.5	111.1	118.0	106.8	109.0	115.0	110.4	104.6	107.3	99.4	114.8	92.1	117.0	122.1	106.5	123.6	107.8	114.3
May	112.1	111.7	118.4	109.2	107.8	115.2	110.3	104.7	107.4	99.4	115.1	92.5	117.1	123.0	106.6	121.8	107.6	114.7
June	113.7	113.7	118.9	111.3	107.5	121.7	110.9	104.6	107.2	99.2	115.3	92.3	117.4	123.3	106.4	121.8	108.0	115.4
July	113.8	113.8	119.1	112.0	108.3	118.2	112.3	104.4	107.3	98.9	115.0	92.0	117.8	123.8	106.4	123.7	108.1	115.7
August	114.1	114.1	119.5	114.1	109.1	112.7	114.4	105.3	107.5	100.5	115.3	92.5	118.4	126.0	106.9	124.6	108.1	116.0
September	113.8	113.5	120.3	113.5	109.6	106.6	116.7	105.5	107.6	100.8	115.8	92.3	118.7	126.8	107.0	125.7	108.1	116.6
October	113.6	113.3	120.4	111.1	110.1	107.7	117.4	105.5	107.8	100.7	116.2	91.3	118.9	127.3	107.3	125.9	108.3	116.9
November	112.0	111.4	120.6	107.0	110.5	107.4	114.8	105.5	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0
December	112.3	111.7	120.9	107.8	110.3	109.2	113.5	105.3	107.6	100.5	116.1	90.9	118.9	127.6	107.2	125.3	108.1	117.0
1954: January	113.1	112.6	121.2	110.2	109.7	110.8	113.5	104.9	107.4	99.8	116.2	90.4	118.8	127.8	107.1	125.7	107.2	117.2
February	112.6	112.0	121.3	109.7	109.0	108.0	114.0	104.7	107.4	99.5	116.1	90.4	118.9	127.9	107.5	126.2	107.2	117.3
March	112.1	111.4	121.2	109.5	108.0	107.8	112.3	104.3	107.2	99.0	116.1	90.0	119.0	128.0	107.6	125.8	107.2	117.5
April	112.4	111.8	121.1	110.5	104.6	110.0	113.6	104.1	107.1	98.4	116.1	90.4	118.5	128.2	107.6	123.9	106.1	116.9
May	113.3	112.8	121.3	111.0	103.5	114.6	114.5	104.2	107.3	98.5	115.9	90.9	118.9	128.3	107.7	120.9	105.9	117.2
June	113.8	113.3	121.3	111.1	102.9	117.1	115.2	104.2	107.0	98.5	116.3	91.0	118.9	128.3	107.6	120.9	105.8	117.2
July	114.6	114.2	121.6	109.7	104.3	120.1	117.3	104.0	106.6	98.2	116.5	90.8	119.0	128.5	107.8	121.1	105.7	117.2
August	113.9	113.3	122.3	107.6	105.1	114.7	119.6	103.7	106.4	97.7	116.9	90.7	119.2	128.6	107.8	121.9	105.4	117.3
September	112.4	111.6	122.6	106.7	105.8	110.5	116.0	104.3	106.4	99.0	116.5	90.9	119.5	128.8	107.9	122.4	106.0	117.4
October	111.8	110.9	122.7	108.9	106.7	111.1	115.7	104.6	106.4	99.6	116.7	91.1	119.5	129.0	108.5	123.8	105.6	117.6
November	111.1	110.1	123.1	108.5	106.6	109.6	113.7	104.6	106.5	99.5	117.0	91.2	119.5	129.2	108.7	124.2	105.4	117.8
December	110.4	109.2	123.3	102.2	106.8	108.4	112.0	104.3	106.5	99.0	116.9	91.1	119.7	129.4	109.1	125.5	105.4	117.7
1955: January	110.6	109.4	123.4	102.4	106.4	110.6	111.3	103.3	105.5	97.6	116.7	90.5	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7
February	110.8	109.6	123.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1	103.4	105.6	97.7	116.6	90.6	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7
March	110.8	109.7	123.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9	103.2	105.6	97.4	116.7	90.4	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9
April	111.2	110.1	123.9	103.0	104.6	117.5	109.4	103.1	105.5	97.1	116.9	90.2	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1
May	111.1	110.0	123.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4	103.3	105.7	97.3	117.4	90.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0
June	111.3	110.3	124.0	103.8	104.1	119.5	107.7	103.2	105.6	97.2	117.4	90.1	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2
July	112.1	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2	103.2	105.7	96.9	117.5	90.5	119.9	130.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4
August	111.2	110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.3	112.6	103.4	105.5	97.4	117.6	90.5	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5
September	111.6	110.4	124.0	103.5	106.5	110.2	114.1	104.6	105.8	99.5	118.1	91.0	120.4	130.5	111.2	125.2	103.6	119.8
October	110.8	109.4	123.9	100.9	107.5	108.5	113.9	104.6	106.0	99.5	118.4	91.0	120.8	130.8	111.2	126.3	104.4	120.1
November	109.8	108.2	123.9	97.1	107.8	109.0	113.1	104.7	106.0	99.3	119.2	91.0	120.9	130.9	111.5	126.7	104.5	120.5
December	109.5	107.9	123.9	94.6	107.7	110.7	113.7	104.7	106.1	99.1	119.8	91.1	120.8	131.1	111.5	128.0	103.4	120.7
1956: January	109.2	107.5	123.9	93.3	107.3	112.6	112.8	104.1	106.0	97.9	120.4	90.7	120.6	131.4	111.7	129.5	102.0	121.2
February	108.8	107.1	124.3	93.6	107.3	113.3	109.6	104.6	106.5	98.3	121.3	91.0	120.7	131.5	111.7	130.0	102.5	121.4
March	109.0	107.3	124.4	92.8	106.9	114.8	110.7	104.8	106.6	98.3	121.9	91.1	120.7	131.6	111.7	130.6	103.1	121.6
April	109.6	107.9	124.5	94.0	106.4	116.7	110.8	104.8	106.5	98.1	123.0	91.1	120.8	131.7	111.8	129.7	102.7	122.1
May	111.0	109.5	124.7	95.5	107.5	110.9	110.9	104.8	107.0	97.9	122.8	91.1	120.9	132.2	111.8	127.9	102.6	122.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.<sup>2</sup> In addition to subgroups shown here, total food includes restaurant meals and other food bought and eaten away from home. Before 1953 food away from home was represented in the index by food bought to be consumed at home.<sup>3</sup> Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic) and other miscellaneous foods.<sup>4</sup> Includes yard goods, diapers, and miscellaneous items.<sup>5</sup> In addition to subgroups shown here, total housing includes the purchase price of homes and other homeowner costs.

TABLE D-3: Consumer Price Index<sup>1</sup>—All items indexes for selected dates, by city

[1947-49=100]

City	May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1950
United States average <sup>2</sup> .....	115.4	114.9	114.7	114.6	114.6	114.7	115.0	114.9	114.9	114.5	114.7	114.4	114.2	101.8
Atlanta, Ga.....	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	117.1	(3)	(3)	117.2	(3)	(3)	116.0	(3)	(3)
Baltimore, Md.....	(3)	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	115.8	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.0	(3)	101.6
Boston, Mass.....	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	114.6	(3)	(3)	114.5	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	102.8
Chicago, Ill.....	118.6	118.1	117.7	118.3	118.1	118.5	119.1	119.0	118.9	118.5	118.2	117.4	117.2	102.8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	(3)	(3)	114.3	(3)	(3)	114.2	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	101.2
Cleveland, Ohio.....	117.3	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	116.0	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)
Detroit, Mich.....	118.0	117.4	116.9	116.4	116.3	116.7	116.8	116.5	116.9	116.5	116.8	116.7	116.4	102.8
Houston, Tex.....	116.8	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.7	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	115.5	103.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	115.5	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	(3)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	116.7	116.3	116.1	115.8	116.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	116.1	115.5	115.9	115.3	115.4	101.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	117.5	(3)	(3)	102.1
New York, N. Y.....	113.0	112.3	112.2	112.1	112.1	112.0	112.5	112.4	112.6	111.9	111.9	111.8	111.8	100.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	116.2	116.0	115.8	114.7	114.6	114.8	115.0	115.3	115.2	115.8	115.8	115.5	115.5	101.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	(3)	115.2	(3)	(3)	113.6	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	114.0	(3)	(3)	101.1
Portland, Oreg.....	(3)	116.4	(3)	(3)	116.3	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	114.7	(3)	(3)	(3)
St. Louis, Mo.....	(3)	(3)	115.7	(3)	(3)	116.1	(3)	(3)	116.5	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	101.1
San Francisco, Calif.....	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)	(3)	115.9	(3)	(3)	115.6	(3)	(3)	115.3	(3)	100.9
Scranton, Pa.....	112.1	(3)	(3)	111.1	(3)	(3)	110.9	(3)	(3)	111.5	(3)	(3)	111.4	(3)
Seattle, Wash.....	117.1	(3)	(3)	116.2	(3)	(3)	117.4	(3)	(3)	116.6	(3)	(3)	116.8	(3)
Washington, D. C.....	114.4	(3)	(3)	113.4	(3)	(3)	113.7	(3)	(3)	113.8	(3)	(3)	113.5	(3)

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1. Indexes measure time-to-time changes in prices 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> A average of 46 cities.

<sup>3</sup> Indexes are computed monthly for 5 cities and once every 3 months on a rotating cycle for the 15 remaining cities.

TABLE D-4: 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		
	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1955	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1955	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1955	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1955
United States average <sup>3</sup> .....	111.0	109.6	111.1	109.5	107.9	110.0	124.7	124.5	123.8	95.5	94.0	102.1
Atlanta, Ga.....	108.9	107.8	111.1	107.3	106.0	109.5	118.3	117.7	117.6	97.3	95.6	106.0
Baltimore, Md.....	112.0	111.0	111.3	109.5	108.3	109.7	121.6	121.3	121.9	96.2	95.4	101.7
Boston, Mass.....	109.7	107.9	108.8	107.1	105.3	107.2	122.2	122.1	119.2	94.2	92.2	99.7
Chicago, Ill.....	108.8	107.1	109.2	107.1	105.1	107.7	120.0	119.8	118.8	89.1	86.4	96.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	112.6	111.3	112.5	111.4	109.9	111.5	124.6	124.6	124.9	95.8	94.4	103.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	109.2	107.7	109.6	107.3	105.6	108.6	119.6	119.4	120.1	93.2	92.4	100.8
Detroit, Mich.....	113.9	112.2	114.4	112.4	110.5	113.2	119.8	119.4	120.0	93.5	92.0	100.3
Houston, Tex.....	107.5	106.6	110.7	105.4	104.8	109.6	117.6	117.1	118.1	90.8	90.3	101.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	107.6	105.9	107.1	105.7	103.7	105.5	120.5	120.3	120.9	89.6	88.1	98.5
Los Angeles, Calif.....	113.0	112.7	112.1	109.6	109.4	109.6	128.3	128.2	127.9	96.2	94.9	101.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	112.9	112.0	111.4	112.4	111.3	110.6	126.4	126.5	126.0	93.0	92.1	98.1
New York, N. Y.....	110.6	108.9	110.5	109.0	106.9	109.3	129.2	128.8	128.0	99.1	96.6	104.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	112.9	111.4	112.9	111.2	109.5	111.7	124.6	124.5	120.9	98.3	96.6	104.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	111.8	110.5	111.3	110.5	109.0	110.5	125.6	125.6	123.9	93.6	92.3	98.8
Portland, Ore.....	113.5	112.1	110.1	112.1	110.4	109.7	125.3	125.7	124.1	97.3	95.7	102.0
St. Louis, Mo.....	111.5	110.5	112.5	109.1	108.0	110.1	119.5	119.5	118.8	93.1	92.0	102.3
San Francisco, Calif.....	113.2	112.8	113.4	112.0	111.5	112.6	130.8	130.8	130.9	101.9	101.5	106.7
Scranton, Pa.....	108.3	106.7	108.6	107.3	106.1	108.4	124.0	123.9	117.4	93.4	93.5	102.0
Seattle, Wash.....	111.8	111.6	113.2	111.1	110.6	112.3	131.2	131.4	127.8	95.9	94.7	101.6
Washington, D. C.....	112.0	110.0	111.3	109.9	107.9	109.7	121.9	121.5	122.0	93.0	91.2	99.3

City	Food at home—Continued								
	Dairy products			Fruits and vegetables			Other foods at home <sup>4</sup>		
	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1955	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1955	May 1956	Apr. 1956	May 1955
United States average <sup>3</sup> .....	107.5	106.4	104.0	121.5	116.7	120.2	110.9	110.8	108.4
Atlanta, Ga.....	108.9	108.9	108.9	118.6	114.2	120.6	104.1	103.7	101.5
Baltimore, Md.....	108.9	108.8	108.1	120.0	115.0	116.9	111.1	110.7	107.7
Boston, Mass.....	105.2	106.4	104.1	118.5	110.4	114.5	105.7	105.6	104.0
Chicago, Ill.....	110.3	109.1	103.4	117.8	113.9	118.6	117.8	117.1	113.9
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	113.8	110.9	106.4	122.3	118.3	118.8	116.6	116.9	113.7
Cleveland, Ohio.....	104.2	101.0	96.5	116.7	111.2	119.3	114.3	114.4	112.3
Detroit, Mich.....	108.9	108.7	105.8	138.9	129.5	137.2	112.8	113.5	110.0
Houston, Tex.....	108.7	104.1	108.6	111.4	113.9	119.2	109.8	109.4	108.2
Kansas City, Mo.....	110.6	107.2	104.4	115.7	111.0	109.9	105.8	105.1	102.2
Los Angeles, Calif.....	103.0	103.0	102.9	121.8	122.5	116.0	110.1	110.5	108.1
Minneapolis, Minn.....	111.9	110.5	102.6	130.5	127.2	124.8	119.5	119.3	116.2
New York, N. Y.....	102.6	102.2	101.6	116.6	110.3	113.4	111.1	111.1	109.5
Philadelphia, Pa.....	107.5	107.2	106.0	125.3	119.3	124.4	111.0	110.6	108.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	107.3	107.2	106.8	122.0	116.0	118.2	120.0	119.8	116.7
Portland, Ore.....	112.5	109.2	102.9	124.8	120.0	119.0	112.6	113.0	108.9
St. Louis, Mo.....	101.5	97.5	91.3	125.3	125.0	127.2	119.6	119.3	117.2
San Francisco, Calif.....	105.7	105.6	104.9	127.2	124.8	121.9	107.1	107.4	108.4
Scranton, Pa.....	105.2	105.0	104.9	117.2	109.9	117.0	108.7	108.5	105.6
Seattle, Wash.....	112.9	112.6	108.4	123.6	123.1	126.7	108.6	108.5	108.9
Washington, D. C.....	112.1	112.4	109.5	122.3	114.7	117.7	112.1	111.6	108.0

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-1.  
<sup>2</sup> See footnote 2 to table D-2.

<sup>3</sup> Average of 46 cities.

<sup>4</sup> See footnote 3 to table D-2.



TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods

Commodity	Average price, May 1956	Indexes (1947-49=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
		May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1950
		Cents													
<b>Cereals and bakery products:</b>															
Flour, wheat	53.4	111.0	110.5	110.4	110.2	110.2	109.9	110.0	110.0	110.3	110.7	110.9	111.0	110.9	101.7
Biscuit mix <sup>1</sup>	26.7	9.5	95.4	95.6	95.8	95.8	95.7	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.6	(2)
Corn meal	12.5	110.3	110.6	110.5	110.6	110.3	109.7	110.0	111.2	112.6	112.7	111.9	111.5	111.5	93.1
Rice	17.1	92.7	92.9	93.2	93.3	93.3	93.7	94.0	94.3	95.9	97.1	96.4	95.8	95.2	84.3
Roll oats	19.3	119.0	118.9	118.7	118.7	118.7	118.8	118.5	117.9	117.9	118.4	118.2	118.0	117.8	100.2
Corn flakes	21.8	128.2	128.1	128.1	128.1	128.2	128.2	128.1	128.3	128.1	128.0	127.7	127.8	128.0	106.6
Bread	17.7	133.0	132.9	132.6	132.5	132.3	132.3	132.2	132.1	131.9	131.7	131.9	131.7	131.3	103.8
Soda crackers <sup>1</sup>	27.4	106.8	105.5	107.3	107.0	104.6	104.9	104.5	104.9	105.1	104.8	104.6	104.9	105.0	(2)
Vanilla cookies	23.9	123.7	123.6	123.0	122.9	122.1	122.3	122.1	122.2	122.5	122.6	122.6	122.3	122.3	103.3
<b>Meats, poultry, and fish:</b>															
<b>Meats:</b>															
Beef and veal	95.5	93.6	91.6	92.7	92.5	94.3	97.1	101.4	103.2	102.1	103.4	103.3	101.4	107.6	
Round steak	84.0	91.8	90.5	89.9	91.5	93.1	94.3	95.3	97.0	97.4	96.5	96.7	96.8	96.5	113.0
Chuck roast	45.5	82.1	80.1	79.8	81.3	83.7	85.6	87.2	88.4	88.3	86.5	88.0	88.8	88.8	109.7
Rib roast	65.7	98.9	97.7	97.3	99.3	101.1	102.4	103.1	104.5	105.0	104.1	105.2	105.3	105.1	112.1
Hamburger	37.7	77.7	77.5	77.2	77.8	79.2	79.7	80.1	80.8	80.7	80.8	81.0	80.9	81.3	111.5
Veal cutlets	110.6	119.9	118.9	119.4	122.0	119.8	118.2	118.4	119.6	120.1	118.3	118.7	119.1	119.2	116.0
Pork	90.9	88.5	84.7	85.7	83.5	86.1	91.1	98.9	102.5	101.0	103.6	103.1	99.3	97.3	
Pork chops, center cut	77.3	106.3	100.4	92.6	95.2	89.2	92.0	100.2	110.9	116.8	111.5	119.2	122.9	113.4	107.6
Bacon, sliced	54.2	74.6	74.2	72.8	74.4	75.0	78.4	83.0	90.6	91.6	91.8	91.8	89.4	89.2	83.7
Ham, whole	59.4	92.4	91.4	88.9	87.0	85.5	86.4	88.4	92.9	97.3	97.8	97.9	95.8	93.5	95.7
Lamb, leg	71.3	103.5	94.9	92.6	93.5	93.1	95.4	96.8	98.2	98.4	97.9	98.9	100.2	97.2	111.6
<b>Other meats:</b>															
Frankfurters <sup>1</sup>	51.5	84.9	84.7	84.7	84.6	85.5	85.9	86.7	87.2	87.4	87.0	86.7	86.7	86.9	(2)
Luncheon meat <sup>1</sup>	40.4	83.6	83.8	84.2	84.3	85.1	86.1	86.9	87.0	87.3	87.6	88.1	88.8	89.5	(2)
Poultry, frying chickens	82.1	81.6	83.3	83.7	81.9	81.4	84.0	86.9	94.1	95.3	94.4	95.5	93.9	96.1	
Ready-to-cook	49.1														
<b>Fish:</b>															
Fish, fresh or frozen	108.4	108.5	109.2	108.8	109.6	109.2	108.6	108.4	108.3	108.3	108.2	108.2	108.0	108.5	98.8
Ocean perch, fillet, frozen	105.5	104.9	105.3	105.4	106.0	105.1	104.2	103.9	104.9	105.3	105.1	104.8	105.9	104.6	
Haddock, fillet, frozen	41.8														
Salmon, pink	45.4														
Tuna fish, chunk <sup>1</sup>	59.7	124.3	123.6	122.8	122.6	121.7	120.9	120.4	117.0	115.2	114.6	114.8	114.2	87.9	
6-6½-ounce can	32.8	94.9	96.5	98.4	97.1	98.4	99.2	99.1	99.4	98.8	98.8	99.1	99.4	(2)	
<b>Dairy products:</b>															
Milk, fresh, grocery	22.2	111.8	110.2	111.3	111.9	112.1	112.6	112.9	112.4	111.1	110.7	108.7	107.5	107.4	92.7
Milk, fresh, delivered	23.7	116.9	115.3	116.2	116.8	116.9	117.7	117.9	117.3	115.4	113.1	111.7	110.7	110.5	94.1
Ice cream <sup>1</sup>	28.7	94.9	95.1	95.0	95.2	94.8	94.8	94.9	95.1	95.3	95.4	95.6	95.6	95.7	(2)
Butter	71.7	90.7	89.4	89.5	89.6	89.6	89.6	89.5	89.7	89.4	88.8	88.5	88.6	88.6	89.0
Cheese, American process	57.2	108.5	108.2	108.1	108.1	108.0	108.1	108.3	108.1	108.1	108.5	108.2	108.4	108.1	95.6
Milk, evaporated	13.8	101.8	101.8	101.7	101.6	101.4	101.1	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	91.1
<b>All fruits and vegetables:</b>															
<b>Frozen fruits and vegetables<sup>1</sup>:</b>															
Strawberries <sup>1</sup>	30.2	92.6	92.6	92.3	92.6	93.2	93.2	93.6	92.9	93.2	92.9	93.3	94.1	94.4	(2)
Orange juice concentrate <sup>1</sup>	19.6	106.4	106.4	107.6	105.7	102.9	102.1	102.4	102.2	101.7	101.2	99.0	97.8	97.4	(2)
Peas, green <sup>1</sup>	21.3	109.0	108.6	108.1	107.4	108.6	108.7	108.0	107.0	104.9	100.1	99.5	99.4	99.4	(2)
Beans, green <sup>1</sup>	23.1	95.8	96.6	96.9	96.7	97.2	97.5	97.7	98.3	98.8	98.8	98.6	98.9	99.0	(2)
<b>Fresh fruits and vegetables:</b>															
Apples	16.6	141.9	129.2	119.0	116.9	113.5	108.1	102.9	103.9	120.6	135.2	174.2	160.0	146.3	126.6
Bananas	16.9	105.1	96.1	102.8	107.0	104.4	101.5	104.7	106.2	106.3	106.7	107.2	105.2	104.8	103.4
Oranges	54.4	118.9	109.4	108.7	109.5	108.9	115.7	115.6	131.0	127.7	124.3	119.9	114.0	112.4	104.9
Lemons <sup>3</sup>	17.6	94.8	96.0	95.9	99.1	104.9	102.7	97.3	94.5	96.0	94.5	93.9	94.2	96.7	(2)
Grapefruit <sup>4</sup>	11.0	109.0	96.6	93.9	95.0	97.0	100.8	103.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	101.1	(2)
Peaches <sup>5</sup>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	94.7	113.2	191.1	(*)	(*)	(2)
Strawberries <sup>6</sup>	28.8	85.2	122.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	88.1	90.3	(2)
Grapes, seedless <sup>5</sup>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	74.5	61.9	61.5	81.4	117.5	(*)	(2)
Watermelons <sup>7</sup>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	61.4	75.7	103.6	(*)	(2)
Potatoes	79.7	150.6	126.3	108.2	103.7	98.3	90.7	89.4	84.7	85.3	91.9	112.7	136.5	154.0	98.1
Sweet potatoes	12.5	112.5	106.9	107.2	105.7	106.3	102.1	97.1	96.8	107.5	128.8	145.8	141.4	141.2	98.6
Onions	9.1	107.8	94.2	92.0	93.5	97.4	98.3	96.8	94.2	92.9	91.7	101.7	99.6	100.1	91.6
Carrots	12.9	101.8	97.8	102.4	110.8	124.0	133.1	116.2	117.4	112.3	103.5	103.8	102.3	98.5	87.7
Lettuce	15.9	111.1	106.4	103.2	96.2	95.1	118.5	104.0	104.1	127.4	120.7	109.9	92.4	105.6	95.1
Celery <sup>4</sup>	13.2	90.6	96.7	90.1	89.8	89.7	97.4	98.6	105.0	107.2	93.9	92.9	92.8	95.2	(2)
Cabbage	7.9	115.9	124.3	115.6	119.9	140.4	135.7	116.4	110.0	105.0	100.0	100.8	116.2	150.8	97.1
Tomatoes <sup>1</sup>	28.4	101.7	121.1	151.1	116.9	120.0	98.9	99.8	81.9	75.4	64.4	100.9	96.8	108.7	112.8
Beans, green	27.6	132.3	121.4	126.4	157.3	149.9	104.3	102.5	99.7	95.6	89.0	72.5	87.4	119.7	76.9
<b>Canned fruits and vegetables:</b>															
Orange juice <sup>1</sup>	36.8	117.5	116.6	114.9	113.5	111.7	111.7	112.1	110.9	109.3	107.7	106.1	105.6	104.6	(2)
Peaches	35.0	111.6	111.3	110.9	111.2	110.9	110.8	110.5	110.4	109.1	107.7	107.7	107.4	106.9	85.7
Pineapple	33.6	108.7	108.7	108.3	107.9	107.8	107.5	107.1	106.8	106.4	106.0	106.0	105.6	105.5	102.4
Fruit cocktail <sup>1</sup>	26.1	100.6	100.7	100.7	101.0	101.5	101.7	101.7	101.9	101.8	101.6	101.2	100.6	100.7	(2)
Corn, cream style	18.0	107.3	106.7	106.8	106.4	106.0	105.1	104.3	102.0	101.2	100.2	99.7	99.9	100.0	89.9
Peas, green	21.6	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.5	102.4	102.3	102.0	101.9	102.0	101.7	101.6	101.5	98.0
Tomatoes	15.2	104.3	105.2	104.7	104.5	103.6	103.7	103.4	102.6	102.9	103.2	104.0	103.6	102.9	85.6
Baby foods <sup>1</sup>	9.8	100.5	99.2	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.8	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.4	98.6	98.5	98.3	(2)
<b>Dried fruits and vegetables:</b>															
Prunes	35.9	148.1	147.6	146.7	146.0	144.5	144.0	143.5	142.0	140.8	140.2	139.1	138.6	137.4	104.8
Dried beans	16.1	85.2	85.3	85.9	86.6	87.6	89.2	90.6	92.6	94.8	95.8	95.3	94.7	94.6	74.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D-5: Consumer Price Index—Average retail prices and indexes of selected foods—Continued

Commodity	Average price, May 1956	Indexes (1947-49=100) (unless otherwise specified)													
		May 1956	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1950
Other foods at home:															
Partially prepared foods:	Unit	Cents													
Vegetable soup <sup>1</sup> .....	11-ounce can	14.0	98.5	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.9	98.7	98.6	99.1	99.0	98.5	98.5	98.4
Beans with pork <sup>1</sup> .....	16-ounce can	14.5	102.5	102.2	103.1	103.0	103.2	103.2	103.1	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.4	103.8
Condiments and sauces:															
Pickles, sweet <sup>1</sup> .....	7½ ounces	27.0	98.7	98.8	98.6	98.7	99.1	99.3	98.9	98.7	98.9	99.0	99.3	99.3	99.6
Catsup, tomato <sup>1</sup> .....	14 ounces	23.0	101.5	101.4	101.0	100.3	100.0	100.1	99.6	98.9	98.4	98.4	97.9	97.8	97.6
Beverages:															
Coffee.....	1-pound can	100.3	185.9	185.4	184.6	178.1	176.9	178.1	180.7	179.4	175.8	173.0	173.0	172.9	179.1
Tea bags <sup>1</sup> .....	package of 16	23.2	120.8	121.1	120.7	120.6	123.4	123.4	123.5	123.4	123.5	123.3	123.2	123.3	124.9
Cola drink <sup>1</sup> .....	carton, 36 ounces	32.5	112.4	112.3	111.6	111.4	111.4	111.7	111.8	111.7	111.6	112.1	112.1	111.9	112.1
Fats and oils:															
Shortening, hydrogenated	3-pound can	97.3	83.9	82.2	80.4	79.6	79.6	80.3	80.6	80.8	81.3	81.5	81.1	80.7	80.9
Margarine, colored	1-pound	29.3	76.5	75.6	73.7	73.1	72.8	74.0	74.4	74.5	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.3	74.7
Lard	do	19.8	73.2	69.8	69.1	69.2	69.8	72.0	73.3	73.6	75.5	74.4	75.4	75.8	76.6
Salad dressing	1-pint	35.3	94.1	93.1	92.5	92.2	92.2	92.4	92.4	92.7	92.7	93.2	92.7	92.8	92.7
Peanut butter <sup>1</sup> .....	1-pound	53.4	109.7	109.7	110.1	110.0	110.6	111.5	111.9	112.9	113.5	112.9	111.8	110.5	110.5
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar.....	5 pounds	52.6	109.3	109.3	109.0	109.0	108.8	108.8	108.8	109.1	110.2	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.2
Corn syrup <sup>1</sup> .....	24 ounces	23.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.7	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0
Grape jelly <sup>1</sup> .....	12 ounces	26.4	110.8	110.5	110.0	109.5	109.2	109.0	108.7	108.9	109.0	108.2	107.5	107.2	107.4
Chocolate bar <sup>1</sup> .....	1 ounce	4.5	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.4	100.9	102.0	106.2	114.9	115.4	115.6	115.8	116.1
Eggs, grade A, large	dozen	57.3	82.2	83.5	85.1	84.9	96.8	98.7	94.9	97.6	97.9	93.4	81.9	76.9	76.2
Miscellaneous foods:															
Gelatin, flavored <sup>1</sup> .....	3-4 ounces	8.5	99.0	98.1	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.3	99.0	98.9	99.0	98.5

\*Priced only in season.

<sup>1</sup> December 1952=100.<sup>2</sup> Not available.<sup>3</sup> May 1953=100.<sup>4</sup> January 1953=100.<sup>5</sup> July 1953=100.<sup>6</sup> April 1953=100.<sup>7</sup> June 1953=100.

NOTE.—The United States average retail food prices and indexes appearing in Table D-5 are based on prices collected monthly in 46 cities for use in the calculation of the food component of the 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. Item indexes for the period December 1952 through April 1955, which were not published in the Monthly Labor Review, are available upon request.

TABLE D-6: Indexes of wholesale prices,<sup>1</sup> by major groups

[1947-49=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Processed foods	All commodities except farm and foods	Textile products and apparel	Hides, skins, and leather products	Fuel, power, and lighting	Chemicals and allied products	Rubber and rubber products	Lumber and wood products	Pulp, paper, and allied products	Metals and metal products	Machinery and motive products	Furniture and other household durables	Nonmetallic minerals-structural	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages	Miscellaneous
1947	96.4	100.0	98.2	95.3	100.1	101.0	90.9	101.4	99.0	93.7	98.6	91.3	92.5	95.6	93.9	97.2	100.8
1948	104.4	107.3	106.1	103.4	104.4	102.1	107.1	103.8	102.1	107.2	102.9	103.9	100.9	101.4	101.7	100.5	103.1
1949	99.2	92.8	95.7	101.3	95.5	96.9	101.9	94.8	98.9	99.2	98.5	104.8	106.6	103.1	104.4	102.3	96.1
1950	103.1	97.5	99.8	105.0	99.2	104.6	103.0	96.3	120.5	113.9	100.9	110.3	108.6	105.3	106.9	103.5	96.6
1951	114.8	113.4	111.4	115.9	110.6	120.3	106.7	110.0	148.0	123.9	119.6	122.8	119.0	114.1	113.6	109.4	104.9
1952	111.6	107.0	108.8	113.2	99.8	97.2	106.6	104.5	134.0	120.3	116.5	123.0	121.5	112.0	113.6	111.8	108.3
1953	110.1	97.0	104.6	114.0	97.3	98.5	109.5	105.7	125.0	120.2	116.1	126.9	123.0	114.2	118.2	115.7	97.8
1954	110.3	95.6	105.3	115.5	95.2	94.2	108.1	107.0	126.9	118.0	116.3	128.0	124.6	115.4	120.9	120.6	102.5
1955	110.7	89.6	101.7	117.0	95.3	93.8	107.9	106.6	143.8	123.6	119.3	136.6	128.4	115.9	124.2	121.6	92.0
1953:																	
January	109.9	99.6	105.5	113.1	98.8	97.3	107.8	103.6	127.3	120.5	115.8	124.0	121.5	112.7	114.6	111.9	103.0
February	109.6	97.9	106.2	113.1	98.5	98.0	108.1	103.6	126.2	121.1	115.3	124.6	121.6	112.9	114.6	111.9	101.2
March	110.0	99.8	104.1	113.4	97.5	98.1	108.4	104.2	125.7	121.7	115.1	125.5	121.8	113.1	115.1	114.8	101.7
April	109.4	97.3	103.2	113.2	97.4	97.9	107.4	105.5	124.8	122.2	115.3	125.0	122.0	113.9	116.9	114.8	98.5
May	109.8	97.8	104.3	113.6	97.6	100.4	107.1	105.5	125.4	121.8	115.4	125.7	122.4	114.1	117.2	114.8	99.7
June	109.5	95.4	103.3	113.9	97.4	101.0	108.3	105.6	125.0	121.5	115.8	126.9	122.9	114.3	118.1	114.9	95.8
July	110.9	97.9	105.5	114.8	97.5	100.0	111.1	106.2	124.6	121.1	115.8	129.3	123.4	114.7	119.4	115.6	95.3
August	110.6	96.4	104.8	114.9	97.5	99.9	111.0	106.3	123.5	120.4	116.2	129.4	123.7	114.8	119.6	115.6	96.4
September	111.0	98.1	106.6	114.7	96.9	99.7	110.9	106.7	124.0	119.2	116.9	128.5	124.0	114.9	120.7	116.2	94.7
October	110.2	95.3	104.7	114.6	96.5	97.1	111.2	106.7	124.2	118.1	117.5	127.9	124.1	114.8	120.7	118.1	94.4
November	109.8	93.7	103.8	114.5	96.2	97.1	111.2	107.2	124.3	117.3	117.3	127.9	124.2	114.9	120.8	118.1	93.2
December	110.1	94.4	104.3	114.6	95.8	95.6	111.1	107.1	124.8	117.4	117.1	127.5	124.3	115.0	120.8	118.1	100.1
1954:																	
January	110.9	97.8	106.2	114.6	96.1	95.3	110.8	107.2	124.8	117.0	117.0	127.2	124.4	115.2	120.9	118.2	101.1
February	110.5	97.7	104.8	114.4	95.3	94.9	110.5	107.5	124.6	116.8	117.1	126.2	124.5	115.1	121.0	118.0	102.8
March	110.5	98.4	105.3	114.2	95.0	94.7	109.2	107.4	124.9	116.7	116.6	126.3	124.5	115.0	121.0	117.9	104.9
April	111.0	99.4	105.9	114.5	94.7	94.6	108.6	107.2	125.0	116.2	116.3	126.8	124.4	115.6	120.8	121.5	110.3
May	110.9	97.9	106.8	114.5	94.8	96.0	108.2	107.1	125.1	116.1	115.8	127.1	124.4	115.5	119.3	121.4	109.2
June	110.0	94.8	105.0	114.2	94.9	95.6	107.8	106.8	126.1	116.3	115.8	127.1	124.3	115.4	119.1	121.4	105.1
July	110.4	96.2	106.5	114.3	95.1	94.9	106.2	106.7	126.8	119.1	116.2	128.0	124.3	115.3	120.4	121.4	103.9
August	110.5	95.8	106.4	114.4	95.3	94.0	106.9	106.8	126.4	119.1	116.3	128.6	124.3	115.3	120.5	121.5	102.3
September	110.0	93.6	105.5	114.4	95.3	93.0	106.9	106.8	126.9	119.3	116.3	129.1	124.4	115.3	121.7	121.5	99.1
October	109.7	93.1	103.7	114.5	95.4	92.4	106.9	106.9	128.5	119.8	116.3	129.7	124.3	115.6	121.9	121.5	96.7
November	110.0	93.2	103.8	114.8	95.2	92.8	107.4	107.0	131.4	119.9	116.0	129.9	125.3	115.6	121.8	121.4	97.0
December	109.5	89.9	103.5	114.9	95.2	91.8	107.5	107.0	132.0	120.0	115.9	129.8	125.7	115.7	121.8	121.4	98.0
1955:																	
January	110.1	92.5	103.8	115.2	95.2	91.9	108.5	107.1	136.8	120.3	116.3	130.1	125.8	115.5	122.0	121.4	97.0
February	110.4	93.1	103.2	115.7	95.2	92.3	108.7	107.1	140.6	121.2	116.6	131.5	126.1	115.4	121.8	121.6	97.1
March	110.0	92.1	101.6	115.6	95.3	92.2	108.5	106.8	138.0	121.4	116.8	131.9	126.1	115.1	121.9	121.6	95.6
April	110.5	94.2	102.5	115.7	95.0	93.2	107.4	107.1	138.3	122.4	117.4	132.9	126.3	115.1	122.3	121.6	94.0
May	109.9	91.2	102.1	115.5	95.0	92.9	107.0	106.8	138.0	123.5	117.7	132.5	126.7	115.1	123.2	121.6	91.3
June	110.3	91.8	103.9	115.6	95.2	92.9	106.8	106.8	140.3	123.7	118.3	132.6	127.1	115.2	123.7	121.6	89.1
July	110.5	89.5	103.1	116.5	95.3	93.7	106.4	106.0	143.4	124.1	119.0	136.7	127.5	115.5	125.3	121.6	90.8
August	110.9	88.1	101.9	117.5	95.3	93.8	107.2	105.9	148.7	125.1	119.7	139.5	128.5	116.0	126.1	121.7	89.8
September	111.7	89.3	101.5	118.5	95.4	94.0	108.0	106.0	151.7	125.7	120.5	141.9	130.0	116.4	126.4	121.7	90.3
October	111.6	86.8	100.2	119.0	95.4	95.3	108.0	106.5	147.8	125.4	122.8	142.4	131.4	116.9	126.8	121.7	91.5
November	111.2	84.1	98.8	119.4	95.6	96.4	108.6	106.6	150.6	125.0	123.2	142.0	132.5	117.2	125.2	121.7	88.0
December	111.3	82.9	98.2	119.8	95.6	96.7	109.3	106.6	151.0	125.1	123.6	143.9	133.0	117.3	125.4	121.7	88.8
1956:																	
January	111.9	84.1	98.3	120.4	95.7	96.7	111.0	106.3	148.4	126.3	124.8	145.1	133.3	118.0	127.0	121.7	89.6
February	112.4	86.0	99.0	120.6	96.0	97.1	111.2	106.4	147.1	126.7	125.4	145.1	133.9	118.2	127.1	121.7	88.7
March	112.8	86.6	99.2	121.0	95.9	97.7	110.9	106.5	146.2	128.0	126.8	146.5	134.7	118.1	127.9	121.7	88.2
April	*113.6	88.0	*100.4	*121.6	*95.1	*100.6	*110.6	106.9	145.0	128.5	*127.4	*147.7	*135.7	118.0	*128.6	121.7	92.1
May <sup>2</sup>	114.3	90.9	102.4	121.7	94.9	100.1	111.0	106.9	143.5	128.2	127.3	146.7	136.1	118.1	128.6	121.7	96.0

<sup>1</sup> For a description of the Wholesale Price Index, see BLS Bull. 1168, Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, Chap. 10. Historical tabulations of indexes of wholesale prices are available upon request.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
\* Revised.

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities <sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	May 1956 <sup>2</sup>	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1950
All commodities	114.3	*113.6	112.8	112.4	111.9	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	100.2
Farm products	90.9	88.0	86.6	86.0	84.1	82.9	84.1	86.8	89.3	88.1	89.5	91.8	91.2	94.5
Fresh and dried produce	111.8	101.8	106.5	98.2	105.0	95.6	102.6	92.9	102.1	99.5	98.7	104.7	118.7	89.8
Grains	90.5	89.5	84.5	82.9	81.5	82.7	79.8	82.4	81.4	78.6	86.7	90.3	92.4	89.6
Livestock and poultry	74.4	70.8	67.5	67.7	63.0	59.3	62.2	71.8	75.5	75.5	79.4	83.1	78.4	99.8
Plant and animal fibers	105.9	105.8	105.5	105.7	101.9	100.8	100.9	99.1	100.8	102.9	103.8	103.4	103.4	107.3
Fluid milk	92.9	*89.9	90.5	94.0	93.9	94.4	95.0	95.1	93.6	91.8	89.0	87.0	87.4	81.6
Eggs	80.2	79.9	85.0	81.3	85.9	99.2	98.9	92.6	103.0	95.4	78.7	74.4	71.5	70.6
Hay and seeds	90.1	86.7	82.5	80.4	78.9	77.6	75.8	75.9	75.1	81.6	85.6	88.1	88.7	87.6
Other farm products	144.4	143.4	143.7	145.8	139.7	139.1	140.1	145.4	146.2	138.6	137.6	143.2	138.3	122.4
Processed foods	102.4	*100.4	99.2	99.0	98.3	98.2	98.8	100.2	101.5	101.9	103.1	103.9	102.1	96.8
Cereal and bakery products	115.5	115.6	115.4	115.4	115.1	115.2	115.1	114.8	114.4	115.1	117.6	117.6	118.3	96.5
Meats, poultry, fish	82.1	79.3	74.6	76.1	75.7	75.3	77.8	81.6	87.5	86.3	88.5	91.4	85.7	102.4
Dairy products and ice cream	108.0	105.9	106.1	106.1	106.1	107.2	105.9	105.0	104.3	107.8	106.0	104.6	104.0	90.0
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables	109.2	109.0	108.6	108.9	108.1	107.9	107.7	107.4	106.8	105.0	104.6	104.5	104.1	98.0
Sugar and confectionery	109.6	*105.3	109.6	109.3	109.4	109.4	109.7	110.0	109.6	110.1	110.7	110.4	110.3	94.7
Packaged beverage materials	187.4	187.4	192.8	183.8	176.6	176.6	176.6	183.8	176.6	173.7	171.9	171.9	179.8	136.9
Animal fats and oils	72.0	67.9	63.1	64.2	59.1	58.7	65.6	69.7	63.7	61.6	69.8	69.0	69.5	63.9
Crude vegetable oils	78.6	77.2	74.1	67.0	61.3	57.6	57.2	57.5	56.8	60.7	64.4	68.9	66.9	67.9
Refined vegetable oils	81.9	80.6	80.4	73.9	69.4	67.2	67.4	68.0	66.7	70.9	74.9	77.1	73.2	67.4
Vegetable oil end products	92.4	85.7	84.8	80.4	78.7	77.4	77.8	79.7	80.1	81.3	83.8	83.7	82.2	79.2
Other processed foods	97.8	97.8	97.4	97.7	98.1	97.9	97.4	98.3	98.1	99.5	100.5	101.4	101.2	106.6
All commodities other than farm and foods	121.7	*121.6	121.0	120.6	120.4	119.8	119.4	119.0	118.5	117.5	116.5	115.6	115.5	102.2
Textile products and apparel	94.9	*95.1	95.9	96.0	95.7	95.6	95.6	95.4	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.0	93.0
Cotton products	93.1	93.7	94.1	94.3	93.8	93.7	93.2	92.8	92.5	91.7	91.0	90.6	90.3	90.0
Wool products	102.9	102.5	102.1	102.7	102.6	102.8	102.8	102.8	103.0	103.9	105.0	105.5	106.1	105.3
Synthetic textiles	80.3	*80.6	84.5	84.8	84.2	84.8	85.8	86.1	86.7	86.9	86.8	86.6	86.9	91.3
Silk products	125.0	121.0	119.5	119.5	120.5	120.6	120.8	123.7	126.8	128.7	126.8	124.0	123.2	88.8
Apparel	99.4	*99.5	99.7	99.5	99.5	99.1	99.0	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.0	92.7
Other textile products	70.3	71.1	72.0	71.6	71.4	71.3	72.5	71.6	72.1	72.9	74.3	74.4	76.4	96.3
Hides, skins, and leather products	100.1	*100.6	97.7	97.1	96.7	96.7	96.4	95.3	94.0	93.8	93.7	92.9	92.9	99.1
Hides and skins	59.3	*61.9	58.3	58.2	56.6	61.1	60.2	62.3	60.9	58.9	58.2	55.7	53.3	94.3
Leather	92.9	94.6	90.9	89.9	89.5	88.4	87.7	86.1	85.1	85.0	85.1	83.8	85.0	98.2
Footwear	120.0	*119.9	116.5	115.8	115.7	115.4	115.4	113.5	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	111.4	102.7
Other leather products	99.3	*98.9	98.3	98.1	97.7	96.7	96.2	96.0	96.0	96.3	96.5	95.0	95.0	95.2
Fuel, power, and lighting materials	111.0	*110.6	110.9	111.2	111.0	109.3	108.6	108.0	108.0	107.2	106.4	106.8	107.0	102.4
Coal	111.9	*111.7	110.1	109.9	109.9	109.4	109.0	108.7	108.1	102.2	101.5	100.6	100.4	104.8
Coke	145.4	*145.4	145.4	145.4	145.4	138.8	138.8	138.8	137.2	137.4	133.4	133.4	133.4	115.6
Gas	117.5	*117.5	122.7	122.0	121.1	115.5	110.8	109.3	107.8	106.8	108.9	110.4	111.0	94.8
Electricity	93.2	*93.2	94.3	94.3	94.3	93.8	94.3	94.3	95.5	96.6	96.1	97.2	97.8	101.3
Petroleum and products	118.3	117.5	116.8	117.5	117.2	115.6	115.0	114.2	114.0	113.0	111.6	111.5	111.5	103.1
Chemicals and allied products	106.9	106.9	106.5	106.4	106.3	106.6	106.6	106.5	106.0	105.9	106.0	106.8	106.8	92.1
Industrial chemicals	120.8	*120.9	120.0	119.9	120.0	119.4	119.3	118.9	118.2	118.1	118.2	117.8	117.6	96.3
Prepared paint	119.1	119.1	119.1	119.1	117.0	115.8	115.0	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	98.0
Paint materials	101.2	101.6	101.4	100.4	98.6	97.4	97.1	97.4	97.6	97.6	97.6	96.9	97.0	86.8
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	92.0	91.9	91.9	92.0	92.6	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.4	92.4	92.8	93.0	93.2	91.3
Fats and oils, inedible	60.3	*58.1	55.0	54.4	55.6	56.6	57.6	58.2	55.8	54.6	55.9	53.8	53.2	48.8
Mixed fertilizer	107.9	108.1	107.9	108.2	108.2	107.9	108.5	108.5	108.5	108.9	108.9	108.8	108.8	101.2
Fertilizer materials	109.1	112.4	112.8	113.0	113.1	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.0	112.1	111.7	111.0	111.1	98.5
Other chemicals and products	102.4	102.4	102.3	102.3	102.3	104.5	104.6	104.5	104.0	104.0	103.9	107.6	107.6	91.1
Rubber and products	143.5	145.0	146.2	147.1	148.4	151.0	150.6	147.8	151.7	148.7	143.1	140.3	138.0	109.5
Crude rubber	139.5	144.2	149.4	153.5	160.0	168.3	166.8	165.0	176.4	170.3	159.2	149.6	142.4	129.0
Tires and tubes	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	151.8	147.2	147.2	147.2	142.3	142.3	142.3	106.1
Other rubber products	136.7	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.8	139.6	139.4	137.9	141.4	137.1	134.7	132.3	130.4	103.6
Lumber and wood products	128.2	128.5	128.0	126.7	126.3	125.1	125.0	125.4	125.7	125.1	124.1	123.7	123.5	112.4
Lumber	130.5	130.6	129.9	128.2	127.6	126.4	126.4	126.8	127.1	126.4	125.1	124.7	124.2	113.5
Millwork	129.1	128.9	128.9	129.1	129.2	128.8	127.9	128.2	128.2	128.3	128.3	128.3	129.3	110.9
Plywood	104.4	106.9	107.5	107.5	107.5	105.7	105.9	106.1	106.1	105.7	105.7	105.6	105.6	101.7
Pulp, paper, and allied products	127.3	*127.4	126.8	125.4	124.8	123.6	123.2	122.8	120.5	119.7	119.0	118.3	117.7	95.9
Woodpulp	118.0	118.0	116.8	116.8	116.8	114.2	114.2	114.2	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	90.6
Wastepaper	116.4	127.4	142.6	142.6	133.9	133.9	133.9	133.9	129.1	129.1	125.9	104.7	92.7	79.0
Paper	136.2	136.2	136.2	135.0	134.6	132.6	131.7	131.2	131.0	130.5	130.7	129.2	128.9	103.3
Paperboard	136.2	*134.5	130.6	130.7	130.7	130.3	130.1	129.7	129.5	128.0	126.1	126.0	126.0	97.2
Converted paper and paperboard	123.2	123.3	122.7	120.6	119.9	119.2	119.0	118.9	114.3	113.2	112.3	112.3	111.7	93.2
Building paper and board	138.1	138.1	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	133.3	132.7	132.7	129.7	129.7	129.7	106.3
Metals and metal products	146.7	*147.0	146.5	145.1	145.1	143.9	142.9	142.4	141.9	139.5	136.7	132.6	132.5	108.8
Iron and steel	150.8	151.7	149.4	149.1	149.4	147.2	146.0	145.7	145.0	144.9	143.1	135.8	135.6	113.1
Nonferrous metals	159.8	*163.2	162.0	157.1	156.6	155.8	153.9	153.9	154.2	145.0	139.5	137.8	137.8	101.8
Metal containers	141.2	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	137.9	138.0	138.0	138.0	138.0	131.4	131.4	131.4	109.0
Hardware	154.0	*153.9	152.8	151.6	151.5	151.6	151.6	151.3	147.8	146.1	144.9	144.5	144.4	111.1
Plumbing equipment	134.8	133.9	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	129.4	128.1	128.1	123.2	123.2	123.3	103.2
Heating equipment	117.2	*117.3	117.1	117.1	117.3	117.1	117.4	117.3	117.2					

TABLE D-7: Indexes of wholesale prices, by group and subgroup of commodities<sup>1</sup>—Continued

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	May 1956 <sup>2</sup>	Apr. 1956	Mar. 1956	Feb. 1956	Jan. 1956	Dec. 1955	Nov. 1955	Oct. 1955	Sept. 1955	Aug. 1955	July 1955	June 1955	May 1955	June 1950
Machinery and motive products.....	136.1	*135.7	134.7	133.9	133.3	133.0	132.5	131.4	130.0	128.5	127.5	127.1	126.7	106.3
Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	126.5	*126.1	126.1	126.8	126.8	126.5	126.1	126.7	126.3	122.4	121.5	121.5	121.5	108.3
Construction machinery and equipment.....	146.5	*144.8	143.5	143.5	143.2	143.1	142.4	142.1	140.5	138.2	134.7	134.7	134.3	108.1
Metalworking machinery and equipment.....	154.4	*153.8	151.9	151.2	150.7	148.5	148.0	147.2	146.9	146.7	145.5	142.7	139.5	108.8
General purpose machinery and equipment.....	145.4	*144.0	142.6	141.7	141.4	141.5	140.4	138.6	136.7	134.8	132.7	131.8	131.2	107.0
Miscellaneous machinery.....	135.1	*134.3	134.0	133.7	133.6	133.3	133.5	133.1	132.0	130.2	127.4	127.0	127.1	105.0
Electrical machinery and equipment.....	135.6	*135.6	133.6	133.2	132.4	132.1	131.4	130.7	130.6	127.7	126.7	126.5	126.5	102.1
Motor vehicles.....	129.1	129.1	129.0	127.5	126.7	126.7	126.5	124.7	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	122.0	106.7
Furniture and other household durables.....	118.1	118.0	118.1	118.2	118.0	117.3	117.2	116.9	116.4	116.0	115.5	115.2	115.1	103.1
Household furniture.....	118.1	*117.8	117.5	117.3	117.4	116.5	116.4	115.6	115.2	114.3	113.1	112.9	113.1	101.8
Commercial furniture.....	138.5	138.5	138.3	138.3	137.3	137.1	137.1	137.1	136.2	134.3	130.0	129.8	128.6	106.2
Floor covering.....	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	130.5	129.3	128.7	128.7	128.0	126.8	126.7	126.2	125.1	109.1
Household appliances.....	105.0	105.2	105.3	105.7	105.6	105.8	106.3	106.1	106.2	106.6	106.5	106.4	106.5	100.1
Television and radio receivers.....	92.6	92.8	93.3	93.3	93.1	93.1	92.8	92.7	92.6	92.1	93.1	93.2	93.3	(3)
Other household durable goods.....	139.2	139.1	139.2	139.2	138.6	136.7	136.0	135.5	134.1	134.1	133.1	132.4	131.9	106.8
Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	128.6	*128.6	127.9	127.1	127.0	125.4	125.2	126.8	126.4	126.1	125.3	123.7	123.2	105.4
Flat glass.....	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	131.1	133.0	131.1	131.1	131.1	126.0	124.9	105.6
Concrete ingredients.....	130.1	130.0	130.0	129.9	129.7	126.0	125.6	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	124.7	105.7
Concrete products.....	121.7	*121.7	121.1	121.1	121.1	120.2	120.2	120.2	119.8	118.6	118.3	118.3	118.2	104.5
Structural clay products.....	146.1	146.0	145.9	145.6	145.3	144.6	144.5	144.3	143.9	142.9	141.3	137.3	137.0	110.5
Gypsum products.....	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	127.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	122.1	102.3
Prepared asphalt roofing.....	111.9	111.9	106.5	99.6	99.6	101.0	101.0	114.4	114.6	114.5	110.8	106.7	105.8	98.9
Other nonmetallic minerals.....	122.8	123.4	122.3	123.0	122.1	122.1	122.0	122.8	122.8	122.5	122.5	122.4	121.0	105.7
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	121.7	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	104.2	104.2	103.9	103.9	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	122.5	122.5	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.....	96.0	92.1	88.2	88.7	89.6	88.8	88.0	91.5	90.3	89.8	90.8	89.1	91.3	96.9
Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	115.8	*115.8	115.7	115.8	115.8	115.0	114.3	113.8	113.6	113.4	113.1	113.2	113.2	104.8
Manufactured animal feeds.....	81.8	74.4	67.2	68.2	69.9	68.8	67.8	74.7	72.5	71.7	73.9	70.8	75.0	93.7
Notions and accessories.....	95.2	95.4	93.9	92.5	92.5	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	92.9	92.9	88.7
Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.8	104.4	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.7	103.0	103.0	96.6
Other miscellaneous.....	123.1	123.1	123.1	123.3	123.9	124.0	122.9	122.3	122.2	121.5	121.2	121.1	120.8	105.4

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1 to table D-5.<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.<sup>3</sup> Not available.

\* Revised.

TABLE D-8: Indexes of wholesale prices, by economic sectors<sup>1</sup>

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956					1955							1950	
	May <sup>2</sup>	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	June
All commodities.....	114.3	*113.6	112.8	112.4	111.9	111.3	111.2	111.6	111.7	110.9	110.5	110.3	109.9	100.2
Crude materials for further processing.....	96.6	*95.4	93.4	93.3	91.5	89.9	89.9	93.2	94.9	93.8	95.1	96.2	94.7	99.5
Crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs.....	86.4	83.4	80.8	80.7	77.8	75.8	77.2	82.7	84.9	83.4	86.5	89.7	87.7	95.8
Crude nonfood materials except fuel.....	114.2	116.6	115.5	115.2	115.8	114.9	112.5	111.8	112.9	112.8	110.6	107.7	106.8	106.2
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for manufacturing.....	113.7	116.3	115.2	114.8	115.5	114.8	112.2	111.5	112.6	112.5	110.2	107.1	106.1	106.3
Crude nonfood materials, except fuel, for construction.....	130.1	130.0	130.0	129.9	129.7	126.0	125.6	125.3	125.3	125.3	125.0	124.9	124.7	105.7
Crude fuel.....	112.7	*112.6	113.1	112.7	112.4	110.1	108.2	107.4	106.6	102.5	102.8	102.9	102.9	102.8
Crude fuel for manufacturing.....	112.5	*112.3	112.6	112.2	111.9	109.7	107.8	107.1	106.4	102.1	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.8
Crude fuel for nonmanufacturing industry.....	113.0	*112.9	113.9	113.5	113.2	110.7	108.7	107.9	107.1	103.0	103.4	103.5	103.5	102.9
Intermediate materials, supplies and components.....	122.1	*121.7	121.0	120.3	120.0	119.4	119.1	119.1	118.6	117.6	116.8	115.7	115.7	101.1
Intermediate materials and components for manufacturing.....	123.3	123.1	122.6	121.9	121.3	120.9	120.7	120.5	120.1	119.0	118.2	117.1	117.0	100.3
Intermediate materials for food manufacturing.....	100.6	*98.1	98.1	96.7	95.3	94.8	94.9	95.6	95.5	97.1	99.2	100.0	99.0	90.4
Intermediate materials for nondurable manufacturing.....	104.2	*104.3	104.3	104.3	104.1	103.7	103.6	103.3	103.1	102.8	102.8	102.4	102.4	94.2
Intermediate materials for durable manufacturing.....	147.3	147.4	146.8	145.7	145.0	144.7	144.2	144.2	143.7	141.9	140.1	137.2	137.0	110.2
Components for manufacturing.....	141.5	*141.1	139.3	138.4	137.9	137.5	137.1	135.9	135.0	131.3	129.1	128.2	128.3	104.0
Materials and components for construction.....	131.8	*132.3	131.3	130.3	129.9	129.0	128.7	128.9	128.7	127.7	125.9	124.2	124.0	106.7
Processed fuels and lubricants.....	106.2	*105.8	106.0	106.2	105.8	104.6	104.3	103.7	103.8	103.7	102.4	102.9	102.9	99.5
Processed fuels and lubricants for manufacturing.....	104.7	*104.4	104.8	104.9	104.5	103.1	102.7	102.0	102.2	102.2	101.0	101.6	101.7	98.4
Processed fuels and lubricants for nonmanufacturing industry.....	108.8	*108.3	108.1	108.5	108.2	107.2	107.0	106.5	106.6	106.3	104.7	105.1	104.9	101.5
Containers, nonreturnable.....	127.9	127.1	126.8	125.5	125.1	124.1	124.1	122.5	119.9	119.2	118.3	118.4	118.3	99.0
Supplies.....	113.7	*111.8	109.4	109.1	109.3	108.9	108.4	109.8	108.7	107.9	108.3	106.7	107.1	99.1
Supplies for manufacturing.....	132.0	*132.4	132.1	131.3	131.1	131.4	131.2	130.8	131.4	129.9	129.4	126.3	124.7	105.4
Supplies for nonmanufacturing industry.....	105.5	102.5	99.2	99.1	99.5	98.7	98.0	100.3	98.5	97.9	98.8	97.8	99.3	96.4
Manufactured animal feeds.....	83.3	75.7	68.2	69.3	71.2	69.7	68.4	75.1	73.1	72.2	74.3	71.8	75.8	93.4
Other supplies.....	118.1	118.0	117.3	116.4	115.9	115.5	115.2	114.8	113.1	112.8	112.8	112.9	112.8	98.0
Finished goods (goods to users, including raw foods and fuels).....	113.6	*112.7	112.3	112.0	111.8	111.5	111.6	111.3	111.5	110.9	110.5	110.6	110.2	99.7
Consumer finished goods.....	108.0	*107.0	105.8	106.5	106.4	106.1	106.4	106.2	106.8	106.4	106.2	106.5	106.1	98.0
Consumer foods.....	101.5	99.1	98.4	98.0	98.0	98.3	99.4	99.9	102.1	101.6	101.5	102.1	101.2	95.7
Consumer crude foods.....	97.7	92.1	96.8	93.6	98.6	98.4	98.8	101.8	95.8	102.6	98.8	90.7	90.9	81.9
Consumer processed foods.....	102.4	100.5	95.9	99.0	98.1	98.4	99.2	100.8	102.3	102.4	103.6	104.2	102.4	98.3
Consumer other nondurable.....	109.7	*109.6	109.6	109.7	109.5	108.7	108.4	107.9	107.8	107.5	107.3	107.4	107.3	98.0
Consumer durable goods.....	119.1	*119.1	119.0	118.5	118.3	118.1	117.9	116.9	115.7	115.5	115.5	115.1	115.1	103.5
Producer finished goods.....	136.2	*135.8	134.7	134.1	133.3	132.9	132.4	131.7	130.3	128.7	127.4	127.1	126.7	106.2
Producer goods for manufacturing industries.....	140.2	139.6	138.1	137.2	136.3	135.6	135.1	134.0	132.8	131.5	130.3	129.8	129.1	106.3
Producer goods for nonmanufacturing industries.....	132.8	*132.6	132.0	131.6	130.8	130.7	130.1	129.8	128.7	126.5	125.1	124.9	124.9	106.1

<sup>1</sup> For a description of these indexes, see New BLS Economic Sector Indexes of Wholesale Prices, Monthly Labor Review, December 1955 (p. 1448).

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.  
\*Revised.

TABLE D-9: Wholesale price indexes<sup>1</sup> for special commodity groupings

[1947-49=100]

Commodity group	1956					1955							1950	
	May <sup>2</sup>	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	June
All foods.....	101.9	*99.4	99.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	99.0	99.3	101.5	101.4	101.5	102.4	101.6	95.0
All fish.....	111.7	108.6	113.1	113.7	122.3	112.6	112.0	107.4	109.2	111.7	103.5	103.7	98.1	92.4
Special metals and metal products.....	141.9	142.5	141.6	140.3	140.1	139.3	138.5	137.7	136.7	134.8	132.7	129.8	129.7	108.3
Metalworking machinery.....	162.4	161.1	158.8	158.0	157.3	152.6	151.6	150.1	149.4	149.1	148.0	147.1	144.2	109.8
Machinery and equipment.....	159.8	*139.3	137.8	137.4	136.8	136.4	135.7	135.0	134.3	132.0	130.5	129.8	129.2	106.1
Agricultural machinery (including tractors).....	126.3	*125.8	125.8	129.2	129.2	129.2	129.3	128.9	129.1	127.7	123.9	122.6	122.5	107.5
Total tractors.....	131.0	130.0	129.2	128.2	127.0	126.0	125.8	125.2	124.2	122.2	121.2	121.2	121.2	108.4
Steel mill products.....	159.1	158.2	158.2	158.2	157.0	156.0	155.8	155.7	155.2	155.0	155.0	154.9	154.9	114.9
Building materials.....	130.9	*131.3	130.5	129.6	129.4	128.3	128.1	128.7	128.5	127.2	125.4	124.1	124.1	107.5
Soaps.....	90.0	98.7	98.7	99.0	99.0	98.8	99.1	98.9	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	97.0	80.9
Synthetic detergents.....	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.1	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	91.5	82.9
Refined petroleum products.....	117.7	116.9	115.9	116.6	116.2	114.3	113.7	112.8	112.7	111.5	109.9	109.9	109.9	102.1
East Coast petroleum.....	113.0	112.9	112.2	114.1	113.8	113.0	110.9	110.1	109.2	108.3	105.7	105.7	105.7	98.1
Mid-continent petroleum.....	120.2	117.0	116.2	116.0	114.8	111.9	111.2	110.4	110.4	109.3	109.4	109.7	101.8	
Gulf Coast petroleum.....	118.6	118.6	119.4	119.4	119.3	117.2	117.2	117.2	117.2	115.5	115.5	115.5	109.7	
Pacific Coast petroleum.....	116.8	119.5	114.0	117.1	117.8	117.8	117.8	115.1	115.1	107.7	106.3	106.3	105.4	94.1
Pulp, paper and products, excl. bldg. paper.....	127.0	127.1	126.6	125.2	124.6	123.3	123.0	122.5	120.2	119.4	118.8	118.0	117.4	95.6
Bituminous coal, domestic sizes.....	107.7	*107.1	114.0	116.6	116.7	116.3	116.0	115.7	114.6	108.7	106.3	103.6	102.8	106.8
Lumber and wood products, excl. millwork.....	128.2	*128.6	128.0	126.4	126.0	124.6	124.7	125.1	125.4	124.7	123.5	123.1	122.7	112.6
All commodities except farm products.....	118.3	*117.9	117.2	116.8	116.5	116.0	115.8	115.7	115.5	114.7	114.1	113.5	113.1	101.2

<sup>1</sup> See footnote 1, table D-6.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary.

\*Revised.

○ Correction.

## 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	-----	50 500 000	.59
1950.....	4 843	-----	2 410 000	-----	38 800 000	.44
1951.....	4 737	-----	2 220 000	-----	22 900 000	.23
1952.....	5 117	-----	3 540 000	-----	59 100 000	.57
1953.....	5 091	-----	2 400 000	-----	28 300 000	.26
1954.....	3 468	-----	1 530 000	-----	22 600 000	.21
1955.....	4 320	-----	2 650 000	-----	28 200 000	.26
1955: May.....	432	616	177 000	324 000	2 820 000	.32
June.....	506	734	487 000	593 000	3 380 000	.36
July.....	464	718	637 000	776 000	3 320 000	.39
August.....	496	740	236 000	384 000	3 060 000	.31
September.....	453	717	234 000	381 000	2 770 000	.30
October.....	431	654	214 000	292 000	2 470 000	.27
November.....	242	451	84 000	201 000	2 630 000	.29
December.....	150	303	61 000	178 000	2 340 000	.25
1956: January <sup>2</sup> .....	250	350	85 000	190 000	2 000 000	.22
February <sup>2</sup> .....	250	350	70 000	190 000	2 200 000	.25
March <sup>2</sup> .....	250	350	50 000	175 000	2 000 000	.21
April <sup>2</sup> .....	350	450	140 000	210 000	1 500 000	.17
May <sup>2</sup> .....	450	550	190 000	280 000	2 800 000	.29

<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> 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 of dollars)														
	1956						1955						1955	1954	
	June <sup>2</sup>	May <sup>3</sup>	Apr. <sup>3</sup>	Mar. <sup>3</sup>	Feb. <sup>3</sup>	Jan. <sup>3</sup>	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	Total	Total
Total new construction <sup>4</sup> .....	3,993	3,707	3,389	3,072	2,811	2,938	3,258	3,702	4,037	4,148	4,205	4,085	3,936	42,991	37,782
Private construction.....	2,715	2,543	2,403	2,261	2,087	2,176	2,435	2,663	2,810	2,879	2,893	2,862	2,766	30,572	25,853
Residential building (nonfarm).....	1,354	1,269	1,212	1,116	998	1,080	1,279	1,419	1,509	1,561	1,587	1,590	1,545	16,595	13,496
New dwelling units.....	1,185	1,105	1,070	1,000	895	980	1,160	1,280	1,360	1,410	1,435	1,430	1,380	14,990	12,070
Additions and alterations.....	130	128	109	86	73	70	88	107	116	119	119	127	133	1,266	1,130
Nonhousekeeping <sup>5</sup> .....	39	36	33	30	30	30	31	32	33	32	33	33	32	339	296
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) <sup>6</sup> .....	752	698	664	656	647	650	679	715	721	714	686	668	633	7,612	6,260
Industrial.....	257	247	237	226	224	223	224	224	219	213	205	199	190	2,399	2,030
Commercial.....	289	265	253	258	252	251	270	297	306	303	286	277	259	3,043	2,212
Office buildings and ware- houses.....	105	101	98	97	101	105	109	112	106	102	99	95	90	1,136	958
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	184	164	155	161	151	146	161	185	200	201	187	182	169	1,907	1,254
Other nonresidential building.....	206	186	174	172	171	176	185	194	196	198	195	192	184	2,170	2,008
Religious.....	61	56	53	53	55	58	62	66	68	69	68	66	62	734	593
Educational.....	45	42	40	39	40	41	44	45	45	45	43	41	39	492	529
Hospital and institutional <sup>7</sup> .....	25	24	24	25	25	26	27	29	30	31	31	31	30	351	337
Social and recreational.....	24	21	19	18	17	18	20	21	21	22	23	23	22	239	228
Miscellaneous.....	51	43	38	37	34	33	33	33	32	31	30	31	31	354	321
Farm construction.....	150	139	121	109	101	97	98	111	132	159	172	169	150	1,600	1,645
Public utilities.....	448	427	398	373	334	341	369	407	437	434	434	419	412	4,604	4,341
Railroad.....	38	36	35	33	29	30	30	35	39	36	35	34	34	374	353
Telephone and telegraph.....	85	80	80	75	70	70	72	74	75	76	76	74	72	805	655
Other public utilities.....	325	311	283	265	235	241	267	298	323	321	323	311	306	3,425	3,333
All other private <sup>8</sup> .....	11	10	8	7	7	8	10	11	11	12	14	16	16	161	121
Public construction.....	1,278	1,164	986	811	724	762	823	1,039	1,227	1,269	1,312	1,223	1,170	12,419	11,929
Residential building <sup>9</sup> .....	19	19	19	18	20	20	21	21	22	22	23	20	24	263	336
Nonresidential building (other than military facilities).....	353	337	318	303	285	292	286	321	350	374	380	384	383	4,227	4,641
Industrial.....	33	32	31	33	34	35	30	38	40	45	51	61	68	721	1,506
Educational.....	220	216	206	195	187	190	186	200	212	221	223	220	217	2,442	2,134
Hospital and institutional.....	27	27	24	23	19	20	20	25	28	32	32	32	31	331	365
Other nonresidential.....	73	62	57	52	45	47	50	58	70	76	74	71	67	733	636
Military facilities <sup>10</sup> .....	122	113	98	84	78	84	97	116	136	136	131	123	119	1,297	1,030
Highways.....	545	470	350	230	195	210	263	405	524	533	569	491	449	4,520	3,870
Sewer and water.....	115	109	102	92	77	82	80	89	97	100	105	104	99	1,085	982
Miscellaneous public service enter- prises <sup>11</sup> .....	45	42	38	30	23	25	22	25	31	35	35	31	26	279	218
Conservation and development.....	63	58	47	42	36	39	44	49	52	53	54	56	56	593	704
All other public <sup>12</sup> .....	16	16	14	12	10	10	10	13	15	16	15	14	14	155	148

<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> Revised.

<sup>4</sup> Includes major additions and alterations.

<sup>5</sup> Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

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

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

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

<sup>9</sup> Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

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

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

<sup>12</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 of dollars)														
	1956				1955								1955	1954	
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Total	Total
All public construction .....	908.5	869.2	647.1	807.4	931.5	660.4	677.4	740.4	723.5	709.5	1,103.0	817.3	784.2	8,953.8	8,259.2
Federally owned .....	196.6	169.6	118.6	114.2	180.0	107.2	98.7	129.1	60.6	47.8	327.2	120.8	125.9	1,499.9	1,371.1
Residential building .....	7.1	7.6	12.7	3.0	33.5	2.6	.1	.1	1.3	1.2	12.7	.8	.1	60.7	3.9
Nonresidential building .....	101.2	79.2	38.8	48.0	76.6	39.5	36.4	65.6	36.6	28.3	240.3	67.5	79.4	845.2	811.4
Educational .....	2.9	2.9	(3)	.2	10.9	1.4	.1	4.6	.2	.8	.9	.4	1.2	20.9	14.9
Hospital and institutional .....	3.4	4.5	.3	5.5	.7	.3	1.1	3.3	4.0	1.2	44.2	3.0	6.7	77.5	72.9
Administrative and general .....	6.4	8.2	4.1	2.8	6.1	4.1	3.6	20.9	2.4	1.4	9.1	4.7	3.5	66.1	38.8
Other nonresidential building .....	88.5	63.6	34.4	39.5	58.9	33.7	31.6	36.8	30.0	24.9	186.1	59.4	68.0	680.7	684.8
Airfield building .....	4.2	8.4	7.2	11.9	4.9	4.3	3.4	1.8	.4	1.5	28.7	10.0	10.6	102.8	90.9
Industrial .....	27.2	33.1	6.1	9.6	28.0	15.0	18.7	16.6	10.3	10.4	90.6	19.4	22.4	297.3	334.8
Troop housing .....	8.1	1.6	9.0	10.9	6.3	3.5	2.8	1.5	3.1	.6	8.6	5.8	11.0	53.8	68.7
Warehouses .....	32.6	2.5	1.3	1.2	4.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	9.6	7.8	25.8	6.3	6.4	83.9	82.3
All other .....	16.4	18.0	10.8	5.9	15.0	8.6	3.9	14.0	6.6	4.6	32.4	17.9	17.6	142.9	108.1
Airfields .....	17.2	7.5	17.1	15.3	24.6	15.3	9.2	4.8	3.6	3.1	18.4	9.7	18.6	156.4	153.1
Conservation and development .....	51.1	66.9	29.2	41.1	23.9	24.6	42.5	49.1	8.9	9.4	29.6	26.9	14.7	268.7	207.4
Highway .....	4.7	2.8	8.4	2.2	3.8	2.4	4.2	6.3	4.8	4.5	10.4	4.8	5.6	58.5	62.2
Electric power .....	5.0	2.1	5.5	2.0	8.9	3.5	2.6	.7	1.8	.5	3.3	5.6	3.2	38.8	66.8
All other federally owned .....	10.3	3.5	6.9	2.6	8.7	19.3	3.7	2.5	3.6	.8	12.5	5.5	4.3	71.6	66.3
State and locally owned .....	711.9	699.6	528.5	693.2	751.5	553.2	578.7	611.3	662.9	661.7	775.8	696.5	658.3	7,453.9	6,888.1
Residential building .....	18.3	38.8	22.0	10.5	11.7	14.3	18.7	17.7	27.5	18.1	19.4	27.2	14.5	210.1	254.6
Nonresidential building .....	296.8	279.4	186.0	254.9	286.7	192.7	230.6	208.2	219.0	284.9	262.1	251.7	246.6	2,851.4	2,870.7
Educational .....	204.1	215.4	145.1	192.8	236.1	139.3	165.8	159.7	146.2	215.7	182.8	186.2	199.7	2,107.2	2,077.9
Hospital and institutional .....	25.0	12.4	9.4	35.5	13.4	10.5	19.9	16.9	14.0	15.5	19.4	26.9	15.7	195.3	246.4
Administrative and general .....	30.6	32.6	17.4	10.3	23.2	13.8	27.3	13.2	35.5	22.5	27.7	18.2	14.0	263.0	253.5
Other nonresidential building .....	37.1	19.0	14.1	16.3	14.0	29.1	17.6	18.4	23.3	31.2	32.2	20.4	17.2	285.9	292.9
Highway .....	265.3	279.0	234.3	246.3	320.7	229.9	215.1	242.1	282.0	255.8	349.7	238.8	268.7	2,933.5	2,684.7
Sewerage systems .....	51.3	42.9	30.5	114.6	53.2	24.7	35.6	65.8	43.2	38.7	49.1	37.4	46.3	501.9	472.7
Water supply facilities .....	38.3	30.6	26.7	29.1	35.2	58.8	35.7	37.0	39.4	26.5	27.3	27.1	26.8	393.6	292.7
Utilities .....	23.1	11.2	20.0	29.1	32.4	26.2	29.2	24.2	40.3	28.0	57.5	102.3	43.8	433.8	197.4
Electric power .....	12.4	2.6	5.7	15.4	11.9	18.5	15.4	9.7	21.1	4.7	36.7	85.0	34.2	247.4	105.3
Other utilities .....	10.7	8.6	14.3	13.7	20.5	7.7	13.8	14.5	19.2	23.3	20.8	17.3	9.6	186.4	92.1
All other State and locally owned .....	18.8	17.7	9.0	8.7	11.6	6.6	13.8	16.3	11.5	9.7	10.7	12.0	11.6	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.

<sup>3</sup> Less than \$50,000.

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 of dollars)									
	1956				1955				1955	1954
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Apr. <sup>3</sup>	Total	Total
All building construction	1,861.7	1,660.3	1,299.2	1,179.1	1,087.1	1,322.8	1,543.0	1,842.1	18,918.4	16,485.8
Private	1,705.9	1,519.2	1,175.5	1,055.7	952.2	1,202.9	1,412.6	1,711.1	17,250.8	14,805.4
Public	155.7	141.1	123.7	123.3	134.9	119.8	130.4	130.9	1,667.6	1,680.4
New residential building	1,074.0	1,012.8	751.0	642.2	604.4	735.9	930.2	1,217.3	11,685.6	9,991.8
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,059.2	999.7	741.0	634.6	595.0	722.4	917.9	1,200.5	11,525.3	9,855.6
Privately owned	1,050.0	972.6	733.3	624.9	583.2	718.6	903.0	1,193.1	11,376.6	9,696.3
1-family	984.1	905.9	673.0	581.3	544.4	674.7	844.4	1,124.5	10,636.1	8,917.0
2-family	21.8	22.2	16.4	13.8	11.6	14.5	14.3	21.7	208.0	211.1
3- and 4-family	8.0	8.7	5.7	5.1	4.3	5.7	6.8	9.4	84.0	87.6
5-or-more family	36.1	35.8	38.2	24.7	22.9	23.6	37.5	37.5	448.6	480.7
Publicly owned	9.2	27.2	7.7	9.7	11.8	3.8	15.0	7.4	148.7	159.3
Nonhousekeeping buildings	14.8	13.1	10.1	7.6	9.5	13.5	12.3	16.7	160.4	136.2
New nonresidential buildings	611.4	497.4	430.5	423.2	387.1	468.7	462.7	478.5	5,585.1	5,024.1
Commercial buildings	206.0	157.8	145.4	136.4	118.5	154.8	141.2	156.5	1,854.1	1,581.4
Amusement buildings	13.8	6.9	5.7	6.7	4.7	6.7	6.4	10.2	99.4	97.6
Commercial garages	6.3	3.9	4.1	2.8	4.1	3.2	8.1	4.1	66.7	60.1
Gasoline and service stations	14.2	12.7	11.1	9.8	9.5	9.9	12.3	13.5	140.0	119.9
Office buildings	62.8	42.5	51.2	53.2	33.4	64.4	32.5	44.9	553.0	454.1
Stores and other mercantile buildings	109.0	91.8	73.2	64.0	66.8	70.6	82.0	83.7	994.9	859.6
Community buildings	221.5	157.5	153.9	150.3	131.0	159.5	159.7	165.2	1,941.1	1,875.3
Educational buildings	139.3	108.0	110.9	107.9	94.3	109.4	90.5	108.9	1,239.1	1,177.7
Institutional buildings	35.0	14.8	14.0	17.5	13.1	16.3	39.4	20.3	306.5	336.2
Religious buildings	47.1	34.7	29.0	24.9	23.6	33.7	29.8	36.0	395.5	361.5
Garages, private residential	21.8	13.0	6.5	6.0	6.2	12.6	20.0	19.7	187.6	166.4
Industrial buildings	101.4	104.7	77.2	79.9	59.5	93.4	80.2	66.0	833.4	662.3
Public buildings	16.4	19.9	10.8	19.3	26.2	19.6	19.7	25.1	304.9	318.1
Public utilities buildings	24.6	26.6	14.3	18.4	31.5	15.8	20.6	31.5	273.1	209.4
All other nonresidential buildings	19.8	17.9	22.3	12.9	14.1	13.1	21.2	14.6	190.9	201.1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	176.3	150.0	117.6	113.6	95.6	118.1	150.2	146.3	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-awarded 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 of dollars)									
	1956				1955				1955	1954
	Apr.	Mar.	Feb. <sup>3</sup>	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Apr. <sup>3</sup>	Total	Total
All building construction <sup>2</sup>	1,861.7	1,660.3	1,299.2	1,179.1	1,087.1	1,322.8	1,543.0	1,842.1	18,918.4	16,485.8
Northeast	452.9	309.7	266.9	214.0	236.7	316.0	333.5	407.6	4,125.0	3,663.9
North Central	617.2	500.6	331.7	283.8	283.2	385.8	493.8	591.4	5,707.2	4,838.1
South	395.4	410.5	353.1	328.8	293.6	313.4	363.5	412.2	4,660.1	4,144.7
West	396.2	439.5	347.7	352.4	273.6	307.6	352.2	430.8	4,426.1	3,839.1
New dwelling units (housekeeping only)	1,059.2	999.7	741.0	634.6	595.0	722.4	917.9	1,200.5	11,525.3	9,855.6
Northeast	234.9	195.7	145.0	114.8	131.6	158.5	208.6	264.7	2,496.9	2,159.1
North Central	365.7	312.6	191.6	157.7	145.7	214.0	281.3	385.0	3,486.6	2,905.8
South	230.9	253.3	197.5	174.2	160.2	173.2	203.1	253.0	2,696.1	2,339.5
West	227.7	256.1	206.8	187.9	157.4	176.8	224.9	297.8	2,845.7	2,451.2
New nonresidential buildings	611.4	497.4	430.5	423.2	387.1	468.7	462.7	478.5	5,585.1	5,024.1
Northeast	174.7	80.9	96.2	77.4	81.2	128.2	86.3	107.5	1,232.3	1,149.6
North Central	196.0	147.1	108.3	97.2	112.1	138.9	168.3	163.9	1,744.4	1,493.0
South	117.3	130.6	121.6	116.7	103.7	103.9	116.0	110.4	1,452.6	1,374.9
West	123.3	138.8	104.4	131.9	90.1	97.7	92.1	96.6	1,155.7	1,006.6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	176.3	150.0	117.6	113.6	95.6	118.1	150.2	146.3	1,647.7	1,469.9
Northeast	39.5	30.8	23.8	20.5	21.8	26.5	36.6	33.6	364.8	336.6
North Central	51.1	38.7	29.2	27.8	23.8	28.5	42.3	39.3	447.9	404.1
South	43.3	39.6	32.8	36.1	26.1	34.9	38.7	39.3	451.1	391.9
West	42.5	41.0	31.9	29.2	23.9	28.4	32.6	34.2	383.9	337.3

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> Revised.

TABLE F-5: Building permit activity: Valuation, by metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location and State <sup>1</sup>

State and location	Valuation (in millions of dollars)											
	1956			1955						1955	1954	
	Mar.	Feb. <sup>2</sup>	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Mar. <sup>3</sup>	Total	Total
All States.....	1,660.3	1,299.2	1,179.1	1,087.1	1,322.8	1,543.0	1,633.5	1,793.7	1,653.4	1,792.2	18,918.4	16,485.8
Metropolitan areas <sup>2</sup> .....	1,292.0	1,040.6	930.5	869.9	1,027.5	1,210.2	1,275.4	1,433.0	1,322.4	1,437.7	15,090.5	13,180.7
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	368.3	258.6	248.6	217.2	295.3	332.8	358.1	360.7	331.0	354.5	3,827.9	3,305.1
Alabama.....	15.1	14.0	13.8	10.0	12.1	14.1	17.8	13.6	13.4	15.4	166.2	135.8
Arizona.....	15.7	18.4	11.0	15.7	12.8	12.0	11.1	15.8	11.2	17.2	165.8	145.1
Arkansas.....	6.0	5.1	3.4	2.9	4.1	4.9	3.7	6.4	4.0	5.2	54.3	77.4
California.....	309.9	254.7	241.7	192.5	217.9	249.6	237.5	296.6	263.8	308.5	3,065.0	2,569.5
Colorado.....	22.8	22.6	19.1	15.9	20.7	26.0	22.7	24.4	27.9	25.9	280.6	245.3
Connecticut.....	22.0	32.0	16.6	22.1	29.0	23.9	34.1	30.6	31.3	37.8	359.1	320.4
Delaware.....	3.7	2.8	5.9	2.2	3.5	6.3	7.5	3.6	8.1	6.9	62.0	49.5
District of Columbia.....	5.4	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.4	6.2	7.8	3.3	4.9	11.4	87.5	76.0
Florida.....	70.1	70.1	61.9	51.6	57.0	67.6	57.4	76.8	56.8	71.3	746.9	650.9
Georgia.....	24.6	19.8	18.5	12.5	30.3	16.2	21.9	28.6	28.8	23.7	275.5	267.8
Idaho.....	3.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	3.1	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.2	36.5	30.5
Illinois.....	137.4	86.2	77.5	59.5	81.2	99.7	135.3	137.7	109.2	118.6	1,261.6	986.7
Indiana.....	30.8	27.0	19.9	19.0	32.8	30.2	40.9	29.7	38.2	39.9	380.4	340.6
Iowa.....	16.2	9.0	5.8	7.3	12.2	17.4	15.3	16.9	16.2	22.0	180.1	141.4
Kansas.....	20.4	12.1	9.8	7.7	10.9	30.0	12.1	13.7	12.9	17.5	195.4	168.8
Kentucky.....	13.0	10.6	6.4	24.9	10.8	13.0	17.4	22.8	17.5	13.4	189.2	170.8
Louisiana.....	27.8	22.0	23.9	16.0	19.4	21.2	24.5	25.4	19.9	24.5	292.6	218.6
Maine.....	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.4	2.6	29.8	30.2
Maryland.....	41.6	33.5	23.5	32.1	30.6	30.8	37.4	41.3	39.2	41.1	494.4	406.4
Massachusetts.....	36.9	25.6	24.7	24.3	29.1	43.2	40.8	35.9	46.9	45.2	445.1	393.0
Michigan.....	89.3	67.2	52.1	59.4	71.8	109.1	109.9	124.3	101.1	92.2	1,128.0	1,010.2
Minnesota.....	26.2	17.1	11.2	14.3	25.9	32.0	43.5	45.9	33.7	32.4	402.8	358.1
Mississippi.....	4.8	3.9	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.0	5.4	50.2	62.4
Missouri.....	31.5	20.2	17.4	19.9	22.6	26.5	33.9	33.7	30.5	30.9	336.4	304.6
Montana.....	5.6	1.2	1.2	2.3	2.1	3.8	5.3	4.8	4.8	2.9	41.7	39.7
Nebraska.....	7.8	4.9	3.1	7.0	5.2	8.5	8.3	7.7	7.2	9.8	100.7	78.0
Nevada.....	6.1	3.1	3.7	7.4	6.3	5.1	4.6	3.8	6.0	7.2	75.3	82.0
New Hampshire.....	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.2	6.7	6.3	4.2	41.2	27.6
New Jersey.....	70.1	65.1	48.7	48.7	63.7	76.1	77.0	64.7	85.2	78.8	832.3	687.7
New Mexico.....	5.7	5.6	7.2	5.5	4.7	5.9	7.1	7.6	5.9	8.4	85.7	72.3
New York.....	106.2	92.2	77.7	92.9	113.0	115.3	113.1	116.5	121.6	127.1	1,485.1	1,416.2
North Carolina.....	21.3	21.1	15.1	13.5	13.0	15.1	16.5	18.8	18.8	26.0	216.0	182.2
North Dakota.....	.9	.4	.4	.5	2.2	2.8	5.0	3.5	3.2	1.2	35.6	29.8
Ohio.....	101.1	63.7	65.6	66.5	87.9	91.1	115.1	146.0	111.1	103.3	1,210.5	985.8
Oklahoma.....	11.6	10.4	10.4	8.7	7.8	8.7	9.7	14.9	12.9	17.4	148.9	137.4
Oregon.....	14.5	12.0	10.5	6.4	8.1	10.4	14.9	17.2	16.2	13.4	157.2	150.9
Pennsylvania.....	68.3	45.9	40.4	40.2	70.3	65.3	81.9	74.3	76.6	85.6	872.1	734.8
Rhode Island.....	2.5	2.9	2.7	4.0	4.5	3.1	3.4	4.1	3.7	4.7	49.0	44.7
South Carolina.....	6.6	9.0	5.9	5.8	6.5	6.6	9.8	7.0	6.7	18.7	94.5	67.3
South Dakota.....	3.4	1.0	2.2	.9	1.9	4.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	2.6	36.9	32.7
Tennessee.....	19.9	12.8	16.8	14.2	14.6	16.0	15.5	22.6	20.5	19.0	219.5	200.9
Texas.....	88.3	82.3	87.4	62.6	65.9	83.0	76.2	87.5	88.1	107.9	1,024.6	946.4
Utah.....	12.0	7.1	32.2	4.9	9.2	9.3	8.0	15.0	9.3	14.6	118.7	105.1
Vermont.....	.3	.1	.4	.3	.7	.6	.5	2.0	3.2	.8	11.3	9.3
Virginia.....	46.1	29.0	25.0	28.3	29.3	43.0	33.5	39.8	32.5	47.7	470.4	420.9
Washington.....	40.4	20.3	23.0	20.0	21.8	25.7	32.6	36.1	34.3	38.5	381.0	375.5
West Virginia.....	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.0	6.9	7.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	67.4	65.1
Wisconsin.....	35.6	22.9	18.8	21.3	31.3	42.3	37.0	43.9	41.5	33.5	438.8	401.5
Wyoming.....	3.0	1.2	1.3	.7	.9	1.2	1.4	2.0	2.9	1.5	18.6	23.2

<sup>1</sup> See table F-3, footnote 1.<sup>2</sup> Comprised of 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in 1950 Census.<sup>3</sup> Revised.

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>3</sup>		
	Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned	Location <sup>2</sup>						Total	Privately owned	Publicly owned
				Metropolitan places	Nonmetropolitan 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	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	10,208,983	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	1,328,900	1,309,500	19,400	975,800	353,100	273,100	356,000	389,000	310,800	14,544,647	14,345,829	198,818
1955: First quarter	257,100	238,100	19,000	184,400	72,700	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	2,346,213	2,183,710	162,503
Second quarter	324,300	315,000	9,300	238,100	86,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	3,083,256	3,000,120	83,136
Third quarter	285,000	280,700	4,300	207,800	77,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	2,777,607	2,739,268	38,339
Fourth quarter	237,400	234,500	2,900	173,200	64,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	2,280,927	2,258,087	22,840
1954: First quarter	236,800	232,200	4,600	174,300	62,500	47,400	52,700	77,600	59,100	2,240,448	2,199,446	41,002
January	66,400	65,100	1,300	49,700	16,700	13,000	13,300	22,500	17,600	618,313	605,951	12,362
February	75,200	73,900	1,300	53,500	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	1,174,590	35,610
Third quarter	346,000	339,300	6,700	252,800	93,200	72,500	97,800	99,900	75,800	3,590,366	3,528,478	61,889
July	116,000	112,900	3,100	87,500	28,500	25,300	33,300	32,200	25,200	1,213,311	1,182,530	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	3,182,885	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	1,080,578	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	1,283,343	1,271,242	12,101
Fourth quarter	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	993,988	985,891	8,095
December	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 <sup>5</sup>	249,300	245,100	4,200	180,700	68,600	52,400	57,700	77,000	62,000	2,770,577	2,729,645	40,932
January	75,000	73,700	1,300	54,300	20,700	12,400	15,700	27,300	19,600	812,162	800,665	11,497
February <sup>6</sup>	78,300	77,000	1,300	57,600	20,700	14,400	16,400	26,800	20,700	885,855	871,700	14,155
March <sup>6</sup>	96,000	94,400	1,600	68,800	27,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,072,660	1,057,280	15,380
Second quarter	106,000	105,000	1,000	75,300	30,700	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,211,340	1,202,250	9,090
April <sup>5</sup>	108,000	107,000	1,000	76,800	31,200	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,240,556	1,230,500	10,056

<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.

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.

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>2</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>3</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>4</sup> Housing peak year.

<sup>5</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>6</sup> Revised.

<sup>7</sup> Not yet available.

## G: Work Injuries

TABLE G-1: Injury-frequency rates <sup>1</sup> for selected manufacturing industries

Industry	First quarter, 1956 <sup>2</sup>				1955 <sup>2</sup>				1954				Annual average	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	1955 <sup>2</sup>	1954
Average, all manufacturing	12.0	12.0	11.6	11.9	11.7	12.9	12.0	11.5	11.2	12.4	12.0	12.0	12.1	11.9
<b>Food and kindred products:</b>														
Meatpacking and custom slaughtering	22.3	19.7	21.8	21.3	20.7	23.0	20.7	20.6	20.2	19.7	18.9	18.6	21.3	19.4
Sausage and other prepared meat products	25.5	31.1	24.8	27.1	18.6	24.9	23.2	23.4	17.0	28.2	25.9	23.0	22.5	23.5
Poultry and small game dressing and packing	(3)	(3)	(3)	41.8	42.0	44.8	36.2	33.3	32.1	40.2	27.3	26.0	38.7	32.0
Dairy products	16.4	13.7	15.7	15.3	17.2	17.0	18.3	18.1	14.8	17.6	18.5	15.9	18.0	16.7
Canning and preserving	15.7	18.7	16.2	16.9	18.8	23.6	18.2	17.6	18.7	22.8	23.7	21.0	20.2	21.7
Grain-mill products	13.3	12.2	12.6	12.7	16.0	18.6	14.3	14.3	18.9	17.2	16.6	16.3	15.9	17.3
Bakery products	18.1	14.7	15.4	15.1	15.4	18.0	14.7	17.2	14.6	15.7	16.0	16.8	16.4	15.8
Cane sugar	24.1	23.6	23.3	23.6	22.0	17.5	17.4	17.6	16.3	17.0	18.4	21.6	18.6	18.3
Confectionery and related products	13.8	12.5	14.4	13.5	11.5	14.7	11.9	14.4	12.8	14.4	12.5	14.8	13.4	13.7
Bottled soft drinks	17.2	22.1	20.3	19.9	19.1	27.5	25.2	21.5	22.3	32.1	25.7	22.8	24.5	25.9
Malt and malt liquors	13.3	14.5	10.4	12.7	14.0	18.5	18.3	18.1	16.9	19.3	19.3	19.8	17.3	18.8
Distilled liquors	6.9	9.9	9.7	9.0	9.2	11.6	10.6	8.4	5.5	10.2	4.9	5.8	9.9	6.5
Miscellaneous food products	13.2	10.9	11.7	12.0	11.4	14.1	10.8	11.7	11.1	13.2	12.4	11.6	11.8	12.1
<b>Textile-mill products:</b>														
Cotton yarn and textiles	7.6	8.7	7.8	8.0	7.8	8.3	7.9	8.3	7.6	8.7	7.3	8.5	8.0	8.0
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.7	6.7	7.5	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.0	5.3	5.9	6.8	6.4
Woolen and worsted textiles	17.3	17.3	17.2	17.3	17.5	17.5	16.8	15.4	14.5	16.5	13.1	11.4	16.9	14.0
Knit goods	8.0	4.6	7.7	6.7	5.3	7.2	6.7	5.7	5.8	5.3	4.7	6.1	6.2	5.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	17.3	14.5	15.6	15.8	17.1	16.8	13.2	12.1	12.4	12.9	12.3	14.2	14.7	13.0
Miscellaneous textiles goods	11.4	13.6	18.1	14.4	14.3	17.7	15.6	16.5	15.2	17.3	13.0	18.2	16.0	15.9
<b>Apparel and other finished textile products:</b>														
Clothing, men's and boys'	6.8	6.0	7.1	6.6	7.5	7.4	7.1	6.7	5.1	7.5	6.5	6.5	7.2	6.4
Clothing, women's and children's	4.6	3.7	3.5	3.9	6.0	6.2	4.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.5
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	6.7	8.9	4.9	6.8	7.6	7.9	10.2	9.0	4.5	8.1	6.3	9.7	9.2	7.1
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	9.1	10.7	4.8	8.1	9.9	11.5	12.7	9.3	10.1	11.8	9.6	13.4	10.8	11.3
<b>Lumber and wood products (except furniture):</b>														
Logging	78.9	77.5	55.5	71.9	75.9	86.2	68.9	70.1	69.6	77.2	75.1	75.0	75.4	74.3
Sawmills and planing mills	43.3	44.6	41.0	42.9	39.7	48.4	44.9	42.5	44.0	43.7	41.4	39.4	44.6	42.0
Millwork and structural wood products	20.0	25.2	21.5	23.3	22.6	25.6	24.4	26.3	19.8	24.8	20.7	20.3	29.9	21.4
Plywood mills	22.9	24.5	17.2	21.4	26.4	29.0	29.2	32.8	28.4	24.6	28.8	27.7	29.7	27.6
Wooden containers	28.9	27.2	29.8	28.7	28.6	31.5	29.4	27.2	25.2	33.5	29.9	29.5	29.0	29.5
Miscellaneous wood products	28.5	36.3	22.8	29.1	30.1	31.4	33.2	30.5	28.2	23.2	28.7	30.0	31.9	27.6
<b>Furniture and fixtures:</b>														
Household furniture, nonmetal	18.0	17.8	17.9	17.9	18.8	19.3	19.0	16.7	19.0	18.3	16.3	17.8	18.5	17.9
Metal household furniture	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.8	15.7	12.4	12.5	16.3	11.4	9.0	18.7	18.0	14.3	14.4
Mattresses and bedsprings	12.3	18.9	21.7	17.5	14.2	16.7	12.2	14.6	14.0	16.5	16.9	14.4	14.6	15.5
Office furniture	17.9	14.4	16.1	16.1	14.0	20.7	21.3	15.6	15.4	16.9	16.8	16.0	17.7	16.3
Public-building and professional furniture	(3)	(3)	(3)	15.3	22.0	21.2	19.8	15.6	18.1	24.8	21.4	17.7	19.7	20.5
Partitions and fixtures	19.2	21.2	12.2	17.5	19.1	19.5	11.5	15.8	19.4	19.4	17.1	22.4	17.0	19.5
Screens, shades, and blinds	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.3	12.8	15.0	13.0	16.0	13.4	12.9	14.3	20.7	14.1	15.5
<b>Paper and allied products:</b>														
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	11.6	11.7	10.7	11.2	10.8	12.4	11.4	12.0	11.1	11.7	11.4	12.1	11.7	11.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	15.8	15.5	18.5	16.7	15.1	15.3	17.1	16.6	14.8	15.5	12.1	13.7	16.1	14.0
Miscellaneous paper and allied products	15.9	11.9	13.0	13.6	14.0	15.4	14.2	14.2	12.4	12.6	13.1	12.6	14.4	12.7
<b>Printing, publishing, and allied industries:</b>														
Newspapers and periodicals	10.4	10.0	9.9	10.1	8.8	9.3	9.9	9.0	8.2	9.5	10.2	9.5	9.3	9.3
Miscellaneous printing and publishing	8.8	9.8	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.1	8.8	7.9	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.9
<b>Chemicals and allied products:</b>														
Industrial inorganic chemicals	4.9	4.9	4.0	4.5	5.4	6.3	5.4	6.1	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	5.7	6.4
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	4.8	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.8	5.9	4.5	4.8	5.3	5.7	6.1	4.4	5.0
Synthetic rubber	(3)	(3)	(3)	1.6	2.5	(3)	(3)	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.6
Synthetic fibers	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.8	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.3	1.8
Explosives	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.3	4.1	2.8	4.4	1.9	3.3	2.0	2.3	3.6	3.3	2.8
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.4	3.5	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.1
Drugs and medicines	8.9	8.0	8.0	8.3	6.4	8.9	8.1	8.3	6.9	7.4	7.1	9.2	7.9	7.7
Soap and related products	5.6	7.5	8.0	7.1	6.6	9.0	7.6	8.0	9.1	7.5	6.4	6.8	7.9	7.5
Paints, pigments, and related products	7.5	9.7	7.1	8.1	7.4	8.5	10.8	8.8	11.0	9.3	9.3	10.5	9.2	10.0
Fertilizers	(3)	(3)	(3)	13.6	15.6	13.4	16.8	15.6	15.7	16.2	12.4	17.0	15.4	15.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	16.6	24.7	16.6	19.4	22.7	25.2	19.4	25.2	18.8	20.1	23.5	25.2	23.5	21.8
Compressed and liquefied gases	(3)	(3)	(3)	5.6	14.8	10.6	18.1	7.7	4.0	13.0	8.0	13.0	12.8	9.5
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	14.9	15.7	15.6	15.4	14.9	15.8	16.3	16.2	13.2	17.2	18.9	16.8	15.9	16.5
<b>Rubber products:</b>														
Tires and inner tubes	5.1	3.9	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.6	5.7	3.8	4.1	3.5	4.3
Rubber footwear	7.0	5.6	5.1	5.9	5.0	4.0	4.8	2.8	3.6	4.2	2.8	3.4	4.2	3.4
Miscellaneous rubber products	9.4	12.9	9.7	10.6	9.0	9.8	9.3	9.3	10.6	11.9	11.2	10.2	9.4	11.0
<b>Leather and leather products:</b>														
Leather tanning and finishing	27.6	23.6	23.2	24.8	21.7	28.7	20.6	22.0	20.2	22.9	23.0	30.2	23.5	23.9
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.5	17.7	20.7	22.9	20.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	19.9	22.0
Footwear (except rubber)	8.6	7.8	8.2	8.2	9.0	9.7	8.1	8.1	7.6	8.1	8.2	8.4	9.0	8.1
Miscellaneous leather products	12.5	18.4	12.9	14.5	11.4	12.5	11.6	15.3	9.1	10.4	10.2	15.3	12.5	11.2
<b>Stone, clay, and glass products:</b>														
Glass and glass products	8.2	8.2	9.2	8.5	11.7	11.1	10.7	10.8	8.8	9.8	8.9	9.6	11.1	9.2
Structural clay products	27.0	28.6	28.8	28.2	32.8	38.1	33.8	33.2	34.2	35.5	33.6	34.6	34.6	34.6
Pottery and related products	15.4	12.9	18.3	15.6	14.5	16.8	16.6	19.7	16.6	13.5	17.2	13.2	16.9	15.1
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool	22.6	24.6	22.6	23.3	22.6	28.7	24.4	24.4	22.4	33.7	25.6	21.8	25.5	26.1
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	15.4	15.3	14.6	15.1	15.4	19.3	18.9	15.4	13.5	15.0	14.0	16.9	17.4	14.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE G-1: Injury-frequency rates<sup>1</sup> for selected manufacturing industries—Continued

Industry	First quarter, 1956 <sup>2</sup>				1955 <sup>2</sup>				1954				Annual average	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	Fourth quarter	Third quarter	Second quarter	First quarter	1955 <sup>2</sup>	1954
<b>Primary metal industries:</b>														
Blast furnaces and steel mills	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.5	4.9	4.3
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	32.7	29.3	30.4	30.7	28.8	33.6	28.2	25.9	23.8	29.2	24.9	25.9	29.3	25.9
Steel foundries	25.8	23.8	24.0	24.6	24.0	21.5	19.3	16.7	15.5	19.0	19.2	18.1	20.7	17.9
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	13.7	12.8	12.4	13.0	12.2	11.7	13.3	11.3	12.2	11.7	11.8	12.8	12.3	12.2
Nonferrous foundries	15.8	18.1	16.7	16.9	19.1	20.9	19.4	19.9	16.6	18.5	19.3	18.1	19.9	18.1
Iron and steel forgings	17.1	21.1	16.8	18.3	17.4	15.7	17.3	19.1	14.9	19.0	14.8	18.8	17.4	16.9
Wire drawing	14.9	14.9	9.4	13.0	13.7	13.3	15.9	14.3	12.6	12.6	12.3	9.8	14.5	11.8
Welded and heavy-ribbed pipe	8.0	9.7	10.9	9.6	10.4	13.6	11.2	9.0	8.0	7.8	11.8	8.3	10.9	9.0
Cold-finished steel	17.7	15.8	16.9	16.8	15.2	20.0	18.9	17.2	7.2	11.1	11.2	15.2	17.7	11.6
<b>Fabricated metal products:</b>														
Tin cans and other tinware	7.6	15.1	15.0	12.5	12.4	9.3	10.6	11.5	10.7	11.1	9.9	11.6	10.9	10.9
Cutlery and edge tools	16.2	19.5	26.2	20.8	18.8	19.5	16.8	17.5	13.2	14.8	13.6	12.7	18.8	13.6
Handtools, files, and saws	15.1	21.6	17.7	18.1	16.8	17.7	17.6	16.2	15.9	16.7	16.7	16.0	17.0	16.3
Hardware	13.0	12.4	12.0	12.5	11.2	10.5	11.8	11.5	8.8	10.3	9.5	10.3	11.3	9.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	14.1	17.7	10.8	14.1	16.2	15.5	16.9	16.0	11.0	16.4	18.7	16.9	16.2	15.5
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	15.1	14.8	14.0	14.7	14.3	17.3	15.7	12.1	11.8	19.8	19.4	17.4	14.8	17.1
Structural steel and ornamental metalwork	20.0	17.3	17.6	18.3	18.3	26.3	18.3	19.0	20.1	20.6	18.9	19.2	20.5	19.6
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	11.4	13.6	12.7	12.6	10.0	12.3	12.1	10.9	13.7	18.2	14.4	13.4	11.2	15.0
Boiler-shop products	21.4	21.0	22.8	21.8	22.1	21.5	24.1	19.9	20.5	23.8	24.2	21.2	22.4	22.3
Sheet-metal work	23.2	28.4	24.2	25.3	23.4	26.0	23.8	21.2	20.2	20.6	17.6	26.3	23.7	21.2
Stamped and pressed metal products	14.2	12.8	12.5	13.2	12.4	11.9	12.3	12.0	10.6	9.1	10.7	11.9	12.3	10.6
Fabricated wire products	14.5	17.8	16.3	16.1	14.1	17.6	17.2	14.8	14.7	14.1	17.5	15.8	15.9	15.6
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	(3)	(3)	(3)	12.2	13.1	11.9	13.1	9.9	5.8	11.7	13.0	8.3	13.3	9.7
Steel springs	(3)	(3)	(3)	16.9	21.0	16.5	15.2	16.7	15.3	9.8	17.0	16.7	17.2	15.0
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	16.4	18.6	11.0	15.3	15.4	16.3	14.4	13.2	10.4	12.2	10.9	12.4	14.8	11.5
Screw-machine products	12.2	7.8	12.9	11.0	10.2	11.0	11.7	12.3	12.4	10.6	15.0	11.4	11.3	12.4
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	9.5	9.9	11.9	10.4	11.2	13.3	11.7	11.7	10.1	12.3	12.6	9.9	12.0	11.3
<b>Machinery (except electrical):</b>														
Engines and turbines	10.5	11.0	12.4	11.4	8.9	9.2	9.0	8.4	7.9	8.4	10.2	9.6	8.8	9.1
Agricultural machinery and tractors	10.2	10.4	9.6	10.0	9.4	8.7	10.8	9.5	8.5	9.5	11.4	10.4	9.7	10.0
Construction and mining machinery	19.4	19.2	17.6	18.7	16.6	17.7	18.5	16.0	14.3	15.6	15.8	17.2	17.2	15.7
Metalworking machinery	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.3	9.8	10.0	10.3	9.2	10.3	10.6	10.8	10.2	10.3
Food-products machinery	15.1	17.0	17.2	16.5	15.3	17.3	16.4	12.8	14.2	14.4	15.8	14.5	15.3	14.8
Textile machinery	11.8	7.9	12.2	10.6	14.0	15.2	10.1	9.9	8.8	9.2	9.4	9.8	12.2	10.5
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	17.0	18.4	15.9	17.0	15.6	14.6	13.8	13.3	14.3	15.3	15.6	15.2	14.5	15.0
Pumps and compressors	12.1	15.0	16.9	14.7	13.6	14.1	14.9	16.1	12.3	12.1	13.9	15.6	14.7	13.5
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	16.1	13.8	19.5	16.5	17.4	17.0	15.2	14.9	9.4	16.2	12.6	11.2	16.1	12.3
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)	13.4	12.1	16.2	13.9	11.3	13.5	13.9	11.2	9.8	9.9	12.4	11.3	12.5	10.9
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery	13.0	13.0	11.2	12.3	11.7	13.8	14.2	11.2	11.9	16.3	15.7	15.8	12.7	14.9
Commercial and household machinery	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.3	7.6	7.8	6.6	6.5	8.1	7.3	7.7	7.1	7.4
Valves and fittings	15.6	13.7	16.6	15.3	14.1	15.7	14.5	10.6	12.8	15.4	12.9	12.7	13.8	13.4
Ball and roller bearings	11.4	12.7	10.7	11.6	11.3	11.9	10.0	10.1	8.7	6.7	9.1	8.3	10.7	8.2
Machine shops, general	15.1	15.2	20.0	16.9	15.8	16.6	18.6	15.8	13.0	16.0	14.0	13.3	16.6	14.1
<b>Electrical machinery:</b>														
Electrical industrial apparatus	6.6	7.4	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.6	5.9	5.8	6.8	6.5	6.0	6.5	6.3	6.5
Electrical appliances	7.9	11.0	7.1	8.6	8.7	10.3	6.9	7.5	7.4	8.1	8.9	7.0	8.3	7.8
Insulated wire and cable	20.0	12.6	13.6	15.3	11.0	11.1	15.8	14.0	11.9	15.6	9.0	9.3	13.0	11.4
Electrical equipment for vehicles	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.6	3.6	4.9	5.3	3.3	4.5	3.6	3.1	4.6	3.6
Electrical lamps (bulbs)	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.2	3.4	1.8	3.9	2.7	3.8	2.5	3.4	2.7	3.2	3.2
Radio tubes	5.7	5.3	4.3	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.7	5.0	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1
Radios and related products	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.7	4.3	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.9	3.8	4.2	3.4	2.8	3.8
Miscellaneous communication equipment	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.7	2.6	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.7
Batteries	13.8	8.6	13.1	11.9	12.4	15.7	12.8	14.2	13.8	14.4	9.5	10.9	13.7	12.1
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified	(3)	(3)	(3)	6.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	5.1	6.7
<b>Transportation equipment:</b>														
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.0	4.6	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.1
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	5.1	6.0	5.1	5.4	5.9	6.6	7.0	5.9	5.4	5.3	6.2	5.8	6.5	5.7
Aircraft	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.7	3.2
Aircraft parts	3.3	4.7	6.0	4.7	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.7	5.9	5.4	6.1	4.9	5.8
Shipbuilding and repairing	17.9	17.7	19.0	18.2	15.2	17.8	19.6	17.9	17.1	21.0	20.3	18.2	18.1	19.1
Boatbuilding and repairing	(3)	(3)	(3)	37.5	34.3	37.7	26.6	28.9	25.7	31.1	29.8	34.7	32.3	30.6
Railroad equipment	11.0	13.2	10.6	11.6	10.1	11.3	9.7	10.1	9.5	10.0	12.0	11.4	10.4	10.9
<b>Instruments and related products:</b>														
Scientific instruments	5.6	3.6	3.4	4.2	3.7	4.3	5.8	4.6	4.0	5.9	5.9	4.4	4.6	5.0
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	5.5	6.6	6.3	6.2	5.4	7.0	6.1	4.5	5.7	6.5	6.3	6.7	5.8	6.3
Optical instruments and lenses	(3)	(3)	(3)	3.0	3.2	5.4	5.9	5.5	6.6	5.8	4.4	6.4	5.2	5.8
Medical instruments and supplies	6.0	7.7	7.1	7.0	4.8	7.1	6.5	6.9	5.6	7.8	10.2	6.8	6.3	7.6
Photographic equipment and supplies	6.1	5.1	6.6	5.9	7.3	7.6	5.1	5.4	5.8	4.6	5.1	3.5	6.3	4.7
Watches and clocks	7.8	3.9	4.3	5.3	6.4	5.8	5.7	7.1	7.7	4.6	8.2	5.9	6.3	6.7
<b>Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:</b>														
Paving and roofing materials	(3)	(3)	(3)	9.2	16.4	12.3	12.4	8.9	8.7	10.6	10.2	13.0	12.4	10.6
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	10.2	9.1	5.8	8.3	5.7	10.0	11.4	11.6	12.1	8.9	8.1	8.1	9.7	9.4
Fabricated plastics products	14.6	16.4	13.5	14.7	13.8	13.9	11.4	13.8	14.3	13.9	14.2	15.0	13.1	14.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	14.4	13.4	13.2	13.7	13.4	14.4	12.6	13.6	11.9	13.8	12.1	12.6	13.6	12.6
Ordnance and accessories	3.9	3.4	4.5	3.9	5.1	6.0	5.9	3.7	5.2	5.1	7.3	6.2	5.1	6.0

<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.

<sup>2</sup> Rates for 1955 and 1956 are subject to revision when final annual averages become available.

<sup>3</sup> Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

NOTE.—These data are compiled in accordance with the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience, approved by the American Standards Association, 1954.

Information on concepts, methodology, etc., is given in Techniques of Preparing Major BLS Statistical Series, BLS Bull. 1168 (pp. 33-41).

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